

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: CHAPEL ADJ. THE OLD HOUSE CHURCH STREET GREAT MISSENDEN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

*on behalf of Mr. & Mrs. R. Bellis*



**K. Semmelmann MA PIFA**

**JUNE 2005**

**ASC: 676/MCS/1**

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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	MCS	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	676
<i>Event No:</i>		<i>Accession No:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Great Missenden		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Great Missenden CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP8972 0120		
<i>Present use:</i>	Storage		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Refurbishment, and conversion to residential use		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	CH/2005/0229/FA		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Chiltern District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	17.05.05.2005		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr. & Mrs. R Bellis The Old House Church Street Gt. Missenden Bucks HP16 0AZ		
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## Internal Quality Check

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**Figure 1:** General location (scale 1:25,000)



**Figure 2:** Site location (scale 1:2,500)

## Summary

*In May 2005 ASC carried out an historic building survey of the chapel adjacent to The Old House, Church Street, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, prior to it being dismantled and rebuilt for residential use. There is little documentary evidence for the history of this building, which is first recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877. It is, however, known that the chapel was built for the Primitive Methodists and used for a time as a 'Dames School'.*

*The building survey shows that the front (south) elevation of the chapel has been much altered by the installation of a double door since the chapel ceased to function. A door in the east elevation has also been blocked. Internal alterations have included the replacement of the ceiling and roof, and possibly the removal of any woodwork to the walls and the floor.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In May 2005 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of the chapel adjacent to *The Old House, Church Street, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire* (NGR SP 8972 0120, Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Robert Bellis and was carried out according to a method statement prepared by ASC (Appendix 1), and approved by the local planning authority (LPA), *Chiltern District Council*. The relevant planning application reference is CH/2005/0229/FA.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG15), in response to proposals for the refurbishment of the chapel, and its conversion to residential use. This will involve complete dismantling and rebuilding of the present structure, which has insubstantial foundations.

### 1.3 *Location*

Church Street lies in the core of the medieval settlement, at the southern end of the High Street and to the north of the medieval abbey. The chapel is set back from the north side of Church Street, to the east of the Old House (35 Church Street), and is approached by a narrow lane. To the rear of the chapel is the river Misbourne.

### 1.4 *Description*

The chapel is a single-cell brick-built structure under a slate roof, with an annexe to the rear. It is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and built in the neo-classical style. It was at one time used as a 'Dames School', a building where a single teacher would provide rudimentary education for children.



## **2 Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the method statement, the aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the whole of the structure concerned, prior to dismantling and rebuilding;
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context;
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its reconstruction/conversion.

### **2.2 Standards**

The survey conforms to the method statement, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (RCHME 1996), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### **2.3 Methods**

The work was carried out according to the method statement, which proposed:

- A programme of historical research, using all readily available sources (eg. Sites & Monuments Record, County Record Office, local libraries, planning records)
- A survey of the fabric of the building, including the roof, to RCHME Level 3 (details attached).
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above.

## **3 Historical Background**

### **3.1 General**

Great Missenden is the main village within the parish of Great Missenden. 'Missendene' is thought to have Saxon origins derived from the River Misbourne, as 'Miss' or 'Mease', and from a 'dene' meaning narrow wood or valley (BFWI 1987; Mawer and Stenton 1969). During the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor of Great Missenden was held by Sired, the son of Alveva (Page 1980). The medieval parish church of St Peter and Paul stands on the site of an earlier Saxon church (BFWI 1987). The settlement of Great Missenden is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when the land belonged to Walter Giffard, the second Earl of Buckingham (BFWI 1987; Page 1908; Lipscombe 1831). The estates of Giffard were later assigned to William Marshall, the Earl of Buckingham, and then to the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, and the Earl of Stafford until its forfeiture in 1521 to the Crown (Page 1908; Lipscombe 1831). In 1133 William de Missenden founded Missenden Abbey, which stands at the southern end of the High Street. The Abbey's lands, gardens and a windmill remained in their possession until the dissolution in 1541 (Page 1908; Lipscombe 1831).

The High Street was once the turnpike road between Aylesbury and London and at one time housed up to twelve hotels or inns (BFWI 1987; Lipscombe 1847). There are a number of medieval timber framed houses along the road, some which were re-fronted in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Williamson 1987). The trade that the road brought into the village, its shops and inns was affected by the opening of the railway in 1892. This led to the closure of many establishments and their conversion to private residences.

### **3.2 Site-Specific**

Little is known about the chapel as it has been very poorly recorded. The cartographic evidence suggests that it was constructed as a Primitive Methodist Chapel, an offshoot of the Methodist Church dating from 1808, and it is known that it served for a time as a 'Dames School' (Gt. Missenden Society, n.d.). It is not recorded exactly when it was built, or when the last service was held there.

The chapel was constructed during a century of fairly extensive ecclesiastical building and rebuilding in Great Missenden. The Baptist Chapel in the High Street, which is not dissimilar in style, was designed and built by 1838 by James Fenton (RCHME 1986), and the parish church of St Peter and St Paul was rebuilt by John Oldrid Scott in 1899-1901 (Badcock 1995). The size of the chapel suggests that the Methodist community would have been quite small and may have relied on local brickworks for their brick.

### **3.3 Cartographic Evidence**

The chapel is first shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (Fig. 3), and has remained unchanged in plan since then. The land on which it stands is shown on the Tithe Map (1839) as being a small plot containing a house and garden.

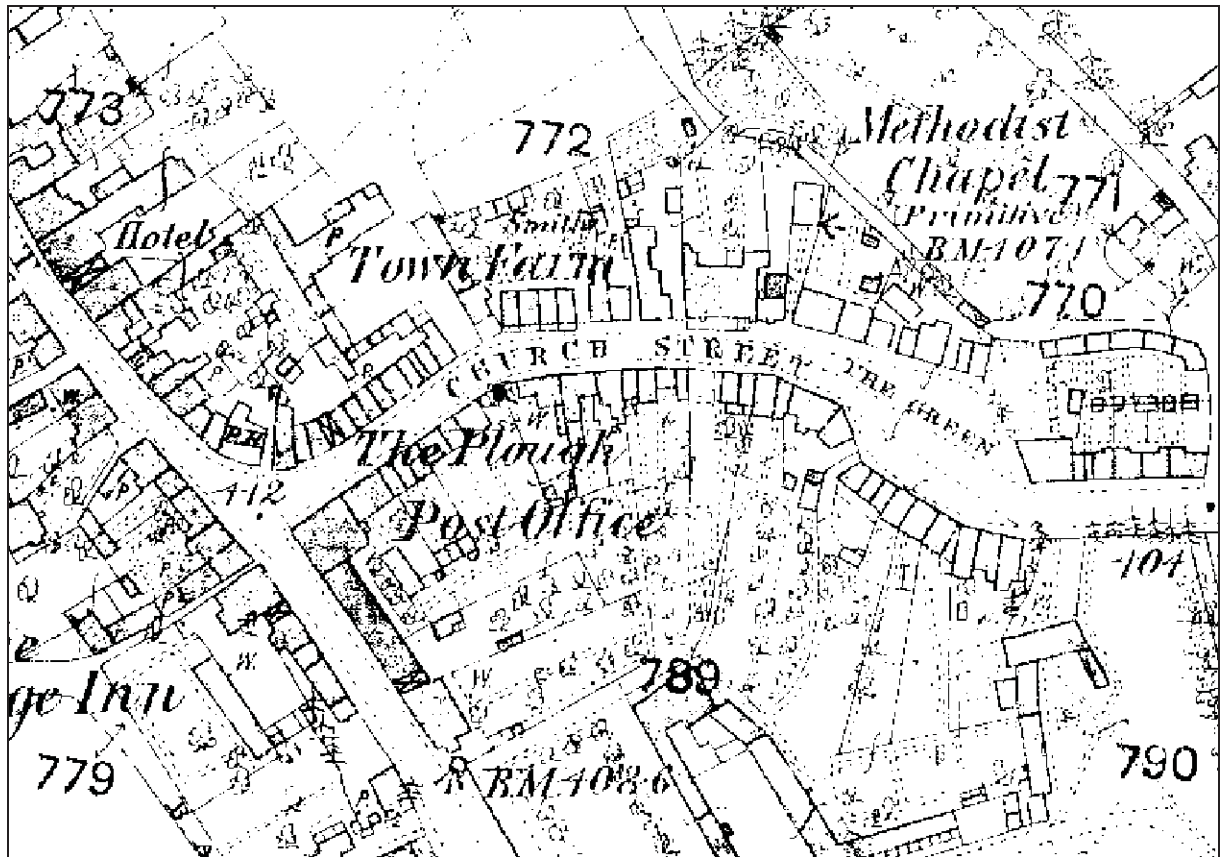


Figure 3: The site in 1889 (*not to scale*)



## 4 Description

### 4.1 General

The chapel is a single cell structure with a small annexe to the rear (Fig. 4). It is built of red brick, mainly laid in a Flemish Bond set in a lime mortar. White brick has been used to enhance the architectural details such as arches, quoins etc on the south elevation. The roofs are covered with Welsh slate.

### 4.2 West Elevation (Fig. 5, Plates 2 & 3)

There are no openings in the west elevations of either the chapel or the annexe. There is, however, a brick wall extending northwards from the end of the west elevation and a chimney at the northern end of the west elevation of the annexe.

### 4.3 East Elevation (Fig. 5)

The east elevation of the chapel contains a single door and a buttress at the northern end. The annexe also has a single door in the east elevation. There was no access to photograph this elevation

### 4.4 South Elevation (Fig. 6, Plate 1)

The south elevation is dominated by two arched windows with a centrally-located circular window at clerestory level. The western window has 15 lights but the eastern window has been truncated by the addition of double doors, and now has only 6 lights. A tie rod is offset over each of the arched windows. There is a rectangular stone block set into the brickwork above the doorway, which is recessed as if to contain a plaque. Further stone blocks are set into the base of the south-east and south-west corners of the building.

### 4.5 North Elevation (Fig. 6, Plates 4 & 5)

The north elevation of the chapel has two large arched windows, similar to those in the south elevation but with only 10 lights below a blocked head. The relieving arches here, however, are also of red brick rather than the contrasting yellow brick that adorns the main elevation. There are buttresses at the east and west end of the elevation and a circular opening, which provides ventilation for the roof space, lies immediately below the gable. The tie rods are also apparent in the northern elevation.

The annexe, which is set in the centre of the north elevation of the chapel, has a centrally located, 4-light window and a chimney in the north-west corner.

### 4.6 Interior: Chapel (Plates 6-11)

*Size:* 8.70 × 5.60m, height 5.45m to ceiling, 6.45m to ridge

*Description:* This is a single open space with remnants of painted plaster on the walls above the height of the door into the annexe. The plaster appears to have been painted predominantly green with floral and scroll motifs in blue, red, brown and gold. A timber moulding echoes the line of the ceiling. The walls may have been wainscoted below the plasterwork, as is suggested by the presence of a number of timbers set into the brickwork.

The door in the east wall has been partially blocked on the inside with breeze blocks, and the wall above is suffering from subsidence.

There is a sloping matchboarded ceiling with the boards set diagonally to create lozenge-based patterns. This appears to have replaced an earlier, probably flat ceiling, as painted plasterwork has been revealed behind the present ceiling. Tie rods have been set into the ceiling as well as the north and south elevations, and are now also used to support the electric lighting.

The floor is of concrete.

#### **4.7    *Interior: Rear Annexe*            (Plates 12 & 13)**

*Size:*    2.70 × 1.80m, height 3.5m to the ridge

*Location:* The annexe lies to the north of the main body of the chapel.

*Description:* The annexe is also a single open space with unplastered brick walls, a quarry tiled floor and open to the roof. The door in the east wall is a simple ledge-type door with a wooden rack with pegs for coats to the right of it. The window in the north wall is a 4-light casement window, below which is a modern ventilation grid.

#### **4.8    *Roof*    (Fig. 6: Plates 14 & 15)**

There is a common rafter roof to the main body of the chapel, with a pitch of 30°. There is a single purlin on each side, each comprising machine-cut timber of c.75 × 100mm section. The rafters, of machine-cut timber c.50 × 100mm in section, are set at c.350mm centres. The joists supporting the horizontal section of ceiling are nailed to the rafters: some are notched to accommodate the purlins. The present slate cladding is laid on battens above a layer of roofing felt. The presence of machine-cut timbers and roofing felt, combined with the evidence for the replacement ceiling, could suggest that the building was re-roofed in fairly recent times.



**Plate 1:** South elevation



**Plate 2:** West elevation, southern end



**Plate 3:** West elevation, northern end



**Plate 4:** North elevation and chimney of the annexe



**Plate 5:** West side of north elevation of the chapel



**Plate 6:** Interior of the chapel looking south





**Plate 7:** Interior of the chapel looking north



**Plate 8:** Plasterwork detail behind the ceiling



**Plate 9:** Plasterwork detail



**Plate 10:** East wall showing the blocked doorway and subsidence in the brickwork



**Plate 11:** Wooden ceiling and tie rods



**Plate 12:** Interior of annexe looking north





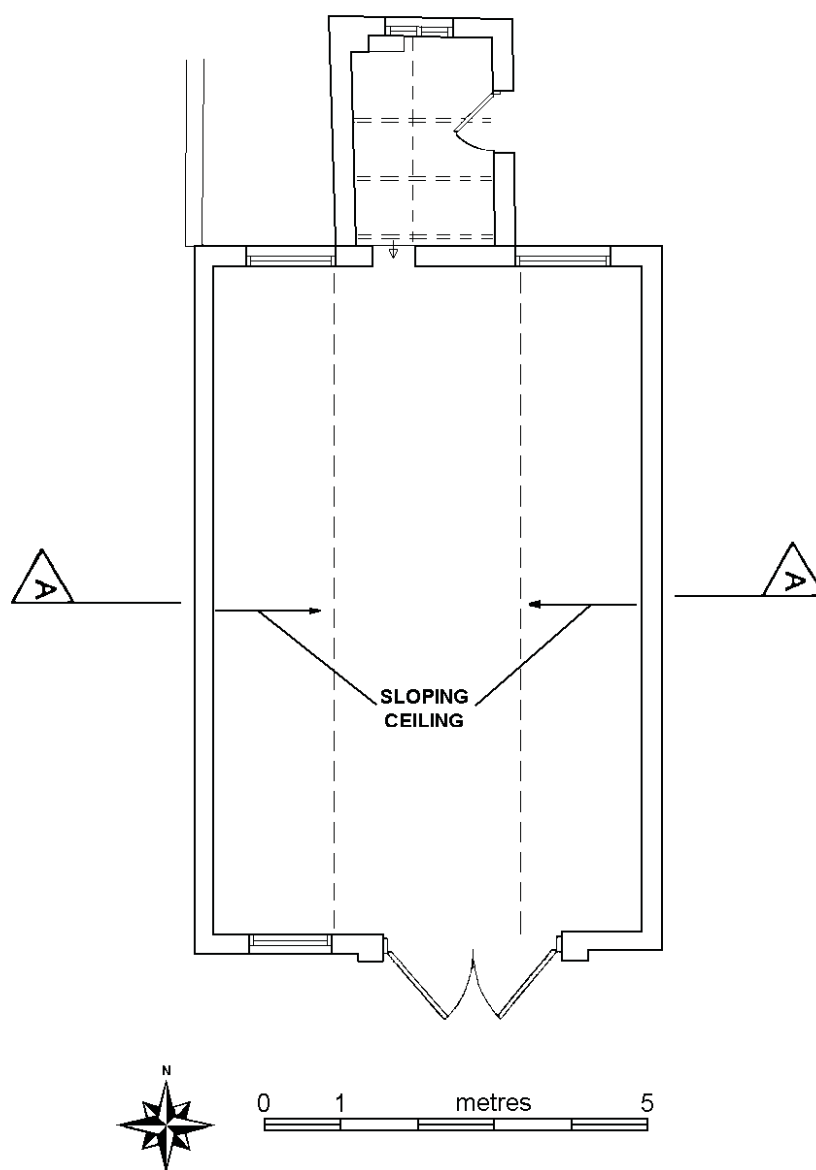
**Plate 13:** Door and coat rack on the east wall of the annexe



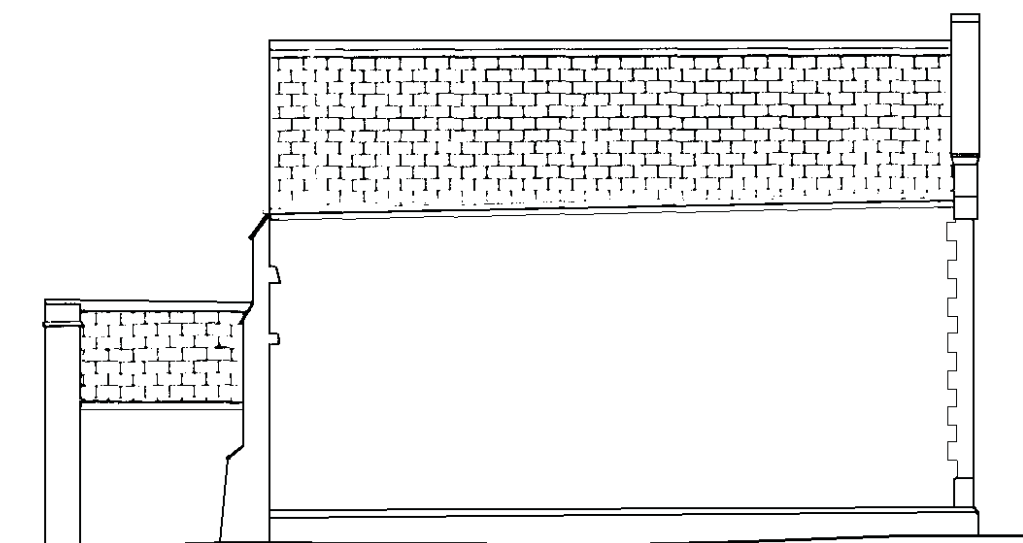
**Plate 14:** Roof looking south



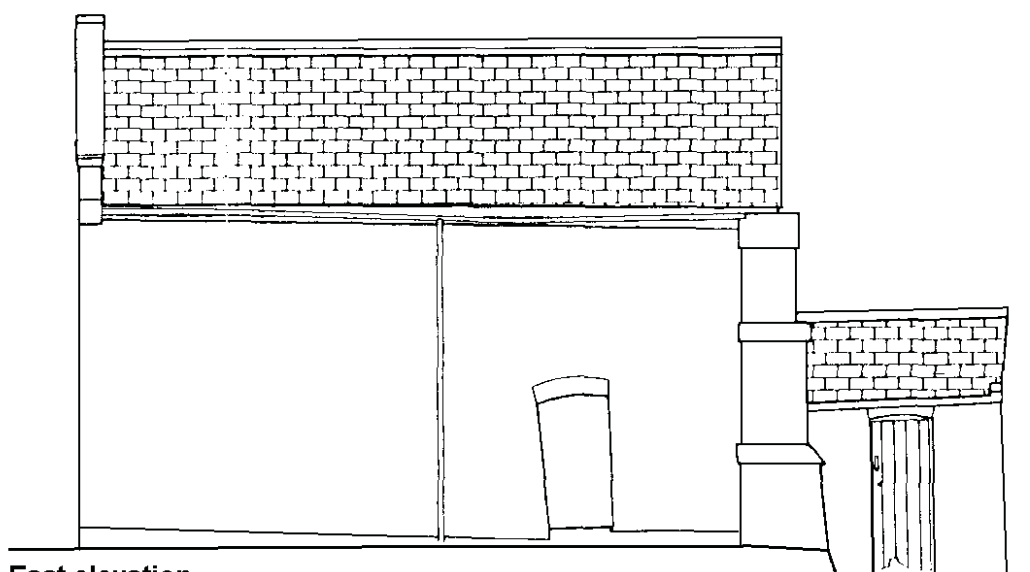
**Plate 15:** Roof looking north



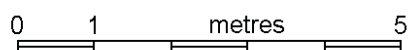
**Figure 4:** Floor plan (scale 1:100)



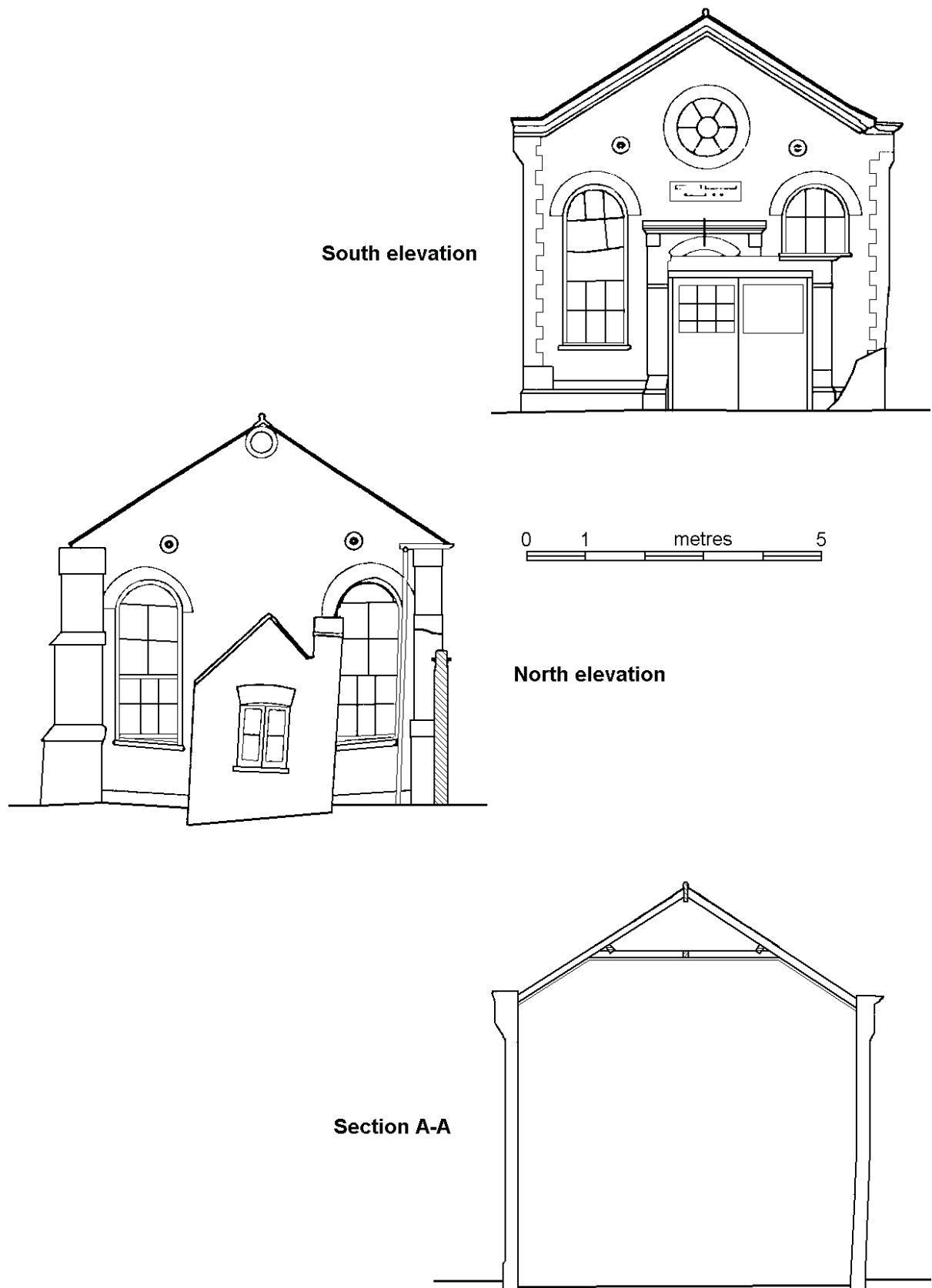
**West elevation**



**East elevation**



**Figure 5:** West and east elevations *(scale 1:100)*



**Figure 6:** North and south elevations, and section (scale 1:100)



## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The Church Street chapel was built to serve a congregation of Primitive Methodists. Its date of construction is not recorded, but must fall between the founding of the movement in 1808, and the compilation of the First Edition ordnance Survey of 1877. Its style suggests that it was constructed in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.2 The structural alterations to the chapel since its construction include a replacement ceiling and roof, the insertion of tie rods, the door in the east elevation being blocked and the installation of a double door in the south elevation. Whilst the last two are indicative of more recent, secular use of the building, the former works were undoubtedly undertaken whilst the chapel was still used for services.
- 5.3 The installation of a double door led to the original doorway being cut into, the construction of a lintel consisting of a soldier arch and two further courses of red brick above, and the truncation of the eastern window. It is interesting to note, however, that the original eastern pillar of the door way has been re-used as part of the replacement doorframe.
- 5.4 The concrete floor and the absence of wainscoting suggest that the interior of the chapel was stripped of its woodwork after it closed.
- 5.5 The proposed conversion of the chapel involves its dismantling and reconstruction, using as much of the original building materials as possible and supplementing these with similar products. The brickwork is to be in Flemish Bond, set in lime mortar with modifications in the bond in the garden wall to reflect the original building technique.

## **6 Acknowledgements**

ASC would like to express its thanks to Mr & Mrs Bellis, the owners of the chapel, for commissioning this survey. Thanks are also due to Mr C. Higenbottam, architect; Mrs C. Murray, Historic Buildings Officer for Chiltern District Council, and the staff of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

The survey was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. The recording work was undertaken by Nicholas Crank BSc AIFA and Nigel Wilson HND AIFA. Background historical research was undertaken by the writer.

## **7 Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Method Statement
2. Report
3. Historical & Survey notes
4. Architect's survey drawings
5. List of photographs/slides
6. B/W prints
7. B/W negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum, accession number 2005.67

## 8 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition).

### ***Books and Historical Sources:***

Badcock, P.J. 1995. *Church Building in Buckinghamshire in the Nineteenth Century* Unpublished dissertation for a post graduate diploma in building conservation, Architectural Association- School of Architecture

Birch, C. 1986. *The Missendens in Camera* Quotes Ltd, Buckingham

BFWI. 1987. *The Buckinghamshire Village Book*. Bucks Federation of Women's Institute. Countryside Book, Newbury & BFWI, High Wycombe.

Great Missenden Society. n.d. *The Missenden Story*

Lipscombe, G. 1831. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham. Vol I*. J.B. Nichols, London. (reprinted, J.W. Robins 1847)

Mawer, A. and Stenton, F.M. 1925. *The Placenames of Buckinghamshire*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Page, W. (ed) 1908. *The Victoria History of the Counties of England. Buckinghamshire. Vol II*.

Pevsner, N. and Williamson, E. 1987. *The Buildings of England. Buckinghamshire*. Penguin, London.

RCHME. 1911. *An Inventory of the Historic Monuments in Buckinghamshire. Vol I*. HMSO, London

RCHME. 1986. *An Inventory of Non-Conformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Central England* HMSO, London

Sheahan, J.J. 1971 ( r). *The History and Topography of Buckinghamshire*. Chicheley.

### ***Maps***

BLS 274. 1838. The Tithe Map and Apportionment of Great Missenden. Buckinghamshire Local Archives, Aylesbury.

BLS IR/83. 1855. Inclosure Map of Great Missenden. Buckinghamshire Local Archives, Aylesbury.

Ordnance Survey Map. 1877. Sheet number XXXVIII.15. Buckinghamshire Local Archives, Aylesbury.

Ordnance Survey Map. 1898. Sheet number XXXVIII.15. Buckinghamshire Local Archives, Aylesbury.

Ordnance Survey Map. 1900. Sheet number XXXVIII 38 (SE) Buckinghamshire Local Archives, Aylesbury.

## Appendix 1: Method Statement

### *Aims*

- To compile a detailed record of the whole of the structure concerned, prior to dismantling and rebuilding;
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context;
- To provide sufficient information on the historic and architectural significance of the building to inform proposals relating to its reconstruction/conversion.

### *Standards*

The work will conform to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (2001) and *Code of Conduct* (2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; RCHME 1996), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### *Methods*

- A programme of historical research, using all readily available sources (eg. Sites & Monuments Record, County Record Office, local libraries, planning records)
- A survey of the fabric of the building, including the roof, to RCHME Level 3 (details attached).
- Preparation of a report, based on the results of the above.

Historic building recording involves the preparation of a detailed record and interpretation of a standing building and its fixtures and fittings, by a combination of historical research, written description, measured survey and photography. As such, it is essential that the survey team is given unrestricted access to the structure being recorded, subject to current health and safety requirements and site security. The current poor structural condition of The Chapel has been taken into account in preparing the detailed methodology.

### *Historical Research*

Background historical research will follow current IFA standards and guidelines for desk-based assessment (IFA 2001). All sources consulted will be listed in the final report.

### *Written Description*

The written description will be prepared from detailed notes and sketches taken on site. This information will be augmented if necessary by a study of the drawings and photographs. Depending on the nature of the building, the written description will be presented in a logical and consistent format (e.g. overall structure: external details, roof and walls: internal layout: internal description by room), supported by relevant drawings and photographs.

### *Measured Survey*

Measured surveys will be carried out using tapes or LDM (laser distance measurement) for vertical and horizontal measurement throughout. A surveyor's level or Total Station EDM may be used to establish floor levels. Where appropriate, reference may be made to available architects' or engineers' drawings, either on paper or in an appropriate CAD format. Plastic film will be used for all site drawings. Scales used will be appropriate to the size and complexity of the structures or features being recorded: generally 1:50 or 1:100 for floor plans, 1:20 or 1:50 for elevations and sections, and 1:20 or 1:10 for architectural details, plant and machinery, etc.

### *Photographic Survey*

The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white print format, supplemented by 35mm colour slide and/or digital photography. A photographic register will be maintained on ASC's *Photographic Record Sheet*, fully cross-referenced. Digital photographs may be used to illustrate the report. Metric scales will be used in photographs where appropriate. Photography will employ natural light wherever possible, but artificial light, flash or floodlighting will be used where necessary. Other techniques, such as video photography, may be used where appropriate.



### ***Site-Specific***

Because of the poor structural condition of the building, access to the roof space for measurement and photography will be gained by means of a free-standing scaffold tower. No ladders or other equipment will be placed against the walls of the chapel.

### ***Reporting***

Upon completion of the field stages of the project, a report on the results obtained will be prepared. This will be produced in ASC's house style, and will include:

- a concise non-technical summary of the results
- information relating to the circumstances of the project
- a summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
- background information about the site
- a description of the building, supported by appropriate illustrative material
- a conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
- appendices (copies of record sheets, reference works etc.)

Copies of the report will be provided as required to the Client, the Local Planning Authority, the National Monuments Record, and any other bodies designated by the LPA or client. Eight copies are normally produced: a charge is indicated for providing additional copies.

In accordance with ASC's normal reporting procedures, interim reports on any significant discoveries made during the project will be submitted to the relevant period journals (e.g. *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology*) and to any relevant regional journals (e.g. *CBA Mid-Anglia Bulletin*, *South Midlands Archaeology*), within one year of the project's completion.

Once the final report has been accepted by the LPA, an OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

### ***Archiving***

All archaeological projects generate a quantity of records and related material (paper, photographic and electronic records, etc). Together, these constitute the *project archive*. While the report may describe the project's findings in some detail, the archive contains the evidence on which the report is based, and its importance cannot be too highly stressed. By their nature, building surveys cannot always be repeated, so the archive often constitutes the only surviving evidence of the building prior to conversion, etc, and arrangements must therefore be made for its deposition and long-term storage.

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage, to an appropriate standard and in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

Unless otherwise instructed, ASC will make arrangements to deposit the archive with the relevant local museum, Record Office or library. Provision has been indicated in the project estimates for the likely costs of deposition.

### ***Staffing***

The project will be managed by **Bob Zeepvat** BA MIFA, an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures. He holds a first degree from the University of Leicester, and has been a validated Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists since 1986. He has been involved in the management of archaeological projects since the late 1970s, formerly as Senior Field Archaeologist for the *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, and as Project Manager for the *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust*.

Other staff assigned to the project will normally have appropriate experience of historic building recording and research. Any staff undergoing training on the project will be fully supervised by experienced staff.

## Appendix 1: List of Black & White Photographs

No.	View	Description
1	N	South elevation
2	N	South elevation of the chapel, western end
3	SE	Interior: south east corner
4	E	Interior: east wall
5	NE	Blocked doorway
6	NW	Interior: NW corner
7	N	Interior: annexe
8	NE	Interior: east wall of annexe
9	N	Interior: plaster decoration on N wall
10	N	Ceiling
11	NE	West elevation
12	NE	West elevation
13	S	Round window
14	SE	North elevation
15	SE	North elevation
16	SE	West elevation
17	N	South door detail
18	N	Roof space
19	S	Roof space

## Appendix 2: List of Digital Photographs

No.	View	Description	Plate
1	N	South elevation of the chapel	1
2	N	South elevation of the chapel, western end	
3	N	South elevation of the chapel, eastern end	
4	S	Interior of the chapel looking south	6
5	SE	South-east corner of chapel interior	
6	SW	East wall showing the blocked doorway and the subsidence in the brickwork	10
7	N	Interior of the chapel looking north	7
8	N	Interior of annexe looking north	12
9	NE	Door and coat rack in the east wall of annexe	13
10		Plasterwork detail	
11		Plasterwork detail	9
12	N	Wooden ceiling and tie rods	11
13	NE	West elevation of the chapel, southern end	2
14	S	Round window in the south wall (Interior)	
15	NE	South-west corner of the building showing the stone detail	
16	SE	North elevation and chimney of the annexe	4
17	SE	West side of the north elevation of the chapel	5
18	SE	West elevation of the chapel, northern end	3
19	N	Detail of doorway in the south elevation	
20	N	Detail of doorway in the south elevation	
21	N	Roof space looking north	15
22	N	Roof space looking north	
23	S	Roof space looking south	14
24	S	Roof space looking south	
25		Plasterwork detail	
26		Plasterwork detail	