

**United Methodist Chapel  
Mansfield Road, Creswell,  
Derbyshire  
Photographic Survey**



**ARS Ltd Report No. 2008/9  
January 2008**

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***Executive Summary***

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Brett Oils Ltd to undertake a photographic recording and survey of the former United Methodist Chapel with adjoining school room and rectory in Creswell village, Derbyshire.*

*The survey has provided a full and permanent record of the site in its current condition prior to any further work.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This survey was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Brett Oils Ltd prior to the demolition of all buildings and structures associated with the former Methodist Chapel, Mansfield Road, Creswell.

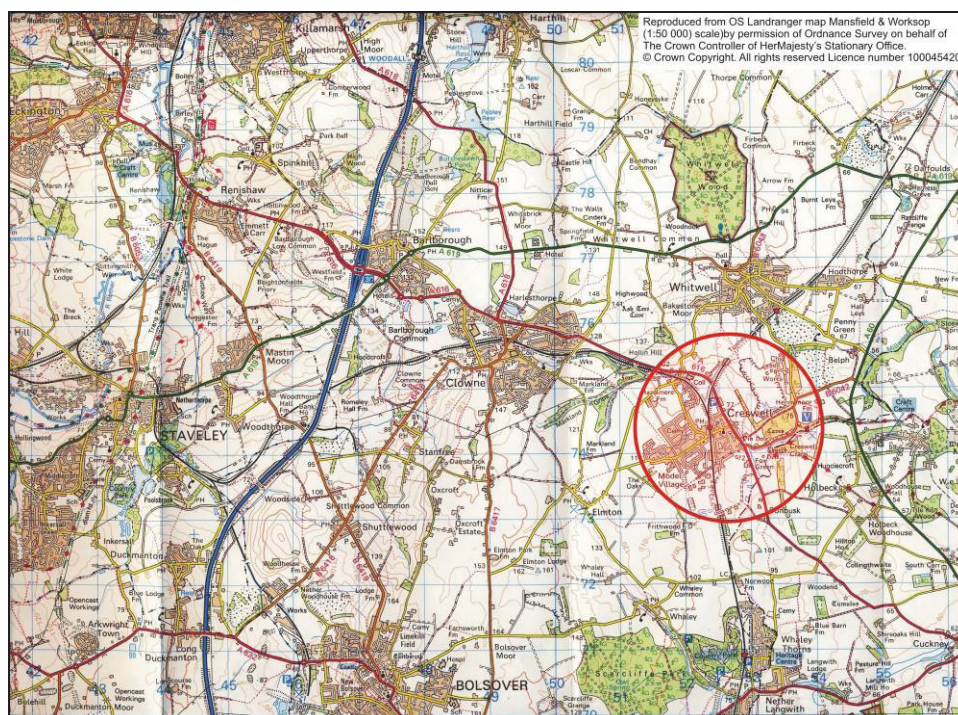


Fig. 1 Location map of Creswell.

## 2. Location and Geology

- 2.1 The site is located at SK 52757433 within the designated conservation area of “Creswell Village and Model Village”. Creswell village is sited 21km east of Chesterfield and 7km east from junction 30 of the M1 motorway.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the surrounding area is of Permo-Triassic lower magnesian limestone overlying the Westphalian upper coal measures (BGS, 1993). The limestone can be seen outcropping at the nearby gorge of Creswell Crags, laid down around 250 million years ago. The development site is situated on a narrow band of later redeposited soft glacial sediments (head deposit) which straddles Sheffield and Mansfield road (BGS, 1993).

## 3. Aims of photographic survey

- 3.1 The aim of the photographic survey was to create a permanent record of the buildings prior to any restoration and conversion work. Any issues relating to the development history, sequence, function and other aspects of the structure’s character could therefore be recorded and interpreted accordingly.

## 4. Methodology

- 4.1 The building recording was undertaken in accordance with the terms and levels of recording set out in ‘Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification’ 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (RCHME 1996).

- 4.2 Photographic recording was undertaken using a black and white medium format camera and a digital camera (7.1 mega pixel resolution). Some photographs were taken in low light conditions, in which case a direct flash was used. All photographs contained an appropriate graduated scale. Detail photographs were taken of individual features and areas of interest.
- 4.3 A photographic register detailing location, direction and subject of each shot was completed together with plans showing the position and direction of each photograph. These are included in Appendix 2 of this report.
- 4.4 All fieldwork was carried out to acceptable archaeological standards in accordance with the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

## **5. Background**

- 5.1 The village of Elmton, 3km west of Creswell, is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Helmetune, while in 1811 Creswell had been shown recorded as ‘a hamlet in the parish of Elmton (in the Deanery of Chesterfield). The whole parish contained about 60 houses’ (Davies 1811). Subsequently Creswell is recorded in Pigot’s Directory of Derbyshire 1821/22 as a village partly in the parish of Whitwell and partly in that of Elmton (Davies 1811). Creswell steadily grew alongside the turnpike road (A616) bolstered by the nearby construction of the Midland Railway to the west in 1875, and the Lancashire, Derby and East Coast Railway a little further to the west in 1886/7 ([www.elmtonwithcreswellparish.org](http://www.elmtonwithcreswellparish.org)).
- 5.2 An increase in population occurred in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century due to the arrival of the coal industry. The first trial shaft was sunk in 1894 and mining had begun in earnest by 1897. Construction of the Model Village was under way by 1896, built to accommodate the colliery workforce in the form of 281 stone built houses ([www.elmtonwithcreswellparish.org](http://www.elmtonwithcreswellparish.org)). This coincided with the building of the United Methodist Chapel opened in 1896. For many years this remained a lively and popular church, with a large Sunday school, Women’s Own and Men’s Bible Classes (Elmton with Creswell Local History Group Undated). The building was extended in 1908 and the school was also used as a soup kitchen during the Miners Strike in 1926 (Elmton with Creswell Local History Group Undated). In 1947 the chapel was unable to continue alone and amalgamated with the two other denominations of Methodism in Creswell. The chapel was used after 1947 as a youth club with Mr. and Mrs. Newton occupying the rectory attached to the chapel (Elmton with Creswell Local History Group Undated). After being used as an infant school in the 1950s the chapel was sold in 1961 to Velvetone, a local oil blending company (Elmton with Creswell Local History Group Undated).
- 5.3 Creswell today is at the centre of an area rich with archaeological significance, collectively called the Creswell Heritage Trust. The nationally important Palaeolithic cave site at Creswell Crags is situated 1km from the development site. It is currently categorised as a Geological Site of Special Scientific Interest, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and an application has been made for World Heritage Status.

## **6. Phases of Construction**

- 6.1 The original chapel building first appears on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2). The chapel is shown with an irregular rectangular ground plan (c. 17m x 7m) with a small toilet block on the eastern side of the building by the stream. At this time the building appears to have a small porch on the south side (Shown in Fig. 2). An undated photograph of the chapel reveals that this porch was a later addition as it partially covers a pre-existing window (Fig. 3).

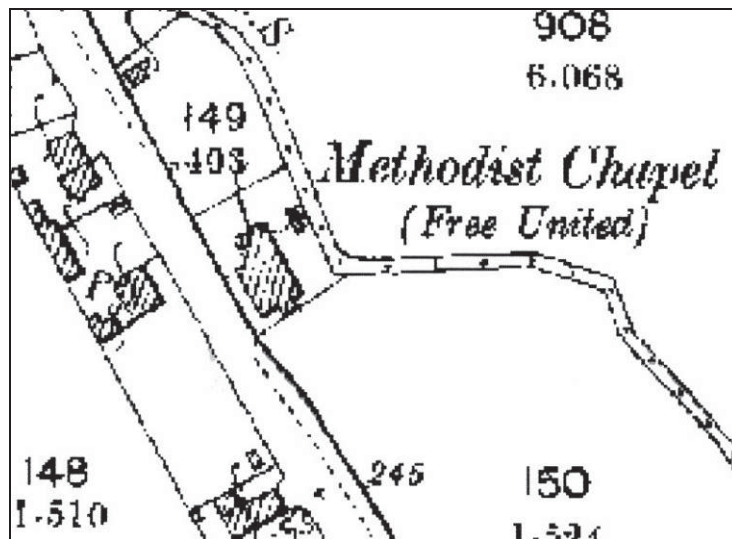


Fig. 2 1897 OS map showing the Creswell Methodist Chapel.



Fig. 3 View of the Creswell Methodist Chapel, pre-1902.

6.2 The chapel was extended to the north and east at an unknown date between 1897 and 1908. The extension work demolished part of the northern end of the original chapel, probably where the ground plan is indented on the OS map, along with the toilet block. This is confirmed by the fact that the school room only measures 12m today, in contrast to the 17m it measured in 1897. Subsequently, a larger chapel was attached to the northern end of the school room along with a rectory which was attached to the rear of the building. This is how the building appears in the above photograph (Fig. 3).

6.3 Another extension was made to the south of the school room. A stone plaque between the upper floor windows dates this extension to 1908 (Fig. 4). The 1913-1914 OS map shows the ground plan for the chapel as it remains today (Fig. 5).





Fig. 4 Stone plaque dating the latest extension of the building.

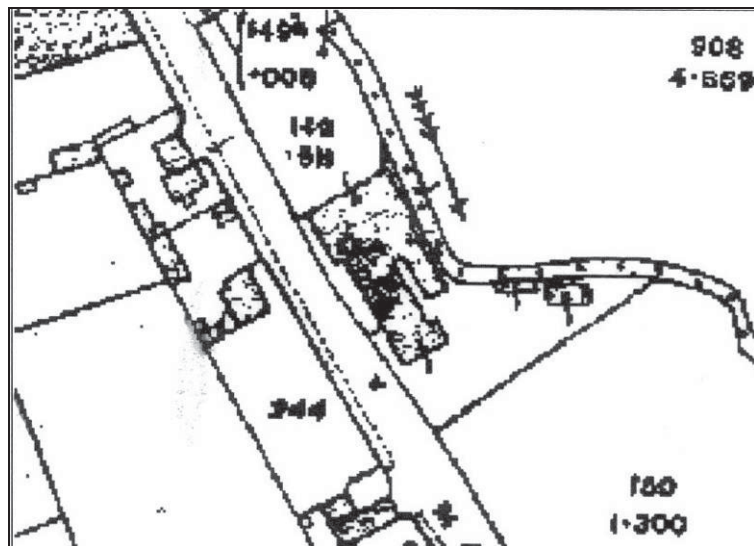


Fig. 5 1913-14 OS map showing the amended Methodist Chapel.

## 7. Interior of Building

### 7.1. Chapel

The chapel is the major building encompassing the whole of the north end of the building (Fig. 8 below). It is a large rectangular building measuring 11m x 18m which abuts the original school room at its west end and the rectory to the east (Fig. 8). The walls rise directly to a high ceiling that is partially arched with carved wooden support beams which disappear into the plasterboard ceiling. The beams are connected across the width of the room with metal poles for extra support (Figs. 6 and 7).

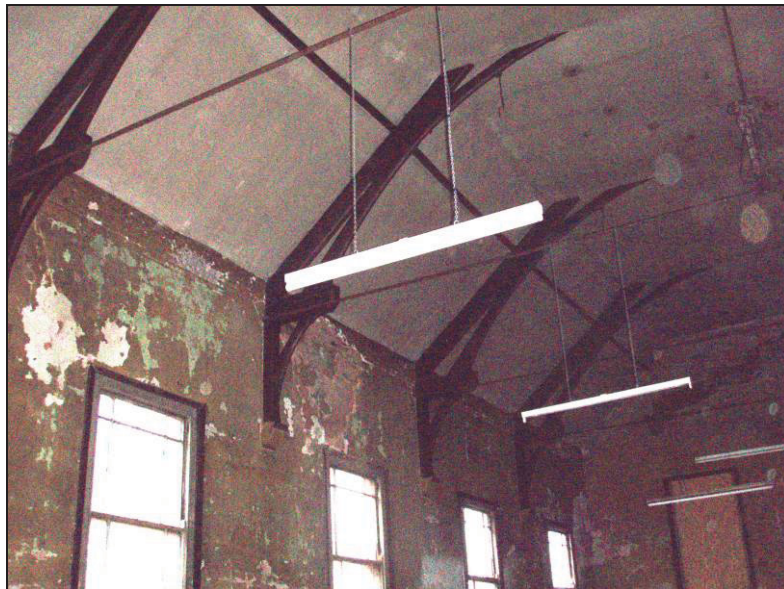


Fig. 6 Interior of the Chapel showing wooden ceiling beams and windows on the north side.



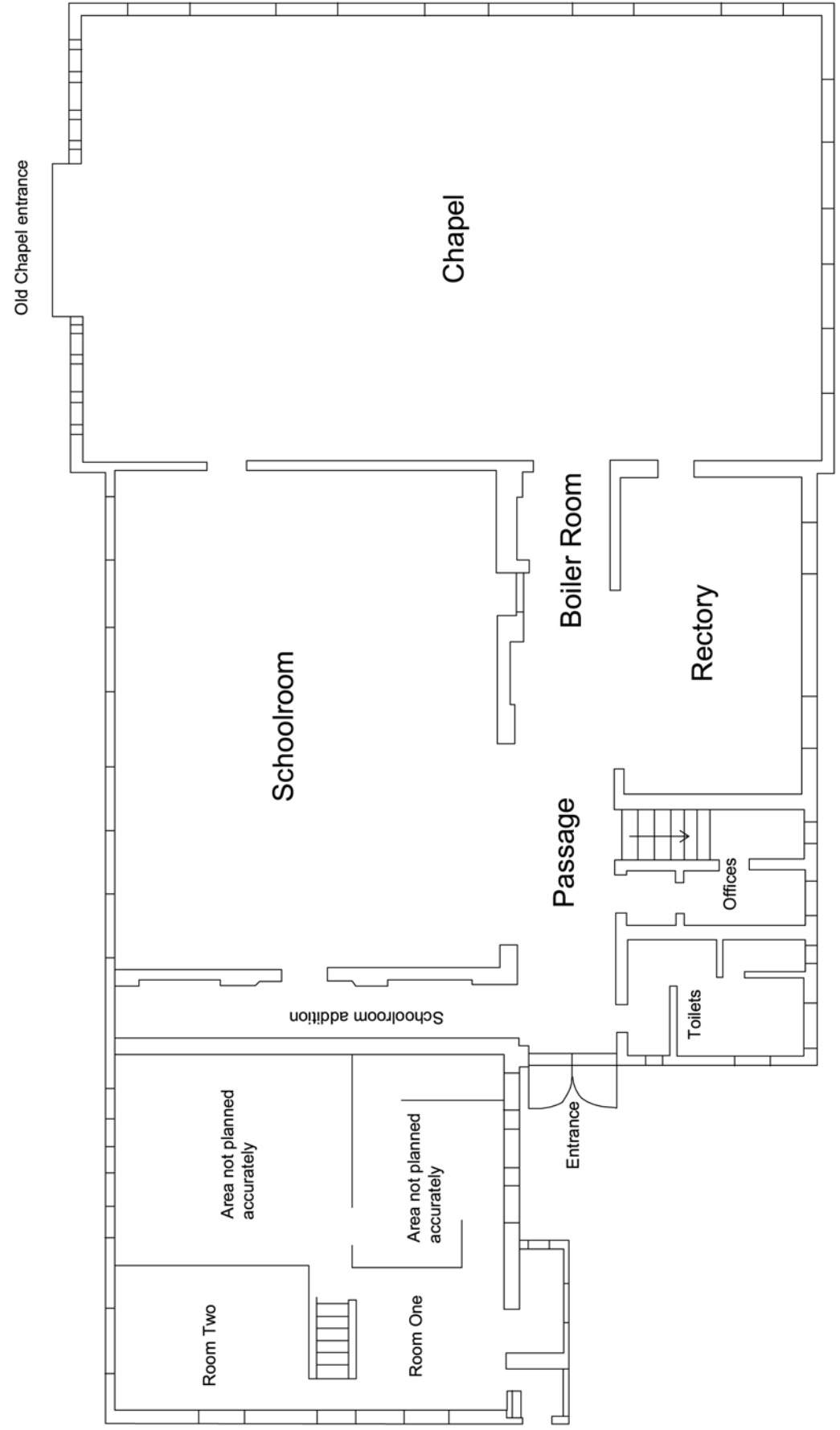
Fig. 7 Interior of Chapel showing the wooden ceiling beams on the south side.

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Figure 8a.  
Ground floor plan of the  
chapel complex

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Ground floor plan of the Creswell Chapel



7.1.2 Along the north wall are ranged five, evenly spaced, rectangular sliding sash windows measuring 1.52m in width and approximately 2.4m in height (Fig. 9). Set into the eastern wall are three of the same rectangular windows, above and to the side of where the altar would have been. The central window is slightly smaller than the two flanking it. The three windows have since been boarded up. The south wall adjoins the school room and the rectory and as such does not have any windows.



Fig. 9 One of the northern walls rectangular sash windows.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 10 East wall of the chapel showing the three boarded up windows.

7.1.3 The western end of the chapel contains the original doorway onto Mansfield Road (Figs. 11 and 12). This doorway has been enlarged at some point (Potter Pers.Com), which can be seen on the exterior by the disruption evident in one of the dedicational quoin stones. Above and to either side of the doorway are sets of triple windows capped by semi-circles of coloured glass (Figs. 11 and 12).

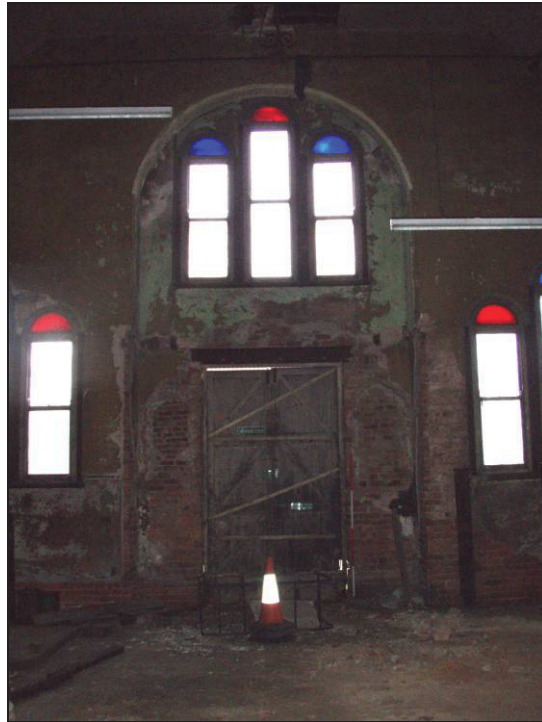


Fig. 11 Western end of the chapel containing the original doorway and ornate windows.  
(Scale: 2m)

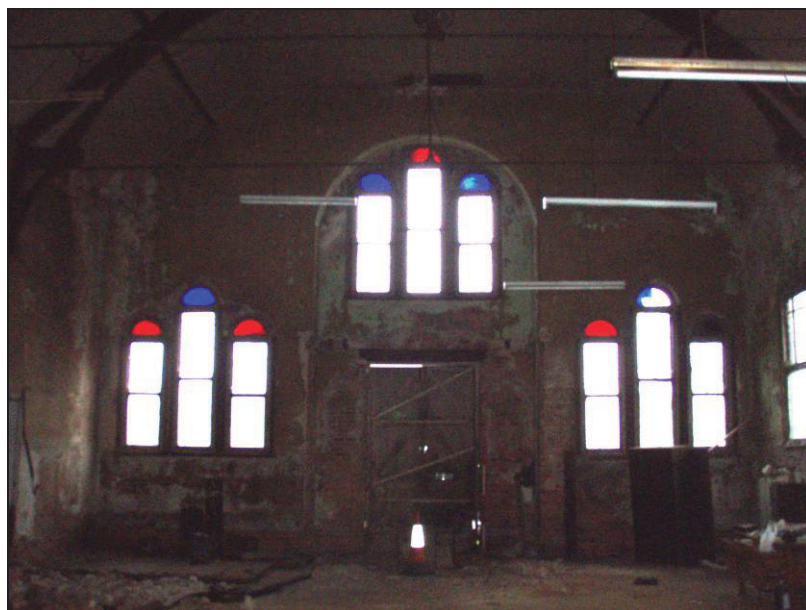


Fig. 12 Western end of the chapel containing the original doorway and ornate windows.  
(Scale: 2m)

7.1.4 Apart from the main entrance the chapel would have been accessed by two other doorways positioned in the south wall. The first (western) door gave access between the chapel and the schoolroom and the second gave access from the chapel to the part of the rectory presumably used as a vestry for the minister (Figs. 13 and 14). A third larger doorway positioned 1.2m east of the vestry doorway is a later insertion allowing access to the modern passage. The large doorway measures 2m across and probably dates from when the building was amended for industrial use by Velvetone Ltd.



Fig. 13 Western doorway in the south wall giving access to the chapel from the school room. The brickwork at base of wall demotes height of original sloping floor level. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 14 The second smaller doorway in the south wall adjacent to the modern entrance to the passage. (Scale: 2m)

7.1.5 The plaster found on the south and north walls indicates that the original floor sloped down from the doorway at the west end towards the altar (Fig 13). This would have meant that the congregation at the back of the chapel would have had an elevated position and therefore a clearer view of the altar. The simple decoration on the walls consists of a dado rail that runs flush with the base of the lower windows of the north wall. Above the dado rail there are the remains of a buff/mustard plaster with a brown rectangular pattern that may be either a stencil design or the holes left by the removal of a more ornate form of decoration. Below the dado rail the plaster appears to have been painted plain white (Fig. 15). The only other form of decoration can be seen on the east wall above the altar. There is a flower motif painted above the dado rail on to the plaster behind the altar and a painted scroll across the top of the wall bearing the legend “How amiable are thy tabernacles O Lord of Hosts” (Fig. 10). This biblical quote comes from Psalm 84 and roughly translates as “How lovely is this place of worship O Lord of Hosts”.



Fig. 15 Remains of the decorated plaster on the south wall.  
(Scale: 0.5m graduations)

7.1.6 The altar has been removed but would have been originally on a raised wooden platform accessed by steps adjacent to the vestry door. The position of the platform and evidence of how it was attached to the wall are still present in the plaster (Figs. 16 and 17). Beneath the platform in the north wall there was a small wooden doorway that gave access to the space below the altar (Fig. 18).

7.1.7 The floor of the chapel takes the form of a concrete slab which is broken in places. The floor is particularly broken up and contaminated in the area below the altar platform. The concrete floor was probably inserted when the chapel was taken over in 1961 by Velvetone Ltd who used the space for oil blending and storage. The original floor of the chapel is likely to have been wooden.



Fig. 16 South-west corner of the chapel showing the line of the steps and the height of the altar.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 17 East wall of the chapel showing the height of the altar and the position of the supporting struts.  
(Scale: 2m)





Fig. 18 Wooden doorway that gave access to the space below the altar platform.  
(Scale: 2m)

## 7.2 The Schoolhouse

- 7.2.1 Adjoining the southern wall of the chapel, at the western end, is the schoolhouse (Fig. 8). This building was part of the original chapel built in 1897 and now measures 12.3m x 9.5m. The north wall is featureless as it adjoins the south wall of the chapel except for the doorway that provides access to the chapel. The west wall contains four large rectangular sash windows identical to the ones found in the chapel (Fig. 19). One of the panes contains the fragmentary remains of frosted glass. These four windows appear in the same position as they do in the undated early photograph of the chapel (Fig. 3) and can therefore be assumed to be original.
- 7.2.2 In the opposite east wall are symmetrical window 'ghosts' now in-filled with bricks (Figs. 20 and 21). The northernmost window has been totally in-filled with bricks and red plaster. This window has also been cut by a later doorway that gave access to what was the boiler room (Fig. 20). The other three windows have only had their lower halves in-filled with bricks and red plaster at this point. The upper halves of these windows were subsequently in-filled later with concrete and breeze blocks, probably at the same time as the boiler room door (Fig. 21). In addition, a large entrance with a reinforced steel joint lintel was created in the east wall (Fig. 21). The entrance measures 5m in width and 2m in height and was probably created when Velvetone Ltd took over the building as they would have required more access space.



Fig. 19 The west wall of the schoolhouse showing three of the four sash windows.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 20 The east wall of the schoolhouse showing the in-filled windows and doorway.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 21 The east wall of the schoolhouse showing the in-filled windows and the new entrance.  
(Scale: 2m)

7.2.3 The south wall contains the original entrance to the schoolroom which is flanked by two more identical rectangular sash windows (Fig. 22). The doorway leads to a passage between the original exterior of the schoolhouse and the new southern extension. The walls in the schoolroom are painted white and have the remains of wooden boards with coat hooks affixed to them. The plaster obscures the corners of the room which makes it impossible to clearly identify if the walls between the schoolroom and the chapel abut or key in to each other. Map evidence indicates that the schoolroom was probably part of the original chapel building and therefore the walls are likely to abut.



Fig. 22 South wall of the schoolhouse with the entrance at the centre.  
(Scale: 2m)

7.2.4 The ceiling in the schoolroom which is constructed of lath and plaster is in a poor state of repair with the east side having completely collapsed. There are decorative moulded air vents along the centre of the ceiling. The floor of the schoolroom consists of a concrete slab which, again, was probably installed by Velvetone Ltd.



Fig. 23 Moulded air vent on the ceiling in the schoolhouse.

### 7.3 Schoolroom Addition

7.3.1 The schoolhouse was extended during the last phase of construction in 1908. A passage was created that divided the school building from the extension that was to become living accommodation to the south. The passage runs along the original exterior façade of the school house, as shown in the undated early photograph of the chapel (Fig. 3). There are no remains of the porch or extra window shown in the photograph which would have been positioned where the doorway is today. Wooden panelling has been attached to the lower part of the wall presumably to give the passage the indication of being an interior space (Fig. 24). The east end of the addition connects with the modern passage that runs in between the schoolroom and the rectory (Fig. 8). The addition also created an entrance to the school from the street.



Fig. 24 The passage between the schoolhouse and the new living accommodation (looking west).

#### 7.4 **The Boiler House**

7.4.1 The boiler house is a small rectangular section at the end of the modern passage between the schoolroom and the rectory which now acts as the main entrance to the chapel in its south wall. It would have been constructed at the same time as the chapel and the rectory. There are remains of a brick chimney breast on the south side of the south wall of the chapel above the large modern entrance (Fig. 25). The boiler house has a lean-to roof which has been constructed from corrugated plastic and asbestos. The original roof was probably demolished during the construction of the modern passage.



Fig. 25 Chimney breast located on the other side of the south wall of the chapel above the large entrance.

7.4.2 A decorative brick arch on the external east wall of the schoolhouse has been in-filled to create the west wall of the boiler room (Fig. 26). This arch would have framed one of the original windows to the schoolroom. It is now obstructed with the buildings fuse boxes and other machinery related to its use as a boiler room. The walls in the boiler room are not plastered making it possible to see that the walls of the schoolhouse, chapel and rectory are not keyed in to each other. The south wall of the chapel abuts the northern wall of the schoolhouse at this point.



Fig. 26 Brick arch which would have framed an original window of the schoolhouse.  
Also note that the walls in the corner are not keyed in.

## 7.5 The Rectory

### 7.5.1. Ground Floor

The rectory is a two-storey rectangular building that abuts the chapel building at its south east end and measures 7.8m x 4.45m. The chapel is accessed from the rectory by a small doorway in the south wall of the chapel (Fig. 27). The east wall of the rectory has the remains of a chimney breast flanked by two rectangular sash windows, now boarded up (Figs. 28 and 29). The walls were plastered with the remains of green wallpaper. The room is currently in a very poor state of repair.



Fig. 27 North wall of the rectory showing the doorway in to the chapel.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 28 East wall of the rectory showing the damaged central chimney breast.  
(Scale: 2m)





Fig. 29 One of the sash windows flanking the chimney breast on the east wall of the rectory. (Scale: 0.5m graduations)

7.5.2. A large entrance has been created in the west wall that once divided the rectory from the boiler house (Fig. 30). The entrance has been reinforced with a steel joist and measures 4.43m across. As with the other later entrances mentioned in this report it was probably constructed when Velvetone Ltd took over the building in 1961. The creation of the entrance now means that the rectory opens out in to the modern passage, probably created at the same time as the entrance.



Fig. 30 Modern RSJ entrance to the rectory from the modern passage. (Scale: 0.5m graduations)

### 7.5.3 Upper Storey

The upper storey of the rectory is accessed by a staircase that is positioned to the south of the ground floor room (Fig.31). The stone staircase would originally have been accessed by an external doorway on the end of the building. The ground floor room of the rectory would have been accessed by a separate doorway that has since been lost. The reason for the separate doorways may have been that the upper floor of the rectory was initially used as the minister's private accommodation and therefore the separate doorway gave him more privacy.



Fig. 31 Staircase to the upper floor of the rectory.  
(Scale: 2m)

7.5.4 The staircase leads to a single rectangular room that is the same size as the ground floor room of the rectory (Fig. 32). The room has a chimney breast which is flanked by two sash windows in the same position as the ground floor (Fig. 33 and 34). The walls have been plastered and wallpapered with asymmetrical floral design. The ceiling was constructed in a lath and plaster style with curved edges at the sides. The original wooden floorboards were in a poor state of repair, some of which were missing in places making access difficult.



Fig. 32 View of the upper floor of the rectory, looking north. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 34 Sash window on the east wall of the upper storey of the rectory.



Fig. 33 Fireplace located on the east wall of the upper storey of the rectory.  
(Scale: 2m)

7.5.5 On the west wall there is a large opening with wooden support beams and wooden doors (Fig. 35). The doorway has a small door attached to the south end of the frame but the actual opening is much wider at 3m. Whether the doorway was originally this wide or widened later is unclear. Today the doorway opens out on to the flat roof of the modern passage but may originally have been the doorway to another room, perhaps a bathroom that would have been positioned on top of the boiler room (Fig. 36). However, there is no evidence of the boiler room having an upper storey in the external brickwork. It is also possible that the doorway led to a set of external steps but there is no evidence for these either, although the evidence could have been lost through later renovation work.



Fig. 35 Doorway in west wall of the upper storey of the rectory.

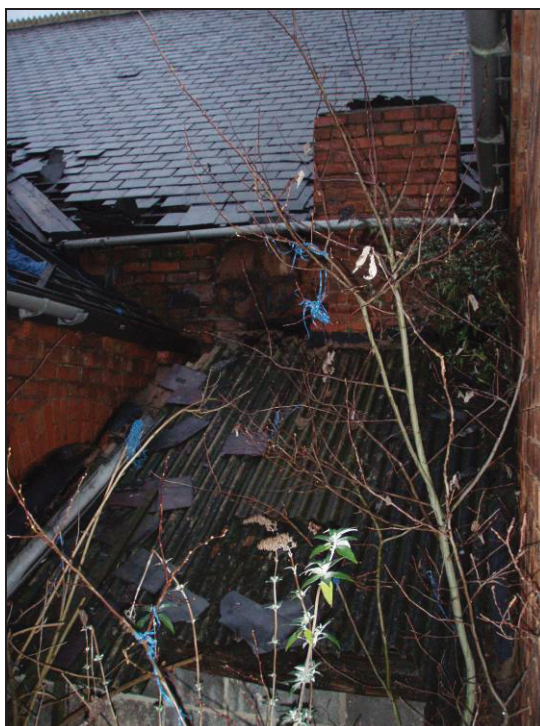


Fig. 36 View from the doorway overlooking the boiler room (note chimney).



Fig. 37 View from the doorway overlooking the modern passage roof.

## 7.6 The Modern Passage

7.6.1 The passage is a long thoroughfare that was created when the chapel was converted for industrial use (Fig. 38). The space, which measures approximately 10m x 2.5m, is essentially the gap between the schoolroom's east wall and the rectory's west wall running up to the boiler room. The 1913-14 OS map (Fig. 5) clearly shows a space existing between the buildings. This space was capped by Velvetone Ltd in the 1961 with flat concrete roof and created a new large entrance to the building. The passage was created at the same time as the large entrances in to the schoolroom, chapel and rectory were created. They were created, presumably, to give the company more space and manoeuvrability.



Fig. 38 Modern passage looking north towards the chapel.  
(Entrance to the schoolroom to the left).

**7.7 Office and toilet block**

7.7.1 At the same time as the passage was created an extension was made to the south end of the rectory (Fig. 39 and 40). The extension was a single storey building that houses a small office area and a toilet block to accommodate the Velvetone Ltd staff. One of the offices is positioned below the staircase of the rectory (Fig. 40). The walls are not keyed in to the exterior wall of the rectory.



Fig. 39 Entrance to the office area.



Fig. 40 Office below the rectory staircase.  
(Scale: 0.5m graduations)

## 7.8 1908 Extension

### 7.8.1 Lower Storey

A large extension was constructed in 1908 to the southern end of the schoolhouse. The schoolhouse passage addition has already been mentioned above. The remainder of the extension consisted of living accommodation constructed for perhaps the caretaker of the building who in the 1930's is named as Mr. Hayes or later the headmaster of the school. The building is a two-storey four bedroom house with large rooms on the ground floor. It was not possible to record in detail the layout of the house as it was in such a poor state of repair making access dangerous.

7.8.2 Room One was accessed from the rear of the building via a small porch and measured 3.6m x 3.5m (Figs. 41 and 42). The room had a modern ceramic fireplace and contained various items relating to when the building was used as an office space for Velvetone Ltd. In the south-west corner of the room was a doorway that led to a central staircase and Room Two (Fig. 41). A later extension to the east wall of the building created a small room accessed from Room One. The room measured 2.5m x 1.1m, was tiled and had a sink area (Fig. 43).



Fig. 41 Room One, looking west.  
(Scale: 2m)





Fig. 42 Room One, looking north west.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 43 Doorway to small extension on the east side of Room One.  
(Scale: 2m)

7.8.3 The main entrance to the house was located centrally, opposite the staircase, between Rooms One and Two. Room Two was positioned at the front of the house and measured 4.8m x 3.5m. Access to this room was not possible as the floorboards were in a poor state of repair. The room had a large window in the south wall and another in the west wall overlooking the road (Fig. 44). Both of these windows were boarded up which prevented any natural light from entering the room, also making it difficult to record. There appeared to be a number of

modern features such as a ceramic fireplace and a fitted cupboard (Fig. 45). The room had been decorated with patterned wallpaper and curtains.



Fig. 44 Room Two of the 1908 extension looking west.



Fig. 45 Room Two of the 1908 extension, looking north-west.

7.8.4 From Room One it was possible to gain access to the rear rooms via a doorway to the east of the fireplace. The first room encountered measured approximately 2.5m x 3.6m and had two boarded up windows. This room gave access to a large room at the front of the house

measuring approximately 5m x 8m and a smaller storage room measuring 1.5m x 3.7m. The large room had three, evenly spaced, rectangular boarded up windows that would have overlooked the street. The recording of these three rooms is limited as not only were they in a poor state of repair but they were also in complete darkness.

#### 7.8.5 Upper Storey

The staircase was positioned opposite the main entrance on the south side of the house and led to a hallway that in turn led to four bedrooms and a bathroom (Figs. 47 and 48). The ceiling above the staircase had collapsed which meant it was not possible to accurately record the top storey of the house (Fig. 46).



Fig. 46 Staircase in the 1908 extension showing the collapsed roof.

7.8.6 The bedrooms positioned at the top of the staircase were on a slightly lower level than the rest of the upper storey. An extra step in the hallway after the first two rooms denotes where the split level occurs. The upper storey walls had all been decorated with patterned wallpaper. The roof on the west side of the building had been removed causing the walls on this side of the building to be very damp and dilapidated.



Fig. 47 Bedroom One of the 1908 extension.



Fig. 48 The bathroom in the 1908 extension.

## 8. Exterior

### 8.1 Chapel

8.1.1 The chapel has been constructed from red brick with a slate roof and has terracotta and yellow sandstone detailing on the main entrance area. The main entrance of the chapel is located on the west side of the building facing the road (Fig. 49). The entrance has an arched porch area that stands 0.6m proud from the main exterior wall. The vertical edges of the porch and the main building have been framed with yellow sandstone blocks and the frieze at the top of the porch has been elaborately decorated. Two carved sandstone urns flank the porch area with a central ball and spike terracotta roof finial (Figs. 50 and 51). An asymmetrical leaf and flower design in sandstone and terracotta runs along the top edge of the porch and across the main wall above the window line (Fig. 52). The roof line has been decorated with angular sandstone blocks and terracotta bricks with a matching roof ball and spike finial (Fig. 51).



Fig. 49 View of the Chapel, looking south-east. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 50 Detail of porch frieze showing the urn.

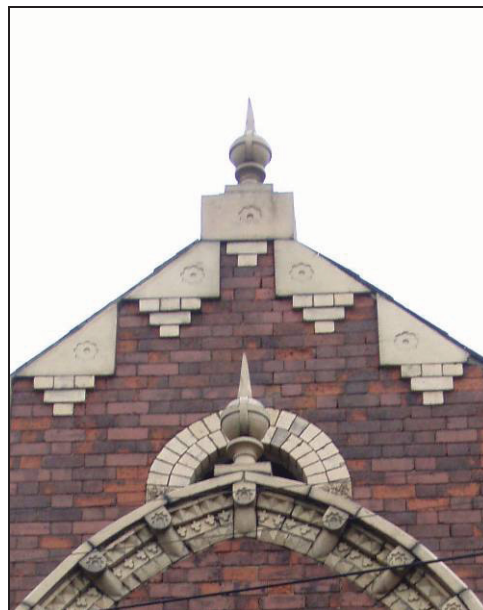


Fig. 51 Detail of porch frieze showing roof finials.



Fig. 52 Detail of the window frame showing the carved grapes detail.

8.1.2 Within the arch of the porch sits one of the three large arched windows, the other two windows flank the porch and sit within their own terracotta brick arches (Figs. 53 and 54). Each individual window pane has been edged with terracotta bricks and has a sandstone sill (Fig. 51). Stones carved with grapes have been inserted in to the arches that surround the two lower windows (Fig. 52). The grape carvings possibly represent religious imagery relating to the Fruit of God's Spirit. In John 15:5 it is stated "I am the vine, you are the branches. He who abides in Me, and I in him, bears much fruit; for without Me you can do nothing".



Fig. 53 Entrance porch with arched window.

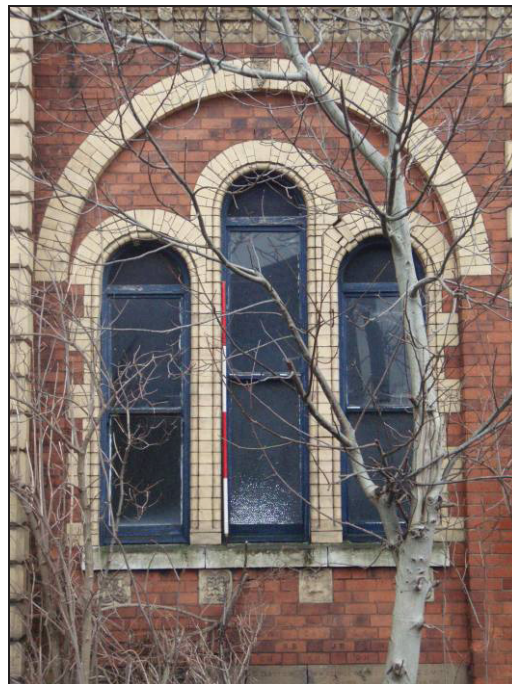


Fig. 54 Entrance porch lower window (Scale: 2m)

8.1.3 Carved sandstone blocks have been inserted in to the brickwork below the window lintels. These blocks have been carved with a symmetrical leaf pattern and are evenly positioned below each window (Fig. 52). Initials have been carved in to the brickwork below the lower windows probably to commemorate some of the patrons of the chapel. Larger commemorative stones containing the patron’s full names run along the front of the entire building (Figs. 55 and 56).



Fig. 55 Carved sandstone blocks below window frames on Chapel entrance. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 56 Commemorative plaques. (Scale: 0.5m graduations)

8.1.4 The rest of the external chapel building is undecorated. The large sash windows on the north wall are surrounded with simple brick arches (Fig. 57). A drainpipe obscured the join between the chapel and the schoolhouse but it was evident that the two buildings abutted each other rather than being keyed in. The rear of the building is located on the bank of the stream. The three rectangular sash windows echo the position of the arched windows on the front of the building (Fig. 58). A small circular window is positioned in the roof gable. The

window was not visible on the interior of the chapel as the lath and plaster ceiling has been lowered.



Fig. 57 North exterior elevation of the chapel.



Fig. 58 East exterior elevation of the chapel.

## 8.2 Schoolhouse

- 8.2.1 The schoolhouse has been constructed from red bricks with a slate roof and has a simple decoration of blue bricks. The four rectangular windows have been surrounded with red brick arches (Fig. 59 and 60). Blue bricks edge the window frames and there is a single course of blue bricks running horizontally across the length of the building. The roof line has been patterned with bricks laid a mixture of header and stretcher with some positioned slightly proud. The 1908 extension directly abuts the south end of the building but attempts have been made to match up the two buildings design. The large Velvetone Ltd sign is still present on the front of the building.





Fig. 59 West exterior elevation of schoolhouse, looking east.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 60 West exterior elevation of schoolhouse, looking east.  
(Scale: 2m)

8.2.2 Evidence that the schoolhouse was the original building is apparent through the fact that the chapel and the 1908 extensions abut rather than key in to the schoolhouse. There is also a slight raise in the roof line between the chapel and the schoolhouse which also indicates where the buildings were joined (Fig. 61). Furthermore, the roof of the schoolhouse appears older and in a poorer condition than the roofs of the chapel, the rectory and the 1908 extension. The roof of the schoolhouse has now been completely removed to the rear of the building. It is not clear whether this was because the roof had become dangerous or if some of the slates had been stolen as some of the 1908's roof is also missing (Fig. 62).

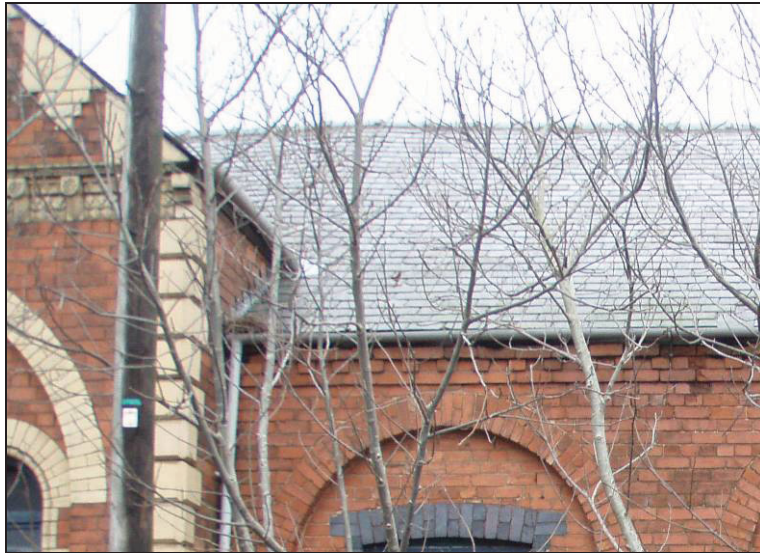


Fig. 61 Rise in the roof line between the chapel and the schoolhouse depicting the area where the two buildings have been joined.



Fig. 62 East side of the schoolhouse roof showing damage.

### 8.3 Rectory

8.3.1 The rectory is constructed from red bricks with a slate roof (Fig. 63). It was not clear whether the rectory walls abutted or keyed in to the chapel but it is probable that they were built at the same time as they appear together on the 1913-1914 OS map. Also the decorative roof line, seen on the east wall, seems to correspond with the roof line of the chapel. The windows on the west wall are evenly spaced with the small window to the office under the stairs being a later addition. The small brick chimney stack, positioned in the centre of the building, is also visible from this elevation (Fig. 63).



Fig. 63 East elevation of the rectory, looking west.

8.3.2 The east elevation of the rectory has been obscured by the creation of the modern passage and the demolition of part of the wall for the large entrance. It appears from the 1913-1914 OS map that there was an open space between the east elevation of the rectory and the west elevation of the schoolhouse (Fig. 5). This leads to the conclusion that the doorway giving access to the staircase on the south of the rectory, which is now on the interior of the modern passage, was originally an exterior doorway (Fig. 31).

#### 8.4 **Modern passage, offices and toilet block**

8.4.1 The modern passage, along with the small office and toilet block, were all created at the same time when Velvetone Ltd took over *c.* 1961 (Fig. 64). The building had been constructed from red bricks and had a slate roof. The walls of the office directly abut the walls of the rectory (Fig. 65). The sympathetic construction of the extension using the same building materials means that it matches well the existing rectory and chapel buildings.



Fig. 64 South elevation of the toilet block, looking north.

(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 65 East elevation of the office and toilet block showing where the wall abuts the rectory wall.

## 8.5 1908 Extension

8.5.1 The extension to the southern end of the schoolhouse, made in 1908, was also constructed from red and blue bricks with a slate roof. The southern end of the building contains four rectangular windows with sandstone lintels and the main entrance to the house. A single blue brick dentil string course denotes the floor level of the house as well as being a decorative feature (Fig. 66). The roof line has the same patterning found on the chapel, rectory and schoolhouse (Fig. 66).



Fig. 66 South elevation of 1908 extension, looking north.  
(Scale: 2m)

8.5.2 The west elevation of the house overlooks the road and has a small roof gable with decorative ball-shaped roof finial above the double window of the master bedroom. The blue brick dentil string course on this elevation clearly illustrates the upper storeys split level (Fig. 67). The upper storey windows are also on differing levels. The extension has a large red brick chimney stack with four square-shaped spiked ceramic chimney pots on top (Fig. 67). The schoolhouse passage is to the north of the last set of ground floor windows. The upper storeys northernmost master bedroom uses the space over the passage and has a smaller window positioned over the passage entrance (Fig. 67).



Fig. 67 West elevation of 1908 extension.  
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 68 East elevation of 1908 extension, looking east.  
(Scale: 2m)

8.5.3 The east elevation of the 1908 extension to the rear of the building has no dentil string course detailing the floor levels. The small porch addition has a slate roof and a small window (Fig. 68). The south end of the elevation has no windows on the upper storey while to the north the elevation has two rectangular windows with sandstone lintels. The lower storey has three similar shaped windows positioned close together at to the north of the porch (Fig. 68). The roof over the northernmost upper storey bedrooms is missing and has been covered with tarpaulin. The chimney stack on this side of the building is much less ornate (Fig. 68).

## **9. Conclusions**

9.1.1 The photographic survey recorded the form, layout and various construction phases of The United Methodist Chapel, Creswell. Together with cartographical evidence, the survey identified four main construction phases to the building.

9.1.2 The first phase relates to the original chapel building or schoolhouse built in 1897. This building was extended before 1908 with a larger chapel to the north. At the same time a rectory was added to the south of the new chapel extension. The third phase relates to the 1908 extension to the south of the schoolhouse. The fourth and final phase happened when Velvetone Ltd bought the buildings in 1961 and involved covering the space between the rectory and the schoolhouse and building a small office and toilet block to the south of the rectory. It was not always clear how the different constructional phases related to each other and a controlled watching brief for one or two days, undertaken during the dismantling/demolition of the building, should confirm the buildings development history.

9.1.3 The interior of the building retained some of the original features related to the schoolhouse, chapel and rectory but the majority of the building is in a poor state of repair. However, some of the carved decorative stones found on the front of the chapel are worth preserving, along with some of the commemorative plaques.

## **10. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

10.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

10.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **11. Statement of Indemnity**

11.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **12. Acknowledgements**

12.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who have provided help and information relating to the project especially Paul Lucas and Ian Potter of Brett Oils Ltd, and the local Creswell History Society who provided a volume of preliminary research on the chapel.

### 13. References

British Geological Survey. 1993. Sheffield. *England and Wales Sheet 100. Solid and Drift Edition.*

Creswell Local History Group. *United Methodist Chapel, Mansfield Road, Creswell.* Unpublished document produced for Brett Oils Ltd.

Davies, D.P. 1811. *A New Historical and descriptive view of Derbyshire from remotest period to present time.* Mason. Belper.

## Appendix One – Elevation Drawings





## Appendix Two – Catalogue of Photographic Archive

Photo Archive No.	Description	Digital Photo No.	Facing	Date	Scale
1	Southern elevation of the 1908 extension	22	N	21/01/08	2m
2	Southern elevation of the 1908 extension	22, 23	N	21/01/08	2m
3	East elevation of the 1908 extension showing porch area	35, 147	W	21/01/08	2m
4	East elevation of the 1908	24, 25, 26	W	21/01/08	2m
5	South elevation of modern passage and toilet block	23, 24, 27, 28	N	21/01/08	2m
6	East elevation of rectory and toilet block	36, 38, 146	NW	21/01/08	-
7	East elevation of rectory and chapel	36, 37	NW	21/01/08	-
8	East elevation of chapel	37	NW	21/01/08	-
9	West elevation of 1908 extension	31	E	21/01/08	2m
10	West elevation of 1908 extension	31, 32	E	21/01/08	2m
11	Area where 1908 extension abuts school building (west elevation)	29	E	21/01/08	2m
12	West elevation of school building showing old Velvetone Ltd sign	29	E	21/01/08	2m
13	West elevation of school building	30	E	21/01/08	2m
14	Area where school house abuts chapel (west elevation)	30, 139	E	21/01/08	2m
15	East elevation of the chapel	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 137	E	21/01/08	2m
16	North-west corner of the rectory (ground floor)	134	NW	21/01/08	2m
17	Internal wall of rectory showing the doorway leading to the chapel	66, 133	N	21/01/08	2m
18	North-east corner of an internal wall of rectory (ground floor)		NE	21/01/08	2m
19	Internal wall of rectory (ground floor)		S	21/01/08	2m
20	Modern passage _internal) facing the main entrance		S	21/01/08	2m
21	Boiler room (ground floor)	57	N	21/01/08	2m
22	South wall of the chapel showing the level of the altar platform	105, 106	S	21/01/08	2m
23	East wall of the chapel showing the scroll and graffiti	97, 98, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128	E	21/01/08	-
24	West wall of the chapel showing the northern window		W	21/01/08	2m
25	North wall of the chapel	95, 108, 151	N	21/01/08	2m
26	North wall of the chapel	96, 108, 109	N	21/01/08	2m
27	North wall of the chapel	104, 109	N	21/01/08	2m
28	Doorway in to the modern office block	77	E	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
29	Modern office block	78	E	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
30	Modern office block	79	E	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
31	Entrance to modern office block		E	21/01/08	2m
32	Southern wall of the modern toilet block		S	21/01/08	0.5m

					grad.
33	Southern wall of the modern toilet block		S	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
34	Sink in the south-west corner of the toilet block	83	SW	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
35	Sink in the south-west corner of the toilet block	83	SW	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
36	Urinals in south-east corner of toilet block	81, 82	SE	21/01/08	2m
37	Urinals in south-east corner of toilet block	81, 82	SE	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
38	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	17	E	21/01/08	-
39	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	17	E	21/01/08	-
40	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	16, 17	E	21/01/08	-
41	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	18	E	21/01/08	-
42	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	18	E	21/01/08	-
43	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	19	E	21/01/08	-
44	Commemorative plaque on the chapel	19	E	21/01/08	-
45	Commemorative plaque on the school building		E	21/01/08	-
46	Commemorative plaque on the school building		E	21/01/08	-
47	Commemorative plaque on the school building		E	21/01/08	-
48	Window ledge of lower floor of 1908 extension		E	21/01/08	-
49	Commemorative plaque on 1908 extension		E	21/01/08	-
50	Commemorative plaque on 1908 extension	33	E	21/01/08	-
51	Commemorative plaque on 1908 extension		E	21/01/08	-
52	Commemorative plaque on 1908 extension		E	21/01/08	-
53	South-east corner of the chapel floor	105	SE	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
54	Internal wall in the 1908 extension showing doorway to back rooms (ground floor)	39, 40, 41	W	21/01/08	-
55	Internal wall in the 1908 extension showing doorway to porch extension (ground floor)		E	21/01/08	2m
56	Internal wall in the 1908 extension showing doorway to porch extension (ground floor)		E	21/01/08	2m
57	Internal cupboard of Room 2 in 1908 extension (ground floor)		N	21/01/08	
58	Fireplace in Room 2 in 1908 extension (ground floor)		N	21/01/08	-
59	North-west corner of Room in the 1908 extension (ground floor)	43, 44	NW	21/01/08	-
60	South-west corner of Room in the 1908 extension (ground floor)	45, 46	SW	21/01/08	-
61	Staircase in 1908 extension	47, 48, 136	N	21/01/08	-
62	Internal wall in the 1908 extension showing doorway to Room 2 (ground floor)			21/01/08	
63	Internal wall in the 1908 extension showing doorway to Room 2 (ground floor)	39, 42		21/01/08	
64	Internal wall in the 1908 extension showing doorway to Room 2 (ground floor)	39	N	21/01/08	2m
65	Boiler Room showing blocked window on the old external school building wall	58, 59, 60	SW	21/01/08	2m
66	Boiler Room showing blocked window on the old external school building wall	58, 59, 60	SW	21/01/08	2m
67	Boiler Room showing chimney place		N	21/01/08	-
68	West elevation of chapel showing the old entrance	8, 11, 13, 139	E	21/01/08	2m
69	West elevation of chapel	4, 5, 139	E	21/01/08	2m
70	West elevation of chapel	4, 5, 138	E	21/01/08	-
71	West elevation of chapel	6, 7, 9, 10, 138	E	21/01/08	-
72	West wall of the chapel (interior)	84, 85, 86, 87, 149	W	21/01/08	2m
73	South wall of the chapel showing the doorway leading to	89, 90	S	21/01/08	2m

	the school house				
74	South wall of the chapel		S	21/01/08	2m
75	South wall of the chapel showing the modern passage	106, 107, 148	S	21/01/08	2m
76	East wall of the chapel	100, 130	E	21/01/08	2m
77	East wall of the chapel	97, 98, 101, 127, 128	E	21/01/08	2m
78	East wall of the chapel	99, 102, 103, 104, 129	E	21/01/08	2m
79	South wall of the school house showing the old entrance	114	S	21/01/08	2m
80	South wall of the school house showing the old entrance	114, 142	S	21/01/08	2m
81	West wall of the school house	113, 115, 140, 141	W	21/01/08	2m
82	West wall of the school house	111, 112, 140	W	21/01/08	2m
83	West wall of the school house	110, 111, 112	W	21/01/08	2m
84	West wall of the school house	110	W	21/01/08	2m
85	North wall of the school house showing the doorway to the chapel	118	N	21/01/08	-
86	North wall of the school house showing the doorway to the chapel	116, 118	N	21/01/08	-
87	North-east corner of the school house	119	NE	21/01/08	2m
88	East wall of the school house	143	E	21/01/08	2m
89	East wall of the school house	143	E	21/01/08	2m
90	East wall of the school house showing the modern RSJ entrance	117, 144	E	21/01/08	2m
91	Modern passageway	56, 57, 80, 131	N	21/01/08	2m
92	School house addition passage	121, 122, 145	W	21/01/08	2m
93	Rectory window (ground floor)	64, 132	E	21/01/08	-
94	Rectory window (ground floor)	61, 62, 63	E	21/01/08	2m
95	Rectory window (ground floor)	65	E	21/01/08	2m
96	Staircase leading to the upper rectory floor	67	E	21/01/08	2m
97	Modern office block	78	E	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
98	Modern office block	79	E	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
99	Upper floor rectory	68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 135	N	21/01/08	0.5m grad.
100	Fireplace in Room 1 of the 1908 extension	40	NW	21/01/08	2m
101	Roof girder in chapel	91, 92, 93, 94	-	21/01/08	-
102	Schoolhouse addition passage	120	E	21/01/08	2m
103	Old entrance in east wall of chapel	84, 85, 88, 126, 150	E	21/01/08	2m

**Appendix Three – Plan showing location and direction of medium format photographs.**





**Appendix Four – Brief supplied by Derbyshire County Council.**



# **Brief for a conditioned programme of archaeological work: Documentary study and Building Recording Survey**

**Site Name:** Velvetone Lubricants (former Methodist Chapel), Mansfield Road, Creswell

**Planning Application Reference:** 07/00324/CON

**Grid Reference:** SK 52757 74331

**Issued by:** A. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist)

**Issued to:** Paul Lucas

**Date:** 7<sup>th</sup> November 2007

## **1.0 Introduction**

1.1 Planning application 07/00324/CON “Demolition of all buildings and structures” at Velvetone Lubricants, Mansfield Road, Creswell has received consent.

1.2 Condition 6 and 7 of the planning consent require respectively that,

“Prior to the commencement of works, a documentary archive (including photographs, measured survey drawings and written descriptions of the building as appropriate) shall be made in accordance with a specification submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Records shall also be made of any features revealed in the course of works. Two copies of the documentary archive (including photographs and to disc) shall be deposited with the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing”

and

“Before any demolition starts on the site and in addition to the general recording of the building referred to in Condition 6 above the survey should identify all memorial stones in the building and any other plaques or features that contain names or dates. The details of such stones, plaques or features shall be supplied to the Local Planning Authority and the local Planning Authority shall identify which of these shall be recovered from the site and given to the Local Planning Authority within one month of the completion of demolition if not before.”

1.3 From this brief a written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor/ historic buildings architect (hereinafter “the archaeological contractor”). The WSI will be submitted in advance for approval by the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) advising Bolsover District Council.

1.4 The programme of work is to include a building survey undertaken to RCHME level 3 and should include a documentary background study.

## 2.0 Background

2.1 The development site falls within the designated conservation area of “Creswell Village and Model Village” (fig.1). The conservation area was designated on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1991.

2.2 The site is depicted as an undeveloped field on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition (c.1875).

2.3 The first building appears on the 1897 revision annotated as “Methodist Chapel (Free United)”. It is shown with an irregular rectangular ground plan (c. 17m x 7m). A small outbuilding, presumably containing toilets, is also depicted adjacent to the stream on the eastern side of the building.

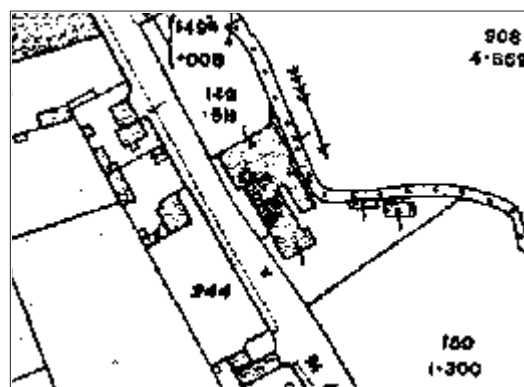


Fig.1: Development site and the Conservation Area (green)

2.4 The 1913-14 revision shows a considerably enlarged building, now annotated “U. M. Church” with large blocks added on the northern and southern ends, and a narrow extension on the eastern side adjacent to the stream.



a



b

**Fig. 2: Ordnance Survey coverage from a) 1897 and b) 1913-14**

2.5 The building, with its various phases of additions and extensions, is briefly considered within a section on the historical development of the village contained in the “Creswell Village & Model Village Townscape Heritage Initiative Phase 2 Stage 1 Application” document produced by the District of Bolsover in 2001. It states,

“the former Methodist Church on Mansfield Road (with adjoining school room and rectory) built circa 1900 in red brick with slate roof and terracotta detailing made an important contribution to the street scene.”

2.6 Before ceasing to serve as a chapel this building provided an important focus in the social and religious life of Creswell Village. It has continued to provide an important historic landmark within the wider context of the village. As such it has played a locally important role in defining the character of Creswell village and of the designated conservation area.

### **3.0 Previous Fieldwork/ Recording**

3.1 As far as the Development Control Archaeologist is aware apart there have been no previous archaeological investigations or building recording within the area of the proposed development.

### **4.0 Method: Documentary Study**

4.1 The documentary study will draw upon all available historical evidence, including published and unpublished accounts (documentary, oral), cartographic and photographic that relate to the building and its role in the life of the village.

4.2 Cartographic evidence should be included and a mapped chronological regression of the building’s development for the site developed. Where original or subsequent architect’s plans relating to the building are available these should be included.

4.3 The study should attempt to provide a clear analysis of the evidence regarding the chronological development of the building. Where possible the analysis should include how the building, any associated structures and open spaces functioned and articulated. Problems in documenting or establishing such an account should be highlighted.

4.4 Where information obtained through oral accounts or discussions can be used to interpret the development of site or its role in the past life of the village, transcripts of such accounts or discussions should be included as appendices to the report.

### **5.0 Method: Building Survey**

5.1 All building recording requirements have been framed in terms of the forms and levels of recording set-out in 'Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification' 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (RCHME 1996). Only a brief summary of the requirements of these levels is given here, and reference should be made to the original RCHME document to establish the scope of the different levels of survey.

5.2 A level 3 survey is fully analytical. A descriptive record of both the exterior and the interior should be developed. This will include a detailed description, photographs, measured drawings (used as necessary to record and/ or illustrate details), and scale plans of the existing elevations, main floors and other structural elements. Construction materials will be described and illustrated as appropriate. Evidence for phasing in the construction and modification of the buildings needs to be recorded in detail. Evidence for previous uses and/ or the re-use of structural elements (masonry details or carpentry marks), details of roof structure and internal fixtures and fittings should also be recorded. There should be an analysis of the structure's development, with the specific aim of developing, with the assistance of the documentary study, an understanding of the historical, stylistic and functional development of the building.

5.3 As a specific objective of planning condition 7 the survey report should include a descriptive catalogue of all memorials, plaques or other features containing names or dates. The catalogue should record details on location, form, condition, description (including materials), and any text and/ or date. The catalogue entries should be cross-referenced to site/ building plans clearly showing their locations. Each catalogue entry should be photographed.

5.4 For RCHME level 3 building survey, record coverage through a series of black and white photographs is required and these should contain a graduated photographic scale. A medium format camera should be used. Where appropriate, perspective control may be necessary.

5.5 Additional record photographs can be taken with a high quality digital camera. These pictures can be used to record colour and significant architectural features and details.

5.6 A photographic image register detailing location, direction and subject of each shot must be completed. The position and direction of each photographic viewpoint should be recorded on plans of the site.

5.7 Each photograph should be assigned a unique reference, and this reference should be used in the text, within image captions within the report, in the photographic image register and in the digital archive (which is required under the conditions).

5.8 Where building survey identifies issues relating to the development history, sequence, function or other aspect of a structure's character that may be resolved by hidden structural evidence, either during demolition or subsequent development excavation, this should be noted and form a specific element for subsequent intra-demolition building recording or excavation watching brief. A

strategy for observation and recording during the dismantling/ demolition and subsequent development would then need to be formulated and agreed prior to the commencement of demolition.

5.9 The function(s) of differing spaces/ areas/ features should, where possible, be identified and related to the history of use of the building.

5.10 All fieldwork should be carried out to accepted archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

## **6.0 Output**

6.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

6.2 Upon completion of the documentary and building survey a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCA and the Derbyshire SMR.

6.3 Record photographs (black and white, colour) are to be printed at a **minimum** of 5" x 4" with a suitable selection of **at least** laser copier standard being included within the printed report.

6.4 All photographs (black and white, colour) should be included on an indexed CD attached to the report.

6.5 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled including a copy of the report, all primary documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. All negatives and prints should be mounted in appropriate archive stable sleeves.

6.6 A copy of this brief should be included as an appendix to the report.

## **7.0 Health and Safety**

7.1 Those archaeologists visiting and working on the site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

7.2 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment.

## **8.0**

### **Monitoring**

8.1 The work should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be supplied in the WSI to the Development Control Archaeologist and agreed prior to the commencement of the project.

8.2 The Development Control Archaeologist will require at least one week's advanced notice of the commencement of field recording, and may wish to visit the site and monitor the work.

## **9.0 Submission and Deposition of Project Archive**

9.1 From the outset of the project arrangements should be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of the all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited in accordance with the procedures set-out in “Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives” (2003) (a copy is available upon request from either the Museum or the Development Control Archaeologist).

9.2 Your museum contact will be:

Gillian Woolrich  
Sheffield City Museum and Art Gallery  
Weston Park  
Sheffield  
S10 2TP

## **10.0 Submission of Report**

10.1 Final bound copies should be provided for the interested parties including Bolsover District Council (Conservation Officer), the DCA and the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record.

10.2 An electronic copy of the report (PDF) should be submitted to the SMR in addition to the printed text.

10.3 Where the work is undertaken in fulfilment of a condition of planning consent, discharge of the relevant condition will only be recommended by the DCA once the final report has been submitted and accepted. Should a variation of this requirement be desired by the developer a written agreement to this effect should be sought from the DCA.

## **11.0 Publicity**

11.1 The results of the work may be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. This may take the form of a full definitive report or a short summary, depending upon the significance of the results (see guidance notes attached). A contingency may be required for this and discussed with the client and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

11.2 At the start of fieldwork (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

## **Notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:**

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

- 1 Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
- 2 Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see ‘Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9’ edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

### **DETAILED NOTES**

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/ or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

### **FUNDING**

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer’s estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

### **DEADLINE**

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disc to:

**Andy Myers at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.**

## Appendix Five: Commemorative Stones



<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>TEXT</b>	<b>TYPE</b>
1	Mr. <b>J.P.Houfton</b> for the Bolsover Colly Co Ltd.	Commemorative Stone
2	Mr. <b>H.H.Byron</b> (rest eroded).	Commemorative Stone
3	Mr. <b>W.J.Turner</b> for the Sunday School.	Commemorative Stone
4	Placed by <b>Mr.M.Shead</b> Creswell.	Commemorative Stone
5	Placed by <b>W. Scatchard</b> of Whitwell.	Commemorative Stone
6	Placed by Mr. <b>D. Bolton</b> M.P March 23 <sup>rd</sup> 1899.	Commemorative Stone
7	Placed by Mr/S <b>M Creswell</b> .	Commemorative Stone
8	Placed by Mr. <b>M.Binge</b> Creswell.	Commemorative Stone
9	Mrs. <b>Dorothy Binge</b> .	Commemorative Stone
10	Miss <b>Maria Burton</b> .	Commemorative Stone
11	Miss <b>Jessie Mosley</b> .	Commemorative Stone
12	? <b>John</b> ?	Commemorative Stone
13	Mr. <b>S. Smith</b> for the	Commemorative Stone
14	Miss <b>Kate Ball</b> .	Commemorative Stone
15	Mrs. <b>Ellen Nash</b> .	Commemorative Stone
16	<b>John Johnson</b> .	Commemorative Stone
17	On behalf of the Choir.	Commemorative Stone
18	Mr. <b>S.Bottom</b>	Commemorative Stone
19	WHN	Initials Carved on Bricks
20	MP	Initials Carved on Bricks
21	LP	Initials Carved on Bricks
22	MN	Initials Carved on Bricks
23	GN	Initials Carved on Bricks
24	AB	Initials Carved on Bricks
25	CD	Initials Carved on Bricks
26	HLL	Initials Carved on Bricks
27	CB	Initials Carved on Bricks
28	BH	Initials Carved on Bricks
29	AH	Initials Carved on Bricks
30	EHS	Initials Carved on Bricks
31	LH	Initials Carved on Bricks
32	HB	Initials Carved on Bricks
33	HLL	Initials Carved on Bricks
34	CN	Initials Carved on Bricks
35	CA	Initials Carved on Bricks
36	MC	Initials Carved on Bricks
37	WHN	Initials Carved on Bricks
38	GG	Initials Carved on Bricks

39	EP	Initials Carved on Bricks
40	CC	Initials Carved on Bricks
41	RB	Initials Carved on Bricks
42	EH	Initials Carved on Bricks
43	EN	Initials Carved on Bricks
44	MG	Initials Carved on Bricks
45	MH	Initials Carved on Bricks
46	PEH	Initials Carved on Bricks
47	JB	Initials Carved on Bricks
48	MB	Initials Carved on Bricks
49	MAC	Initials Carved on Bricks
50	SW	Initials Carved on Bricks
51	CD	Initials Carved on Bricks
52	RB	Initials Carved on Bricks
53	WB	Initials Carved on Bricks
54	LA	Initials Carved on Bricks
55	AB	Initials Carved on Bricks
56	EAM	Initials Carved on Bricks
57	RCA	Initials Carved on Bricks
58	BHM	Initials Carved on Bricks
59	... <b>Bailey</b>	Also carved on stone
60	... <b>To The</b>	Also carved on stone
61	... <b>wood</b>	Also carved on stone