

Shahjalal Jami Masjid Mosque (former Wesley Chapel)
Temple Row, Keighley, West Yorkshire:
Recording of Historic Pews



May 2016
NGR: SE 05983 41170
Historic township: Keighley

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*This report is formatted to allow printing on both sides of the paper
and may contain blank pages*

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SUMMARY

Recording of the surviving gallery pews was carried out at the Shahjalal Jami Masjid Mosque (formerly the Wesley chapel, built by James Simpson in 1846), on Temple Row, Keighley (NGR: SE 05983 41170). The pews recorded are benches arranged in concentric, raked tiers and are likely to have been the lowest status seating in the chapel. The work was commissioned by the mosque in May 2016, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for the removal of the pews.

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LIST OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

| Photo | Subject |
|--------------|----------------|
|--------------|----------------|

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | General view of the mosque from the north-east |
| 2 | General view of the mosque from the south-east |
| 3 | Front of the mosque, from the south-east |
| 4 | Gallery seats, from the south-west |
| 5 | Gallery seats, from the north-east |
| 6 | Gallery seats, from the north |
| 7 | Gallery seats, from the south-west, with entrance from south staircase |
| 8 | Gallery seats, from the north-west |
| 9 | Front of typical pew |
| 10 | Front of typical pew |
| 11 | Detail below seat |
| 12 | Bench end (outer face) |
| 13 | Bench end (inner face) |
| 14 | Pews, showing divider |
| 15 | Pew backs, with upper level stairs beyond |
| 16 | Pews, showing divider |
| 17 | Detail of book rack on rear of pew |
| 18 | Partition to rear of walkway |
| 19 | Partition to rear of walkway |
| 20 | Rear and end of partition to rear of walkway, with bracket and row number |

SHAHJALAL JAMI MASJID MOSQUE (FORMER WESLEY CHAPEL), TEMPLE ROW, KEIGHLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE:

RECORDING OF HISTORIC PEWS

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the recording of historic pews in the Shahjalal Jami Masjid Mosque, formerly the Wesley Chapel, in Keighley, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in May 2016 for the mosque, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for internal alterations at first floor level.
- 1.2 The Wesley Chapel was built in 1846 by the architect James Simpson and is a large, two storey building in a classical style with paired front entrances, its interior originally containing a four-sided gallery with seating to all sides, and although much of this arrangement has been lost in its adaptation to the new use, most of the gallery seating at the east end survives in situ.
- 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 photographic and drawn surveys. 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 project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 The mosque stands in Keighley town centre on the west side of Temple Row (also known as Temple Street), at NGR: SE 05983 41170 (figures 1 & 2). It faces approximately east with its north side overlooking Russell Street, and to the south-west is the former Sunday school once associated with the building (figure 3).
- 2.2 The building has been a mosque since 1980 and has been subject to some previous internal alteration, though the exterior remains essentially unchanged.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The mosque has been listed since 1974 as having special architectural or historic interest, at grade II¹. The identifying description reads:
Methodist church now mosque. 1846 by James Simpson. Coursed, squared stone, Westmorland slate roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Gable front symmetrical with rusticated quoins and 2 Tuscan porches, in antis, each up to steps and with frieze and cornice.

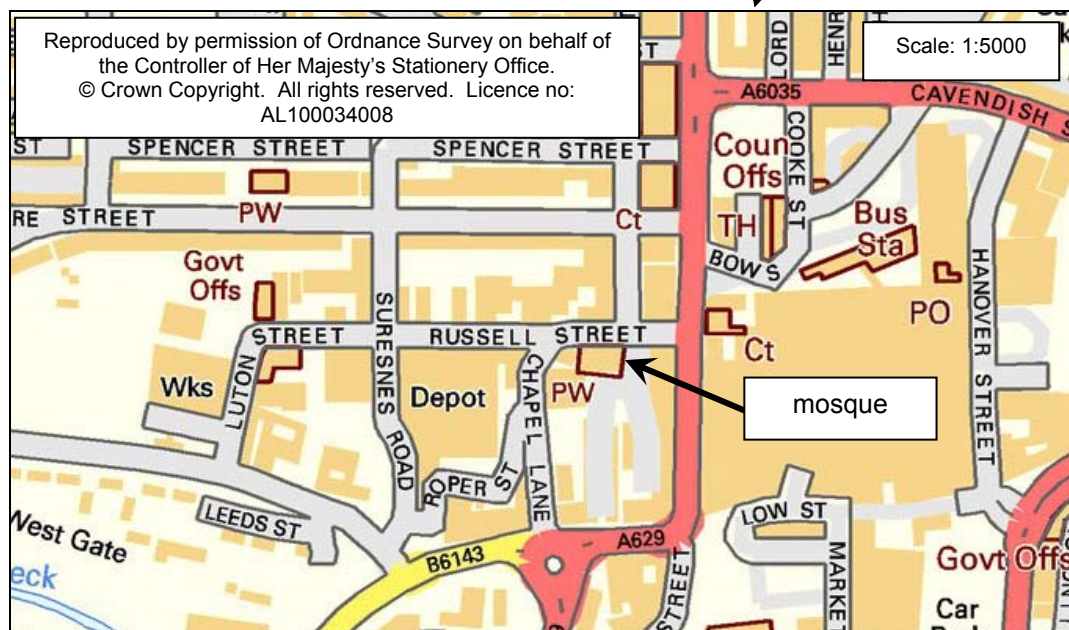
¹ National Heritage List no: 1200683

Between the porches are 2 round-headed windows with sashes with glazing bars. Four round-headed windows above, the end ones in double-pilastered slight projectings. Cornice, breaking forward over end bays. Right return: 6 bays with door to left and round-headed windows on both floors.

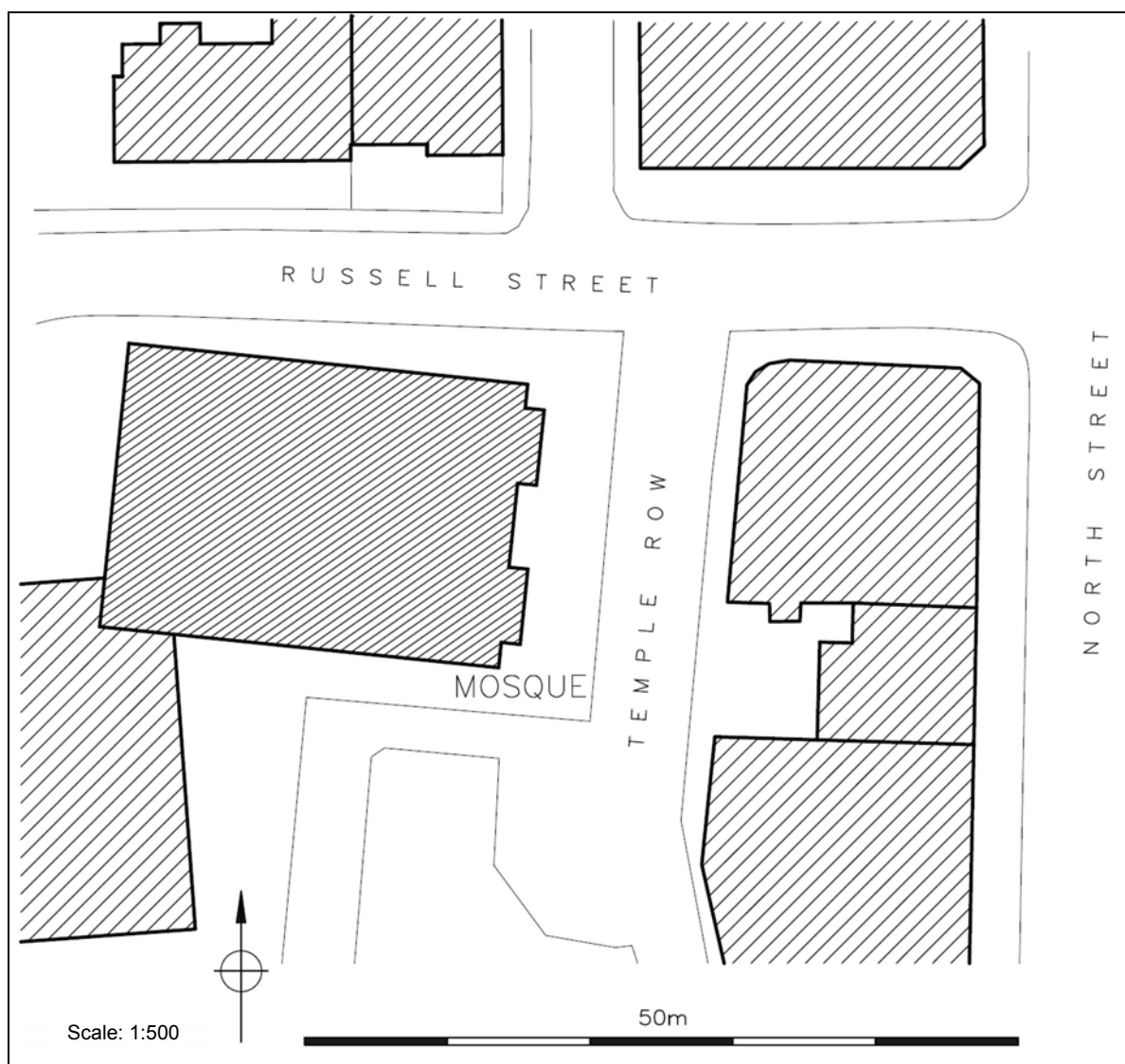
- 3.2 Listed building consent for “Internal alterations at first floor level to increase the teaching and worship space for the congregation” was granted by City of Bradford MDC on 30 January 2014 (application number 13/05009/LBC).
- 3.3 Condition 2 of the consent requires that “No work shall begin on site until a written scheme of investigation for the architectural and archaeological recording of the area covered by the proposed development has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.” The written scheme of investigation was provided by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix 3).



1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)



3: Site plan

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 No previous recording or analysis work of this type is believed to have been carried out at the site.

5 Historic background

- 5.1 Methodism is a branch of non-conformist Protestantism which emerged in the mid 18th century under the leadership of John Wesley, after whose death in 1791 the movement became established as a denomination separate from the Church of England, in which services were typically conducted by laymen, and appealed particularly to members of the working class². In Keighley the earliest

² Cannon, J (ed) 1997 *The Oxford Companion to British History*, p639

Methodist activity began in the 1740s and the first purpose-built preaching house was opened in the town in 1754, on Temple Row. This was enlarged in 1764 and 1777 as congregations grew, and in 1810 it was replaced by the new Eden Chapel just to the south-west, with the original Temple Row chapel then being used as a Sunday school. As further growth in popularity continued, the original building was then replaced by the present one, capable of seating over 1600 people, built in 1845-6³.

- 5.2 The new chapel was designed by James Simpson, once described as the “greatest Methodist architect of the 19th century”⁴. Simpson was born in 1791 in Aberford, Yorkshire, to a Methodist family, and began his working life as a joiner, though by 1824 he had undertaken as an architect the building of a chapel in Harrogate. By the early 1850s he had executed commissions over much of northern England, the midlands and Wales, but despite his success he continued throughout his professional life to take a keen interest in the design of pews within his chapels. Many of his early works had box pews with end gates, some lockable, and there appears to have been a consistency in the design of seating throughout much of his career⁵.
- 5.3 There are no known readily accessible documents recording the construction detail of the Temple Row chapel. However, a photograph held by Keighley Library and identified as the interior in the late 19th century, shows the gallery from the east end (figure 4). None of the seating visible in this photograph resembles that presently surviving at the east end of the gallery, so it may be that the latter was not representative, and was perhaps of a lower status than that nearer the pulpit.
- 5.4 Another useful source of information is the Ordnance Survey’s 1:1056 map of Keighley, surveyed in 1849, and depicting the newly erected chapel with its internal ground floor arrangements and pulpit near the west end: facing this are rows of pews, and at the west end what are probably tiers of raked seating (figure 5).

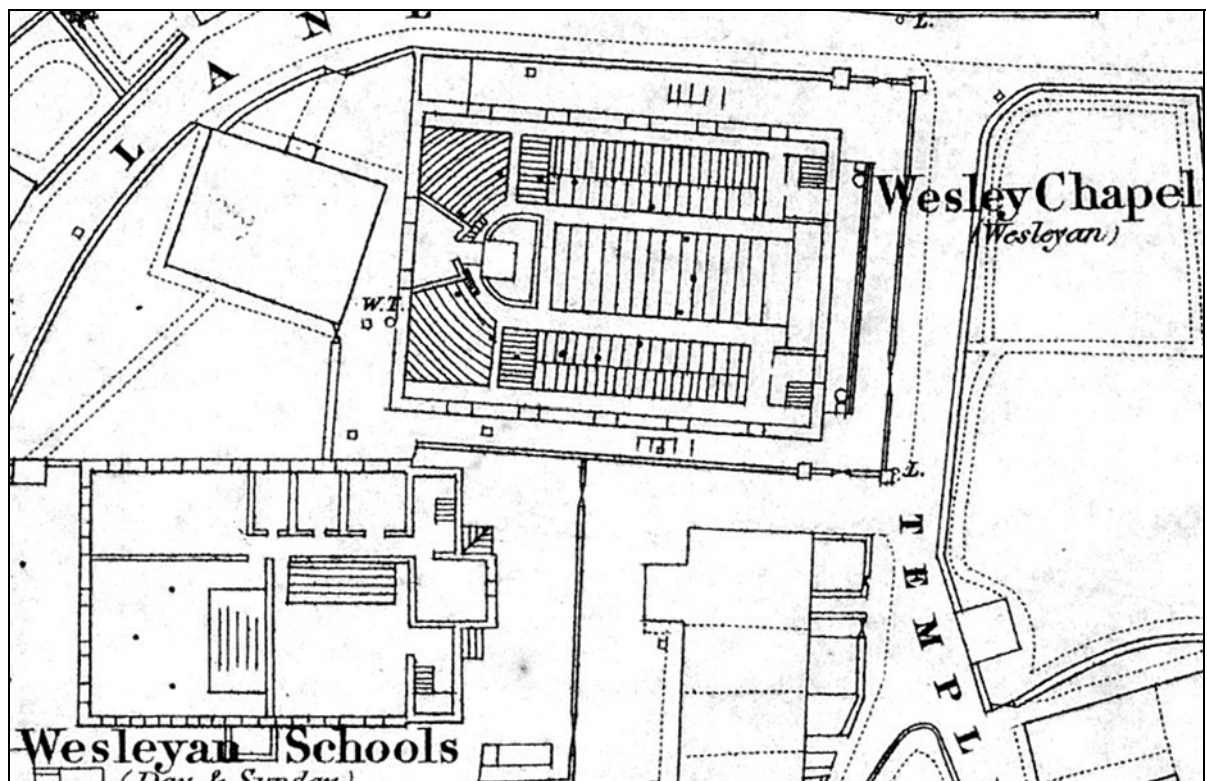
³ Metcalf, T 1946 *The Centenary of Wesley Chapel, Temple Street*; also http://www.keighleysharedchurch.org.uk/temple_street.html

⁴ Powell, K and de la Hey, C 1983 *Deserted Sepulchres* p8 (cited in Serjeant, below)

⁵ Serjeant, I 2014 “From Joiner to Architect: James Simpson and the Design of Pews” in *Sitting in Chapel*, The Chapels Society Journal Vol 1 pp39-58.

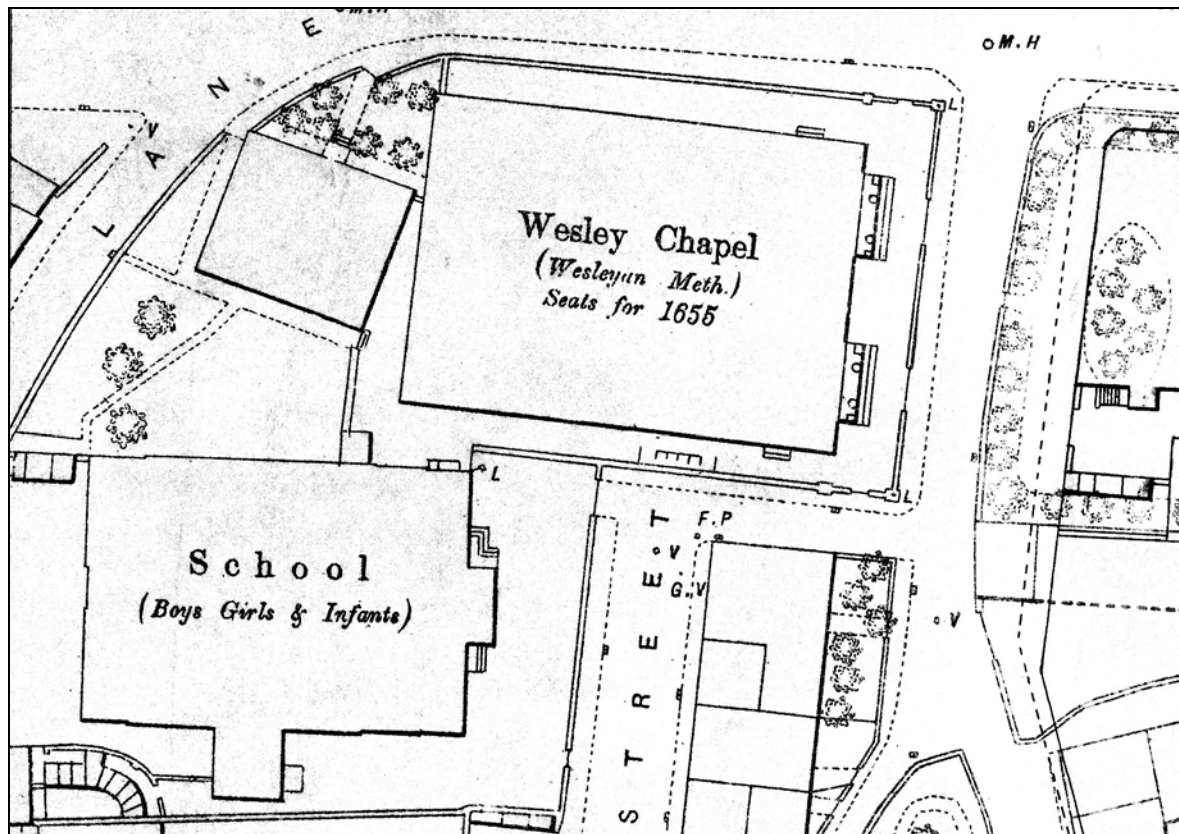


4: Late 19th century photograph⁶



5: OS 1:1056 map (at 1:500), 1852⁷

⁶ Anon. Held by Keighley Library, reproduced with kind permission

6: OS 1:500 map, 1891⁸

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The present recording, carried out during a site visit on 3 May 2016, involved detailed inspection, a drawn survey, and photographic recording of the gallery pews, in accordance with the specification (Appendix 1).
- 6.2 The drawn survey comprises details of typical pews, in plan, elevation and section at 1:10 or 1:20 scale. (The term pew is used throughout, although strictly speaking the seating recorded should be termed benches, as the word pew implies enclosed seating, which is not the case here.)
- 6.3 An internal photographic record was made of the east end of the gallery and of details of pews, and a summary external record was also made. This photography was carried out using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival stability (as required by the specification). The photographs include a scale, in the form of a 2m or 1m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 0.5m or 0.2m baton with 0.1m graduations. These black and white photographs have been printed at 7" x 5" or 10" x 8", and are all copied in this report, where they are referred to by

⁷ Ordnance Survey 1:1056 map, Keighley sheet 1, surveyed 1849. Enlarged here to 1:500.

⁸ Ordnance Survey 1:500 map, Yorkshire sheet 200.4.2, surveyed 1890. Enlarged here to 1:500.

numbers in **bold**. A small number of photographs was also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2), which will be deposited with WYAAS on CD only. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on plans (see figures *).

7 Description of features recorded

General

- 7.1 The mosque is a simple rectangle in outline plan, with paired entrances facing east onto a small forecourt on Temple Row (**1-3**). These lead into a foyer from which two staircases ascend to the gallery level, as shown on figure 4.
- 7.2 About two thirds of the former gallery area as a whole is now occupied by a full upper floor containing classrooms within modern partitions, but at the east end much of the original gallery seating with associated walkways and stairs remains intact (**4**), though it is clear that at least one row of pews has been lost from the front, lower end of the gallery during the creation of the present floor. There are presently up to eight tiers of pews arranged in concentric arcs (**5**), with a walkway located behind the lowest two remaining tiers (**6,7**), and two short flights of stairs up to this walkway arranged symmetrically, dividing the two lowest tiers into three groups. Above the walkway are four longer flights of stairs in different positions, separating the upper pews into a maximum of five groups (**8**).

Pew construction

- 7.3 The majority of the seating appears to be made from hardwood, perhaps a type of oak, rather than the more common pitch pine. Each of the pews comprises a plain horizontal solid timber bench, supported by plainly shaped brackets beneath, the pew ends, and the intermediate, panelled dividers (**9-10**). Attached to the lower brackets close to floor level are pairs of plain, square section rails probably intended to act as footrests (**11**).
- 7.4 The pew or bench ends are of solid rather than panelled timber, and have shaped outlines, including moulded arm-rests which continue up to the top, and contain a pair of small five-pointed flower-head motifs, as well as a larger quatrefoil lower down (**12-14**). The backs of the pews have pegged stiles and rails, and between two and four raised and fielded panels (depending on their length), defined by narrow torus moulding (**15**), while the dividers are also panelled, though in this case the panels are sunk, and have chamfered edges to the stiles and rails (**16**). Attached to the rear of the pew backs are narrow racks or shelves for hymn books or bibles (**17**).

- 7.5 A partition encloses the rear of the walkway behind the second row of pews, and this is distinct from the pew backs, though it employs some of the same motifs in the form of the panelling and the ends (**18,19**). In addition to the pew dividers which keep it vertical, it is held in place by iron brackets fastened to the floor, next to the ends (**20**).
- 7.6 The last photograph also shows an attached number (200) fastened to the rear of one of the partitions, and many of the rows of pews were numbered in such a way in this position. However these appear to be plastic and so a relatively modern, 20th century addition, and no original or other historic numbering was observed. Whether this means that these were “free seats” originally, and that others in the building were rented or owned, cannot now be determined from the surviving structures.

8 Discussion

- 8.1 The surviving gallery pews or benches represent a small but significant part of the original seating in the former Wesley chapel, and are notable as being the work of James Simpson, one of the pre-eminent Methodist chapel architects of the 19th century, who took a particular interest in pew design. Their overall arrangement appears largely typical of the large urban chapels which he designed, such as in the use of radial stairways, but to what extent they are representative of the rest of the seating at the Temple Row chapel is uncertain, and indeed the late 19th century photograph (figure 4) suggests that they were not, and so likely to be of lower status than that on the ground floor and the western parts of the gallery.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR TARGETED DRAWN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING AT SHAHJALAL JAMI MASJID AND JAMIA QURANIAH MOSQUE, TEMPLE STREET, KEIGHLEY

(SE 05983 41170)

This specification details the requirements for an archaeological & architectural photographic record pews in the gallery of this former Methodist Chapel. The specification was requested Mr Moin Uddin of the Shahjalal Jami Masjid.

1. Summary

This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of raked wooden pews which represent the only remaining seating in this 1846 Methodist chapel. It is proposed to remove the pews to create additional flexible space which will be of greater use to the present users.

2. Archaeological / Architectural Interest

2.1 The Shahjalal Jami Masjid and Jamia Quraniah Mosque is a grade II listed building and a designated heritage asset (National Historic List for England No. 1,200,683). The site had been the location of two previous chapels, the earliest dating from 1753. The present building was constructed in 1846 to a design by the noted Methodist architect James Simpson of Leeds.

The original chapel was replaced/extended by a second chapel to its west in 1810. This building was in turn superseded by the present mid-19th century building on what is presumed to be the site of the original. The 1810 chapel was ultimately demolished in 1905 and a Sunday school erected on its site (as recorded by an inscription in its west wall) (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 10447).

The chapel was sold and became a mosque in 1980.

Internally the chapel has undergone alterations to create a first floor over the former open worship space. This floor is positioned slightly above the height of the chapel's original gallery and the gallery balustrade survives in a space below the modern floor level. The pews which form the subject of this specification are located on the western end of the gallery and follow a curved plan despite being located in a rectangular building. The Ordnance Survey's 1849 1:1056 map of Keighley shows that a similar arrangement was present on the ground floor.

There are between 7 and 8 rows of pews with small enclosures in the corners behind the highest tier of pews. The rear wall of the chapel is panelled.

The varnished wooden pews sit on a steeply raked floor and are broken into shorter lengths by dividers. These dividers are of a plainer design than the pew ends which have volutes and an incised decoration. A walkway runs behind the second and third rows of pews. A screen with poppy head design finials is located on the up side of this walkway.

Although frowned upon by Wesley in the 18th century the renting of pews was common in Methodist chapels. There are no obvious indications from the photographs seen by the WYAAS that these pews are marked or numbered as appropriated seating and it is assumed

that their position above and to the rear of the chapel rendered them “free” seating. The recorder should check the pew ends for any signs of numbering, and this should be recorded in detail if present.

The WYAAS hold several books which deal with pews in detail and the recorder should visit the WYAAS to consult T Cooper & S Brown 2011 Pews, Benches and Chairs (the Ecclesiological Society) and articles in The Chapels Society Journal, Volume 1 2013, “Sitting in Chapel” which cover non-conformist seating and the architect James Simpson. The WYAAS will not charge for access to these publications.

3. Aims of the Project

3.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the pews to be removed, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (the Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE; tel. 01924 306797; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk).

4. General Instructions

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The building recorder on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site the building recorder may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The building recorder should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the owner for 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.

4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

4.2.1. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered. For technical queries see para. 8.1.

4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

4.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the building recorder **must** provide the local planning authority and WYAAS **in writing** with:

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

4.3.2 All project staff provided by the building recorder 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 religious buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

4.4 Notification and Monitoring

The WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

5 Recording Methodology

5.1 Site preparation

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

5.2 Documentary research

The building recorder should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the building 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.

5.3 Site/building plans

It is not known if suitable plans of the chapel's upper floor exist. However, if appropriate, these plans may be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

Failing this, an accurate sketch plan of the site/building layout, marked with a north pointer, should be derived from the most appropriate large-scale historic mapping and reproduced at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100). This plan should then be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record.

6. Photographic Record

6.1.1 External photographs

A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views showing the chapel in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the setting 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 former chapel. The colour slide record should also include some internal shots. (See para. 6.5 below for the use of digital photography.)

6.1.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the remaining gallery structure and pews. General views should be taken from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of the seating. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

6.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal. Typically, items of interest would include:

- All original structural elements for both pews and supporting structure
- Original staircases and other access arrangements
- Photographic record of pew ends
- Storage below the pews

But this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The building recorder 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.

Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column, window frame or pew) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **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 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that 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 gallery.

6.5 Digital photography

Digital photography: as an alternative to colour transparency photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. 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 both JPEG and TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF 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. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

6.1.6 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.1.7 Printing

6.7.1 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 with important detail) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.1.8 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 local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

6.1.9 Documentation

A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan (minimum acceptable scale 1:100), which should also be marked with a north pointer. (See also para. 5.3 above.)

6.2 Drawn Record

6.2.1 A measured drawing should be made of an example pew. This should illustrate in elevation and section the means of construction and arrangement of the various components such as pew ends, dividers, supports and storage rails below the seat, panelling, mouldings and decoration. An elevation of a pew end should also be drawn.

6.2.2 Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:20 for plans or 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 during the later 19th and 20th-centuries. Where significant areas of original fabric appear to be masked under modern fittings or structural material, this should be noted.

6.2.3 Provision for Additional Drawings

The recording requirements outlined above are based on an inspection of photographs of the pews. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of one days recording on site (with one days drawing-up time off site – two days in total) in order that features so identified may be adequately recorded. This contingency should be clearly and separately identified in any tender document.

6.2.4 If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit).

Implementation of the contingency will be at the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

6.2.5 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the Historic England's 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.

6.2.6 Drawing method

The survey should be executed by hand. In accordance with national guidelines⁹, 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.

4.2.7 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.

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 Report Preparation

7.1.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the chapel, gallery area and pews presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the structure, starting with setting, then progressing to the interior)
- a discussion placing the gallery and pews in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of gallery as a whole. This analysis should consider the historical plan form of the gallery and the technology used in its construction.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised.

7.1.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

⁹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the former chapel in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- Drawings of a selected pew (elevation, section and pew end)
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by detailed captions clearly locating and identifying any pertinent features.

The latter should be bound into the report, appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full) and fully referenced within the report. 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.

7.2 Report deposition

7.2.1 The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic prints and any colour slides) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER – see para.7.3 below for details). The finished report should be supplied within twelve weeks of completion of all fieldwork unless otherwise agreed with the local authority. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.2.2 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 building recorder 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.

7.2.3 A note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology's Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information forum-editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk).

7.2.4 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3 Deposition with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)
The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) 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

(taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and 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:

- national grid reference
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

7.3.1 Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – 'Keighley' (the Township name) with 'Temple Street Mosque' 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).

7.3.2 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). In all other respects, 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).

7.3.3 **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 use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

8. Technical Queries

8.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

9. Valid Period of Specification

9.1 This specification is valid unless superseded by a later version.

David Hunter

March 2016

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

Registry of Deeds

Newstead Road

Wakefield

WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924) 306798

Fax: (01924) 306810

E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

CD of photographs (in JPG & TIFF formats) deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

| Photo | Subject |
|-------|---------|
|-------|---------|

| | |
|-----|--|
| d01 | General view of the mosque from the north-east |
| d02 | General view of the mosque from the south-east |
| d03 | Front of the mosque, from the south-east |
| d04 | Gallery seats, from the south-west |
| d05 | Gallery seats, from the north-east |
| d06 | Gallery seats, from the north |
| d07 | Gallery seats, from the south-west, with entrance from south staircase |
| d08 | Front of typical pew |
| d09 | Front of typical pew |
| d10 | Bench end (outer face) |
| d11 | Detail of carving in bench end (outer face) |
| d12 | General view of pews |
| d13 | Pew backs, with upper level stairs beyond |

Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

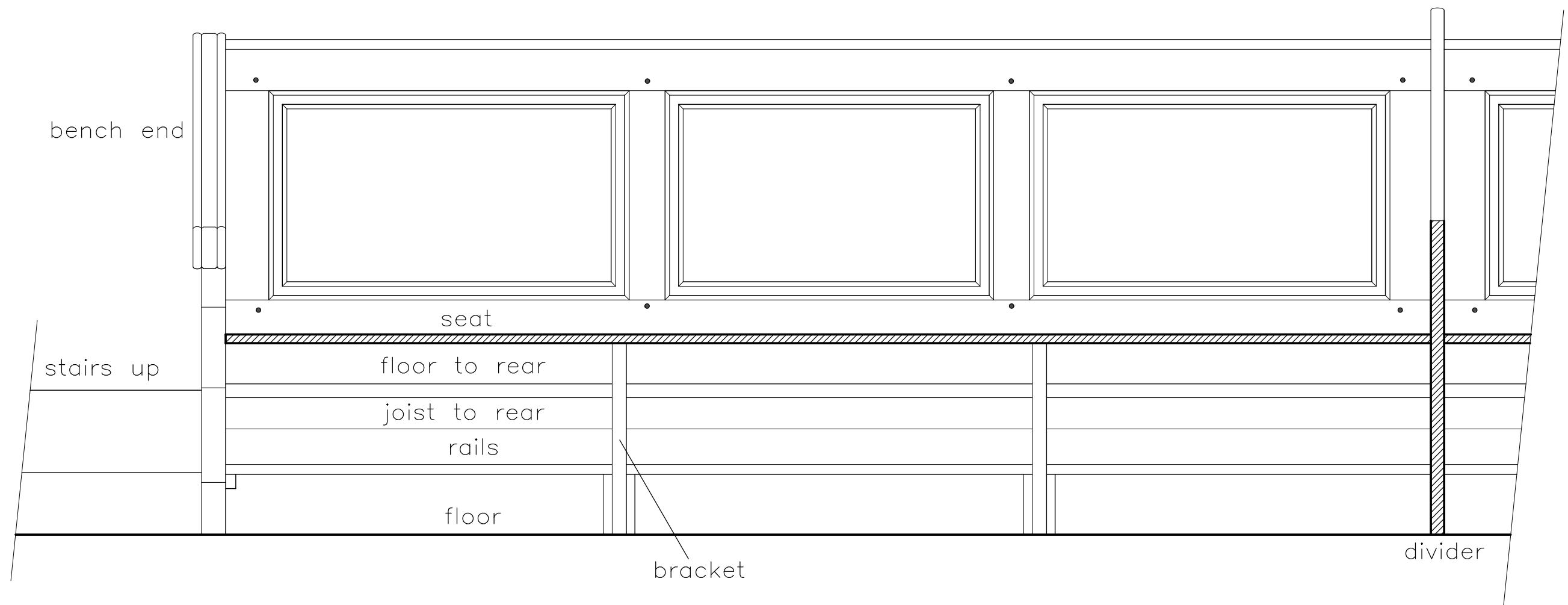
To be deposited with the Bradford office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report

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

| Photo | Film | Frame | Subject |
|-------|------|-------|---|
| 5 | 1 | 1 | Gallery seats, from the north-east |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | Gallery seats, from the north |
| 8 | 1 | 4 | Gallery seats, from the north-west |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | Gallery seats, from the south-west |
| 7 | 1 | 6 | Gallery seats, from the south-west, with entrance from south staircase |
| 10 | 1 | 8 | Front of typical pew |
| 12 | 1 | 10 | Bench end (outer face) |
| 9 | 1 | 11 | Front of typical pew |
| 11 | 1 | 12 | Detail below seat |
| 13 | 1 | 13 | Bench end (inner face) |
| 19 | 1 | 14 | Partition to rear of walkway |
| 18 | 1 | 16 | Partition to rear of walkway |
| 16 | 1 | 17 | Pews, showing divider |
| 17 | 1 | 18 | Detail of book rack on rear of pew |
| 14 | 2 | 1 | Pews, showing divider |
| 15 | 2 | 2 | Pew backs, with upper level stairs beyond |
| 20 | 2 | 4 | Rear and end of partition to rear of walkway, with bracket and row number |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | Front of the mosque, from the south-east |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | General view of the mosque from the south-east |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | General view of the mosque from the north-east |



1m

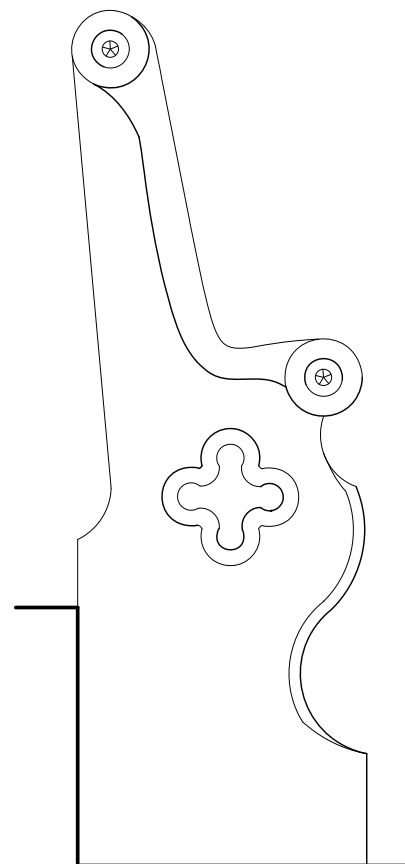
SHAHJALAL JAMI MASJID MOSQUE
(FORMER WESLEY CHAPEL)
TEMPLE ROW, KEIGHLEY
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 05983 41170):
RECORDING OF HISTORIC PEWS

FIGURE 7:
FRONT ELEVATION OF PEW

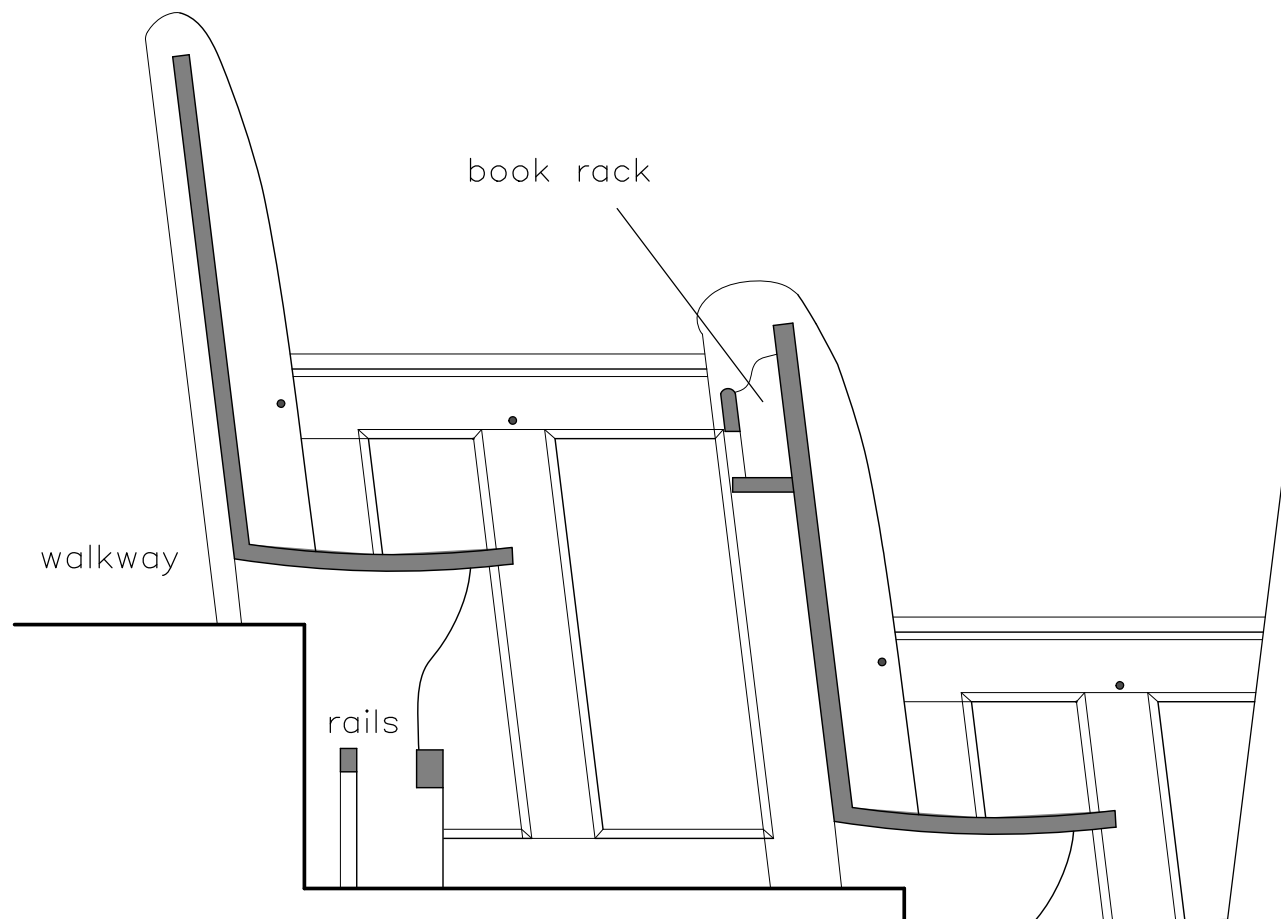
SCALE: 1:10 (at A3)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



a) bench end



b) with divider

1m



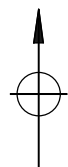
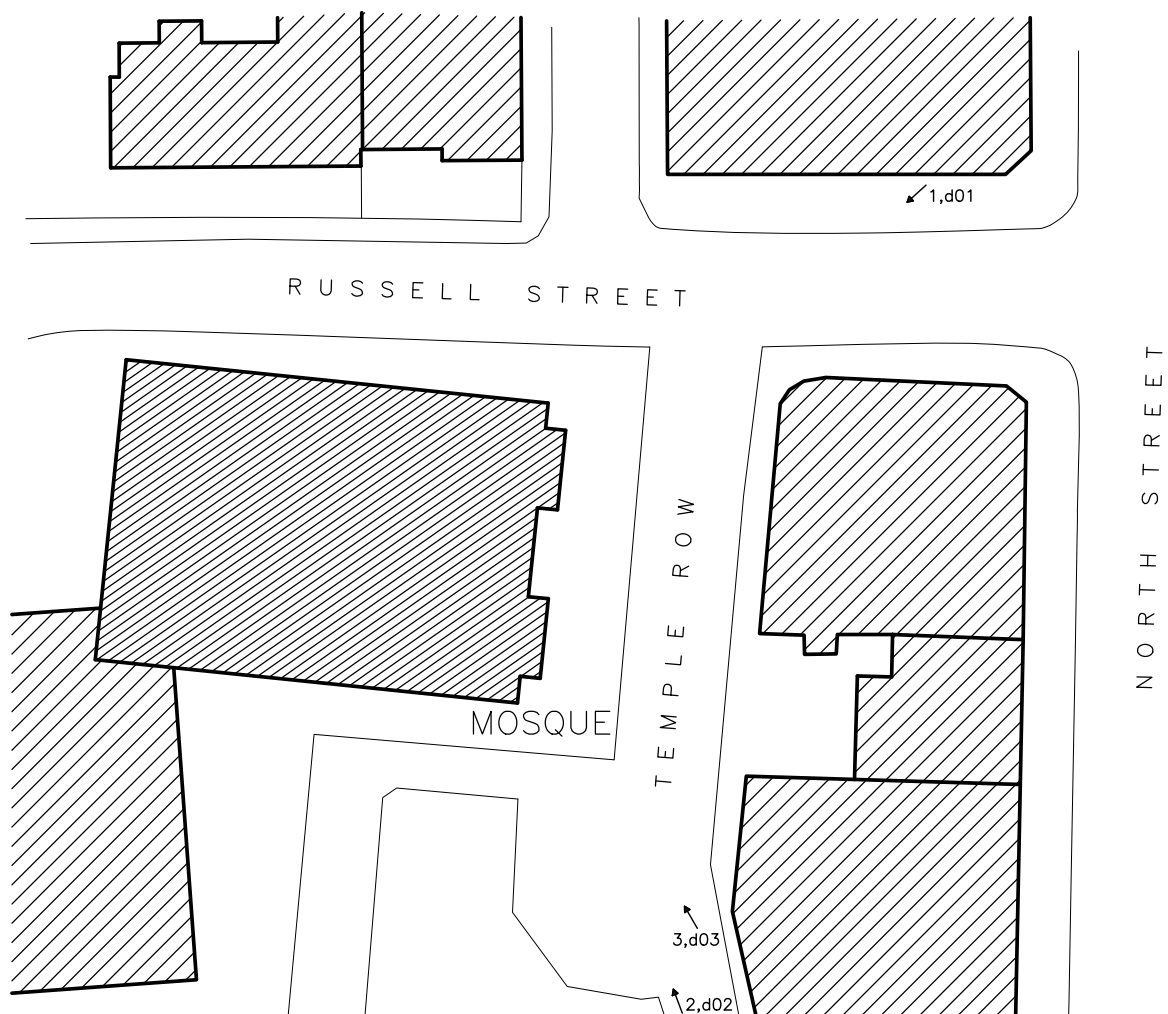
SHAHJALAL JAMI MASJID MOSQUE
(FORMER WESLEY CHAPEL)
TEMPLE ROW, KEIGHLEY
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 05983 41170):
RECORDING OF HISTORIC PEWS

FIGURE 8:
SIDE ELEVATIONS OF PEW

SCALE: 1:10 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



- ↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)
 ↗ d01: photograph direction and number (digital)

50m



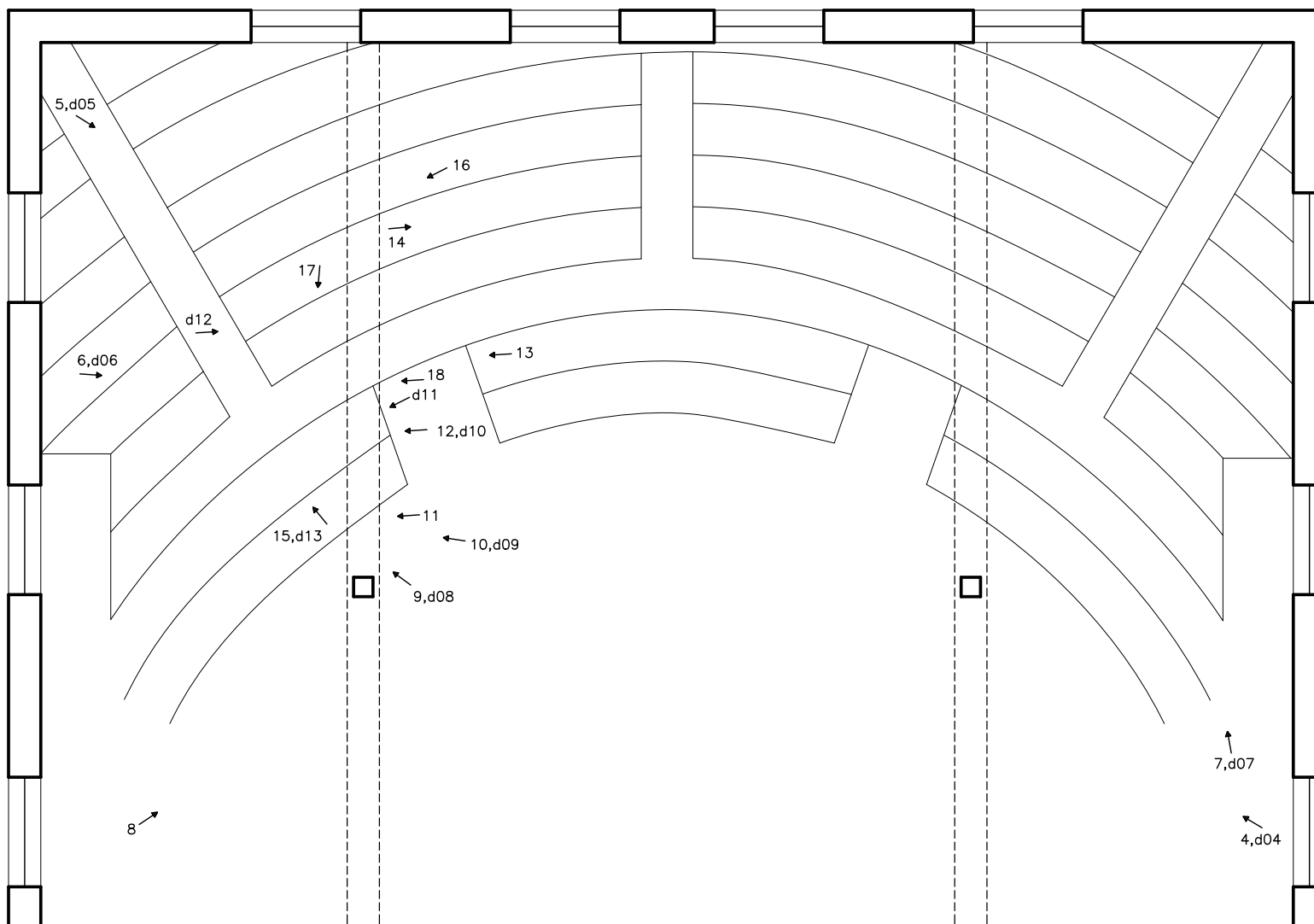
SHAHJHAL JAMI MASJID MOSQUE
 (FORMER WESLEY CHAPEL)
 TEMPLE ROW, KEIGHLEY
 WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 05983 41170):
 RECORDING OF HISTORIC PEWS

FIGURE 9:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

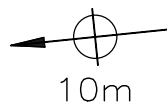
DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

- 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)
- d01: photograph direction and number (digital)



APPROXIMATE SCALE ONLY

SHAHJHALAL JAMI MASJID MOSQUE
(FORMER WESLEY CHAPEL)
TEMPLE ROW, KEIGHLEY
WEST YORKSHIRE (SE 05983 41170):
RECORDING OF HISTORIC PEWS

FIGURE 10:
SKETCH PLAN OF GALLERY
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MAY 2016

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

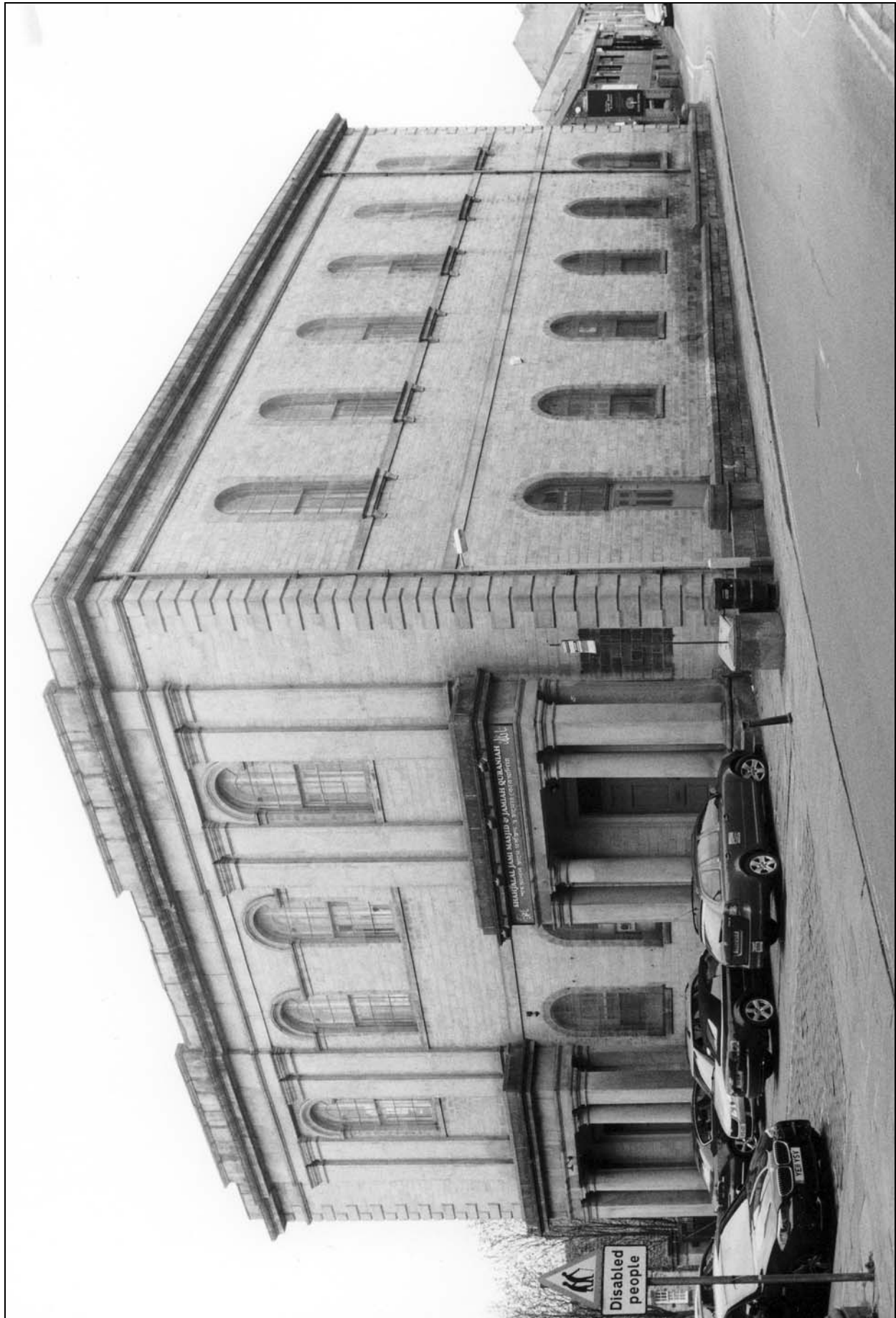


Photo 1: General view of the mosque from the north-east (film 2, frame 8)



Photo 2: General view of the mosque from the south-east (film 2, frame 7)

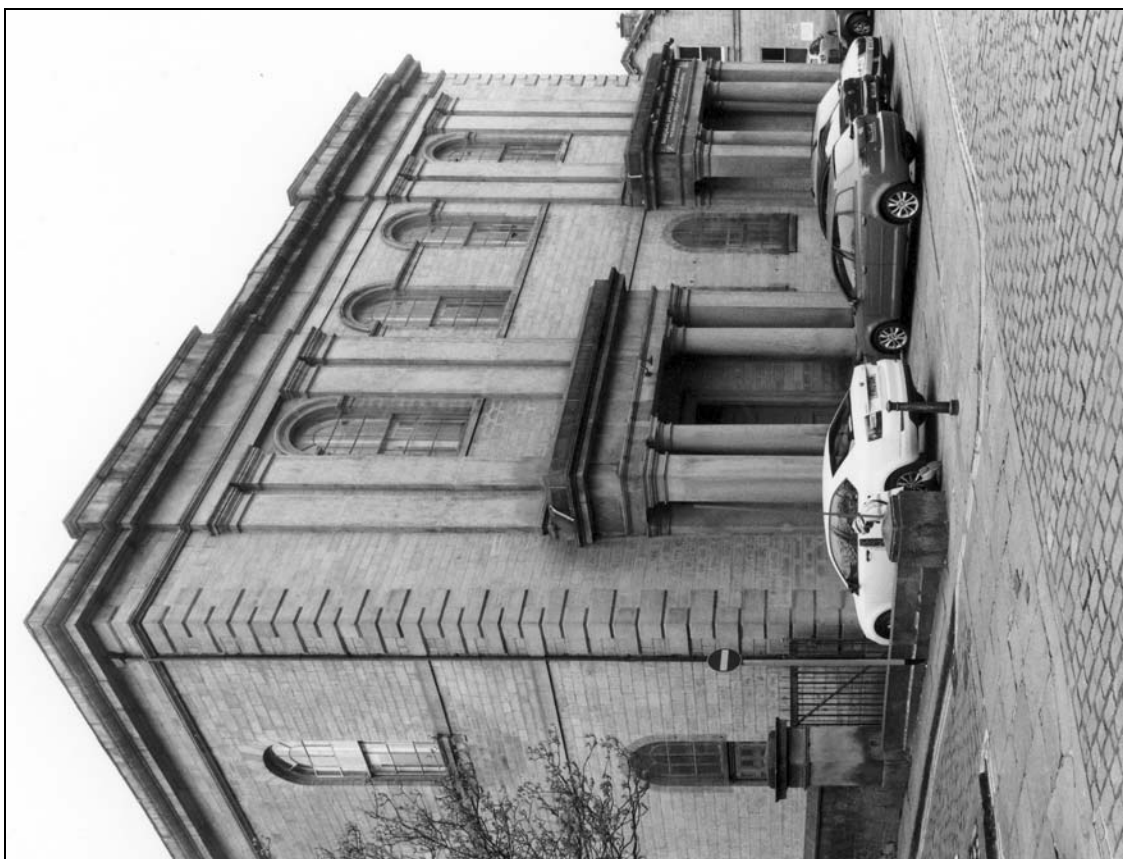


Photo 3: Front of the mosque, from the south-east (film 2, frame 6)

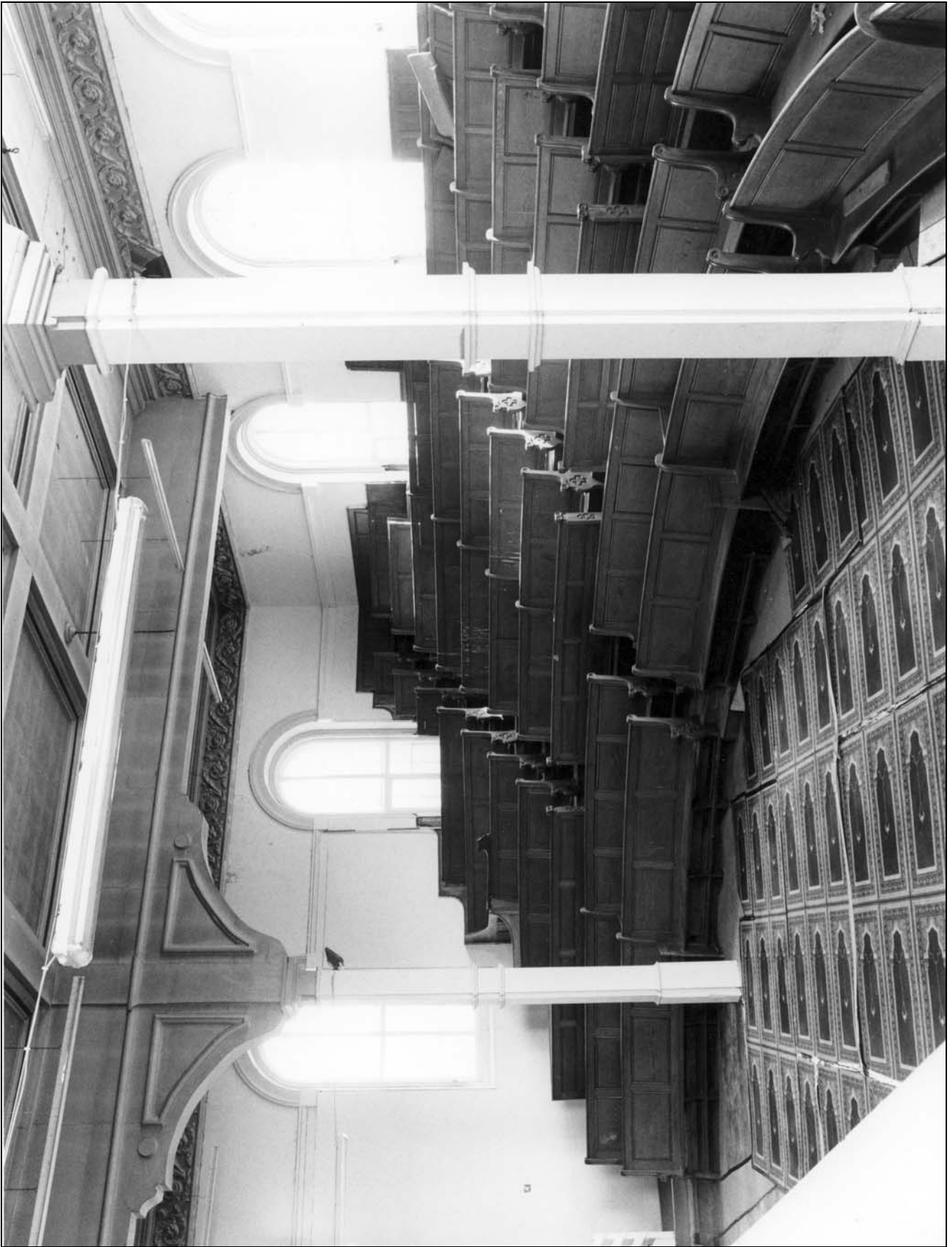


Photo 4: Gallery seats, from the south-west (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 5: Gallery seats, from the north-east (film 1, frame 1)

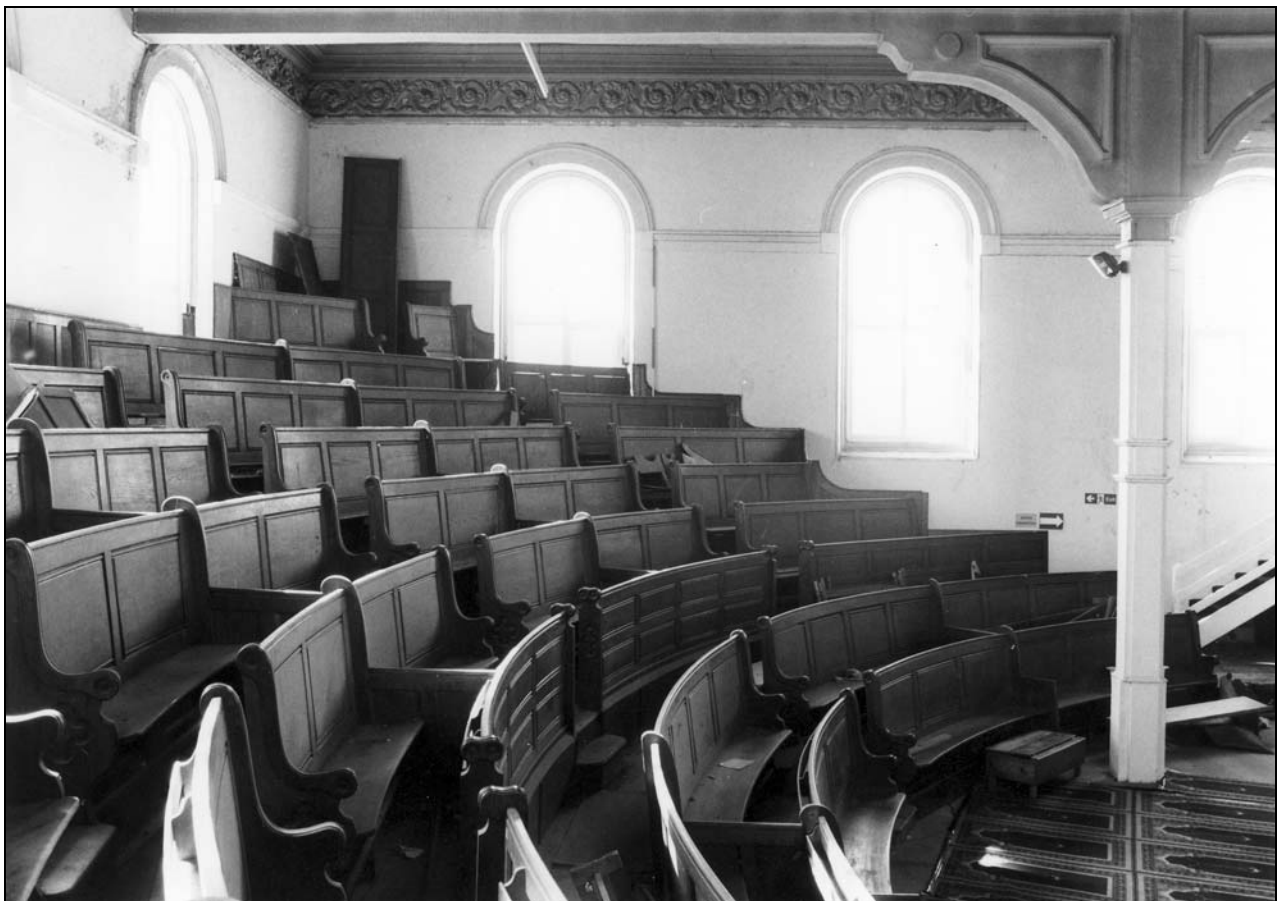


Photo 6: Gallery seats, from the north (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 7: Gallery seats, from the south-west, with entrance from south staircase (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 8: Gallery seats, from the north-west (film 1, frame 4)



Photo 9: Front of typical pew (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 10: Front of typical pew (film 1, frame 8)



Photo 11: Detail below seat (film 1, frame 12)



Photo 12: Bench end (outer face) (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 13: Bench end (inner face) (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 14: Pews, showing divider (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 15: Pew backs, with upper level stairs beyond (film 2, frame 2)



Photo 16: Pews, showing divider (film 1, frame 17)



Photo 17: Detail of book rack on rear of pew (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 18: Partition to rear of walkway (film 1, frame 16)



Photo 19: Partition to rear of walkway (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 20: Rear and end of partition to rear of walkway, with
bracket and row number (film 2, frame 4)