

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AT DEOPHAM

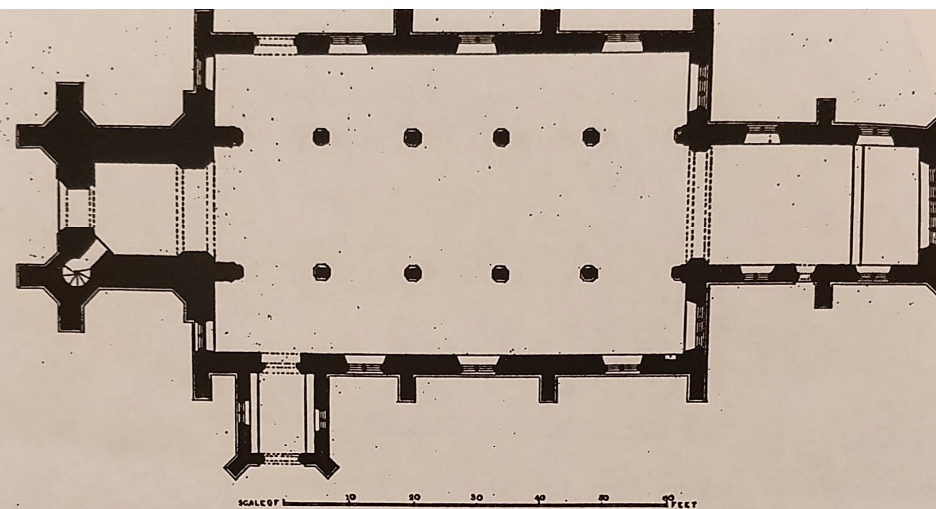
in the Rural Deanery of Humbleyard, the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, the Diocese of Norwich - and the County of Norfolk.

THE THIRD QUINQUENNIAL INSPECTION REPORT

prepared as required by the Inspection of Churches Measure 1955 jointly for Deopham Parochial Church Council and the Church Commissioners for England being Lay Rectors in the Parish of Deopham by Messrs. Birdsall and Swash, Chartered Architects and Diocesan Surveyors, No. 3, Pottle's Alley, Hingham, Norfolk, NR9 4HS. Telephone: Attleborough (0953) 850569.

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NHR:PW



01

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH

Deopham church consists of a west tower, nave with north and south aisles and a south porch, and a chancel. Apart from the fittings which are in the main later, the building is almost entirely of the decorated and perpendicular periods of architecture. The latest part of the ancient fabric is the tower known to have been completed in about 1480. It is of an interestingly eclectic design having much in common with the tower at Hingham which is about three miles away and a hundred years earlier. Like the Hingham tower, Deopham has massive scale, a diagonal infill between the corner buttresses, the vine scroll decoration etc. At Deopham however there is a fine flushwork parapet with unusual gable shapes in the centre of each side and hexagonal corner turrets. The nave, south nave arcade and south aisle are fourteenth century. The north nave arcade and north aisle are of the fifteenth century. The chancel is of the earlier period too. The nave roof is original fifteenth century, as is the south porch. The south door is contemporary. One of the bells is of about 1350, the others are of the eighteenth century. There is some seventeenth and eighteenth century woodwork in the church and remains of the dado of the sixteenth century chancel screen. There is a small amount of mediaeval glass in the north aisle.

02 INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THIS REPORT

02.01 Previous Inspection

Two previous inspections have been made and reports prepared as required by the Inspection of Churches Measure 1955. The first was in February 1961 by J. Owen Bond & Son architects of Norwich. I have not seen a copy of this report. I made the second inspection in September 1983.

02.02 This Inspection

This inspection was carried out during two visits the second of which was on Friday 26th May 1989.

02.03 Limitations of the Survey

The roofs externally and internally were examined in detail through binoculars. The tower was ascended as far as roof level. Internally no furniture was moved, wainscoting pulled forward or boards or tiles lifted. The bells were not inspected as they are temporarily out of the church. The organ was not played. Whilst a perfectly conscientious inspection was made therefore, no guarantee can be given that defects not noted do not exist. The recommendations are given without the opportunity of having a builder open up otherwise invisible portions of the structure.

02.04 Report not Specification

This is a report only with recommendations and approximate estimates. It is not a specification and work should not be carried out on the basis of this report alone and an architect's specification should always be sought. Even with minor works of a maintenance nature the architect should check the builder's work proposals in detail in order to avoid errors.

02.05 Faculties and Archdeacon's Certificates

For any work, other than routine maintenance, either a Faculty or an Archdeacon's Certificate is required. I should be pleased to help with these as appropriate, provide the necessary forms etc.

02.06 Apportionment of Liability

The Parochial Church Council of Deopham are responsible for the maintenance of the tower, the nave (including the east wall and chancel arch), north and south nave aisles, and south porch and their contents together with the fittings, fixtures and all the ornaments in the chancel as well as its heating, lighting and decoration. The churchyard is also in their charge. The lay rector in the parish of Deopham

is responsible for the upkeep of the fabric of the chancel though the liability of the lay rector extends only to maintaining the fabric in a "wind and watertight" condition as described in Halsbury's Laws Volume 13, Ecclesiastical Law, Part 6, Section 2, pages 400 to 405, paragraphs 893 to 900 in the 1955 edition. Therefore technically the lay rector is responsible for keeping the windows glazed though not necessarily in coloured or stained glass; the internal plaster or render is usually assumed to be his responsibility, as is the floor. It is an absolute rule that the Parochial Church Council must not incur any expense on the lay rector's behalf without first discussing the nature of the work and the cost with the lay rector and obtaining approval and consent before any work is put in hand. The items in section 03 of this report for which the lay rector is responsible are clearly differentiated from those for which the P.C.C. is responsible.

02.07 The Next Inspection

The Inspection of Churches Measure 1955 requires that a further inspection be made and a report prepared sometime in 1994.

03 A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE FABRIC

03.01 Rainwater Disposal System

03.01.01 Chancel

The gutters and downpipes on the chancel were extensively repaired, with sections being renewed, during this last quinquennium. Their condition therefore is excellent though it may well be that it would be appropriate to repaint them again during the coming quinquennium. This time has not yet come however. They should be cleaned out regularly as part of normal maintenance. All round the base of the chancel walls there is a dished channel made of bricks discharging towards the north-east and south-east gullys. There are two important things which ought to be done here. Firstly the rubbish and debris currently in the dry area should be removed as part of routine maintenance. Here this also includes foot stones, grave vase supports and the like which are leaning against the east wall of the church. Similarly the gullys should be cleaned. Secondly during the last quinquennium some repointing was done between the bricks of this dry area but unfortunately a little more is necessary again now. During the inspection it was impossible to examine the drains in any detail though there was no reason to think other than that they were reasonably satisfactory. It would however be a useful exercise to rod them from time to time and make a plan showing precisely where they run.

03.01.02 Rest of the Church

Water from the tower roof discharges through lead gargoyle chutes and this is a perfectly normal and orthodox means of disposing of the rainwater. Throughout the rest of the building there are no gutters and downpipes and the eaves simply drip, the upper ones onto the lower roofs below, and the lower roofs into a concrete channel all the way round the base of the walls. Whilst undeniably the best means of discharging water from roofs is by gutters and downpipes this pre-supposes that those gutters and downpipes are cleaned out and generally maintained on a regular basis. If that necessary and regular maintenance cannot be carried out however it is better to allow the eaves, as at present, to drip onto the ground below. Even this however relies on two things, one that the windows and walls below the eaves are watertight and the other that the water having got to the ground is conducted quickly and easily away from the base of the walls. Generally throughout the church it has to be said that a great deal of glazing work is necessary and that most of the walls require repointing, but this is discussed in more detail below. The channel all round the base of the walls is in fact not quite wide enough. When there is no wind blowing it does collect the drips from the eaves in most places. But it is also clear that water on occasions at least, drip outside the channel. Quite extensive areas of the retaining wall at the side of the channel need repair. This ought to be done during the coming quinquennium and, when it is done, if possible some modifications could perhaps be carried out to advantage. Some repointing of the bricks in the channel itself is needed. On the west side of the porch on the day of the inspection there was a huge lake because presumably of a blocked drain. The rest of the dry area seemed to be draining fairly well.

It is important however that all the drains be kept free flowing (and the one on the west side of the porch be cleaned properly) and that the dry area be brushed out as part of general maintenance. During the inspection it was impossible to examine the drains. There is no evidence other than they work satisfactorily (except that west of the porch) but they should nonetheless be rodded out from time to time and as a longer term thing it would be useful to plot the drains and put rodding eyes over them so that they can be cleaned much more easily than is currently possible.

03.02 Roofs

03.02.01 Chancel

The tiled roof has been stripped and relaid during the last quinquennium and, with the exception of perhaps a couple of tiles which ought to be replaced because they have cracked, the roof is in good condition both outside and in. A new lead flashing with soakers was put in at the west end of the roof where it abuts the east wall of the nave and this is a great improvement.

03.02.02 Rest of the Church

All the roofs on the church are covered in lead. These lead roofs have clearly leaked in the past and have in consequence been treated with a bituminous substance. Unfortunately this treatment will only have a limited effect and at the same time has reduced the scrap worth of the lead to something very much less than it would otherwise have been. Much of the lead, especially on the nave roof, is slipping badly and consideration should not be given to its being entirely stripped and relaid. Of all the roofs this is in the worst condition though the releading of the aisle roofs and the porch cannot be said to be very much less urgent. With careful lead burning repairs it might be possible to extend the lead on all the roofs for a little longer yet though this is by no means certain with regard to the nave. Hopefully this will enable other parts of the structure to be discussed below to be repointed first. As a general principal, and all other things being equal, I would prefer to think that repairs could first be done at high level gradually working down to the ground. So, for instance, it is preferable to repoint the east side of the tower before stripping and relaying the nave roof rather than the other way round. As a result men would not be working on the tower above what would then be a newly laid roof. Similarly I would like to think that the pointing and glazing work necessary to the clerestories could be done before the lead roofs of the aisle below them. At the present time most of the serious leaks through the roofs seem to be confined to the nave. At the south-east corner, coincident with the place above the sheets of lead have slipped, water is getting in. Again below the slipped sheets all along the south side the ingress of water had led to a breakdown in the render of the window reveals. Though internally there do not seem to be any very serious examples of beetle attack I was unable to climb

up to any of the roofs to look at them in detail. There is evidence of water penetration throughout but it is difficult to know whether it represents a continuing problem or is the symptom of something which no longer obtains. The state of the lead externally suggests that there may in fact be some leakage albeit insufficient to cause drips to drop to ground level.

03.03 Walls: Structural Condition

03.03.01 Chancel

During the last quinquennium the whole of the south side was repointed, the east side was repointed above the level of the springing of the principal east window together with some repairs further down, and some patch pointing was done on the north side. Some incidental repairs and repointing remain to be done but nowhere are these particularly serious. What I have in mind here is some repointing at ground level and elsewhere in very limited ways, the replacement of one stone just above head height in the flushwork on the face of the central-buttress on the north side etc. Though small if these were done now they would probably save quite an expense in the long term. Also it is important to remove the moss and other vegetation currently on the outside walls in a few odd places and then to keep the walls free of vegetation as part of the general maintenance of the building.

03.03.02 Rest of the Church

During the last quinquennium the east wall of the nave above the chancel roof and the whole of the west face of the tower together with the adjacent buttresses were totally repointed and some masonry repair carried out. These areas are now in excellent condition. With regard to the rest of the church it unfortunately has to be said that to a greater or lesser degree it all requires repointing. Some fairly extensive masonry repairs also need to be carried out. The highest priority, and perhaps the most expensive, is to deal with the remaining three sides of the west tower. If, as seems likely, these three sides need to be subdivided further into phases then I would give priority to the east side. This is not only because flints can be seen laying on the adjacent roofs having fallen from the tower but also because this side really must be repointed before any of the roofs, and especially the nave roof, are stripped and relaid. In any case the repointing of the whole tower must be complete before the bells are rung again. The next priority must be to deal with the north and south nave clerestories (and to deal with reglazing in those clerestories as noted below) and, if possible, they should be done before the north and south nave aisles are stripped and relaid. Then it is a question of carrying out and repointing all the way round the aisles and porch and I suggest that the necessary masonry repairs and reglazing (the latter noted below) is dealt with at the same time. Fortunately once the work gets to this level of priority it can be done on a 'bay by bay' basis, that is scaffolding can be raised say from one buttress to the next, the wall between repointed, the masonry renewed as necessary and the windows reglazed.

The costs involved therefore are that much more limited for each of these later phases. Because of the extremely poor state of the glazing in the west window of the south nave aisle this bay (the whole of the west wall south of the tower) might be given precedence even over the tower works. In the interim however I would strongly advise that some modest repairs be carried out here and there simply as a holding operation. The flintwork in various places is in poor order below the chamfered plinth all round the building and some adjacent stones especially on the buttresses, require replacement. Then over the east window of the south nave aisle there are some holes in the flintwork and these ought to be filled. There is throughout the building a number of instances of this sort of limited repair which could be usefully carried out. Also as an immediate thing I would suggest that where there is moss and other growth on the walls this be removed now and hereafter on a regular basis as part of general maintenance.

03.04 Walls: Decorative Condition

03.04.01 Chancel

In the chancel fairly extensive render repairs have been carried out recently and these appear to be satisfactory. The next thing is to relime wash the interior and instructions have already been given for this to be done.

03.04.02 Rest of the Church

For some reason the plaster has been stripped from the inside of the south porch and from the base of the tower, and in both cases this is most unfortunate. As a long term improvement I would like to suggest that both be rerendered and subsequently limewashed. Elsewhere in the church most of such damage as exists is to the low part of the internal render. This is especially so at the south-west corner of the south aisle as one would expect on seeing such a lot of water lying externally. There is no point in rerendering being done until such time as the drainage problems externally can receive attention. A number of windows leak and these leaks are having an adverse affect on the internal render. Similarly the nave roof clearly leaks, especially over the south side where the heads of the clerestorey windows, and adjacent to them, damage can be seen to be occurring. Again there is no point in carrying out repairs to the render in the window reveals until such time as the roof itself can be stripped and relaid. In the longer term I would look to the limewashing of the interior but this must have a low priority.

03.05 Tower Roof and Tower Internally

When the west side of the tower was repaired during this last quinquennium the angle turrets were also repointed at the north-west and south-west corners. Repairs were also carried out to the small roofs of these turrets. Elsewhere on the parapets there are odd open joints which would benefit from being repointed but nowhere are these serious. Apart

from some minor maintenance repairs now therefore they can in general wait until such time as each of the remaining three sides of the tower are repaired. As and when the north and south sides of the tower are eventually scaffolded I should like to think that the gargoyle chutes to these sides respectively should be lengthened considerably. The leadwork itself is reasonably sound and ought not to require attention for some time yet, especially if it is carefully repaired by lead burning as and when the need arises. I can see no evidence that such are currently necessary. Repairs are necessary to the flashings, especially inside the northern parapet. The tower roof must be swept down now and kept clean hereafter as part of general maintenance. Some repairs are also required to the door out onto the roof from the spiral staircase. It needs new hinges which ought then to be painted, the door itself out to be either renewed or probably more likely simply cleaned down and treated. The belfry louvres require some modest repair and then should be totally netted over to stop the ingress of pigeons. The inside of the tower has been cleaned out recently and it is a pity that it is fast becoming filthy again simply because pigeons and other birds are able to get inside. The western louvre was both repaired and netted in the recent work to the west side of the tower and this should be copied on the other three sides. Repointing is necessary inside the tower in various places but especially at high level in the belfry, around the window reveals which have been hacked to allowed the bellframe to be put in, and some repointing is also necessary on the various staircases. On the east side of the tower especially, and most particularly at silence chamber level, there are some quite serious cracks in the structure. Most of them are near vertical and it is, I believe, important that these be carefully grouted up and pointed over at the same time as the east side of the tower is repaired so that work can be done to the cracks concurrently from the outside and the in. The bells have temporarily been taken out of the bellframe as a safety measure and are stored locally. The bellframe itself is in poor condition and is said to be incapable of repair to enable bell ringing to be carried out in future. The current proposal is that it be entirely removed and replaced with a new frame. The tower roof seems to be in fair order from the underside (though I was unable to climb up to it) and I suggest that nothing be done to it until such time as eventually the lead is stripped and relaid from the outside. The silence chamber floor needs to be cleaned and once this is done it may well be found to require repair. The mediaeval windlass is in a very poor condition but if in the process of rehangng the bells it can be preserved in whole or in part I should like to think that this is done. As an eventual improvement when the bells are rehung I would like to think that the former ringing gallery (for which there is still the mediaeval entrance off the spiral staircase) could be remade.

03.06 Floors and Floor Monuments

03.06.01 Chancel

In the chancel there are some very fine Victorian tiles. All appear to be in good order the only thing perhaps needing renewal is a strip of stone underneath the altar rails and about 4" wide. It is deteriorating like this largely because on the one side there are tiles which are impervious to moisture and on the other a strip of roofing felt has been laid, presumably to stop dampness getting into a kneeler. This inhibits the normal evaporation of moisture from the floor and forces the rising damp into the 4" strip which in turn causes it to breakdown. This then ought to be replaced. The roofing felt should be removed.

03.06.02 Rest of the Church

Throughout the church there is a mixture of wood blocks below the pews in the nave and Victorian tiles elsewhere with stone flags in the porch and pammments under the tower. Some modest repairs need to be carried out in various places but nowhere are these particularly serious. A few wood blocks need to be refixed down. One or twotiles need levelling. In the longer term the wood blocks could perhaps be sanded own and even polished but there is no point in this being done until the nave roof has been repaired and water no longer drips on them.

03.07 Doors and Screens

03.07.01 Chancel

The priest's door was cleaned down and the ironwork painted on it recently and its condition therefore is good.

03.07.02 Rest of the Church

The outer gates on the south porch need some modest repair and the ironwork ought to be painted. The wire netting is coming towards the end of its useful life and when it is replaced I recommend that it be in a plastic covered welded wiremesh (or even a welded stainless steel mesh) which though more expensive than chicken wire is so very much superior and will last a great deal longer. If it is necessary to lock this church during the day I suggest the lock on the outer gates be made to work so that they can be kept closed and the inner doors left open, thus allowing ventilation to the interior which is most important. The principal south doors themselves require some modest repair and the ironwork on them needs to be treated or even painted. They do however hang and swing well. I did not in the course of this inspection open the north door which appears to be in good order, or the principal west doors which are less so and which probably need some fairly extensive repairs. The painting of the ironwork and the treatment of the timber could be done to advantage on both. The tower screen appears perfectly satisfactory, the door in it hangs and swings well. Immediately west of the organ there is a section of dado from the mediaeval chancel screen and further sections

propped against the inside south wall. These seem to be deteriorating with pieces of the tracery being missing. Some of the pieces are on an adjacent window sill but sooner rather than later they are bound to disappear unless proper repairs are carried out. It may well be that grant aid would be available for an exercise of repair and I suggest that the services of a recognised conservator be sought. I should be pleased to investigate this possibility and also the possibility of grant aid should the PCC wish me to do so.

03.08 Fenestration

03.08.01 Chancel

During the last quinquennium the principal east window in the chancel has been totally releaded and its condition therefore is excellent. The easternmost window on the south side of the chancel was very largely releaded and its condition should also be very perfectly satisfactory for several years to come. The other north and south windows in the chancel were repaired to varying degrees. Subsequently the westernmost on the north side has suffered attacks by vandals and the repair of it is currently in hand.

03.08.02 Rest of the Church

There has been some vandalism to some of the windows in the church and repairs are currently in hand. In the fairly recent past one or two panels of glazing have been renewed and where this is the case those parts of the windows are satisfactory. Elsewhere throughout the building however the glazing to a greater or lesser extent requires complete releading. In the short term I would suggest that repairs be carried out in as minimal a way as possible to preserve the windows. Then following a suggestion made in a previous section of this report I suggest that the clerestorey windows be dealt with at the same time as each of the clerestories in turn is repointed and that the lower windows be releaded when repointing and masonry repair is done externally on a 'bay by bay' basis. Whilst it may be the case that the glass in some of the windows could be improved were those windows to be reglazed, most of the glass is of a good quality and it would be a pity therefore to do anything other than simply relead the windows concerned retaining the glass, cleaning it and reusing it.

03.09 Furnishings and Fittings

I have been right through the church and it has to be said that a number of items require maintenance repair. I suggest the best way of dealing with them might be to set aside a sum for the quinquennium, or alternatively a more modest sum annually, for carrying out timber treatment and carpentry repairs as necessary because most of the shortcomings are with the wooden objects in the church. It is good to see that a great deal of the rubbish which was stored at the base of the tower when I made my last inspection has now been removed. There may in fact be one or two other items in the church which are superfluous to requirements.

03.10 Wall Monuments, Notices, Etc.

I have looked at all these in some detail and all appears to be perfectly satisfactory. I think therefore it is unlikely that any work arising out of this section will be required during the coming quinquennium.

03.11 Installations and Services

In an inspection of this sort I was quite unable to examine the wiring, the heating and the lighting system in the way that a qualified electrician or heating engineer would do. From a purely superficial examination however some of the wiring does not appear to be in very good order. If it has not been tested by a qualified electrician in the recent past therefore I suggest it be tested now. Some minor repairs, a great deal of cleaning, and some painting has been done to the paraffin lamps in the nave since last I made an inspection and they now look very presentable indeed. In the fullness of time it may well be possible to improve both the heating and the lighting in the church but this is a long term thing unless an electrician suggests any radical programme of work in the near future. If so that would of itself present the opportunity to make improvements. The 1983 report made notes about bottled gas heaters which still apply. Still I could find no fire extinguishers in the church. There is no adequate lightning protection system on the building.

03.12 Churchyard

The care of the churchyard has greatly improve since the time of the last inspection being made in 1983. The grass is now mostly very neatly cut, the grave stones are in order, the paths clear etc. The boundary hedge has been cut and looks very tidy. It may be necessary during the coming quinquennium to repaint the entrance gates.

A SUMMARY OF PRIORITIES AND ESTIMATES

Section 03 outlines a considerable amount of work which needs to be done and the list of items below makes no attempt to reiterate these, but instead divides them under four headings. In the first group are maintenance items which should be dealt with now and hereafter on a regular basis. No attempt is made to cost them as many of the items will, and should be attended to on a voluntary basis. These items are marked 'M' (Maintenance) in the list which follows. The second and third groups will need attention in, say, the next six months and during the remainder of the quinquennium respectively. These are marked 'U' (Urgent) and 'N' (Necessary) respectively below. As the work proceeds and time passes the priorities might have to be changed. Against these two categories I have attempted to give some indication of cost. These costs are very much in the nature of guesses, they are intended to be today's prices, but with costs rising as they are at present it is impossible to give anything more than the most approximate indication as to the sums of money that might be involved. The fourth category I have devised marked 'D' (Desirable) is not costed as the work outlined in it may well be tackled at so far distant a time that any figures I might quote would become quite unreasonable.

04.01 Rainwater Disposal System

| | | | |
|----------|--|-----|------------------------------|
| 04.01.01 | Chancel | | |
| | Repaint gutters and downpipes | N/D | £250/£300 |
| | Clean out gutters and downpipes | M | |
| | Clean out brick channel, gullies and drains | M | |
| | Repoint brick channel | N | £200/£250 |
| | Rod and plot drains | D | |
| 04.01.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | Fix gutters and downpipes throughout | D | |
| | Widen the dry area channel | D | |
| | Repoint the retaining wall adjacent to the dry area and the channel itself | N | £750/£1000 |
| | Clear the gully west of the porch | U | £100/£125 |
| | Clean out brick channel, gullies and drains | M | |
| | Rod and plot drains | D | |
| 04.02 | <u>Roofs</u> | | |
| 04.02.01 | Chancel | | |
| | Replace a couple of cracked tiles | U | £20/£25 |
| 04.02.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | Strip, recast and relay the nave roof lead | N | £30,000/£35,000 |
| | Strip, recast and relay the aisle roof lead | N/D | £20,000/£25,000 (each aisle) |
| | Strip, recast and relay the porch roof lead | N/D | £2,500/£3,000 |
| | Carry out lead burning repairs in the interim and refixing of slipped sheets | U | £500/£600 |

04.03 Walls: Structural Condition

| | | | |
|----------|--|-----|------------------------|
| 04.03.01 | Chancel | | |
| | A very modest programme of repointing and masonry renewal | N | £500/£750 |
| | Removal of moss and vegetation from the fabric | M | |
| 04.03.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | Repoint the east wall of the tower and carry out masonry repairs | N | £15,000/£20,000 |
| | Repoint the north and south walls of the tower and carry out masonry repairs | N | £20,000/£25,000 (each) |
| | Repoint the north and south nave clerestories | N | £2500/£3000 (each) |
| | Repoint the west wall of the south nave aisle (including glazing) | U/N | £1500/£2000 |
| | Further 'bay by bay' repairs (including glazing) | N | £2000/£2500 (each) |
| | Carry out a limited interim programme of repair | U/N | £1000/£1500 |
| | Clear moss and other vegetation from the fabric | M | |

04.04 Walls: Decorative Condition

| | | | |
|----------|--|---|--|
| 04.04.01 | Chancel | | |
| | The report is self explanatory in this section | | |
| 04.04.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | Rerender the inside of the porch | D | |
| | Rerender the inside of the base of the tower | D | |
| | Repair render throughout when other external defects have received attention | D | |
| | Limewash the interior | D | |

04.05 Tower Roof and Tower Internally

| | | | |
|--|--|-----|------------------|
| | Carry out modest repairs to the parapets | U/N | £150/£200 |
| | Lengthen the gargoyle chutes | N | £150/£200 (each) |
| | Repair the flashings | U/N | £100/£150 |
| | Sweep down the roof | M | |
| | Repair door at roof level | N | £100/£150 |
| | Repair belfry louvres and renet insides | N | £600/£700 |
| | Internal repointing and grouting | N | £1000/£1500 |
| | Introduce new frame and rehang the bells | D | |
| | Clean down the silence chamber floor and the interior of the tower generally | M | |
| | Repair the silence chamber floor | N | £1500/£2000 (?) |
| | Treat and repair the mediaeval windlass | D | |
| | Construct a ringing gallery at the historic level | D | |

04.06 Floors and Floor Monuments

| | | | |
|----------|--|---|-------------|
| 04.06.01 | Chancel | | |
| | Replace one piece of stone under the altar rails | N | £200/£250 |
| 04.06.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | Refix down wood blocks | N | £100/£150 |
| | Level uneven tiles | N | £100/£150-- |
| | Sand and polish wood blocks | D | |

04.07 Doors and Screens

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|------------|
| 04.07.01 | Chancel | | |
| | The report is self explanatory in this section | | |
| 04.07.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | Repair and repaint the outer grille gate on the south porch | N | £200/£250 |
| | Recover the outer grille gate with new mesh | D | |
| | Repair or renew lock on outer grille gate | N | |
| | Repair remaining doors, paint ironwork, treat timber etc. | N | £750/£1000 |
| | Seek expert help with regard to the former chancel screen | U | |

04.08 Fenestration

| | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| 04.08.01 | Chancel | | |
| | The report is self explanatory in this section | | |
| 04.08.02 | Rest of the Church | | |
| | The report is self explanatory in this section and the releading of the windows on a "bay by bay" basis is costed along with other work against 04.03.02 above | | |

04.09 Furnishings and Fittings

The report is self explanatory in this section: I suggest, say, £300/£400 p.a. be allowed for repairs and treatment over the coming quinquennium.

04.10 Wall Monuments, Notices, etc.

The report is self-explanatory in this section

04.11 Installations and Services

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| | Test the electrical system | U | £50/£60 |
| | Improve both heating and lighting | D | |
| | Purchase fire extinguishers | U | £70/£80 (each) |
| | Install a lightning protection system | N/D | £4000/£5000 |

04.12 Churchyard

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | Repaint the entrance gates | N | £75/£100 |
|--|----------------------------|---|----------|