

DELPH HILL CHURCH, CHORLEY OLD ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD



On behalf of:
North Bolton Methodist Mission

CS Archaeology
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Frontispiece: view of the Church from the southwest, Chorley Old Road

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- 1 Written Scheme of Investigation
- 2 The Archive (Photographic Registers)

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Delph Hill Church was built in 1848 extended in 1872-1881 and then again in 1931, after which point it remained largely untouched.
- 1.2 This report records the building through a series of historic maps, secondary sources, internal and external photographs, plans and drawings.
- 1.3 Architecturally the church is quite austere with a minimum of decorative features when compared, in general, to earlier, non-conformist chapels and churches. There are differences in the architectural design between the Church and the Sunday School, which contributes to the local streetscape.
- 1.4 A watching brief during demolition is recommended in order to record elements of the building not visible during at this stage of the redevelopment.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Consent has been given by Bolton Council to demolish the Church and Sunday School. This archaeological building record is designed to satisfy a planning condition on the consent (App. No. 86666/11). A smaller church is to be built on the site for the combined worship of neighboring Methodist churches.
- 2.2 Delph Hill Church is situated on the north side of Chorley Old Road, Bolton (NGR SD 6818 1072: **Figures 1& 3**). Delph Hill Church consists of an extended Church and Sunday School.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To identify and objectively record, by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings, significant evidence for the original and subsequent historic form and functions of the church, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing a copy of the report with the archive with Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit.
- 3.2 To analyse and interpret the building as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstruct, as far as possible, the functional arrangements and division of the building. The roles of historical plan, form, layout and circulation/process flow will all be considered in the church's interpretation.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 This has been completed according to the WSI (Appendix 1).

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Methodism dates from the mid 19th century and followed religious revival centred largely on the work of the Wesleys. The Wesleys initially intended to support the established Anglican parishes with work centred on class and fellowship meetings and mid week preaching services. However the unwelcoming attention of the clergy and Anglican Laymen forced a separation of religious life. Initially church design was copied in a series of fourteen octagonal chapels during the late 18th century, based on the Presbyterian chapel in Norwich. Local ecclesiastical and vernacular traditions had clearly developed by the 1840s (CBA 1985, 21).
- 5.2 Delph Hill Church was built for the local non-conformist Methodist community who from 1832, relied on summer meetings at Lord's Fold. Lord's Fold was a farmstead owned by Robert Lord (a church founder), it was situated just to the northeast of the present church. It is recorded in the Ordnance Survey map of 1892 (**Figure 2**). John Wesley is believed to have preached at Lord's Fold in 1784, and today the chair he is believed to have sat on, resides in the church *Vestry*. Lord's Fold farmstead has been demolished but Lord's Fold Cottages are still extant.
- 5.3 Also in the 1780s the turnpike road, from Bolton to Chorley was built and, to the south side of Chorley Old Road a toll booth erected, which is still extant.
- 5.3 In 1848 Robert Leigh bought the land for the church (1, 1000 sq. yds.) from a Miss Pickering and it is thought that Leigh either sold the land for £10 or donated it and, in the words of an old commentator '*delighted the hearts of the Delph Hill Methodists*'. In the 150 year booklet of Delph Hill Church (1983, 16), it is noted that '*the young men connected to the place, dug out the foundations and the new chapel was built*'. The account below draws heavily from the 150 year booklet.
- 5.4 On the 8th September (year unknown) the Reverend Jobson '*preached the opening sermon and the Sunday School work was formally commenced in the new building*' (1983, 16). This indicates that the school and the chapel were constructed at the same time. There was a celebratory walk to the new chapel from the old school.
- 5.5 In 1854 the chapel was 'certified as a place of religious worship of Protestant Dissenters and marriages could take place'.
- 5.6 By 1856 a new school to seat 300 scholars had been built with two vestries added to the chapel. Music in the church was provided by a few fiddles an occasional clarinet, in 1867 an organ was erected, which no doubt transformed the services.
- 5.7 In 1872 a transept was added to the chapel for £1,200, and is still extant. Both the pulpit and the organ were moved their present locations. A large stained glass window was commissioned to commemorate James Whittaker who helped fund the transept. Jubilee celebrations were held in 1883 and by 1894 problems with the chapel ceiling, which was flat, led to its removal and pine pitching of the roof trusses and re-slating of the nave. Also at this time (1894) new lighting, ventilation, and a new organ together with a complete re-decoration was carried out. The organ was dedicated to James Morris and cost £410, and the memorial plate was transferred to its present position above the keyboard. In all, the 1894 renovations came to £900 and the chapel re-opened in 1896 with an organ recital by Mr A Morris. The key board was removed when the choirmaster's and organist's roles were amalgamated.

- 5.8 The 20th century the installation of electricity in 1922. In 1931 after some deliberation and delays due to the war, further extensions were added designed by the architects Messers J T Smith and Son. These extensions consisted of the enlargement of the school rooms divided by moveable partitions on the Church Road side and a new church parlour and kitchen (Rms. 7 & 8) were erected. The small plot at the western end of the school, at the junction of Chorley Old Road and Church Road (**Figure 2**: 1938), provided an additional classroom (Rm. 15) behind the 'platform', which was most recently used as a stage, at a total cost of £4000 (1983, 25).
- 5.9 The 150 year booklet also notes in full detail church trustees (1983, 32) and importantly the memorial stones (1983, 27) throughout the church.

6 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE PDA

- 6.1 Examination of Ordnance Survey maps confirms the development of the church (**Figure 2**). The 1847 map depicts the site as a small triangular enclosure, which had been formed from a rectangular enclosure by the turnpike road during the 1780s. The Toll Bar is also depicted to the south side of what has now become the Chorley Old Road. By 1982 the chapel, school and transept are depicted and the northern boundary of the church abuts the northern transept gable. By 1927 the church had acquired a small triangular plot of the land abutting New Church Road (later known as New Church Road).
- 6.2 By 1938 the triangular plot abutting Church Road had largely been developed by the single storey extensions to the north of the building, and the surrounding area developed for semi-detached housing.

7 BUILDING APPRAISAL

7.1 External Elevations (Figures 7-8)

- 7.1.1 Delph Hill Church and Sunday School is a substantial building, nearly 54m in length, situated in a prominent position, to the north of Chorley Old Road (**Plate 1**, 157). The building features variable roof and wall lines. The walls are of coursed stone (course grained sandstone/millstone) with a rusticated relief finish. The wall's coursing varies between 0.15 and 0.19m deep to the lower walls and diminishes with height. Windows and doorways, form a common style, and feature smooth ashlar stonework with splayed mullions and chamfered surrounds. The roofs are all in Welsh trimmed slate and are finished with scrolled dark clay ridge tiles, broken only by the remains of a capped louver to the church nave. Arranged around the building are a number of ashlar memorial stones built into the building's walls. Gables are marked by stone copings. The grounds are limited to an apron of land around the east elevation of the church. The church does not contain a burial ground.
- 7.1.2 The front, *South Elevation*, is nearly 54m in length and 11m high. The building is built on an eastern slope but deceptively increases in height the further east the building goes. There is architectural division in the fenestration between the Sunday School and the Church. The Sunday School is situated at the western end of the building and features square headed ashlar windows with splayed mullions and chamfered jambs and sills. The associated keystones contrast with the coursed rustic walls (**Plate 2**, 16). To the lower wall of the extension is an ashlar memorial stone¹,

¹ Laid by William Nuttalle May 30 1951.

one of a series to the south elevation. The church, in contrast with the square headed windows, is represented by tall lancet ones (**Plate 3, 22**), culminating in the eastern transept with its triple lancet window to the gable.

- 7.1.3 The *Two storey section of the Sunday School*, represents the class room extension at the western end closes reflects the architecture of the Sunday School with its fenestration and masonry. The roof marks the western end of the Sunday school with a protruding gable coping with a stone roof finial at its apex. This two storey section (**Plate 4, 17**) is notable by its hipped roof and first floor windows, and date to the 1930s. The front elevation extends out to the footpath, probably to maximize internal space. The first floor multi-light windows, allows large quantities of light into the building. Beneath the multi-light window to the first floor are three vertically set date stones, which commemorate the 3 building phases "WESLEYAN 1848", "EXTENDED 1881" and "EXTENDED 1931". (**Plate 5, 17a**). Beneath these date stones is a large 6-light chamfered mullion window, which unusually features false ashlar keystone made out of one vertical stone. There is also an ashlar memorial stone to the lower wall². The purpose of the stepped ashlar plinths is unknown and they probably represent elements of the earlier single storey building.
- 7.1.4 The church doorway is situated immediately east of the Sunday School, next to the south wall of the Nave (**Plate 6, 19**). It is a wide arched doorway with an ashlar surround that features a plain deep continuous chamfer. The doorway is fitted with double oak doors with vertically set boards. Close examination of the doorway suggests it was inserted into its present position. This is based on the truncated adjacent walling and the weathering/stone source of the chamfered surround which is consistent with the phase 3 stone work to the Sunday School. Above the front door set in chamfered ashlar surround is a 4-light, twin arched window, and may have been inserted when the 'new' classrooms were adapted and subdivided the original *Gallery c. 1881* (Rms. 24-26) of the Sunday School in the 1930s. Next to the front door there is an ashlar memorial stone³. The south elevation of the Nave features 4 lancet windows with chamfered ashlar surrounds. The wall features rusticated stone work with 0.19m joints, graduating to shallower courses with height. To the lower wall is a chamfered plinth which extends 0.15m from the wall. This plinth was adopted in the Transept and Vestry. The gable southern elevation of the transept features a single triple lancet window with splayed mullions, with chamfered mouldings to the jamb and arch, and a scrolled protecting sill (**Plate 7, 25**). Above this window is a small circular ashlar opening, probably served as a ventilator. To the gabled roof are a series of interlocked (rebated) coping stones, with a carved scroll to the apex. At the eastern end of the south elevation is the five externally sided *Vestry*. This elevation features the *Vestry* door with its stop chamfered jambs, carved lintel, and oak paneled door (**Plate 8, 2**). The Vestry windows feature chamfered ashlar jambs with a false arch to the square headed lintels. To the roof there is a stepped tower, its purpose is unknown but may have originally been designed as a bell tower.
- 7.1.5 The *East Elevation* consists of the transept and vestry (**Plate 9, 1**). The transept dominates the elevation with its gabled roof and coping stones. The transept wall features two lancet windows and either side of the vestry roof are two multi-foil circular windows. Three walls of the Vestry are visible and feature arrised (corner ashlar tooling) edges to each wall. The lower vestry walls feature a chamfered plinth, and the upper walls a ashlar chamfered cornice. The Vestry windows feature splayed mullions, with chamfered sills, stop chamfered jambs and false

² *In Memory of James Orrell Laid by Fred Benson Sunday School Super Intendent May 30th 1931*

³ *In Memory of Albert Morris Laid by Mrs Joseph Morris May 30th 1931*

arches to the square headed lintels, and are all glazed with diamond leaded glass. The central Vestry window is a 6-light. The northern end of the elevation features the gabled roofs of the 1930s extension with its 3-light gable window with chamfered mullions. NB the rear east facing entrance is concealed.

7.1.6 The *North Elevation* is apart from, a reflection of the southern elevation with the pitched roof of the Vestry, transept gable with its twin lancet windows and a further multi-foil circular stain glass window (**Plate 10, 3**). Towards the roof apex is a further small circular opening which may be a ventilator facilitating a cross flow of air with a corresponding ventilator to the southern gable. The 1930s extension obscures the lancet windows to the Nave (**Plate 11, 10**), but features the tall triple lancet window contrasting with the remaining square headed (splayed mullion) windows to the Sunday School. The central 2 storey Sunday School section features a chimney stack to the east of its hipped roof. There is a multi-light first floor window which also reflects the window to the south elevation. There is a horizontal building line marking the 1930s vertical extension to the Sunday School and the original splayed mullion to the ground floor remains in situ as a series of three similar windows to the school. Towards the west of the elevation is the main Sunday School door (**Plate 12, 14**). This is stepped back from the main façade and features a wide chamfered doorway with a splayed mullion and chamfered jambs and sill above.

7.1.7 The *West Elevation* features the gabled roofed transept, the hipped roof of the two-storey Sunday School and the gabled roof of the Sunday School, with the 5 sided pitched roof extension at the western end (**Plate 13, 144**). The extension features the square headed windows with splayed mullions and chamfered surrounds of the Sunday school and the lower wall features a flush ashlar memorial stone⁴.

7.2 Internal Spaces (Figures 5-7)

7.2.1 Doors form a repeated element of the building and a brief typology has been devised. Other door types are described individually.

- type 1 – four paneled with recessed panels and stop chamfer, c.1870 (Vestry doors, **Plate 14, 155**);
- type 2 - two recessed panels, c. 1930 (**Plate 15, 113**).

7.2.2 **Room 1**, the *Vestry* lobby (l. 2.3m x w. 2m x ht. 3.9m) is triangular in plan and occupies the south end of the vestry. The *Vestry* forms a 5 sided, single storey extension to the transept. Access is via the vestry door to the south wall with a lancet arched doorway into the transept (Rm. 4b) and, by contrast, a low square headed doorway into the Vestry. There is a decorative tiled floor which consists of light blue, brown, cream and light brown tiles (**Plate 16, 143**). To the southeast wall is a single light window with diamond glazing set in a splayed reveals. Originally the window sill was chamfered but this has been boxed in to create a flat sill, and this 'improvement' can be seen throughout the building. The door into the *Vestry* (north wall) is a 6 paneled with decorative stop chamfers, a mortice lock and turned handles with associated key escutcheons. Into the *Transept* is an imposing lancet arched 3 paneled door with stop chamfered decoration (**Plate 17, 94-5**) with turned wooden handles. The lancet arch is a common theme throughout the church (not the Sunday School) and is used with notable effect in both the *Nave* and *Transept* windows, and even the pews reflect this design (see Rm. 4b below). The walls are plastered and papered throughout and there are plain chamfered skirting boards.

7.2.3 **Room 2**, the Vestry (l. 3.5m x w. 2.7m x ht. 2.77m) has also been papered throughout. It is illuminated by a 3-light chamfered mullion to the east wall, and this still retains its original chamfered sill. Beneath the window is an inserted cast iron radiator. The

⁴ *In memory Mary Annie Blackburn Laid by Mrs F Waterhouse May 30th 1931.*

floor is probably boarded throughout and is presently carpeted. The walls are plastered and there is a deep chamfered skirting board to the Lobby (Rm. 1). Fitted to the west wall is a cast iron 'tubular' radiator and a wall safe (**Plate 18**, 153), which was found to be a later insertion (see Rm. 4b) into the west wall. Also to the west wall is a deep moulded dado rail. The door to the toilet is also a 4 panelled door with stop chamfers but has an internal rim lock with turned handles and its surround features ogee moulded architrave.

- 7.2.4 **Room 3** (l. 1.83m x w. 2.32m x ht. 2.8 m) at the northern end of the *Vestry* features a decorative blue and white "LE TRIPLEX" toilet (**Plate 19**, 90) which was set against timber to the northeast wall and large "Masius Rd No 614017" wash hand basin set against the north wall. The walls are fully plastered throughout and the floor is carpeted, obscuring the timber boards beneath. Natural light is provided by a 2-light chamfered mullion with splayed reveals to the northeast wall.
- 7.2.5 **Room 4a** the *Nave* (l. 19.6m x w. 9.98m x ht. 7.9m (height to the base of tie-beam 5.46m)) seated the main congregation of the church with addition space provided by the gallery to the first floor at the east end. The location of the original communion table is unknown, but was probably located at the east end of the nave which was later amalgamated and re-positioned when the *Transept* was built in 1872. At the time of the survey the gallery was closed off (**Plate 20**, 74: Rms. 24 & 26) revealing its paneled full height shutters with stop chamfered decoration. The *Nave* houses three rows of pews accessed via two aisles, but the pews are relatively modern and the original configuration is unknown. Natural illumination is provided by a series of four opposing lancet windows. The four lancet windows to the south wall (**Plate 21**, 71) all feature decorative memorial stained glass windows. Those to the north wall feature diamond leaded glass with a stained glass border. The western window of the north wall was blocked when the single storey extension was built in the 1930s. Nearly all the lancet window sills have been boxed to create a horizontal sill, apart from one window to the south wall, which has a memorial plaque to William Haslam (d. 1850). There is a suspended floor with original floor boards (0.085m wide) aligned east-west. The ceiling features three exposed roof trusses (**Figure 9**). NB From the documentary sources (*ibid*) it has been noted that the original nave ceiling was flat and succumbed to technical problems so was removed. The present king post trusses (**Plate 22**, 76) are relatively austere when compared with the school room (Rm. 14), where the only decorative features are scratch mouldings to the underside of the tie-beam. The king post trusses feature an iron post bolted to the tie-beam (truss apex obscured), with flanking struts. Ventilation is a feature of the *Nave* and *Transept* with decorative ventilators with hand knobs to the side (**Plate 23**, 126), each was positioned between a window. To the ceiling ventilators are extent as are the fan housings and probably date to the 1872 renovations.
- 7.2.6 Some significant Victorian glass can be found in Victorian churches, such as designs by William Morris at St Michael's and Middleton Cheney Parsons 1998, 46). At Delph Hill Church the stained glass is of a high quality and depicts biblical scenes such as a meeting with Jesus with child and donkey which is contained within the eastern lancet window [1] of the Nave's south wall and was dedicated to William Haslam by Joseph Musgrave (Magistrate). Further windows to the Nave's south wall include: [2] *Prayers to the Angel Gabriel* [2], dedicated to the memory of Peter and Ann Lord of Lord's Fold by their sons Robert and Joseph Pickering-Lord in 1891. *Jesus with a Crook* features in a window erected by John Muscrop 1833-1890 and *Jesus with Children* in a window [4] erected to James Rothwell and dedicated to Methodism.
- 7.2.7 **Room 4b**, the transept (l. 18.52m x w. 6.37 m x ht. 8.52 m) was built in 1872 and houses the rostrum and pulpit to the east wall and the organ, which was built to the side within the northern end of the transept. Apart from the different roofs and

ceilings the transept design largely resembles the earlier wider *Nave* (1848) with a continual floor and continuation of the lancet windows. The *Transept* windows, to the east and west walls are lancets as are the two blocked windows to the north wall and all feature splayed reveals and boxed sills. The north wall also featured a circular window (evident only externally as a multi-foil with stained glass). There are two currently evident examples of decorative stained glass. The first is the lancet window with memorial stained glass to the east wall of the *Transept* [5]. This window features *Jesus holding Flowers* and is in memory of John and Eliza Morris of Doffcocker, and was erected by voluntary contributions in 1904. NB all the remaining lancet windows to the *Transept* feature stained glass borders and diamond leaded glass. The second window is triple lancet to the south wall of the *Transept* [6]. This window was erected in 1872, evidenced by a date in the lower border, and has 2 multi-coloured floriate designs (**Plates 24, 79 & 25, 183**). In the transept ventilation was provided by identical wall ventilators to the nave. The ceiling features concealed trusses which allow for plain under-drawn ceilings (**Figure 9**). The wall and ceiling line is marked by a moulded cornice. The ceiling features a central iron grill, in a floriated design with remains of two fluted fan housings (**Plate 26, 168**). The suspended floor is boarded throughout but a narrower (0.045m) board was found to have been employed compared to the *Nave*. The northern end of the transept is occupied by the organ with its decorative carved facade (**Plate 27, 84**). When the church boasted a choir master and organist the organ key board was centrally placed at the foot of the organ. The positions of organist and choirmaster were amalgamated and as a result, a detached key board position, south of the organ and choir stalls was established (Pers. Comm. Mr C. Nelson) dating probably to the turn of the century when Joseph Morris (1856-1924) became the choirmaster and organist. There is a brass memorial plaque to James Morris, Choirmaster and Sunday School superintendent, dated 1895, above the original keyboard position (**Plate 28, 127**) and one to Joseph Morris, close to the organ on the east wall. The rostrum and pulpit back onto the east wall (**Plate 29, 70**). The rostrum is rectangular in plan with chamfered corners and a oak balustrade with carved trefoil cusps. The pulpit also features paneled trefoil cusps to its five sides and features an open balustrade.

- 7.2.8 The choir stalls (**Plate 30, 177**) represent the earliest seated fixtures of the church and they are made out of pitch pine. The front panels feature lancet arched panels with cusped headed insets, turned columns and round decorated finials. In contrast the majority of the pews to the Nave and the Transept are later in date and are much lower in height (**Plate 31, 178**), and feature paneled dividers and have a 'scumbled' oak varnished.
- 7.2.9 **Room 5**, the *Hallway* features the main church door to the south wall with a tiled floor to the lobby (l. 3.04m x 1.83m x ht. 2.49m: **Plate 31, 57**). There is minimal decoration to the corridor. Accessing the lobby are double 6 paneled half glazed oak doors (**Plate 32, 167**), and there is a similar but double 4 paneled half glazed door into the nave. Each door features leaded obscure glass in a vertical diamond motif. The Hallway has plain skirting boards, boarded and carpeted; the ceiling is plain and under-drawn. The north wall has two openings with no fixtures or fittings, and marks the point where the 1930s extensions were 'broken through' to access the meeting room and kitchen (rooms 7 and 8).
- 7.2.10 **Room 6** (l. 5.58m x w. 1.6m x ht. 3.58m) is a short corridor noted above, which links the 1930 extension rooms to the Hallway (Rm. 5) via two plain plastered openings. To the east wall is an external doorway (sealed up) and, via a short staircase the upper corridor (Rm. 13) is accessed. Natural light is provided by two roof lights at the eastern end of the corridor.

- 7.2.11 **Room 7**, the meeting room (l. 7.24m x w. 4.865m x ht. 3.42m) has been strategically positioned at the furthest practical point from the school and is detached from the nave. The walls are plastered and papered throughout, there are ogee moulded skirting boards (south wall only) and a dado rail, between the two appears to be papered over paneling (indicated by hollow tapping). Cast iron radiator pipes are fitted to the east, south and west walls. There are two windows; to the north is a 9-light triple arch, and to the east wall is a 6-light both featuring splayed mullions. The ceiling forms a feature of the room with its series of 18 beams with a dormer arrangement above the north window (**Plate 34, 63**). The doorway features a 3 paneled door with the central glazed panel and small bakelite handles set within plain chamfered architrave. The floor is solid, probably of concrete.
- 7.2.12 **Room 8**, the *Kitchen* (l. 4.15m x w. 3.9m x ht. 3.45m) is similar in style to the Meeting Room (Rm. 7) with its exposed raftered ceiling and square mullion window to the north wall. Significantly, to the east wall fitted cupboards remain in situ and these would appear to be original fixtures (c. 1930: **Plate 35, 60**). The cupboards consist of a double sliding door base with integral chest of drawers each with the original cast iron handle. The walls are plastered throughout. Across the lower walls there is wooden paneling with vertically set boards.
- 7.2.13 **Room 9**, the *Toilet* (l. 1.7m x w. 0.98m x ht. 2.7m) is a small room off the rear hall (Rm. 11), with modern fittings. It retains its original door with 2 recessed panels and chamfered mouldings. There is a solid floor (covered) and plastered walls and an under-drawn ceiling.
- 7.2.14 **Room 10**, the former wash room is now adapted into a disabled toilet (l. 2.41m x w. 1.59m x ht. 2.17m) and still retains its original high 2-light window to the west wall with diamond leaded glazing and a single light to the north wall.
- 7.2.15 **Room 11**, the Rear Hallway (l. 2.65m x w. max.1.86m x ht. 2.7m) features an external doorway to the north wall, and a cellar doorway to the east wall with toilet and wash rooms (Rms.9 & 10) to the west and northwest.
- 7.2.16 **Room 12**, the Upper Corridor (l. 8.9m x w. 2.55m x ht. 3.36m) provides the internal access to the Sunday School (Rm. 14) and the first floor school rooms from the Hallway and is approximately 0.5m higher than the hallway and church, accessed via two short staircases towards the corridor's south and north end. There are plastered walls with chamfered moulded skirting boards. The Corridor has a suspended timber floor plastered wall and an under-drawn ceiling. Natural light is limited to a 3-light mullion with diamond lead glass to the north wall (**Plate 36, 167**). The east wall features two doorways to the school room each with double doors consisting of twin paneled doors (**Plate 37, 43**) with heavy wrought iron handles. At the northern end of the corridor is a short staircase which accesses the corridor (Rm. 6). The staircase consists of a closed paneled balustrade, chamfered handrail with a plain newel post and a cross chamfered cap.
- 7.2.17 **Room 13**, its original function is not known but may have served as a school parlour/meeting room (l. 8.2m x w. 3.66m x ht. 3.4 m). Its most recent function was as a children's music room. All the walls are plastered with the lower walls panel boarded with basic reed mouldings through out. The in situ heating consists of cast iron pipes to the outer walls. Illumination is provided by the 6-light chamfered mullion window to the south wall and a 2-light with splayed reveals to the short south southeast wall. Each window features chamfered sills and diamond leaded glass with a modest decorative central panel.
- 7.2.18 **Room 14** is the original school room (l. 18.15m x w. 8.9m x ht.4.98 m (ht. 3.36m eastern end). Access is via the two double doors to the east wall and external door to the north wall which exit onto Church Street. It has been heavily modified at the eastern end and the ceiling lowered in order to accommodate the first floor extension in the 1930s. The first floor and west wall of the two-storey Sunday school is

- marked by paneled pilasters to the walls. At nearly 9m the width of the room is its principal feature. There are three original roof trusses, that feature iron queen posts characteristically bolted to the tie-beam, but unlike the relatively plain nave trusses, each element of the queen post trusses features decorative stop chamfers (**Figure 9: Plate 38, 46**). The floor is suspended timber currently featuring stripped beech flooring. The lower walls are panel boarded and the remaining walls plastered throughout. The window reveals are splayed throughout the room and the 2-light square headed windows feature chamfered mullions. At the east end of the room is the original teaching platform and it is narrower in width than the room.
- 7.2.19 **Room 15** (l. 6.9m x w. 5m x ht. 3.7m), dates to the 1930s extension and provided additional classroom behind the platform. Today the room shows clear evidence as to its later use as a back stage area. The suspended floor features north-south boards. The walls are plastered with panel boarded lower walls. The ceiling features exposed rafters (**Plate 39, 52**). There are a series of three similar 3-light windows to four of the five walls, each with splayed reveals and chamfered mullions and they are glazed with diamond leaded glass. Subsequent internal glazing effectively double glazed these four windows which are close to a busy road junction. Bisecting the ceiling are the remains of a moveable partition which would have sub divided the space, and to the east side still extant is a moveable partition (**Plate 40, 53**) consisting of four panels with the top two panels glazed. This very flexible arrangement would have allowed the room to be opened up or closed down into two smaller class rooms if necessary.
- 7.2.20 **Room 16** the cellar, had been extended and new accesses inserted during the 1930s extensions. Evidence for the extension occurs in the different ceilings. The southern cellar features timber ceiling beams whereas the northern half features the underside of the mass concrete floors of the rear hall and toilets. There are two access points to the cellar, an external stone staircase, and an internal staircase (**Plate 41, 96**) which is accessed from the rear hall (Rm. 11) and leads into soot coated concrete ceiling with brick walls (**Plate 42, 97**). There are no original features and the room is fitted out with a large modern oil boiler to the southern end and a large oil tank at the northern end of the room.
- 7.2.21 **Room 17** stair-well (l. 2.44m x w. 2.51m x ht. 4.44m) features an oak dog-leg staircase, which accesses the second floor class rooms. The staircase treads and landing all feature oak boards, with recessed dark stained paneling. Newel posts are plain oak finished off with a deep chamfered top piece and a moulded handrail. The paneling features twin panels with an arched head and this design occurs throughout the 1931 building, particularly noticeable in the doors to the second floor.
- 7.2.22 **Room 18** (l. 5.57m x w. 5.14m x ht. 3.3m) is a large central landing which accesses all the former classrooms. The walls and ceilings are plastered throughout, but the ceiling features exposed iron trusses in the roof. The floor consists of pine boards, which are aligned east-west. The iron trusses feature 'L' shaped steel sections riveted together with round headed rivets. Viewed externally the roof is hipped and built at 90° to the *Nave* (Figure 5). The south-eastern corner of this room features the dog-leg staircase (Rm. 17) with a paneled balustrade (**Plate 43, 112**).
- 7.2.23 **Room 19** (l. 1.78m x w. 1.87m x ht. 3.2m) is accessed via a type 2 door, with an enameled badge entitled 'Gentlemen'. Internal inspection leaves no doubt as to the original purpose as a toilet and wash room. To the east wall are two urinals, and to the west wall is a large wash hand basin set on tapering cast iron legs (**Plate 44, 109**). To the north wall is a further type 2 door with a brass 'engaged' lock to the toilet (Rm. 20).
- 7.2.24 **Room 20** (l. 1.78m x w. 0.74m x ht. 3.2m) has a non-original toilet to the east wall and featuring un-plastered painted brickwork to the north wall.

- 7.2.25 **Room 21** (l. 6.23m x w. 3.84m x ht. 3.305m) originally served as two classrooms labeled Nos. 8 & 9 on the doors from the landing (Rm. 18). The walls and ceiling are plastered and elements of the roof are exposed. To the north wall is a 6-light square mullion window with diamond leaded glass. Between the two entrance doors to the south wall (glazed partition: Plate 45, 114) and bisecting the room is a low boxed in beam; a remnant of the original temporary partition between the class room (Nos. 7 & 8). Protruding from the under-drawn ceiling is the iron roof truss, The roof truss is represented a composite cast iron 'L' shaped struts and tie-beams which are plated and bolted together to form 1930s hipped roof.
- 7.2.26 **Room 22** (l. 4.5m x w. 3m x ht. 3.26m) is currently used as a storeroom but would have originally been a single classroom with a curtain divider still in situ. The room has limited natural light, provided by a mullion 2-light window to the southern end of the west wall (Plate 46, 122). The room is accessed by a type 2 door with no enameled number. The walls are plastered throughout and the ceiling which features a wooden roof purlin towards the west wall. The purlin links to the iron trusses and forms part of the hipped roof. To the west wall is an access door to the roof void above the school room (Rm. 14) access was restricted by a central post, but a series of rafters of the roof were visible.
- 7.2.27 **Room 23** (l. 8.2m x w. 4.66m x ht. 3.2m) represents a series of 3 original classroom as evidenced by enameled door badges (Nos. 4-6) to the landing side of the type 2 doors The room is well illuminated by a series of mullion windows to the south and south southwest wall. To the north wall is a glazed partition with the three entrance doors. Evidence of the classroom divisions are still evident as boarded up room dividers running at right angles across the room and ceiling.
- 7.2.28 The *Gallery* overlooks the *Nave* of the chapel and is situated above the entrance corridor. At the time of the survey the gallery had suffered structural damage and access was limited and the nave was screened off by full length paneled shutters. The gallery was divided into two parts, probably marking a division of the sexes. Access to the gallery is from a rectangular lobby (Rm. 25), off the main staircase (Rm. 17) via two doorways, each featuring Victorian 4 paneled doors with stop chamfers fitted with brass and rosewood handles. The doors have been painted obscuring the original enameled labels suggesting that the galleries may have doubled as classrooms. The door surrounds are fitted with plain architrave.
- 7.2.29 **Room 24** (l. 4.9m x w. 3.7m x ht. 3.5-3.8m) to the south side of the building, was stepped floor on four levels, descending eastwards. This is the only room featuring historic decoration and peeling walls revealed surface treatment initially of lime-wash, then blue water based paint applied on top. Other decorative features included a moulded dado rail, 1m from the floor to the north, south and west walls (Plate 47, 105). Natural light was provided by a pair of arched windows to the south wall and these were glazed with diamond leaded stained glass in at least 3 colours, and a red border. These arched windows are similar to the glazing to the 1931 extension and may have either been re-glazed or inserted during the early 20th century.
- 7.2.30 **Room 26** (l. 5m x w. 3.7m x ht. 3.5-3.8m) shows evidence of its original illumination as there is a blocked window to the west wall (Plate 48, 125) and there is a partially blocked mullion to the north wall, which is still visible in the south elevation (Figure 7). The room extends across 4 descending floor levels and is similar to room 25, featuring a paneled screen to the east wall obscuring the *Nave* below (Plate 49, 124).

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Delph Hill Church represents a purpose built place of Worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. After its construction in 1848, two further phases of extensions were completed by 1881 and 1931 (**Figure 10**). An additional phase has been highlighted in the historical background, that of the 'new' Sunday School which was constructed in 1856, and has been incorporated into the phase 1 construction. There are numerous memorials, plaques and stained glass windows, to worshipers financial contributions throughout the building which testifies to the fact that Delph Hill was a peoples church. During the late 20th century minor works and modification of the naves seating took place, but no structural alterations or modifications took place so that overall the church represents a time capsule from 19th century with early 20th century extensions.
- 8.2 Access and Communications with the building has been adapted mainly by the later Victorian 1930s additions (**Figure 11**). The present main doorway to the *Church* is situated in the *South Elevation* onto Chorley Old Road. This doorway is suspected to have been inserted probably replacing an original entrance [7] to the *South Elevation* (**Figure 5**). There was a further access to the *Vestry* to the *East Elevation*, here access was restricted to a single doorway from the entrance lobby. The principal access to the Sunday School was via a external doorway to the North Elevation, (Church Road). Two further external doorways to Church Road and access to the grounds, north of the Nave. Overall there is an openness and ease of communication throughout the building. Main access points, e.g. into the Nave from the Hallway were fitted with double doorways and access from the Hallway to the Upper Corridor features door-less passageways. Within the Nave access is provided by two side aisles. Non-conformist churches did not require a processional aisle allowing the centre of the Nave to occupied with pews. At Delph Hill access is via the western double doorway around a wooden partition and into the two side aisles.
- 8.3 Access into the School Room (Rm. 14) are facilitated by two double doorways. The staircase to the second floor is characterised by it wide treads sufficient for two-way pedestrian flows. The only restricted accesses, are to the organ, and these were later insertions and for maintenance only.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 A watching brief during demolition needs to be undertaken in order to record features not apparent during the survey.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographic References

CBA, 1985, *Hallelujah! Recording of Chapels and Meeting Houses*, London
1983, *150 years of Methodism at Delph Hill Church Bolton 1853-1893*, Blackshaw, Sykes and Morris Ltd. Bolton (a reprint of the Centenary booklet by A. Blackburn in 1933).
Parsons D. 1998, *Churches and Chapels: Investigating Places of Worship*, CBA York

10.2 Cartographic Sources

1847 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet 86
1892 1st Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 86/12
1927 3rd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 86/12
1938 3rd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 86/12
2011 Ordnance Survey digital map base

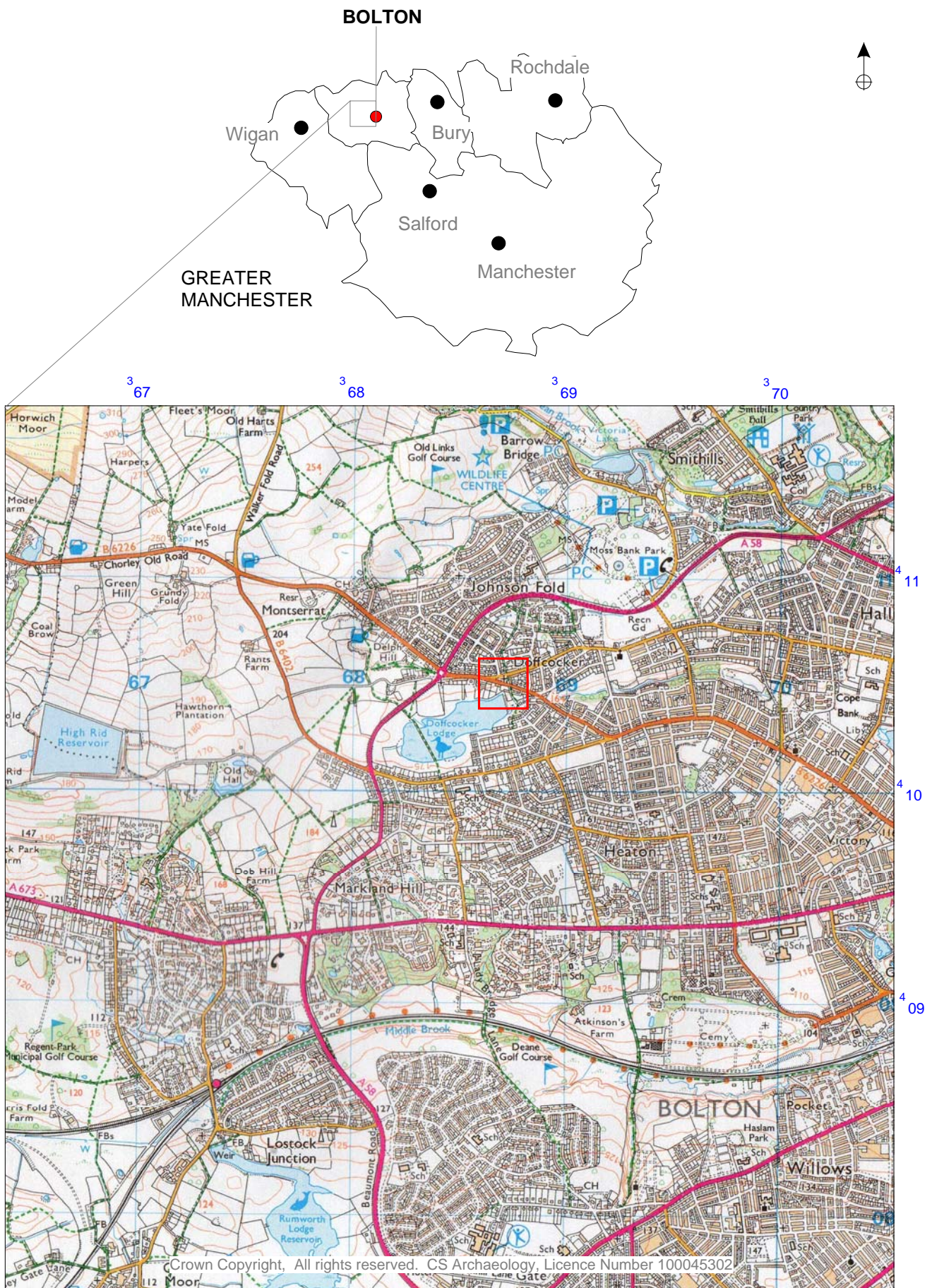
10.3 Internet Sources

1. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the North Bolton Methodist Mission for commissioning this report and to Mr C Nelson for facilitating access to the building. Further thanks to Mr S Wittaker of Byrom Clark Roberts Limited for his assistance and providing a set of drawings for the archaeological record.

FIGURES



Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road,
Bolton, Greater Manchester:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 2: Location Map

scale 1:25000

CS Archaeology
March 2013

 Church boundary



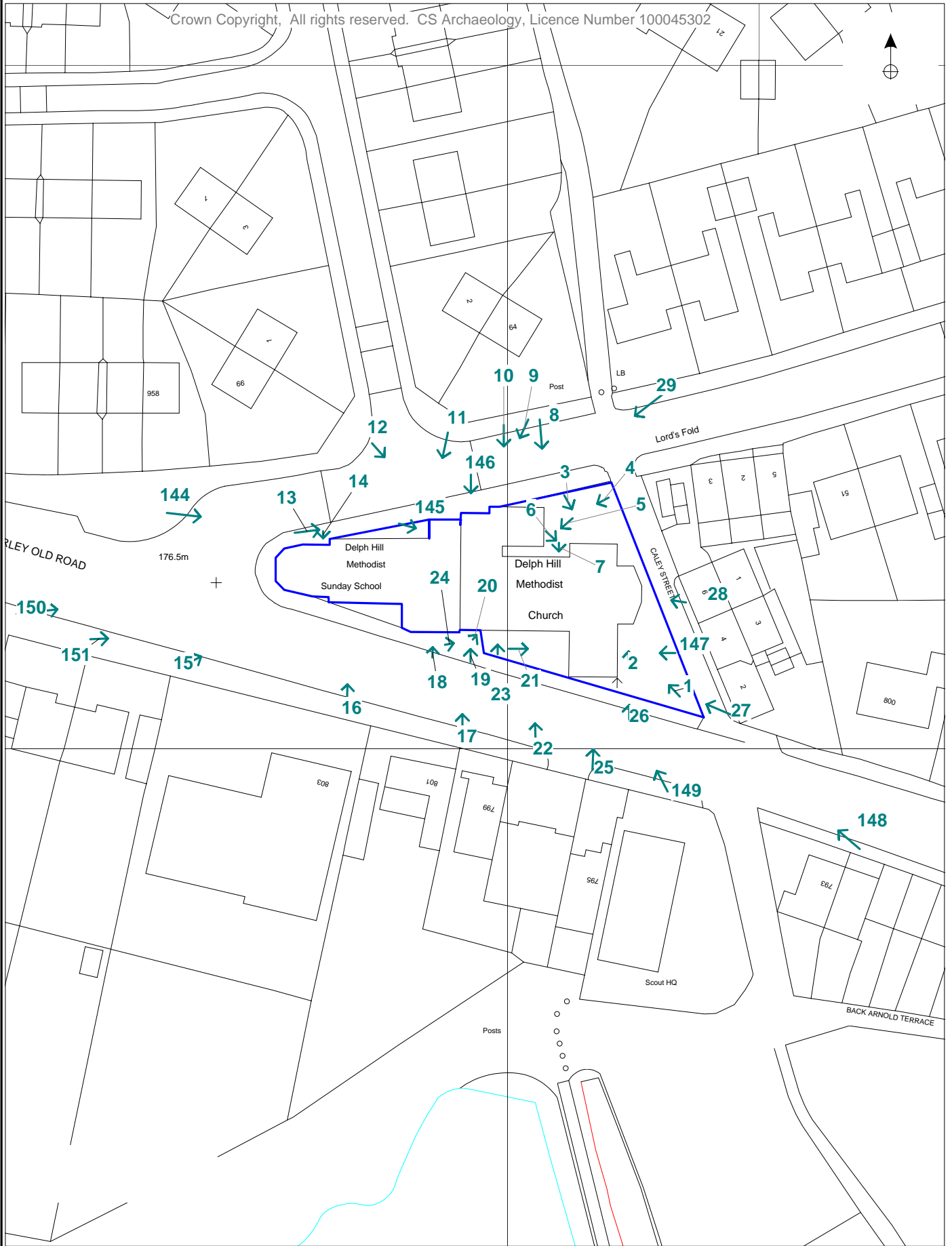
scale 1:1250





Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road,
Bolton, Greater Manchester:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 3: Site Plan

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March 2013



-  Site Boundary
-  Photographic Position

scale 1:750

Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road,
Bolton, Greater Manchester:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 4: External Photographic
Positions

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March 2013

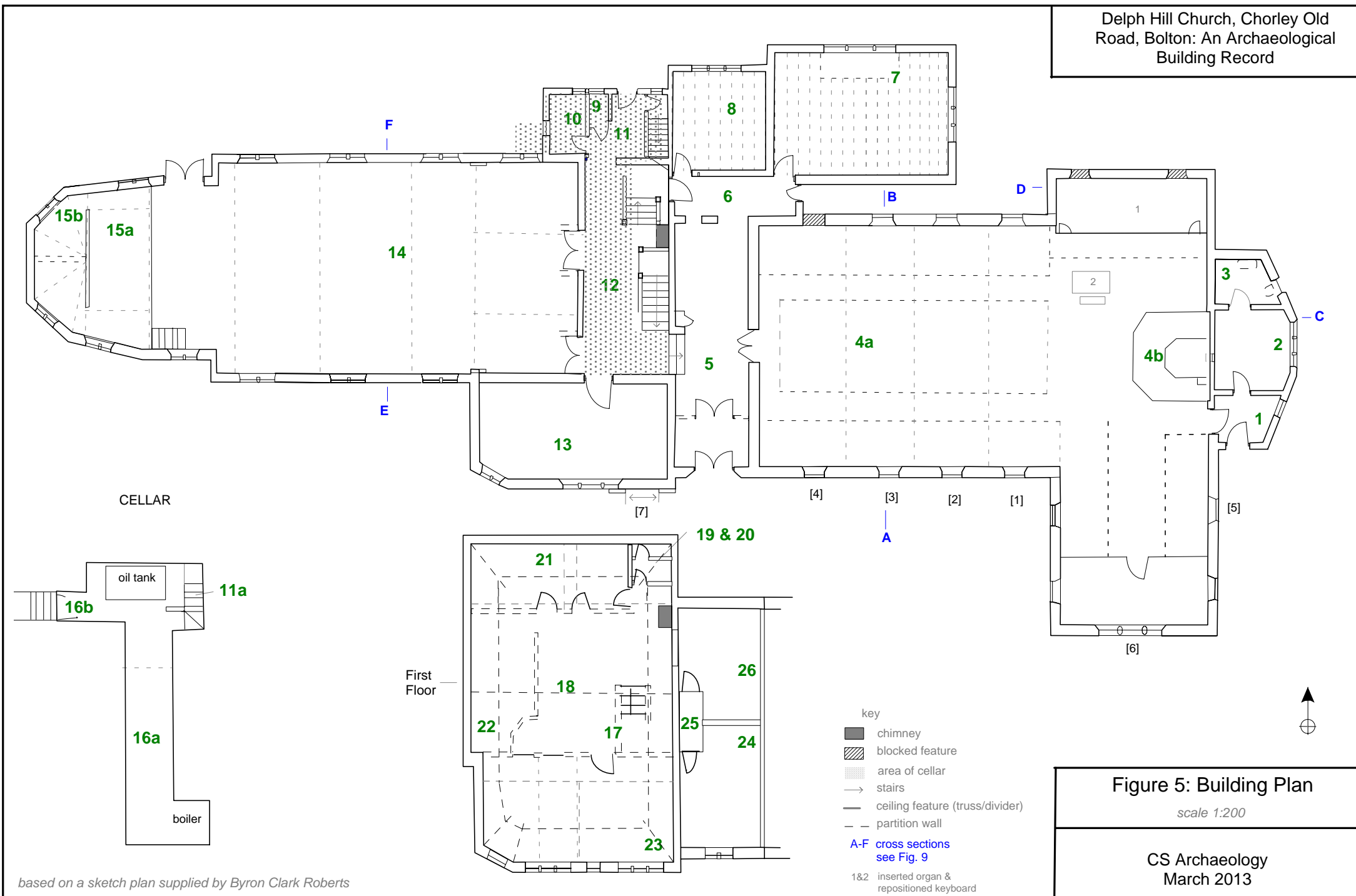


Figure 5: Building Plan

scale 1:200

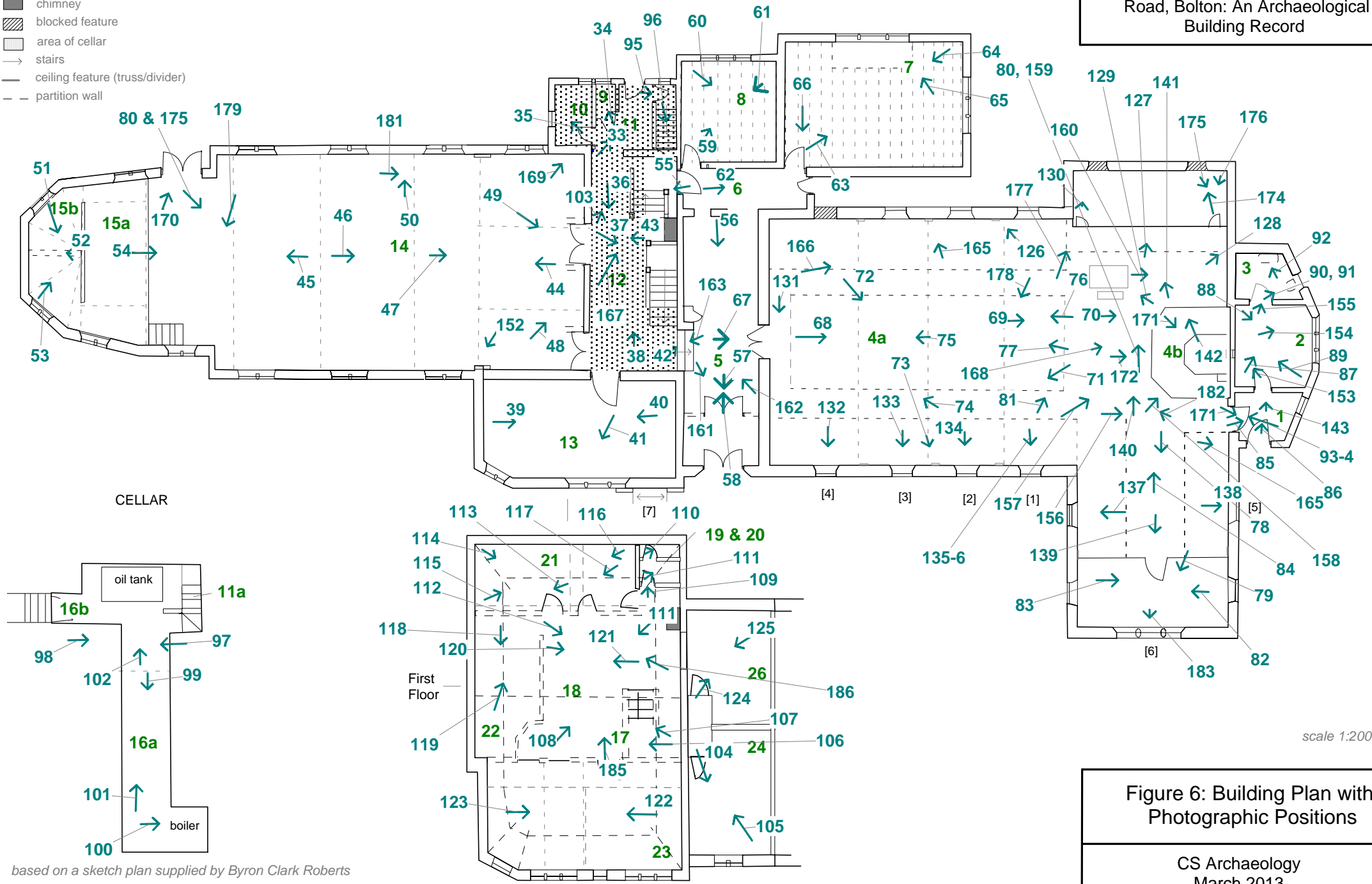
CS Archaeology
March 2013

based on a sketch plan supplied by Byron Clark Roberts

- key
- chimney
 - ▨ blocked feature
 - ▧ area of cellar
 - stairs
 - ceiling feature (truss/divider)
 - - - partition wall
 - A-F cross sections see Fig. 9
 - 1&2 inserted organ & repositioned keyboard

Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road, Bolton: An Archaeological Building Record

- key
- chimney
 - ▨ blocked feature
 - ▤ area of cellar
 - stairs
 - ceiling feature (truss/divider)
 - - - partition wall



scale 1:200

Figure 6: Building Plan with Photographic Positions

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based on a sketch plan supplied by Byron Clark Roberts

Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road,
Bolton: An Archaeological
Building Record and Watching Brief

North Elevation



Building phases 1-3

Ammended drawing by Byrom Clark Roberts

Figure 7a: North Elevation
scale 1:200

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Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road, Bolton: An Archaeological Building Record



Building phases 1-3

Amended drawing by Byrom Clark Roberts

Figure 7b: South Elevation

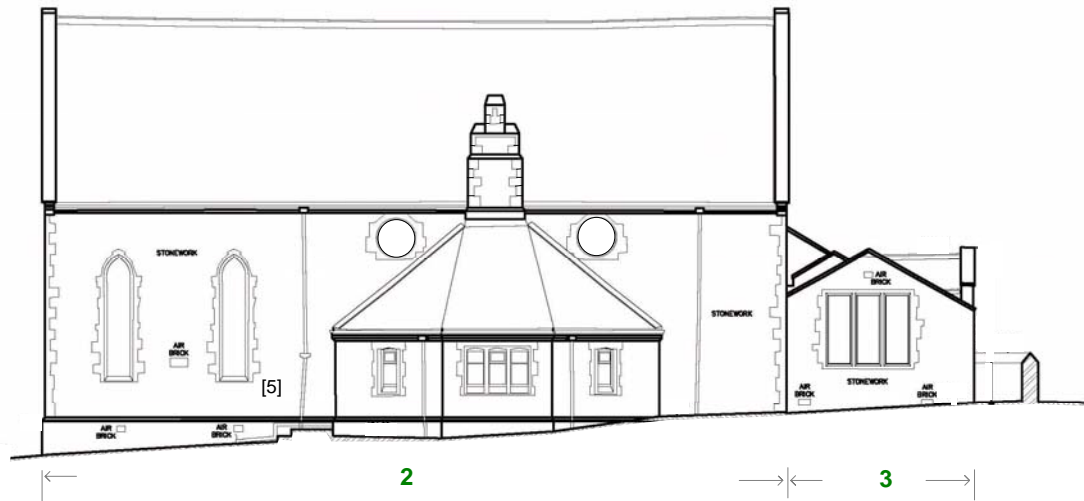
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Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road, Bolton: An Archaeological Building Record

Drawings supplied by Byrom Clark Roberts and adapted by CS Archaeology

1-3 Building Phases



East Elevation



West Elevation

scale 1:200

Figure 8: East and West Elevations

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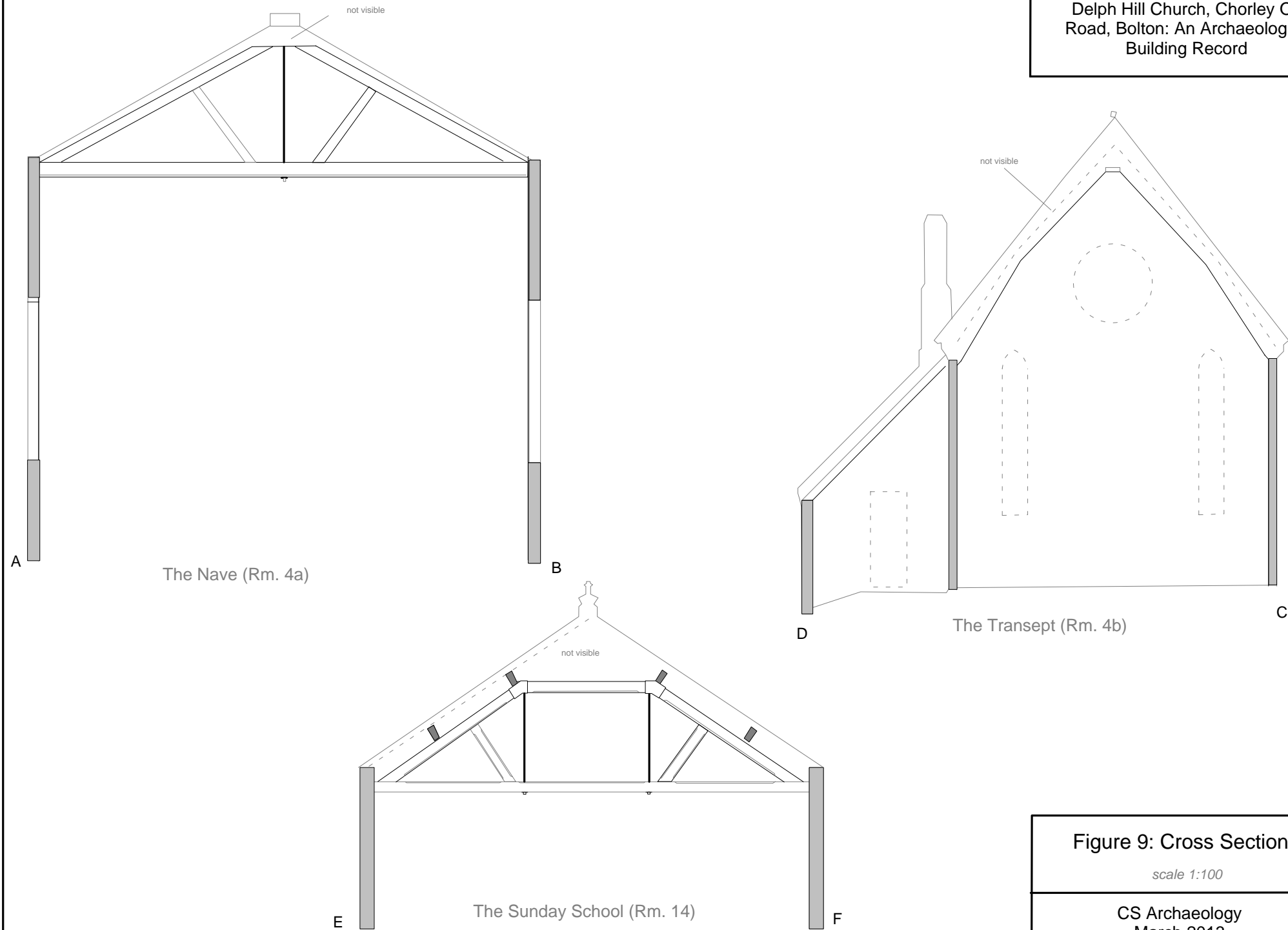


Figure 9: Cross Sections

scale 1:100

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Delph Hill Church, Chorley Old Road, Bolton: An Archaeological Building Record



based on a sketch plan supplied by Byron Clark Roberts

Figure 10: Phase Plan
 scale 1:200
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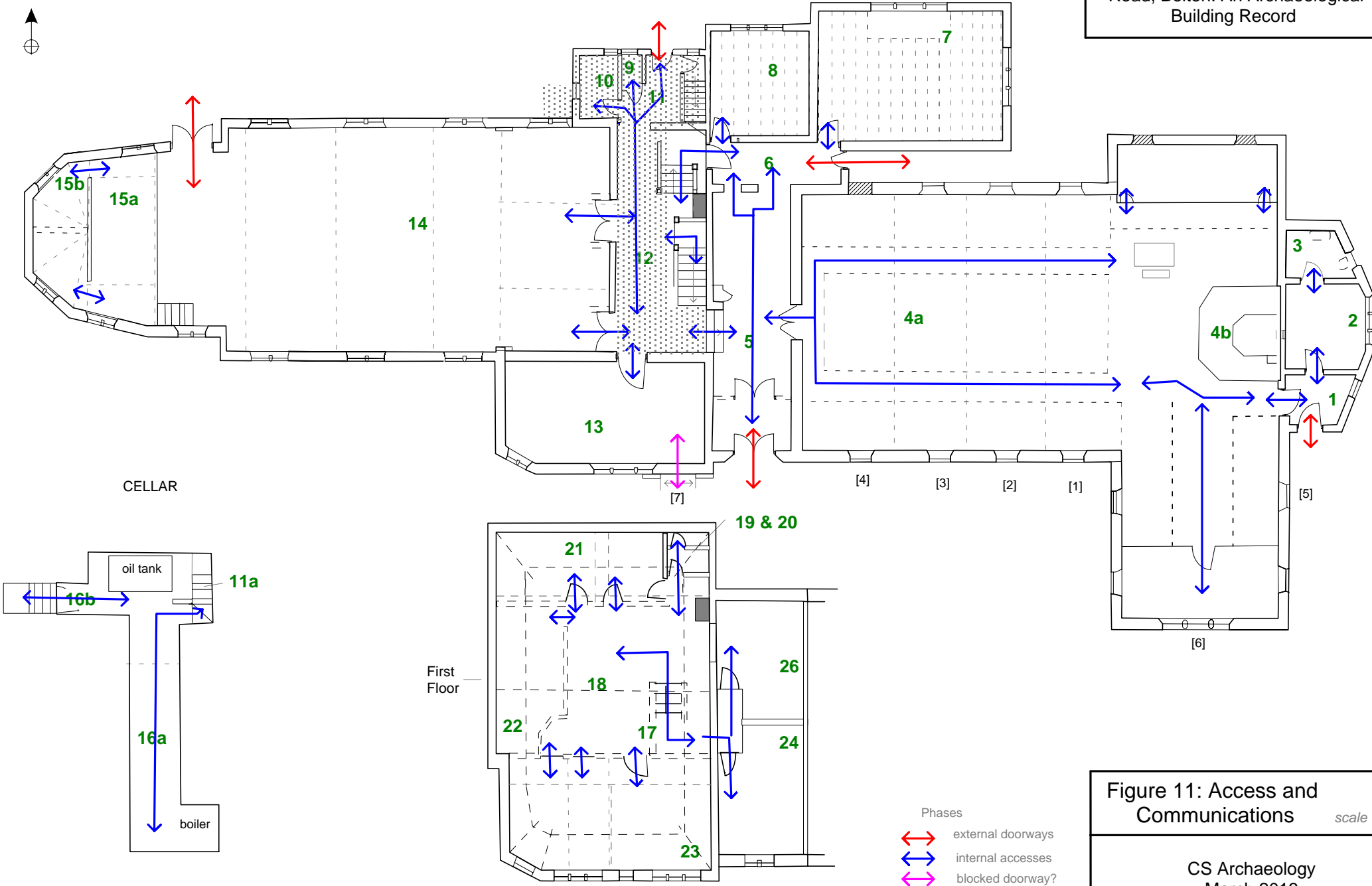


Figure 11: Access and Communications scale 1:200

CS Archaeology
March 2013

based on a sketch plan supplied by Byron Clark Roberts

PLATES

With Photographic Position Numbers in italics



Plate 1, 15: general view of the church's west elevation, from the west southwest



Plate 2, 16: view of the Sunday School's south elevation, from the south



Plate 3, 22: view of the Nave's south elevation, from the south



Plate 4, 17: general view of the church's front entrance doorway with date stones, from the south



Plate 5, 17a: date stones to the south elevation, from the south



Plate 6, 19: the church's front entrance doorway, from the south



Plate 7, 25: obscured view of the south elevation of the transept, from the south



Plate 8, 2: view of the vestry door, from the south



Plate 9, 7: view of the east elevation with Vestry, from the southeast



Plate 10, 3: view of the transept's gabled north elevation with multi-foil circular window, from the north northwest



Plate 11, 10: view of the triple arched window to the north elevation, from the north



Plate 12, 14: view of the Sunday School doorway, from the north



Plate 13, 144: view of the church and Sunday school, from the west northwest



Plate 14, 155: room 2, detail of the 4 panelled doorway with stop chamfered decoration (c. 1870), from the south southwest



Plate 15, 113: room 21, detail of one of the 2 panelled doors (No. 7), from the northeast



Plate 16, 143: detail of the Victorian mosaic in the Vestry Lobby (Rm. 1), from the south



Plate 17, 94-5: room 1, view of the arched door way with 6 panel door into the church (transept), from the east



Plate 18, 153: Room 2, view of the safe and radiator to the west wall

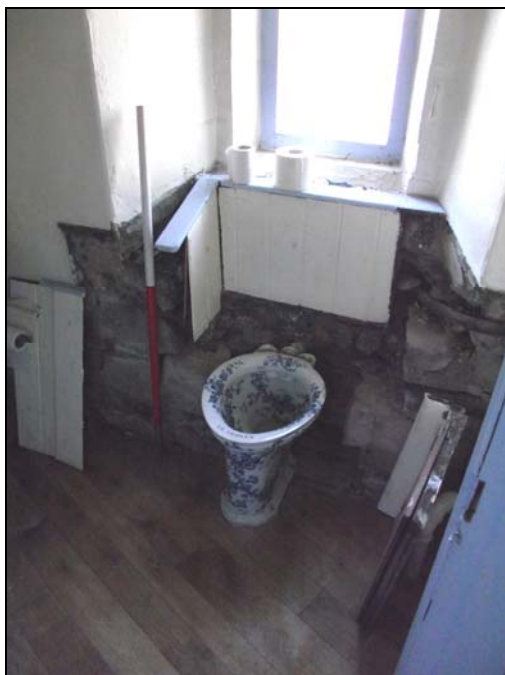


Plate 19, 90: room 3, view of the decorative *Vestry* toilet, from the southwest



Plate 20, 74: room 4a, oblique view of the nave's east wall with jettied balcony, from the southeast



Plate 21, 71: Room 4a, Oblique view of the south wall of the nave, from the northeast



Plate 22, 76: room. 4a, view of the roof (exposed during the late C19th), from the east



Plate 23, 126: room 4a, detail of one of the ventilators with a 'hand' knob, from the southeast

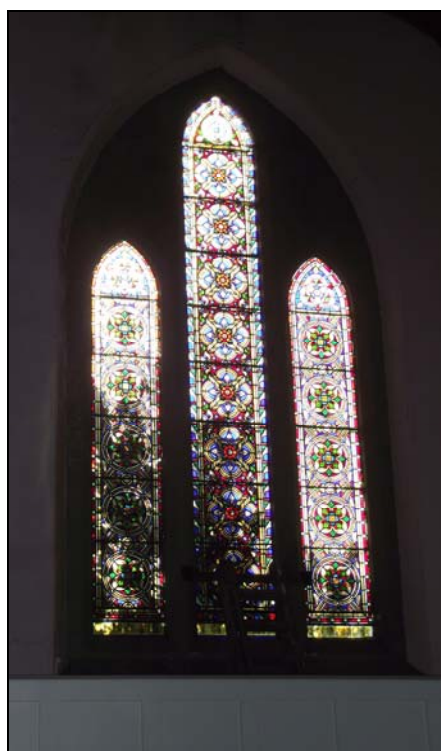


Plate 24, 79: Room 4b, View of the southern triple window [6] to the south transept, from the north northeast

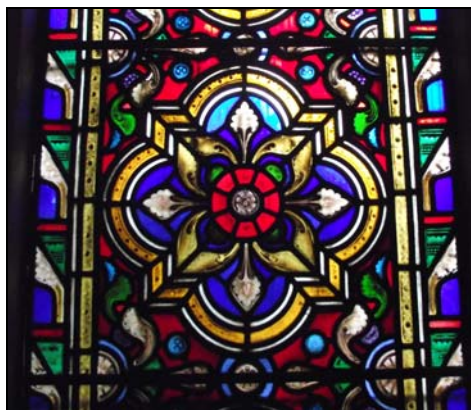


Plate 25, 183: *room 4b*, detail of a stained glass panel to the south window [6], from the north



Plate 26, 168: *Room 4b*, Detail of the transept ceiling with decorative ventilator and fluted fan housing, from the west

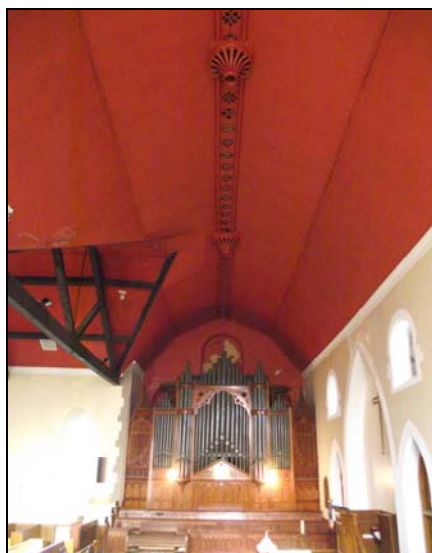


Plate 27, 84: *Room 4b*, View of the transept, from the south



Plate 28, 127: detail of the memorial plaque to the organ (Rm. 4b), from the south
'In Loving Memory of Joseph Morris LRA 1856-1924 50 yrs Organist 25 Choirmaster'



Plate 29, 70: view of the rostrum and pulpit (Rm. 4b), from the west

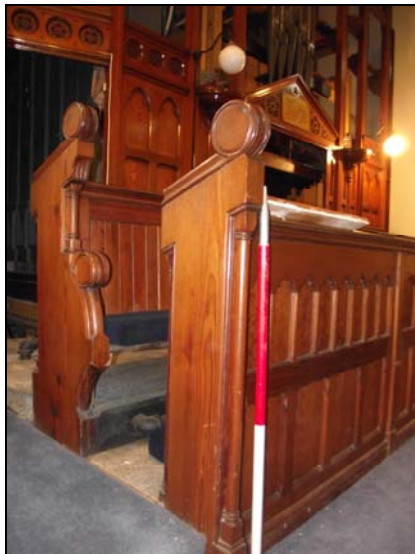


Plate 30, 177: view of the pews south of the organ, from the southwest



Plate 31, 178: view of the relatively modern pews (Rm. 4a), from the northeast



Plate 32, 57: the front door (south wall: Rm. 5), from the north



Plate 33, 161: view of the inner double doors to the main south entrance (Rm. 5), from the northwest



Plate 34, 63: general view (Rm. 7), from the southwest



Plate 35, 60: The Kitchen (Rm. 8) general view with the original cupboard units, from the northwest

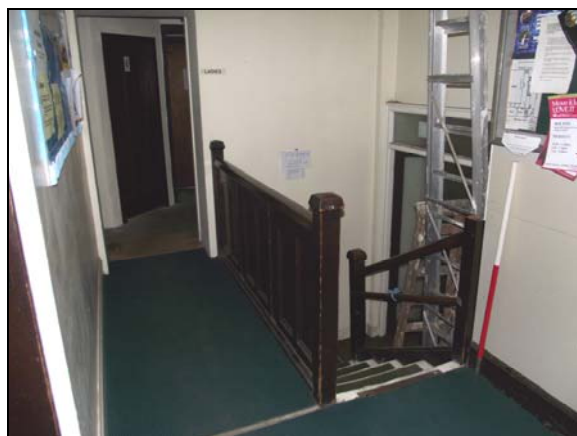


Plate 36, 167: view of the short northern staircase to the service corridor, from the southwest



Plate 37, 43: the double oak doors (1 of 2 sets) to the school room, from the northeast



Plate 38, 46: general view, from the west



Plate 39, 52: View of the apsidal ceiling/roof, from below



Plate 40, 53: general view with the temporary partition and the folding, panelled and glazed partition, from the southwest



Plate 41, 96: view of the Cellar steps, from the north



Plate 42, 97: general view towards the external door with modern oil tank to the right (Rm. 16), from the east



Plate 43, 112: View of the landing and staircase (Rm. 18) with exposed roof truss and half glazed timber partition, from the northwest



Plate 44, 109: View into the 'Gentleman' toilet (Rms. 19 & 20) with hand-basin and type 2 doors, from the south



Plate 45, 114: view of the divider and roof trusses (Rm. 21) and the half glazed timber partition and type 2 doors, from the northwest

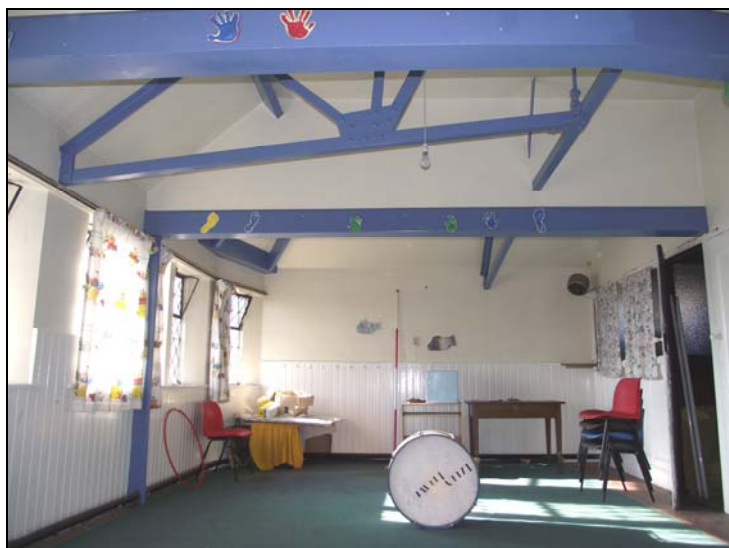


Plate 46, 122: general view of room 23, with exposed roof trusses and temporary partition across the room, from the east



Plate 47, 105: general view of room 24 (the gallery) with dado rail and type 1 entrance door, from the southeast



Plate 48, 125: View with the blocked window to the east wall (Rm. 26), from the northeast



Plate 49, 124: General view with the balcony shutters closed (Rm. 26), from the southwest

APPENDICES

**DELPH HILL CHURCH, BOLTON,
GREATER MANCHESTER:
A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD AND
WATCHING BRIEF**

Planning Reference: App. No. 86666/11

CS Archaeology
February 2013

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Chorley Borough Council (App. No. 86666/11) associated with the proposed Demolition and rebuilding Of Delph Hill Methodist Church, Chorley Old Road, Bolton.
- 0.2 This design involves a detailed recording, to English Heritage Level III.
- 0.3 The results will provide a permanent archaeological record of this historic building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site name:* Delph Hill Church
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Chorley Old Road, Bolton
- 1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SD 6818 1072

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 The original chapel was built in 1848 and has undergone a number of structural changes in the last 160 years, the last of which was the internal re-ordering of the chapel, which was carried out in 1982.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of the renovation works on the historic church. This is in accordance with local and National Planning Policies (NPPF 2012).
- 1.3.2 The Nation Planning Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). The document sets out the Governments Planning Policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF retains the concept of 'heritage assets', meaning historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks and emphasises the need to consider the significance of these assets within the planning process.
- 1.3.2 Bolton Council is the Local Planning Authority, and will be advised by Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit (GMAU).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings significant evidence for the original and subsequent historic form and functions of the church, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing a copy the report with the archive with Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit.
- 2.2 To analyse and interpret the building as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstruct, as far as possible, the functional arrangements and division of the building. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation/process flow will all be considered in the church's interpretation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 **Documentary research**

- 3.1.1 A review of readily available sources will provide background information for the building record.
- 3.1.2 This assessment will be based on the following information:
- site visit with a detailed examination of the building;
 - visit to Bolton's Local Studies Library;
 - published documentary and cartographic sources.

3.2 **Written Record**

- 3.2.1 CS Archaeology will 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, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. Each room will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the farm.

3.3 **Drawn Record**

- 3.3.1 The drawn record will based upon existing survey plans and elevations which will be adapted and annotated and will comprise of:
- a floor plan;
 - elevation drawings;
 - cross section with particular reference to the roof truss or roof trusses.
- 3.3.2 Drawings will be made at an either an appropriate or floating scale, which maximises the drawing size for clarity. The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction

will be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and any material introduced during the late 20th-century.

- 3.3.3 *Scope of the Record.* All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal will be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:
- roof trusses;
 - roof line scars;
 - joist holes;
 - mason's and/or carpenter's marks and any other pertinent features.

This list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone type and size;
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings;
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

- 3.3.3 *Dimensional accuracy* will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will 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.

- 3.3.4 *Drawing method.* The survey will be use recently prepared plans, cross sections and elevations. Additional architectural and detail will be appended, in accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site will 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, CS Archaeology will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. This will enable a well-modelled and clear drawing to be produced; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*.

3.4 Photographic Record

- 3.4.1 The Photographic record will be primarily by black and white photography with digital back up of each shot and viewpoint.

- 3.4.2 *External photographs* will be made of all elevations of the church, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding or appending structures. A general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of

oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the barn within its setting.

- 3.4.2 *Internal photographs* will be made, general views will 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 are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.
- 3.4.3 *Detailed photographs*, In addition, detailed record shots will be made of all individual elements. 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.
- 3.4.4 *Equipment*. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using a tripod. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions.
- 3.4.5 *Film stock*. All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford Delta 400 Pro.
- 3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6" x 4" on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced.
- 3.4.7 *Documentation*, a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot will accompany the photographic record. The positions and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer.

3.5 Watching Brief

- 3.5.1 An intra-demolition/ soft-strip watching brief will be maintained during internal stripping out of the fixtures and fittings.
- 3.5.2 Results from the watching brief will be feed into the final report.

3.6 Site Monitoring

- 3.6.1 Bolton Council/ GMAU will be notified in advance of the building record. A minimum of 10 day's notice of the start of the recording work will be given by CS Archaeology to GMAU so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

3.7 Health and Safety

- 3.7.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be prepared in advance.

3.8 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.8.1 The preparation of the report will follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

3.8.2 The report will include as a minimum:

- non-technical summary;
- introductory statement;
- aims and purpose of the project;
- methodology;
- conclusion;
- supporting illustrations at appropriate scales tied into the Ordnance Datum;
- illustrative plates of key/representative features;
- supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including photographic registers;
- index to the archive with confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements;
- references;
- a copy of the Oasis form;
- a copy of this report (WSI) as an appendix to the final report.

3.8.3 *Drawings*, the report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage (section 5.0) should also be included within the report with the building of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

3.8.4 *Archive Deposition*, arrangements are being made with Lancashire Archives. The archive will be deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. A Museum accession number will be applied for and if available be used in the final report.

3.8.5 At the start of the project an Oasis online record will be initiated and key fields completed on details, location and creators forms. All parts of the Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded.pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

3.9 Report Submission

3.9.1 Upon completion of the field work a full report will be produced and copies with CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (including all photos and slides taken), scanned at 300 dpi, is to be provided with each copy of the printed report submitted to the client, Mr G Woon, and Mr D Moir (LCAS). As a minimum, a full report within 3 months.

3.9.2 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format (word/jpg >300dpi) to LCAS.

3.10 Publicity

- 3.10.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.
- 3.10.2 CS Archaeology will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the Bolton Archives in perpetuity; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 3.10.3 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

3.11 References

Nation Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 Department for Communities and Local Government

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

Institute for Archaeologists 2008 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief*.

Institute for Archaeologists 2009 *Code of Conduct*

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APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital photographs

Position No.	Film/Frame	Plate	Location Bldg./Rm.	Description	From
1	1/19	9	External (Ext.)	View of the east elevation with Vestry	SE
2	1/18	8	Ext.	View of the vestry door	S
3	1/17-6, 6/4	10	Ext.	View of the transept north gable	NNW
4	1/15, 20		Ext.	View of the east elevation of the Meeting Room (Rm. 7)	ENE
5	1/14		Ext.	View of the north wall of the nave	NE
6	1/13		Ext.	General view	NW
7	1/12		Ext.	Detail of one of the nave's lancet windows	N
8	1/11		Ext.	General view of the nave and transept	N
9	1/10-9, 6/25		Ext.	Oblique view of the north elevation of the Sunday School	NE
10	1/8	11	Ext.	View of the triple arched window to the north elevation	N
11	1/7		Ext.	Oblique view of the north elevation's rear doorway and the phase 3 extensions	N
12	1/6		Ext.	Oblique view of the north elevation	NW
13	7/35		Ext.	View along New Church Road	E
14	1/5	12	Ext.	View of the Sunday School doorway	N
15	1/4		Ext.	General view of the eastern end of the church and Sunday school	W
16	1/3	2	Ext.	View of the Sunday School's south elevation	S
17	1/2	4 & 5	Ext.	General view of the church's front entrance doorway with date stones	S
18	1/1		Ext.	View of the Sunday School phase 3 extension, with the 3 date stones	S
19	5/36	6	Ext.	General view of the church's front entrance doorway	S
20	5/35		Ext.	Detail of memorial stone	SW
21	5/34-3		Ext.	View of the transept's west elevation	W
22	5/32	3	Ext.	View of the Nave's south elevation	S
23	5/31		Ext.	View of the removed signage to the nave's south elevation	S
24	5/30, 7/36		Ext.	View of the gates to the front lawn	SW
25	5/29	7	Ext.	Obscured view of the south elevation of the transept	S
26	5/28		Ext.	View of the vestry gateway	E
27	5/27-6		Ext.	View of the vestry from 'Caley Street'	SE
28	5/25		Ext.	View of the vestry from 'Caley Street'	E
29	5/24, 6/26		Ext.	General view of the churches NE corner	NE
30	5/23		Ext.	View of the south elevation (oblique) of the phase 3 building	SE
31	5/22		Ext.	Detail of the memorial plaque to the south elevation	S
32	5/21		Ext.	View of north elevation with 1 st and 3 rd building	NW

				phases of the Sunday School	
33	2/36, 5/20		Ext.	General view of the rear lobby (toilets to the left)	SW
34	2/35		9	General view	SW
35	2/34		10	General view of the upper corridor	N
36	2/31		10	General view with high leaded windows	SE
37	2/32, 5/7		12	General view of the staircase to the first floor	NW
38	2/31		12	General view of the upper corridor	N
39	2/30		13	General view	E
40	2/29		13	General view	W
41	2/28		13	General view	NE
42	2/27		12	General view of the Upper Hallway	S
43	2/26	37	12	The double oak doors (1 of 2 sets) to the school room	NE
44	2/25		14	General view of the Sunday School hall	E
45	2/24-3		14	View towards the platform	E
46	2/20- 19	38	14	General view	W
47	2/18		14	General view	E
48	2/17		14	View of the hoot rail and hooks	SE
49	2/16		14	Detail of the double doors (internal)	NW
50	2/15- 14		14	General view of the hall's fenestration (2-light square headed mullion), NB poor light	S
51	2/13		15b	General obscured view of the wooden screen to the east side of the room	NNW
52	2/12	39	15b	View of the apsidal ceiling/roof	-
53	2/11- 10	40	15b	General view with the temporary partition and the folding, panelled and glazed partition,	SW
54	2/9		14	General view from the platform	E
55	2/8		12	View of the staircase	E
56	2/7		5	General view of the lower hall	N
57	2/6	32	5	The front door (south wall)	N
58	2/5		5	General view	s
59	2/4		8	General view of the Kitchen	SW
60	2/3	35	8	General view with the original cupboard units	NW
61	2/2		8	General view towards the entrance doorway	NE
62	2/1, 3/36		6	View of the corridor towards the meeting room (Rm. 7)	E
63	3/35-4	34	7	General view	SW
64	3/32		7	General view	NE
65	3/31		7	View of the window to the north wall	SE
66	3/30		7	Detail of the doorway , south wall)	N
67	3/29		5	Detail of the double doorway into the nave	E
68	3/28, 7/12		4a	General view	E
69	3/27		4a	View of the pulpit and east wall	E
70	3/26, 7/12	29	4b	View of the pulpit	E
71	3/25	21	4a	Oblique view of the south wall of the nave	NE
72	3/24-3		4a	Oblique view of the south wall of the nave	NW
73	3/22		4a	Oblique view of the memorial stone to the south wall of the nave	NW

74	3/21	20	4a	Oblique view of the naves east wall with jettied balcony	SE
75	3/20		4a	View of the naves east wall with balcony	W
76	3/19	21	4a	View of the roof (exposed during the late C19th)	E
77	3/18		4a	View of the nave from the pulpit	E
78	3/17		4b	Oblique view of the southern transept from the pulpit	NNE
79	3/16, 7/33-2	24	4b	View of the southern window to the south transept	NNE
80	3/15		4b	View of the organ	S
81	3/14		4a	Oblique view of the organ	SW
82	3/13		4b	View of the transept's lancet window to the east wall	E
83	3/12		4b	View of the transept's lancet window to the west wall	W
84	3/11	27	4b	View of the transept	S
85	3/10		1	View of the <i>Vestry's</i> entrance lobby	SW
86	3/9		1	View into the <i>Vestry</i>	S
87	3/8		2	General view of the <i>Vestry</i>	SW
88	3/7		2	General view	NW
89	3/6		2	General view	SE
90-1	3/5	90	3	View of the decorative <i>Vestry</i> toilet	SW
92	3/4		3	View of the vestry wash basin	S
93	3/3		1	View of the 6 panelled doorway into the church	NE
94	3/2-1, 7/30	17	1	View of the 6 panelled doorway into the church	E
95	4/36		11	Detail of the cellar door	NW
96	4/35	41	11a	View of the cellar steps	N
97	4/34	42	16	General view towards the external door with modern oil tank to the right	E
98	4/33		16	View towards the cellar steps	W
99	4/32		16	General view	N
100	4/31		16	General view of the modern boiler	E
101	4/30		16	General view	S
102	4/29		16	View of the modern oil tank	S
103	4/28		16	View of the high mullion window	SW
104	4/27		24	General view with the arched windows to the south wall	NW
105	4/26	47	24	General view with dado rail and type 1 entrance door	SE
106	4/25		17	View of the panelled half landing	E
107	4/24		17	Oblique view of the staircase	SE
108	4/23		18	The first floor landing	SW
109	4/22	44	18	View into the 'Gentleman' toilet	S
110	4/21		20	General view	SW
111	4/20		19	General view	SW
112a	4/19		19	General view	NE
112	4/18-7	43	18	View of the landing and staircase with exposed roof truss and half glazed timber partition	NW
113	4/16	15	21	Detail of one of the 2 panelled doors (No. 7)	NE
114	4/15	45	21	View of the divider and roof trusses and the half glazed timber partition	NW
115	4/14		21	General view of the 6-light mullion window	SW
116	4/13		21	View of the south partition and exposed truss	NE
117	4/12		21	View of the roof truss (hipped roof)	NE

118	4/11		22	General view	N
119	4/10		22	General view	S
120	4/9		18	General view	NW
121	4/8		18	General view towards the west partition	E
122	4/6-5	46	23	General view with the exposed roof trusses and temporary partition across the room	E
123	4/4		23	General view	W
124	4/3	49	26	General view with the balcony shutters closed	SW
125	4/2	48	26	View with the blocked window to the east wall	NE
126	4/1	23	4a	Detail of one of the ventilators with a 'hand' knob	SE
127	7/	28	4b	Detail of the memorial plaque to the organ	S
128	6/34-3, 7/31		4b	Detail of the memorial plaque to the organist and choir master	SW
129	6/32-1		4b	Detail of the repositioned organ seat and keyboard	SE
130	6/30		4b	Vertical view up the side of the organ	-
131	6/29		4a	Detail of the jettied balcony	N
132-136	7/8-4		4a	Detail of the lancet windows	N
137	-		4b	Detail of the lancet window to the east wall of the southern transept	E
138	7/3		4b	Detail of the lancet window to the east wall of the southern transept	E
139	7/5		4b	Detail of the south window to the southern transept	NNE
140	6/28		4b	Detail of the organ	S
141	6/27		4b	Detail of the organ pipes	SSE
142	6/26		4b	Oblique view of the organ	SE
143	6/25	16	1	Detail of the Victorian mosaic	S
144	6/22	13	Ext.	View of the church and Sunday school	WNW
145	6/21		Ext.	View of the external cellar steps	E
146	6/20		Ext.	View of the rear external doorway	N
147	6/17		Ext.	View of the east elevation of the south transept	E
148	6/16		Ext.	General oblique view of the church from Old Chorley Rd.	ESE
149	6/15		Ext.	Oblique view of the church from Old Chorley Rd.	SE
150	6/14		Ext.	General view of the east end of the church	E
151	6/13	1	Ext.	General view of the church's west elevation	WSW
152	6/12-11, 7/14-3		14	Detail of the panelled pilaster	NE
153	6/10	18	2	View of the safe to the west wall	SE
154	6/9-8		2	View of the chair John Wesley sat on c. 1780s	SW
155	6/7	14	2	Detail of the 4 panelled doorway with stop chamfered decoration (c. 1870)	SSW
156	6/6		4b	View of the lancet windows to the east wall of the Nave	E
157	6/5, 7/10-9		4b	Oblique view of the east wall of the nave	SW
158	6/4		4b	Detail of the pulpit	WSW
159	6/3		4b	View of the part removed organ	S
160	6/1		4b	View of the fenestration to the east wall of the nave	E
161	5/17	33	5	View of the inner double doors to the main south entrance	NW
162	5/16		5	Oblique view of the stairs to the upper corridor	SE

163	5/15		5	View of the south wall to the stairs	ENE
164	5/13		5	View of the central memorial plaque to the nave's north wall	SSE
165	5/11-10		4b	Oblique view of memorial plaque to the east wall (next to Vestry door)	NW
166	5/9		4b	View of the dismantled organ pipes	E
167	5/8	36	12	View of the short northern staircase to the service corridor	SW
168	6/2	26	4b	Detail of the transept ceiling with decorative ventilator and fluted fan housing	SW
169	7/34		14	View of the 2-light mullion to the upper wall	SW
170			14	View of the 3-light window above the entrance doorway	SSW
171	7/29		1	View of the vestry's front door	NNW
172	7/28		14b	The removed pulpit and safe	NW
173	7/27		14c	The removed pulpit and safe	W
174	7/26		14b	View of the blocked lancet window (behind the organ)	S
175	7/25-4		14b	View of the panelling to the south wall	NNW
176	7/23		14b	Vertical view of the organ's carved façade	NE
177	7/22-1	30	14b	View of the pews south of the organ	SW
178	7/20	31	14a	View of the relatively modern pews	NE
179	7/19-8		14	View of the south wall of the school hall	NE
180	7/17-6		14	Oblique view of the roof truss	NW
181	7/15		14	Detail of the north pitch of the roof truss	E
182	7/2		4a	View of the roof trusses	SE
183	7/1	25	4b	Detail of a stained glass panel, south window	N
184	8/36		12	View of the 3-light mullion to the upper wall	SSW
185	8/35		18	General view	NE
186	8/34		18	General view	S
187	6/33		18	General view	SE