

Trinity Methodist Church
Huddersfield Road, Mirfield, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



October 2012

NGR: SE 2046 1975 | Historic township: Mirfield

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SUMMARY

Trinity Methodist Church (NGR: SE 2046 1975) was first established in Mirfield 1833 as the Methodist New Connexion, whose chapel was built in 1835, and a detached Sunday school in similar Gothic style was built to its south in 1861. The chapel was rebuilt in 1877 and the present building has a fine neo-classical frontage and interior, much of which, including a horseshoe gallery, remains intact. This record comprises scale drawings and photographs, made in August and September 2012 for the church trustees, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for the demolition of the Sunday school and alterations in the church.

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TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, HUDDERSFIELD ROAD, MIRFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the Trinity Methodist Church and adjoining Sunday school, in Mirfield, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out between August and September 2012 for the church's managing trustees, to discharge a condition attached to listed building consent from Kirklees Council, for the demolition of the Sunday school and the extension of the church and other works.
- 1.2 The earliest phase of the Trinity Methodist Church, previously known as the New Connexion Chapel, was built in 1834-5, and a detached Sunday school was built to its rear in 1861. The church was rebuilt entirely in 1877 and is a three storey stone structure designed by the architects Sheard and Hanstock, with a neo-classical façade facing north onto Huddersfield Road, and the upper part of the building containing the largely unaltered arrangements which include a horseshoe gallery, though the basement is plainer and has been subject to alteration.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved historical research, and drawn, photographic and written recording. This report will be submitted to the clients, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project¹.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 The church stands on the south side of Huddersfield Road to the west of its junction with Trinity Street, near the east end of the centre of Mirfield, a town on the north bank of the River Calder midway between Dewsbury and Huddersfield. The national grid reference for the site is SE 2046 1975, and its postcode is WF14 8AB (figure 1).
- 2.2 The site occupied by the church forms a narrow plot running to the south, with the church at the north end, the Sunday school at the south, and a narrow yard between the two, though they are now linked by a small modern structure (figure 2).

¹ *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*

- 2.3 The church continues in use for worship but also forms a well-used community centre for many local groups, while the Sunday school is occupied by the Trinity Children's Centre day nursery.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The church has been listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest since 1985 (grade II; National Heritage list no: 1300357), and the identifying description reads:

Large Methodist Chapel. Dated 1877. Ashlar front with rock-faced sides. Hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. 5-bay gabled front, 6-bay sides. At the front the central 3 bays break forward and are surmounted by open pediment with bracketed cornice. Bold eaves cornice to flanking bays. Corners and central break marked by giant pilasters with highly elaborate foliated capitals. 1st floor cornice. 3 central round-arched doorways up 7 steps with flanking iron rail on dwarf wall. Double doors with 6 fielded panels and semi-circular fanlights. Enriched impost band with foliage, fruit and birds. Above is a triple group of round arched windows with square headed lights, blind tympana and colonnettes with enriched capitals. Elongated and enriched keystones. Above in raised capitals is TRINITY 1877 CHURCH. Flanking bays have round-arched windows with enriched impost band. Round-arched windows to side elevations, and square-headed basement windows. Marginal glazing. Enrichments are particularly elaborate with a high standard of carving. Interior: Horseshoe, raking gallery, with panelled front, on slender cast iron columns with foliated and floral capitals. Good organ case at front flanked by paired pilasters with elaborate foliated and floral capitals. Good large pulpit with stair to each side. Communion area in front flanked by choir stalls. Pews arranged to focus on pulpit. Ceiling divided into large panels with centre roses and elaborate plaster ribs. Dentilled and bracketed cornice. A. R. Bielby, Churches & Chapels of Kirklees, 1974.

The front wall, railings and gate piers are also listed (National Heritage list no: 1134684), and though the Sunday school is not, it might be considered to form part of the church's curtilage.

- 3.2 Listed building consent for the demolition of the existing outbuilding (the Sunday school), the erection of an extension, and associated works, was granted by Kirklees Council on 3 April 2012 (application number 2011/62/93096/E), and a condition (number 5) attached at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires archaeological and architectural recording, to which end the present work was undertaken.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 No previous architectural investigation of the church appears to have been undertaken, though its history is documented in a number of sources. It is not mentioned in Stell's regional study of non-conformist chapels.²

5 Historical background

- 5.1 Methodism is a branch of non-conformist Protestantism which emerged in the early eighteenth century, principally under the leadership of John Wesley, after whose death in 1791 the movement became established as a denomination separate from the Church of England. During the nineteenth century it grew in popularity and by 1851 around one sixth of the population of Yorkshire attended Methodist services, which were typically conducted by laymen and appealed particularly to members of the working class³. The movement was however characterised by schisms, resulting in numerous sects such as the New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyan Methodists for example.
- 5.2 In Mirfield, Methodists had a dedicated place of worship from 1780 in the form of a licensed Preaching House, the Knowl Wesley Chapel, opened by John Wesley himself, although it may be that many members of the growing congregation were minded to join it from the parish church because of a "drunken and wicked spendthrift vicar" appointed by its patron against their wishes, rather than by any particular attraction for non-conformism. In 1833 four members of the Wesleyan Society based at Knowl became disenchanted with its organisation however, and established a Methodist New Connection (or Connexion) in the town, linked to a circuit based in Huddersfield, and worshipping in a room in Hopton initially, but in the following year purchasing the ground on which the present Trinity church stands, on what was then known as Eastthorpe Lane but is now Huddersfield Road. Their first New Connexion chapel, costing £1600, was opened in 1835 and was described as "a neat and elegant Gothic chapel", and the society also ran a Sunday school in premises elsewhere in the town. This early chapel is shown on the Ordnance Survey's first edition 1:10560 map, where it has a rectangular outline with an open yard or garden to the south, thought not to have been used for burials (figure 3). Ten years later the society began to suffer a period of setbacks with the expulsion of its minister and loss of members, but the patronage of the wealthy Marmaduke Fox reversed its fortunes, and led to the construction of a new Sunday school to the rear of the chapel; both buildings are shown on a sketch published in a history of the town (see figure 4). A ceremony for laying the school's foundation stone took place on 29 March 1861, and the

² Stell, C 1994 *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the North of England*

³ Cannon, J (ed) 1997 *The Oxford Companion to British History*, p639

building, which cost £600, was later described as neat, lofty, well lighted and substantial, and fitted with gallery, class-rooms and library.⁴

- 5.3 The circumstances under which the 1835 chapel was rebuilt are not entirely clear but can be attributed to its increasing popularity and financial prosperity, a situation which must have been aided by Fox's patronage but also by the economic fortunes of the town during a period when its mainstay, textile manufacture, boomed. The architects Sheard and Hanstock of Batley drew up the plans for the new building, approved by the urban district council on 4 October 1876⁵, and these drawings show the elevations and floor plans largely as they appear today, though some changes can be identified (discussed below). They do not show the original chapel however, but note a few locations in which materials from it were to be re-used. Four memorial stones were laid at a ceremony attended by up to 2500 people on 2 April 1877, and the dedicatory service for the completed church took place just less than a year later, on 28 March 1878, with the cost of building being £4701. It was described as large and handsome, with sittings for 650-700, and containing various ancillary rooms including a lecture room and kitchen.⁶ The Ordnance Survey maps of 1893 and 1907 shows the new chapel with Sunday school to the south (figures 5 & 6), while the 1922 and 1933 editions depict the site similarly, though labelling the church "Trinity Church (UM)", indicating that it had by then become part of the United Methodist Church (figures 7 & 8). This merger took place in 1907, when the New Connection nationally combined with the Bible Christians and United Free Methodist Churches.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), between 28 August and 10 September 2012, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records. The building was recorded as found, and the initial results were approved by WYAAS at a meeting on 18 September.
- 6.2 The drawn record, based in part on an original survey by Met Surveys Ltd, includes plans of the church at ground floor and basement level, and a ground floor plan of the Sunday school at 1:100 scale. These are intended to show all significant archaeological detail, and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage⁷.

⁴ Waddington, G G 1886 *Mirfield: Historical & Biographical Notices* pp210-214

⁵ The West Yorkshire Archive Service holds two sets: the original drawings are held at Wakefield (C7/29/8/10) and a set of copies submitted to the council is held at Kirklees (UMI Mirfield Building Registers and Plans - Plan 74). Copyright prevents their reproduction.

⁶ Waddington, G G 1886 *Mirfield: Historical & Biographical Notices* pp216-219

- 6.3 The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases with a scale, either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 1m baton marked with 0.1m graduations, and their locations are shown on copies of the plans. All the photographs are copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A small number of external photographs was also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2).

7 Description of the buildings

Church

- 7.1 The church of 1877 is a large imposing building with an ornate façade facing onto Huddersfield Road, set back only a short distance from the boundary wall and railings which surround it, and an eye-catching component of the street frontage from this direction. In plan the building forms a plain rectangle, with a small projection at the rear housing stairs and service rooms, while the walls are faced with local sandstone, ashlar to the front but plainer coursed stone to the sides, and the roof is blue slate. The five bay front and six bay sides are in a style which was much favoured by non-conformists at the time, employing a classical theme, but with a degree of decoration much greater at the front than the rear (**1-5**).
- 7.2 The symmetrical front is of two storeys with a short flight of steps up to the entrance, which in combination with the natural slope of the site down to the south, allowed a full height basement below most of the two storeys of the chapel itself. The three adjoining doorways are linked by a richly carved impost band containing birds and foliage, and the keystones are delicately finished with further carvings (**6-8**), while above them is the tripartite window lighting the gallery, divided by colonettes with elaborate capitals. The tympana above rise into the open pediment where the name Trinity Church and the date 1877 appear (**9**). This central section of the front is separated from the two outer bays by pilasters, also with rich capitals, and here there are round headed windows to ground floor and gallery level (**10**). The sides of the church are plainer and have square headed basement windows, and round arched openings to the two upper storeys; all the latter, including those to the front, have coloured margin lights to the sashes (**11-17**). The rear stairs projection contains an entrance to the basement in the east side (originally open, with the door set back) (**18-20**), and above this a blind trefoil window re-used from the original chapel, inscribed "Methodist New Connexion" and the date 1835 (**21**). To the west is the single storey, flat-roofed link which joins chapel to Sunday school.

⁷ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

- 7.3 The three doors forming the front entrance lead into a lobby area, extended in 2008 by the removal of much of its original curving, south wall and the construction of a new partition, in place of the two rearmost pews within the chapel (**22-24**). Until this alteration, worshippers had first to pass through doorways in the lobby's side walls before entering the chapel itself, via doorways to the aisles which have now been blocked; there were however two windows in the curving wall. There are also staircases at both corners of the north end, leading up to the gallery (**25**), and two memorials in these areas, that in the east side recalling those members of the church who died in World Wars I and II, and that to the west to Marmaduke Fox (senior), the building's most significant benefactor (**26-27**).
- 7.4 The chapel is laid out in largely standard fashion, with rows of pitch pine pews facing the rostrum, notable for their graciously curving arrangement, divided into three groups by the pair of gently curving aisles, and numbered on their ends (**28-35**), though the sequence has been broken by the removal of pews from the front and the rear, where the vestries have been constructed and the vestibule extended respectively (the 1876 plans show the original arrangement, with thirteen rows of pews). The pair of vestries at south-east and south-west corners was built in 1920, and dedicated by W H Wilkinson to the memory of his wife and father (**36-39**). They are constructed from panelled partitions, with leaded lights over, and inside each has a bench around its perimeter (**40-45**). It appears that when these vestries were introduced, the area around the rostrum was re-organised and new choir stalls were put in, comprising two pairs of straight pews aligned north-south, which faced each other across the communion area. These pews were also removed c.2008, and are presently stored in the basement (see below).
- 7.5 The horseshoe gallery around three sides of the chapel is supported on columns with ornate capitals, containing roses and foliage in their decoration (**47-48**), and provides a great deal more accommodation for the congregation, in similarly built, numbered pews (**49-51**), and this is a very well-lit, airy space whose qualities are enhanced by the ornate plasterwork around the windows and the coffered ceiling and its cornice, as well as roses for what must originally have been suspended gas lights (**52-55**). The 1876 plans show the gallery with a slightly different arrangement at the south end, its east and west sides curving in towards the centre of the building so that they almost meet, but this may not have been carried out as proposed, as there is no sign of any disturbance to the present gallery to indicate it has been altered from such an earlier form.
- 7.6 At the south end of the chapel is the organ loft, comprising a full height recess flanked by paired pilasters, part of the original scheme but altered when the present organ was installed in 1892 (**56-59**). Originally, if Sheard & Hanstock's

plans were executed as proposed, the minister's vestry was located within this recess at ground floor level, a space now occupied by the bellows, which are housed behind panelling on the landing to the south of the chapel (60-63). Their plans also show a second doorway in the south side of the chapel, to the west of the rostrum, which probably was the means of access to the organ loft at that time. The rostrum or pulpit itself is a work of high quality, and a sizable construction with intricately carved decoration; it is reached by a pair of stairs with wrought iron balusters, and the communion or altar rail is of comparable quality (64-67).

- 7.7 A four panel door leads from the south-east corner of the chapel into a small landing area, from which stone stairs lead down to the basement (68), and from which the minister's vestry was probably reached before the installation of the present organ in 1892. There is also a WC contained in a room off the landing, with an unusual ceramic wash-hand basin, designed for piped water; to judge from the architects' plans, the latter is of 1877, but the WC itself is later. Another early fitting in this area is the gas light fixture next to the doorway (69-71).
- 7.8 The basement of the church comprises accommodation for social and learning activities as well as storage and heating facilities, and is divided into a number of rooms of different sizes, though has been altered in a number of ways since 1877. It has its own external doorway at the south-east corner, where the present double-boarded doors were re-used from the 1835 chapel (according to the 1876 plans) (72). Outside these doors was the covered entrance noted in paragraph 7.2 above, with small "wood store" off (for kindling?) (73), and nearby is the boiler room ("heating vault"), reached down a set of stone steps (74,75), in which coals were probably also stored. A corridor runs north from this area, separating a group of small rooms on the east from a large "lecture room" to the west (76-78). Originally this passage continued further to the north, and gave access to four rooms along the east side of the building, each a bay wide: from the south these were a class room, and three vestries. The class room and vestry number 1 now form the female and male toilets but the blocked fireplace in the former can just be discerned (the 1876 plan also shows an adjacent copper for heating water), and there are wall cupboards which are also probably original (79-81). Vestries 2 and 3 have been merged with part of the store at the north end to create a larger, usable room (82-84). At the time of this survey the dismantled choir stalls were in storage here (85). The larger lecture room to the west has its original fielded panelling to the walls, double doors from the corridor, and plain columns supporting those in the chapel above, but a movable partition has been removed, and a new partition now allows the south end of the room to be used as a corridor to the link building (86-91). The store to the north of the lecture room has never formed a habitable space; beyond it is a sub-floor void with no apparent means of access, ventilated by apertures in the curving wall (92-93).

Sunday school

- 7.9 This single storey building of 1861 is considerably less imposing than and very much subservient to the church, but also differs in that it is in Gothic and Tudor rather than classical style, reflecting the way the architectural pendulum swung in the second half of the nineteenth century. Its orientation is at 90 degrees to the church, owing to the constraints of the site, and it forms a simple rectangle in plan but for a small projection, and later extension, at the west end. Walls are of coursed sandstone and the roof is graduated slate.
- 7.10 The entrance is in the east gable directly onto Trinity Street (**94**), and is distinguished by the rock-faced quoins and Tudor arch above the double doors (**95**). Other openings in the wall are the three tall, single light windows with pointed arches, deep, plain chamfers and timber Y-frames (**96**), which contrast with the square headed openings in the long sides, one of which in the north side may have been altered to form a second doorway, if it was not an original entrance (**97-101**). A small extension, L-shaped in plan and in matching style has been added to the south-west corner, between 1905 and 1914 according to the Ordnance Survey (**102-105**). Within the west gable of the original part of the school is a basement level window, now blocked and with no internal access (perhaps a former coal cellar), and a trefoil window at the top, similar to that re-used from the 1835 chapel (**106-107**). Fixed to this wall is a group of three inscribed memorial stones, which it has been suggested may have marked burials, though no interments are believed to have taken place at this site; the inscriptions all begin with the text: "In memory of", and they are dedicated to individual members of the Roberts, Sheard and Medley families, who died between the 1830s and the 1860s (**108-111**) (see Appendix 1 for a transcription). It may not be coincidence that Sheard was also the name of one of the architects of the 1877 church.
- 7.11 From the eastern entrance, a short set of stone steps within a lobby leads up to a small timber vestibule (**112-114**), located within the main school room. The latter is four bays long, with exposed, arch braced trusses on stone corbels so characteristic of the building type and date (**115-121**), but has been shortened at the west end by the construction of a stage for dramatic performances, set between stud partitions, in the twentieth century (**122**). The stage partly hides a pair of blocked fireplaces in the west wall, and another partition at its rear covers an arch over the original recess, which may have contained a platform for teaching from (**123,124**). In the south-west corner is an original external doorway, which now leads into the extension, currently in use as and perhaps built to serve as an office (**125-127**). At the opposite, east end of the school room a gallery occupies the end bay, with two small rooms beneath it. That to the south of the main entrance seems to have had two doorways from the school room, one now blocked (**128**), though there is no evidence that the room was

once subdivided, and the positions of the east window and blocked fireplace suggest it was not (129-131). The second room has a serving hatch in addition to the doorway via the foot of the gallery stairs, and a similar fireplace (132-134). The external doors here have a large lock case, which together with their recessed, panelled form suggests they are historic, so it remains uncertain whether this was a window or doorway originally.

- 7.12 Narrow stone stairs lead up to the gallery (135), which is divided into two parts, and has hinged shutters over the parapet, which when opened, would allow activities in the main room to be viewed, though the sloping floor limits the potential uses of the area otherwise, and this is now used only for storage and projection or lighting (136-140).
- 7.13 The Sunday school is now linked to the chapel via a small modern structure which comprises entrance lobby and kitchen, the construction of which necessitated the replacement of an existing window in the north side of the school with a doorway (141-144). It is likely that it also required the demolition of an outbuilding of 1877, shown on Sheard & Hanstock's plan and the 1893 OS map as an L-shaped building, comprising privies and an ash closet.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The church and school form a good group of nineteenth century buildings belonging to the Methodist community of an industrial West Yorkshire town, and are in many ways typical, though like all such sites, this has its own identity and uniqueness of form and plan which arise from its own individual circumstances. Many aspects of the church and school can be recognized at other Methodist chapels, including the rebuilding of the church and the addition of a Sunday school, as the popularity and prosperity of the congregation increased. The church is clearly the more significant architecturally of the two here and retains much of its original character, with its imposing frontage and great capacity being a memorial to the popularity and importance of Methodism in Mirfield in the 1870s. It contrasts with the simpler, lower and Gothic style Sunday school to the rear, which was nonetheless given some architectural embellishment, and which comprises another monument from the heyday of non-conformism, but is of a form now inconvenient and unsuitable for modern uses.

Appendix 1: Transcription of memorial stones on west side of Sunday school

STONE 1 (north)

IN MEMORY OF
 ASA the Son of Henry and Ann
 Roberts of Mirfield who died
 July 5th 1847 aged 1 Year and 8 Months
 Also of the above HENRY ROBERTS,
 who died August 10th 1847,
 aged 28 Years
 A[h?] he is gone whom I so dearly lov'd
 Whose tender kindness I have often prov'd

STONE 2 (centre)

IN MEMORY OF
 JOSEPH SHEARD of Mirfield,
 who departed this life
 Feby 3rd 1852,
 in the 62nd Year of his AGE
 Also of ELIZABETH SHEARD,
 Relict of the above Joseph,
 Sheard, who departed this life
 Sept 19th 1860,
 in the 72nd Year of her age.

STONE 3 (south)

IN MEMORY OF
 George, the Son of Samuel and
 Susan Medley of Mirfield, who
 died Sept 6th 1838, aged 24 Years
 Weep not dear friends [...] sorrow make for me
 Death in my youth from care hath set me free.
 ALSO of Mary their Daughter,
 who died Sept 1st 1856,
 aged 32 Years.
 ALSO of Susan, Wife of the above
 named Samuel Medley, who died
 Feby 4th 1857, aged 68 Years.
 Their affliction was long and severe
 but was born with fortitude patience
 and humble resignation to the Divine will
 ALSO of the above named
 Samuel Medley, who died
 May 26th 1863, aged 74 years.
 He from his early days to a good old age
 lived a noble manly and Christian life,
 happy ever in the assurance of Gods favours
 and the hopes of a blessed immortality,
 and ever striving to bring others
 to the enjoyment of the [.....]
 [.....].

Appendix 2: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Building Recording Trinity Methodist Church, Mirfield (SE 2046 1975)

Specification prepared at the request of the agent on behalf of Kirklees Council
(Planning Permission 2011/62/93096)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the demolition of the mid-19th century Sunday School and alterations to the basement and ground floor of the adjacent Church. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3 and 8.4 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. SE 2046 1975) Trinity Methodist Church lies on the south side of Huddersfield Road in Mirfield. The Church is bounded to the east by a narrow lane, formerly known as Chapel Lane and more recently as Trinity Lane.

The site lies within the historic township of **Mirfield**.

2.2 Description

Trinity Methodist Church is a stone-built rectangular structure of three storeys with a natural slate roof. The adjacent Sunday School lies to the south of the Church and is a single storey stone-built structure with a large central hall and enclosed balcony at the east end. The Sunday School is attached to the Church by a 20th century link building which also provides kitchen facilities to the basement of the Church. The footprint of the Sunday School covers an area of 251 square metres. The footprint of the Church covers an area of 337 square metres. The site condition appears to be good, however confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent. However, the basement contains a cellar boiler room, which has extremely steep steps leading down into the room and is an area where great care should be taken. For this reason, the archaeological contractor is required to undertake a risk assessment in accordance with the health and safety at work regulations.

Trinity Methodist Church is a grade II listed building (LBS 340812).

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Pearce Bottomley Architects (Roman Ridge, Main Street, Aberford Leeds LS25 3AW contact Andy Laverick ☎ 0113 2812000) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 2011/62/93096) for demolition of existing outbuilding, erection of extension, and associated works (listed building). The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Kirklees' archaeological

Issued by WY Archaeology Advisory Service

May/2012

advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Mirfield Trinity Methodist Church was formerly known as the Trinity Methodist New Connexion Church. The church was established in 1833 and initially a room at Hopton was used for meetings. The first Chapel was built on the south side of Easthorpe Lane in 1834-5. The Sunday School was built in 1861 to the south of the Church. The 1835 Chapel was demolished in c.1877 and the new chapel built on the same site in 1877-78.

Some material from the 1835 chapel was incorporated into the chapel of 1878, as can be seen from the trefoil-shaped carved stone set in the east elevation of the rear part of the Church. The stone is inscribed 'Methodist New Connexion 1835'.

The OS first edition map, published in 1854 shows the original Church of 1835 and the area of the Sunday School, is shown without any extant buildings, however clearly within the boundary of land belonging to the Church.

The OS 1907 map shows the Chapel and the building to the rear is marked as School.

There are three grave memorials, which have been mounted on the side of the west wall of the Sunday School. It is possible that these were moved to this position when the Church was rebuilt in the 1870s - however the original location of the grave memorials is unknown. The grave memorials suggest that burials lie or lay within the footprint of the later Church or immediately next to it.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed work involves the total demolition of the c.1861 Sunday School. Following the demolition of the Sunday School, a new extension is to be constructed which is connected to the south elevation of the church. The work also involves the complete reorganisation of the basement level of the church and the installation of a lift up to the ground floor. The proposals also involves some work to the ground floor of the church, associated with the installation of the lift and new stairs down to the basement floor. The area to the rear of the Church, the greater part of which was formerly occupied by the Sunday School will in part be occupied by the new extension and in part by six new parking spaces.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the Sunday School and the Church and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the Sunday School and Church as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The

roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. The contractors' attention is again drawn to the extremely steep steps and sudden drop down into the boiler room in the basement of the church. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor is required to carry out a Risk Assessment on these structures in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. On the basis of this Risk Assessment, the contractor should then submit in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service and to developer a strategy for safe access, including any requirements for additional scaffolding, shoring, reinforced walkways, mechanical platforms etc. The contractor should also consider the possibility of applying remote measuring techniques. The contractor is expected to make a reasonable effort to execute the recording work. If a portion of the complex is legitimately judged to be inaccessible without breach of the Health and Safety at Work Regulations, even with the provision of additional reinforcement, then confirmation of this judgement by a competent and appropriately qualified individual or organisation must be submitted in writing to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards and make arrangements with the client for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must provide WYAAS in writing with:

- ∞ a projected timetable for the site work
- ∞ details of project staff structure and numbers
- ∞ names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors etc.)

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of 19th century buildings.

The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Central Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield HD1 2SU Tel: 01484 221966, email Kirklees@wyjs.org.uk) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (same address), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Pearce Bottomley Architects & Met Surveys have produced plans as existing of buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of

that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.3 Drawn Record

6.3.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- ∞ A plan of the Sunday School
- ∞ A Basement (lower ground floor) plan of the church
- ∞ A ground floor plan of the church (to ensure that the elements to the rear of the church which will be altered are included in the drawn record)

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.3.2 Scope of record

All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal should be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- ∞ Roof structure (position of roof trusses in the Sunday School to be reflected on plan)
- ∞ The position and form of the original pews
- ∞ Original or historic cupboards
- ∞ Original and historic staircases and access to stairwells
- ∞ Original or historic floor surfaces
- ∞ Original heating and lighting arrangements
- ∞ Original or early external and internal doors
- ∞ Original or historic panelling
- ∞ Original/historic windows
- ∞ Evidence for the position of the pulpit, railings and fittings
- ∞ Original/historic columns (noting the capital and column type)
- ∞ Ceiling ventilators
- ∞ Any evidence for foundation stones commemorating the construction of the Church/Sunday School (the location to be marked on the plan)
- ∞ War memorials and monuments (including the grave memorials) – these should be located on the plan and if possible their original provenance should be noted
- ∞ Original or historic gas light fittings
- ∞ Original or historic sanitary ware (such as the unusual corner sink in the WC to the rear of the Church)

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- ∞ any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size

- ∞ any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- ∞ evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

6.3.3 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

6.3.4 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the Sunday School and Church, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the Church and Sunday School from all sides, showing them in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures.

6.4.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the Sunday School and Church. General views should be taken of *each* room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which

¹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

6.4.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.3.2 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. Specific shots should be taken of:

- ∞ the corner 19th century ceramic sink in the WC at the rear of the Church
- ∞ the detail of the roof structure to the Sunday School
- ∞ the inscription of each grave memorial

N.B. Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.4.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8") using a monorail tripod, or with a Medium Format camera which has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

6.4.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.4.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a J P E G file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Images are to be supplied

to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.4.7 Printing

6.4.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) should be printed at 10" x 8" (a minimum of 4 shots). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.4.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.4.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides or for colour digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present a draft of the 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). **N.B.** if full-sized prints or digital versions of contact sheets are supplied for this purpose, they must be accompanied by a sample of the processed negatives. If appropriate, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will then confirm to Kirklees Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until all of the required work on the site has been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- ∞ an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- ∞ an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- ∞ a brief architectural description of the Sunday School and Church presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- ∞ the full inscription of each grave memorial should be transcribed and included as an appendix to the report
- ∞ a discussion placing the Sunday School and Church in its local, historical and technological contexts, describing and analysing the development of the Sunday School and Church. This analysis should consider the New Connexion Chapel and Sunday School as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and process flow.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. A copy of this specification and a quantified index to the field archive should also be bound into the back of the report. The cover sheet should include a centred eight-figure OS grid reference and the name of the township in which the site is located (**Mirfield**).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the Sunday School and Church in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- ∞ an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- ∞ any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- ∞ a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.3.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- ∞ a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- ∞ any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- ∞ a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the

relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ - for the attention of Mike Evans, Head of Archives). The report supplied to the NMR should be in digital format only. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **Copyright** - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.2 Deposition with WY Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve which should include:

- ∞ film and frame number
- ∞ date recorded and photographer's name
- ∞ name and address of building
- ∞ national grid reference
- ∞ specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- ∞ Township name
- ∞ Site name and address
- ∞ Date of photographs (month/year)
- ∞ Name of archaeological contractor
- ∞ Film number

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with - 'Mirfield' (the Township name) with 'Trinity Methodist Church' under, at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet).

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on the WYAAS website. During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's website as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Kirklees Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service Service (Central Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield HD1 2SU Tel: 01484 221966, email Kirklees@wyjs.org.uk), and should be accompanied by a copy of the

full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WY Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

8.4 Monitoring

This exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment should accompany this notification.

8.5 Valid period of specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Elizabeth Chamberlin**

May/2012

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE**

**Telephone: (01924 306794).
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk**

Appendix 3: List of digital photographs

CD of photographs (in JPG, ORF(RAW) & DNG formats) deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

Number	Subject
D01	The church, from the north-east across Huddersfield Road
D02	The church, from the north across Huddersfield Road
D03	The church, from the north-west across Huddersfield Road
D04	The church, from the north-west across Huddersfield Road
D05	The church, from the north-east across Huddersfield Road
D06	The east side of the church, from the south-east, up Trinity Street
D07	The west side of the church, from the north-west
D08	The west side of the church, from the south-west
D09	The east side of the church, from the north-east, down Trinity Street towards the Sunday school
D10	The Sunday school, from the south-east
D11	Sunday school: south elevation
D12	Sunday school, from the north-east
D13	Sunday school: north elevation
D14	Sunday school: the early twentieth century extension at the west end
D15	Sunday school: south elevation with extension at left
D16	Sunday school, from the north-west
D17	Modern link between church and Sunday school, from the north-west

Appendix 4: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Kirklees office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (11 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of black and white photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
24	1	13	The recently enlarged church lobby, from the south-east
23	1	15	The recently enlarged church lobby, from the west
22	1	16	Interior side of front entrance door
27	1	17	Memorial to Marmaduke Fox (d1861), on stairs to west side of gallery
26	1	18	The war memorial, on stairs to east side of gallery
36	2	1	Pews beneath east side of gallery, towards the east vestry
30	2	3	The ground floor of the church, from the north-east
28	2	4	The ground floor of the church, from the north-east
29	2	5	The ground floor of the church, from the north-west
47	2	6	Columns to west side of gallery, from the north
31	2	7	The ground floor of the church, from the south-east
32	2	9	The ground floor of the church, from the south-west
25	2	10	Doors to east side of gallery, from the north
57	2	11	The organ recess and rostrum or pulpit, from the north
33	2	12	The ground floor of the church, from the north side of the gallery
51	2	13	The gallery, from the north-east
52	2	15	The gallery, from the north-west
50	2	16	The gallery, from the south-east
49	2	17	Pews on east side of gallery, from the south
65	2	18	The rostrum or pulpit
54	3	1	Detail of windows and ceiling cornice over west side of gallery
56	3	2	The organ recess and rostrum or pulpit, from the north-west
55	3	4	The ceiling plasterwork, from the south-east
53	3	5	Detail of windows in west side of gallery
48	3	6	Detail of capital to column
35	3	7	Detail of pew end with number
118	3	8	Main school room, from the south-east
117	3	10	Main school room, from the south-west
116	3	11	Main school room, from the south-west
115	3	12	Main school room, from the north-west
128	3	13	Main school room, from the west, showing doorway and blocked doorway to room beneath south side of gallery
120	3	16	Main school room, from the north-west
119	3	17	Main school room, from the south-east
122	3	18	Main school room: modern stage partition, from the south-east
121	4	1	Detail of arch braced truss in school room, from the west

131	4	3	Cupboard and blocked fireplace in south room below Sunday school gallery, from the west
129	4	4	South room below Sunday school gallery, from the south
130	4	5	South room below Sunday school gallery, from the north
112	4	6	Interior view of Sunday school front doors
113	4	7	View up into lobby/vestibule from Sunday school entrance
114	4	9	Detail of door between lobby and vestibule, Sunday school
123	4	10	Main school room: blocked fireplace in west wall, hidden by modern stage
125	4	11	Main school room: doorway to extension at south-west corner
127	4	12	Office in south-west extension, from the south
126	4	13	Office in south-west extension, with doorway to school room at left
133	4	15	North room below Sunday school gallery, from the north
132	4	16	Hatch in north room below Sunday school gallery, from the south
134	4	17	North room below Sunday school gallery, from the south, showing side entrance
138	4	18	Sunday school gallery: north part, from the north-west
136	5	1	Sunday school gallery with panelled parapet and shutters over, from the south-east
140	5	3	Sunday school gallery: upper part of east window
135	5	4	Stairs to Sunday school gallery, from the north
137	5	5	Sunday school gallery: south part, from the south
139	5	6	Sunday school gallery: south part, from the north
124	5	9	Main school room: arch and recess at west side, from the south
144	5	10	Window in north side of Sunday school, blocked for modern link to church
46	5	11	Memorial to Mrs Roberts, west side of church
37	5	12	Memorial plaque on east vestry of 1920
39	5	13	Memorial plaque on west vestry of 1920
58	5	15	Coved ceiling to organ loft
64	5	16	The rostrum or pulpit
67	5	17	Altar rail
66	5	18	Stairs and balustrade to rostrum
41	6	1	Interior of east vestry, from the south-east
40	6	2	Doorway into east vestry, from the north-east
43	6	4	Window in east vestry
42	6	5	Interior of east vestry, from the south-east
44	6	6	Interior of west vestry, from the south-east
45	6	7	Interior of west vestry, from the north-west
38	6	9	The west vestry of 1920
59	6	10	Organ keyboard
34	6	11	The ground floor of the church, from the rostrum at the south (minister's view)
69	6	12	Landing at top of stairs to basement, from the west
70	6	13	Wash-hand basin for minister, south-east corner of church
71	6	15	Gas light fixture at top of stairs to basement
68	6	16	Stairs down from church to basement
63	6	17	Doors to west side of landing, now enclosing organ bellows
60	6	18	Former minister's vestry, now containing organ bellows, from the west
61	7	1	Organ bellows, from the south-west
62	7	3	Cranks etc below organ bellows, from the west
74	7	4	Blocked window, west side of church boiler room

75	7	5	Boiler room in church, from the north-east
73	7	6	New outer basement door and entrance to wood store (right)
72	7	7	Doors from 1835 church re-used in south-east corner of basement
77	7	9	Doorway to stairs from basement to church, from the north
76	7	10	Corridor in church basement, from the south
78	7	11	Corridor in church basement, from the north, with doors to lecture room on right
81	7	12	Former vestry (now male WCs), church basement
80	7	14	Wall cupboards in former class room (now female WCs), church basement
79	7	15	Blocked fireplace in former class room (now female WCs), church basement
82	7	16	North-east room, church basement, from the south (altered since 1877)
84	7	17	North-east room, church basement, from the north-east (altered since 1877)
83	7	18	North-east room, church basement, from the north-west (altered since 1877)
85	8	1	Pews stored in church basement
93	8	2	Store in north-west corner of church basement, from the east
92	8	4	Store in north-west corner of church basement, from the west
86	8	5	Lecture room in church basement, from the south-east
87	8	6	Lecture room in church basement, from the south-west
89	8	7	Original doorway to lecture room in church basement, from the west
88	8	9	Lecture room in church basement, from the north-east
90	8	10	Lecture room in church basement: column
91	8	11	Modern passage contrived in south side of lecture room, from the west
142	8	12	Passage in modern link between church and Sunday school, from the south
143	8	13	Kitchen in modern link between church and Sunday school, from the north
109	8	15	Memorial stone to Asa and Henry Roberts
110	8	16	Memorial stone to Joseph & Elizabeth Sheard
111	8	17	Memorial stone to George, Mary, Susan & Samuel Medley
2	9	7	The church, from the north across Huddersfield Road
6	9	9	Front elevation of the church
7	9	10	Front entrance to church
9	9	11	Detail of pediment with name and date of church (1877)
10	9	12	Detail of first floor window in north elevation of church
1	9	13	The church, from the north-east across Huddersfield Road
3	9	15	The church, from the north-west across Huddersfield Road
8	9	16	Detail of fanlight, key-stone and impost band over front entrance
4	9	17	The church, from the north-west across Huddersfield Road
5	9	18	The church, from the north-east across Huddersfield Road
12	10	1	The west side of the church, from the north-west
16	10	2	Detail of ground floor window, west side of church
15	10	4	Detail of basement window, west side of church
141	10	5	Modern link between church and Sunday school, from the north-west
14	10	6	The east side of the church, from the north-east, down Trinity Street towards the Sunday school
11	10	7	The east side of the church, from the south-east, up Trinity Street
18	10	9	East side of rear rooms of church
21	10	10	Detail of blind window re-used from the 1835 church, inscribed with date and name
19	10	11	South end of church, from the east
99	10	12	Sunday school: north elevation

98	10	13	Sunday school, from the north-east
101	10	15	Sunday school: present doorway in north elevation (possibly former window)
17	10	16	Walkway along east side of church, from the south
96	10	17	Sunday school: window in east gable
95	10	18	Sunday school: front entrance
94	11	2	The Sunday school, from the south-east
97	11	3	Sunday school: south elevation
104	11	4	Sunday school: south elevation, with extension at left
103	11	5	Sunday school: south elevation with extension at left
102	11	6	Sunday school: the early twentieth century extension at the west end
13	11	8	The west side of the church, from the south-west
20	11	9	South end of church, from the south-west
107	11	11	Sunday school, from the north-west
106	11	12	Sunday school, from the north-west
105	11	14	Sunday school: doorway to extension, north side (note blocked opening at ground level)
108	11	15	Memorial stones against west gable of Sunday school
100	11	16	Sunday school: typical window in north elevation

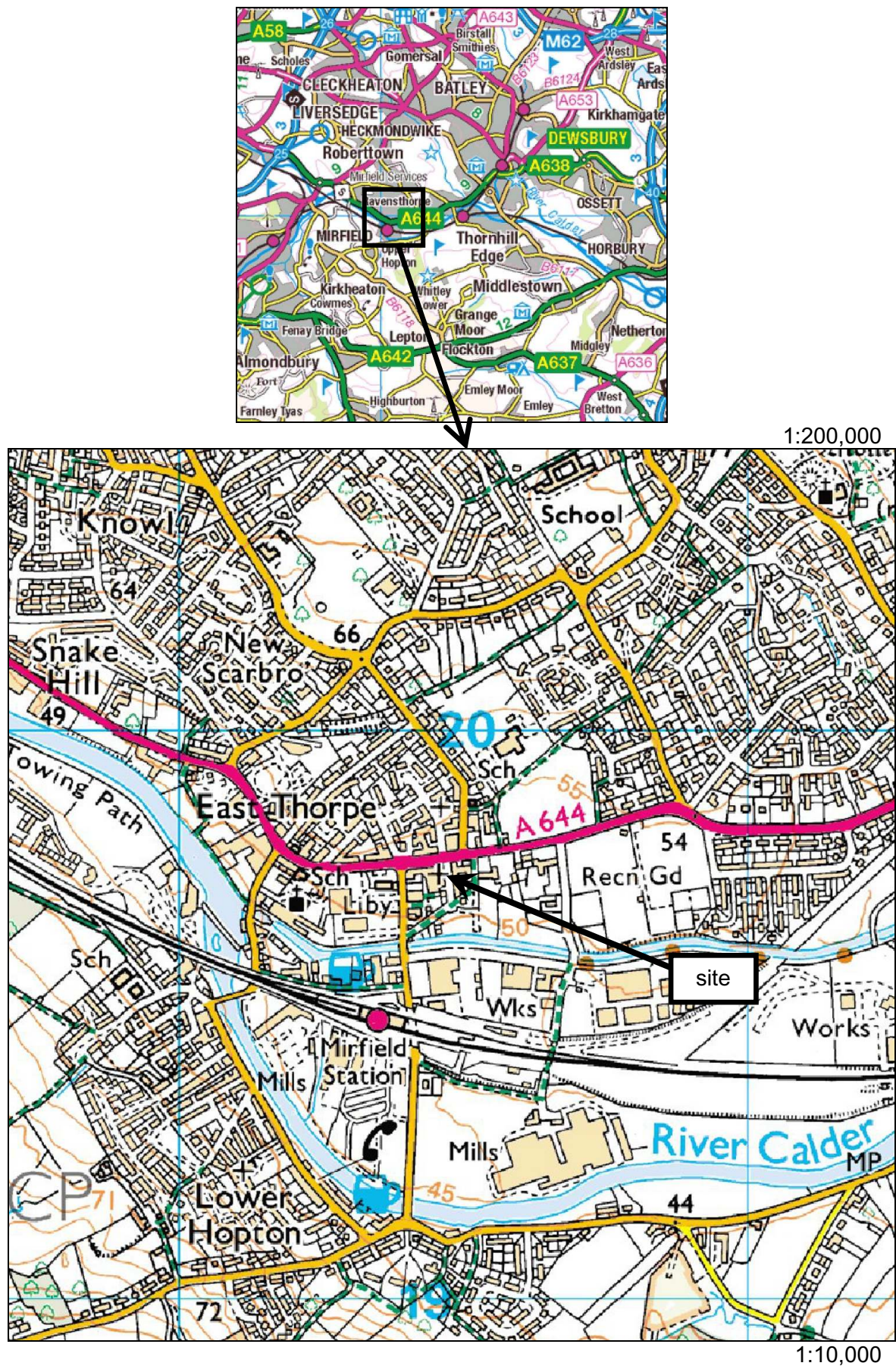
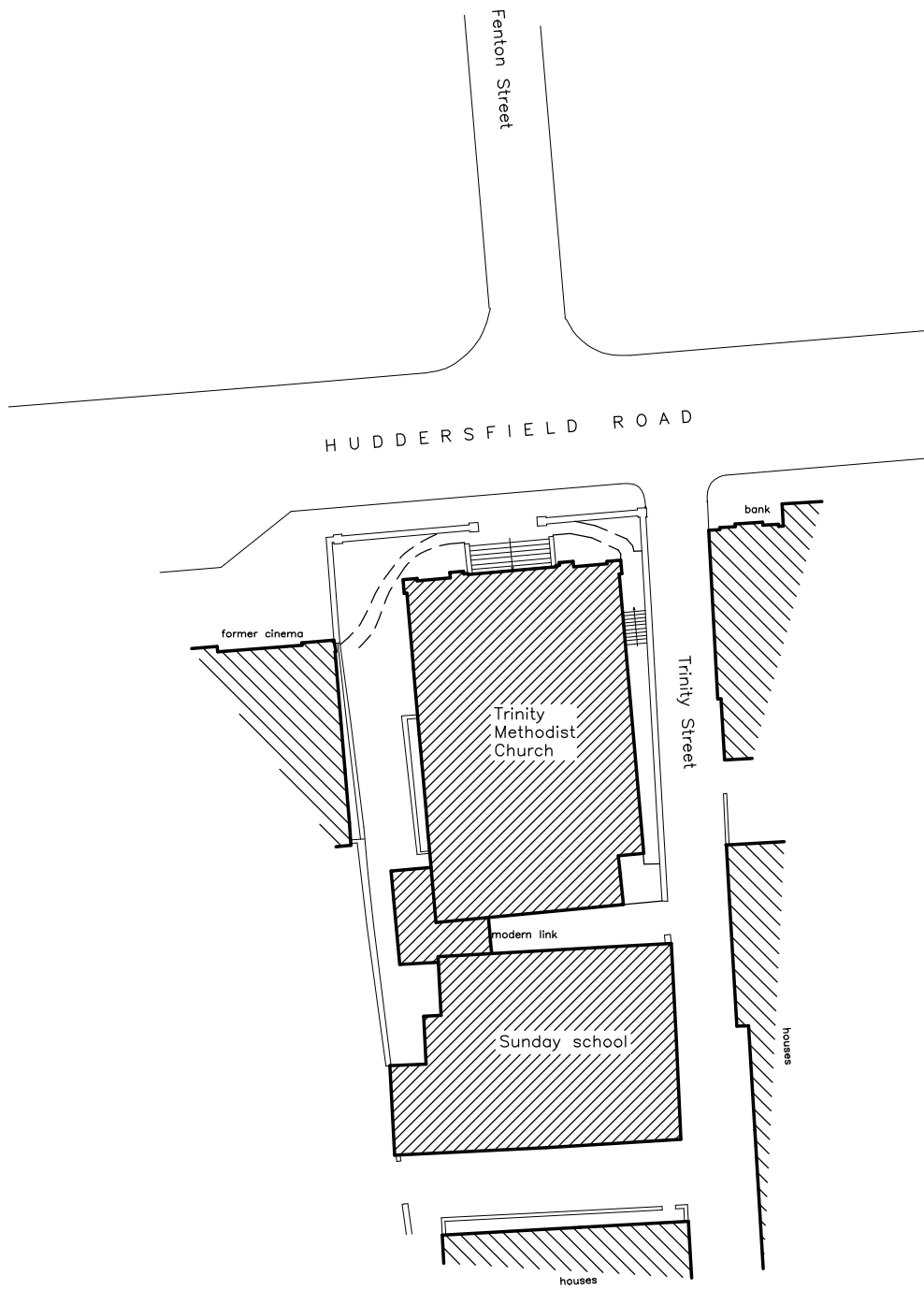


Figure 1: Location maps

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TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
 SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



↑ step up

PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD

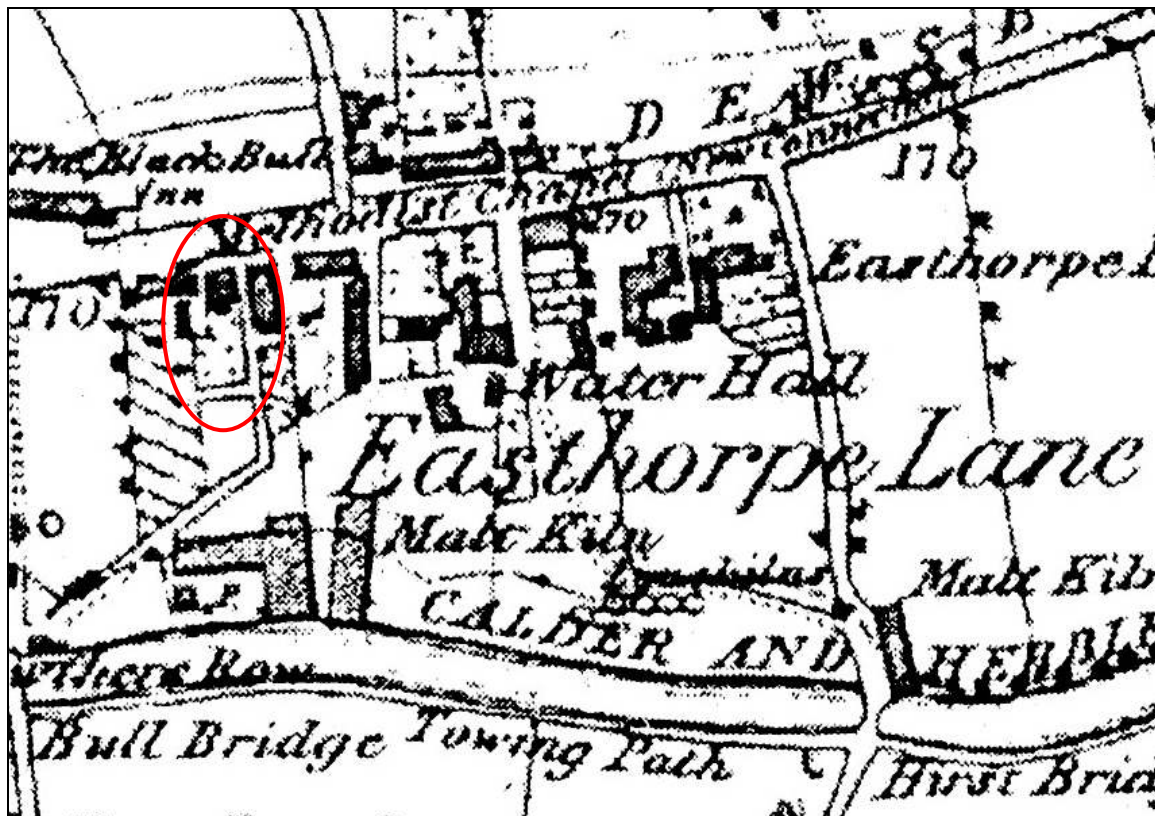


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published 1855 (surveyed 1850)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 247; enlarged

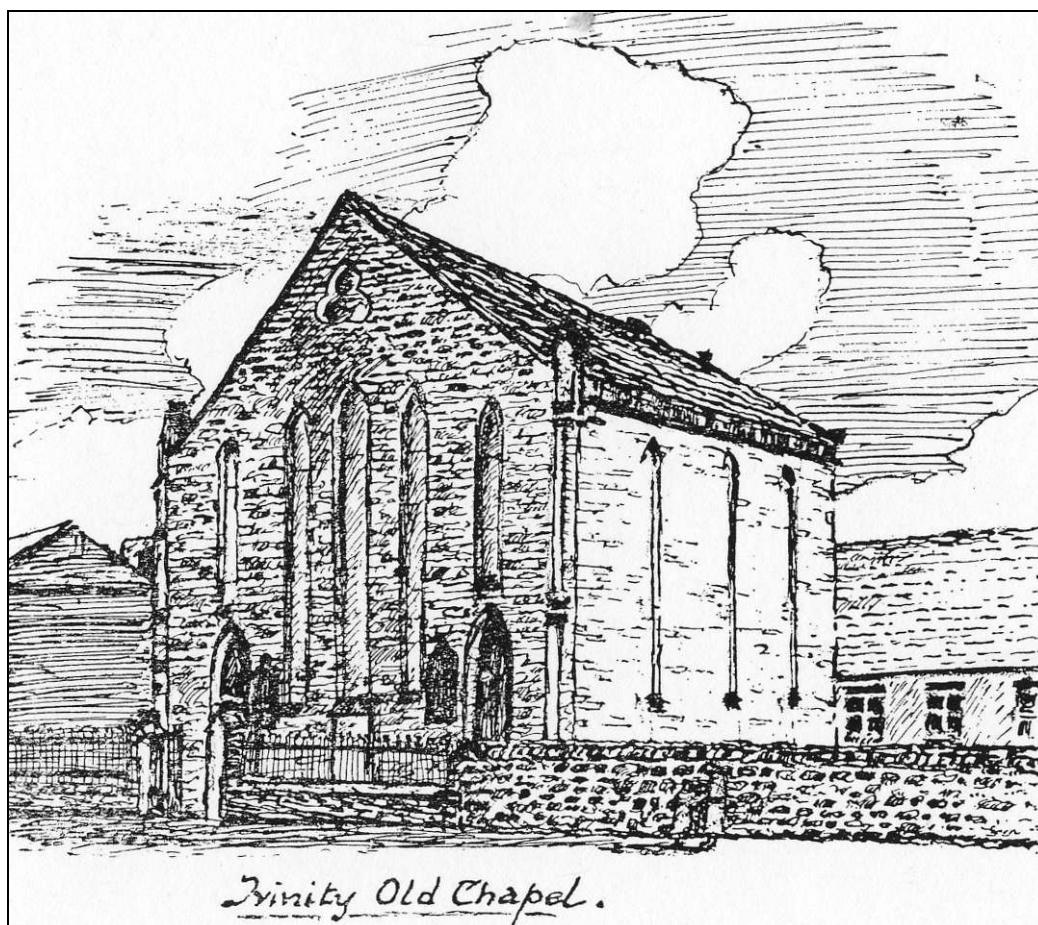


Figure 4: Sketch of the 1833 chapel, with present Sunday school to rear
From Pobjoy, H N 1969 *History of Mirfield: A West Riding Town* p85



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1893 (surveyed 1888)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 247.6

Shows the rebuilt chapel and 1861 Sunday school

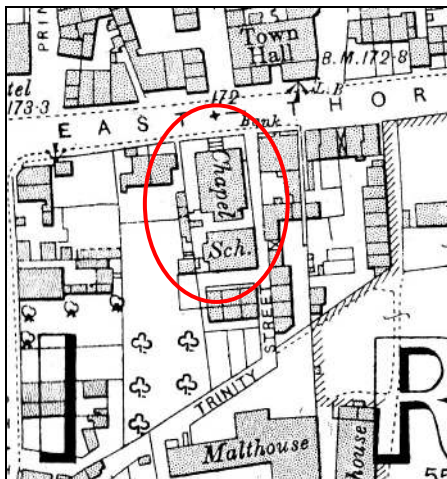


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1907 (revised 1905)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 247.6



Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1922 (revised 1914)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 247.6

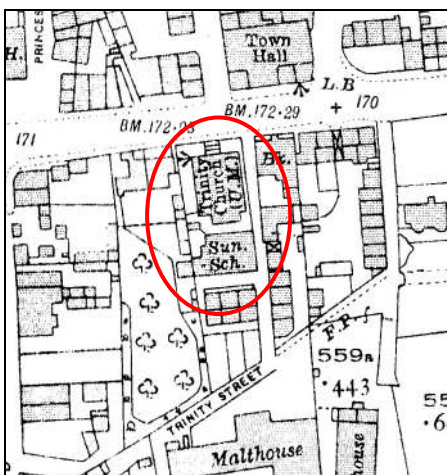
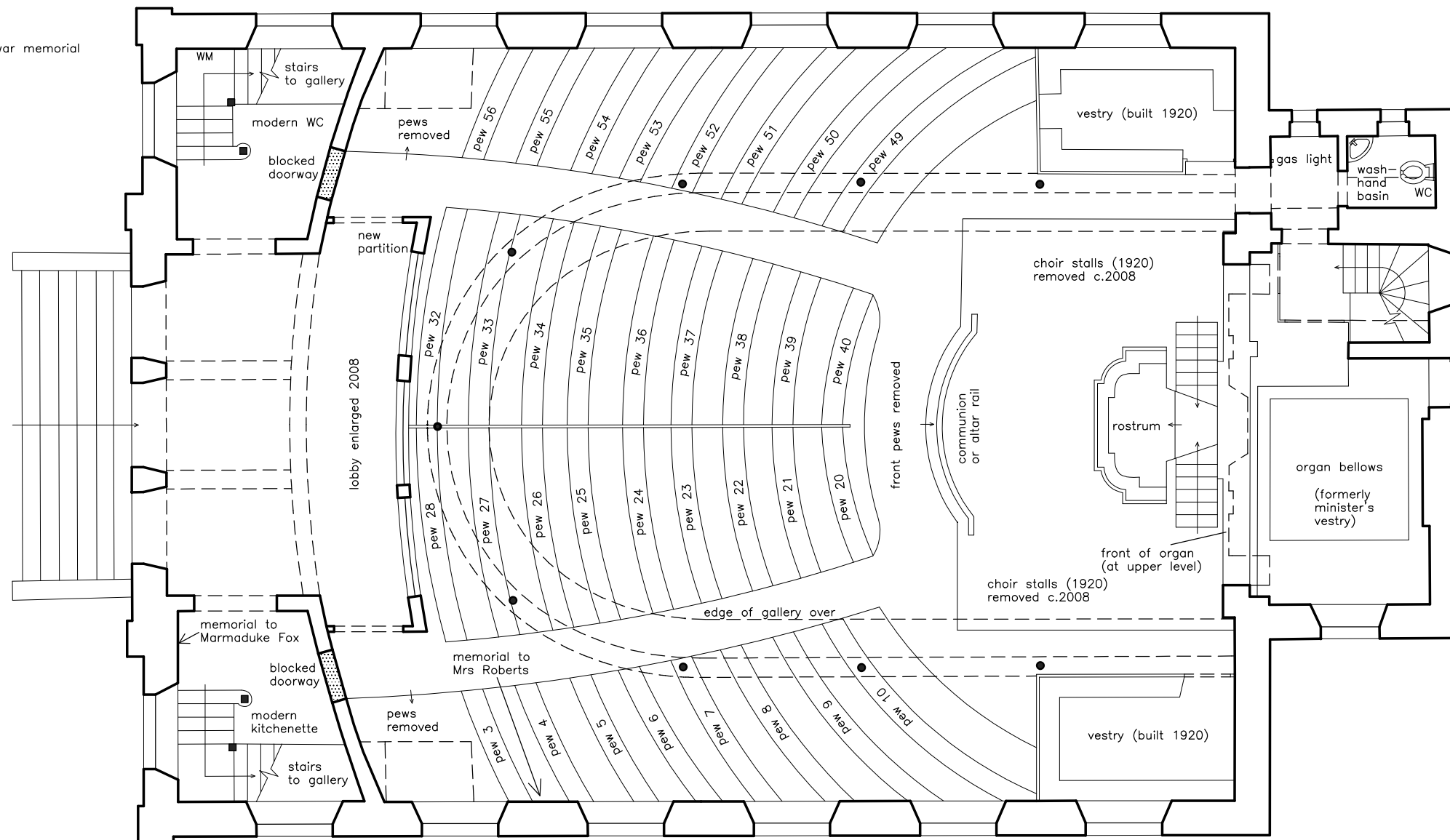
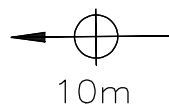


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1933 (revised 1930)
Sheet no: Yorkshire, 247.6

WM = war memorial



↑ step up
 [hatched box] blocking or infill



PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD

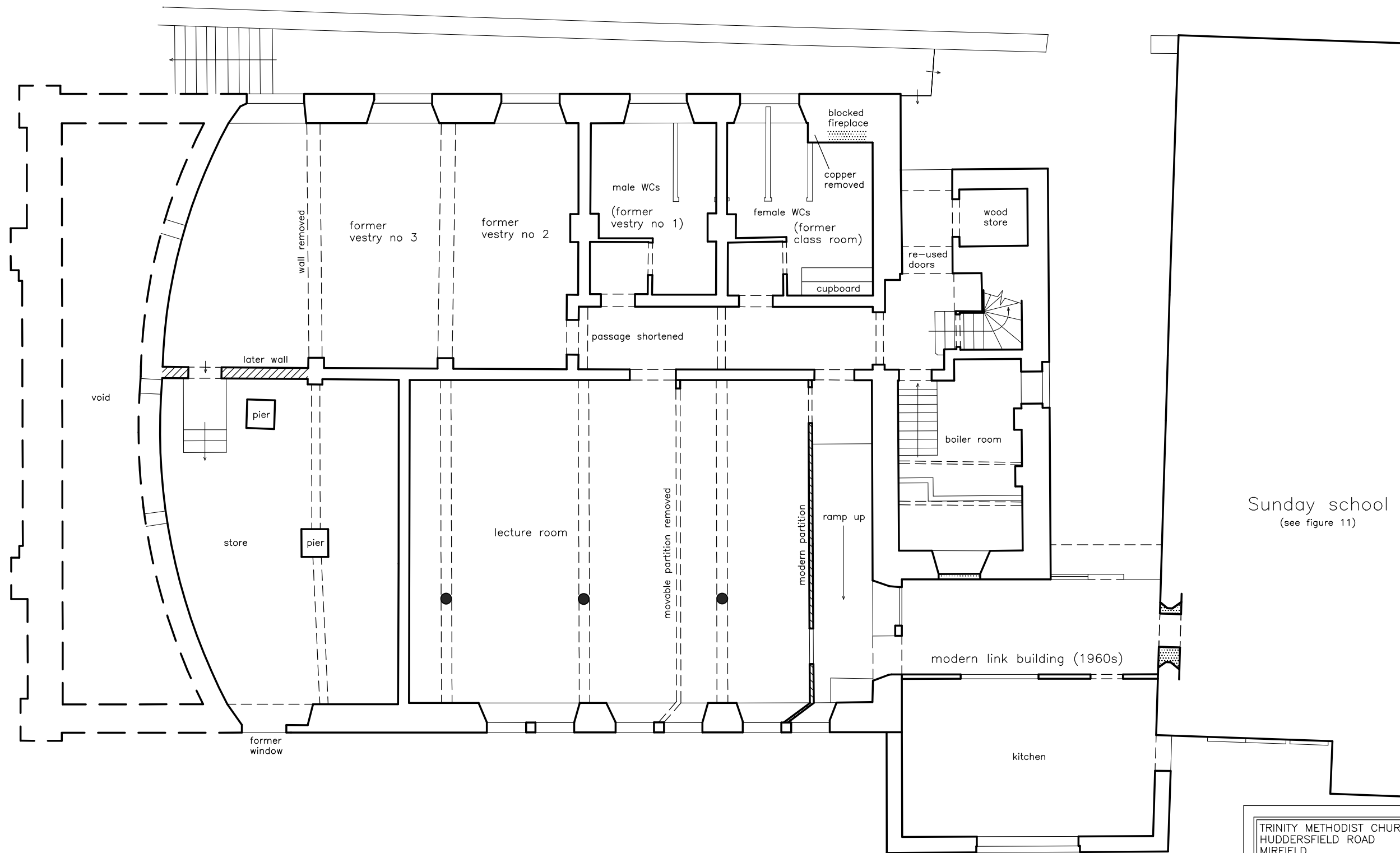
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 9:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF CHURCH

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



Sunday school
(see figure 11)

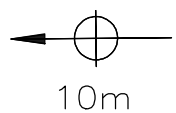
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
MIRFIELD
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:
BASEMENT PLAN OF CHURCH

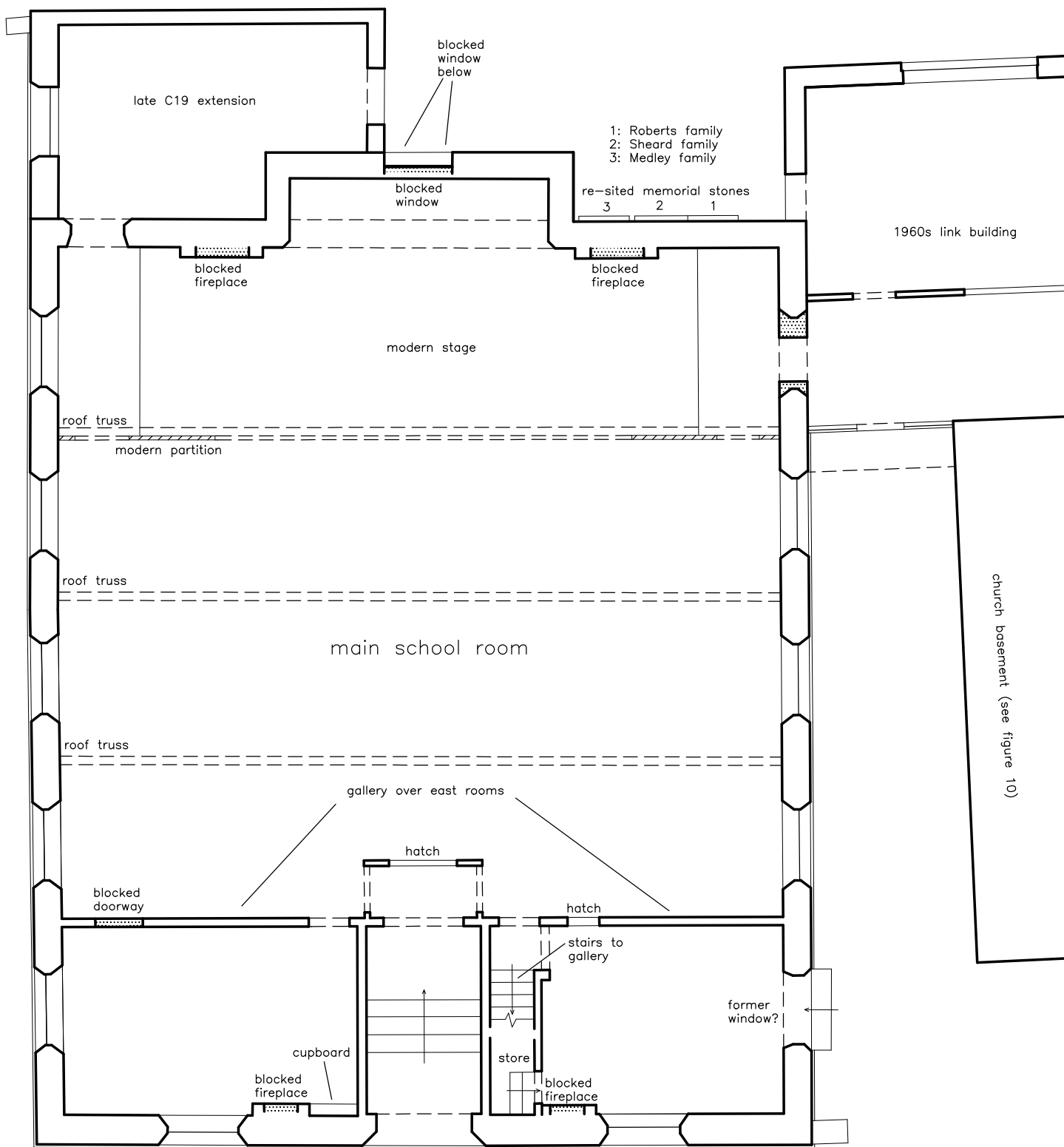
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)
DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

↑ step up
[hatched box] blocking or infill



PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD



1: Roberts family
 2: Sheard family
 3: Medley family

re-sited memorial stones
 3 2 1

church basement (see figure 10)

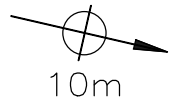
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 OF SUNDAY SCHOOL

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

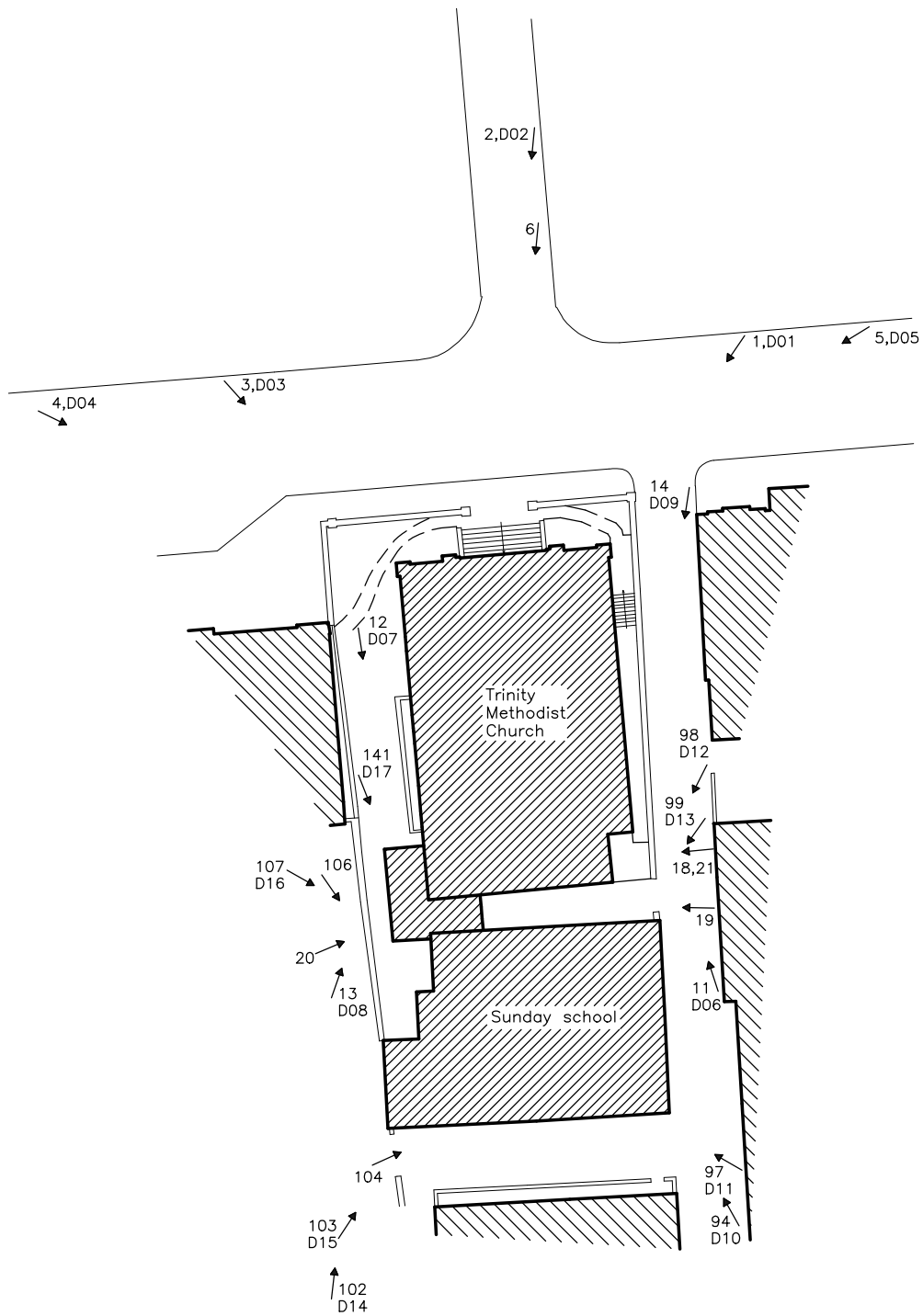
DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



blocking or infill step up

PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD



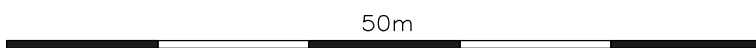
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12:
 SITE PLAN
 SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

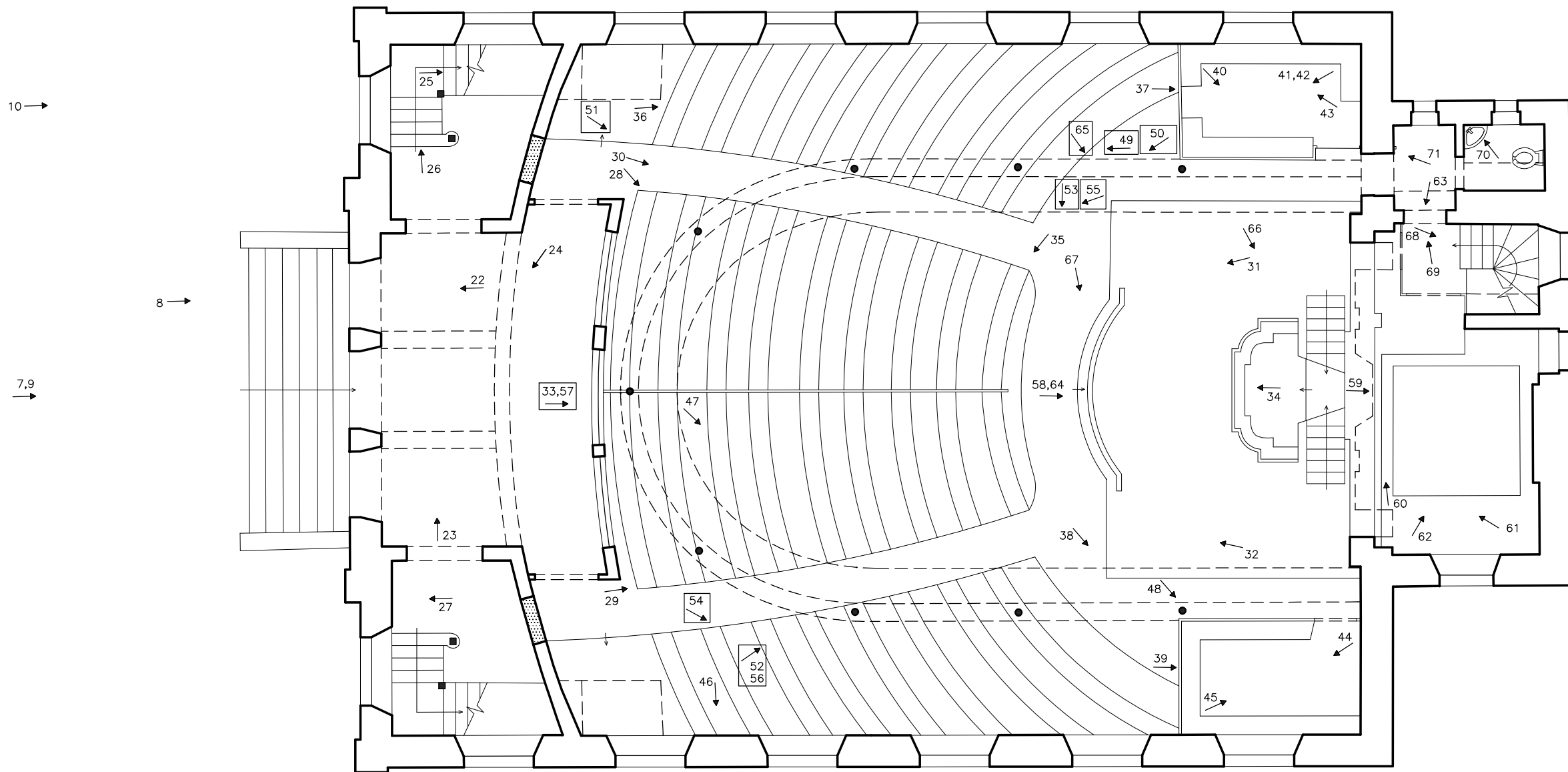
STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



1: photograph direction and number (black and white)

D01: photograph direction and number (digital)

PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD

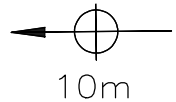


10 →

8 →

7,9 →

↑16



PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD

↑1: photograph direction and number
 [12] photograph taken from gallery

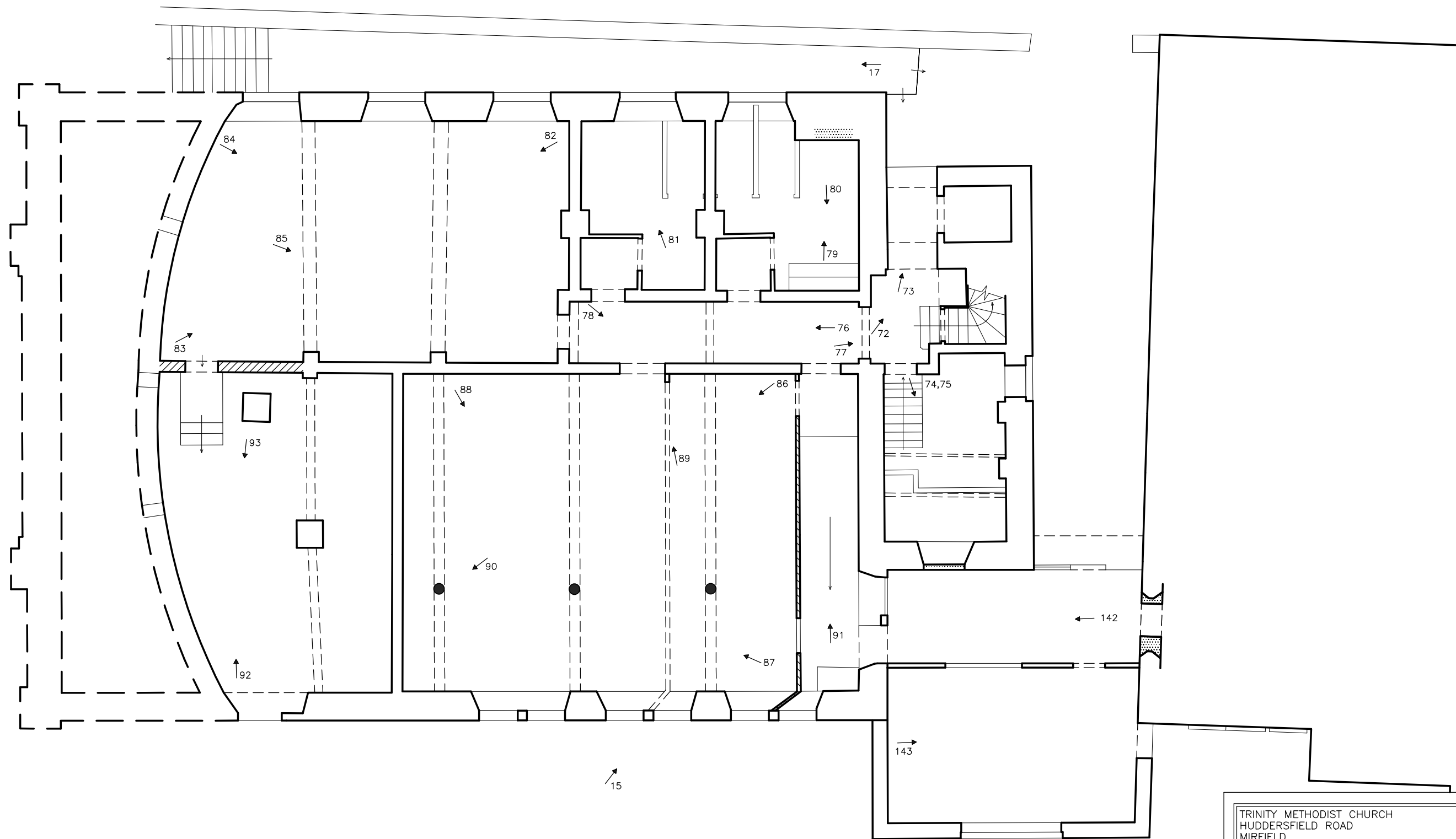
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 13:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF CHURCH
 SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

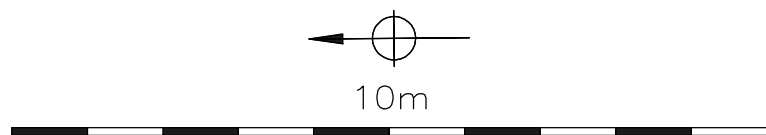
SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



PLAN BASED ON ORIGINAL SURVEY BY MET SURVEYS LTD



↗: photograph direction and number

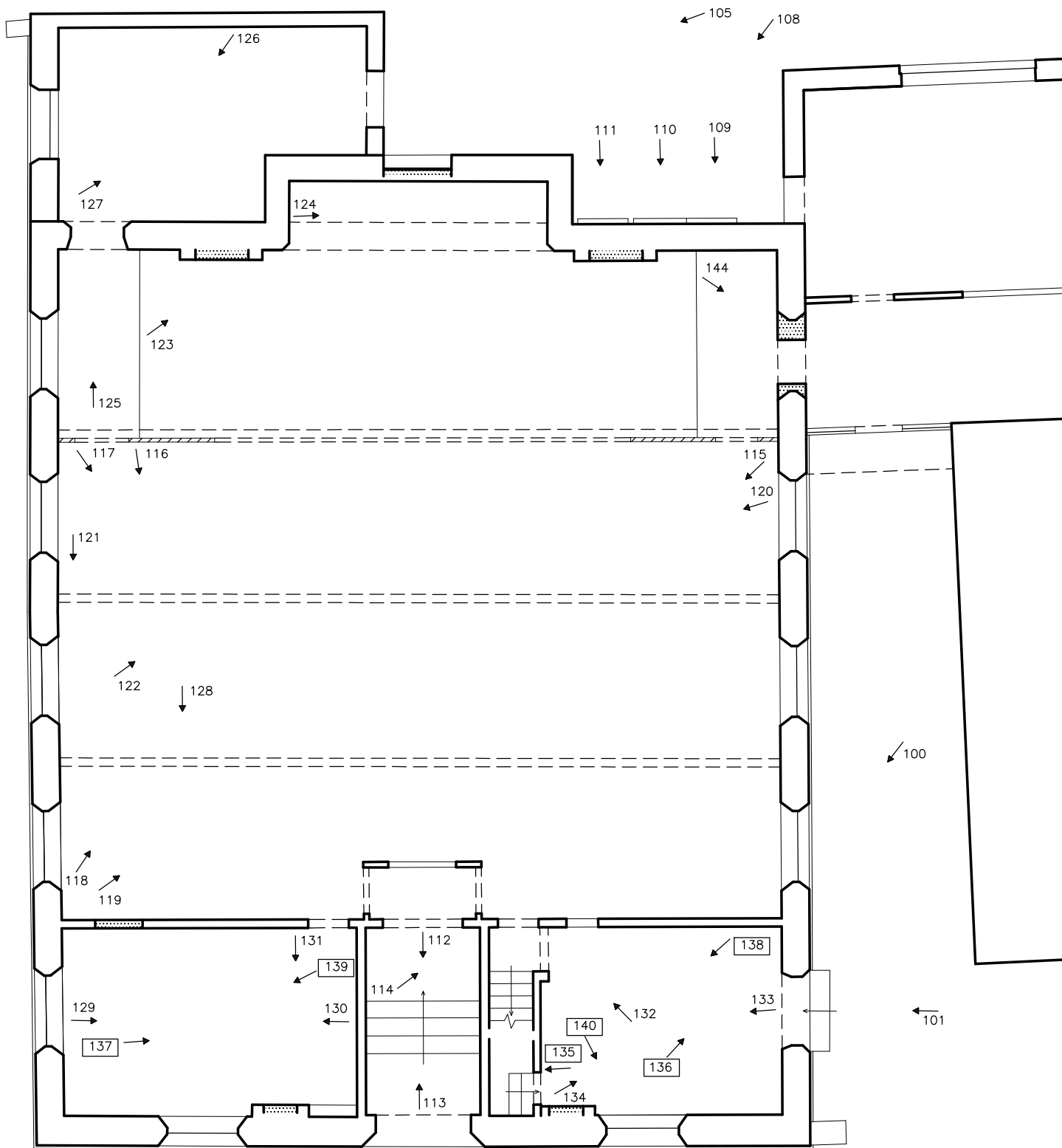
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 14:
 BASEMENT PLAN OF CHURCH
 SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



↗ 95

↗ 96



10m

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH
 HUDDERSFIELD ROAD
 MIRFIELD
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 2046 1975):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 15:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 OF SUNDAY SCHOOL
 SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

↗ 1: photograph direction and number

12: photograph taken from gallery

