

Inspection of Churches Measure 1955

Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1991

Church of St Mary Magdalene, Huntshaw

Deanery of Torrington

Archdeaconry of Barnstaple

Diocese of Exeter

Listed Grade II*



Church from the northeast

Inspected by **John Alexander** BA DipArch MSc RIBA AABC

on Date 18th February 2016

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Inspection and Report carried out by:

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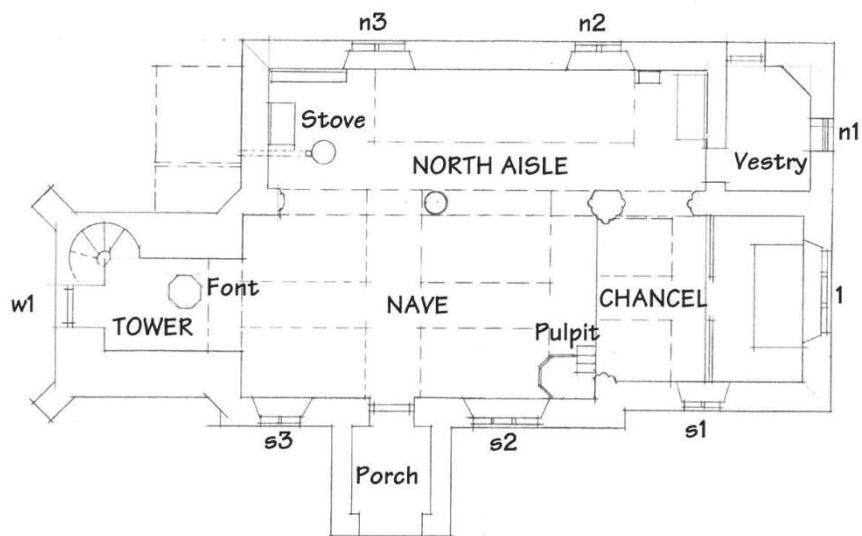


Signed.....

Previous Inspection:

By John Alexander on 11th November 2010

Plan of Church



Sketch Plan of church.



Aerial image of site.

General Internal Views



Nave looking east.



North aisle from the west end of the nave.



North aisle from the east end.



North aisle looking east.

Listing Details -

IoE Number: 91426

Location: PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE,
HUNTSWELL, TORRIDGE, DEVON

Date listed: 04 October 1960

Date of last amendment: 19 October 1988

Grade II*

HUNTSWELL SS52SW 8/109 Church of St. Mary 4.10.60 Magdalene (formerly listed as Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene) GV. II *

Anglican parish church. Early C14; nave rebuilt and west tower built c. 1499; restored 1862. Coursed slatestone rubble with ashlar dressings; rendered nave and chancel walls; gabled slate roof.

Plan of aisled nave and chancel, with north-east vestry, north chapel and north aisle. Chancel has mid C19 Decorated-style 3-light east window; early C14 Decorated 2-light south window, with cinque foiled lights; north vestry has label mould with C15 and C19 stops over reset C15 square-headed cinque foiled window and plain mid C19 pointed-arched north door.

North aisle has mid C19 offset buttresses and 2 mid C19 two-light Decorated-style windows. South side of nave has similar mid C19 two and 3-light windows; the latter with some C14 mouldings. Mid C19 south porch has pointed-arched doorways and early C19 two-panelled inner door. Three-stage west tower, with offset diagonal buttresses and string courses; early C14 three-light rectilinear window above late C15 two-centred moulded doorway; label moulds over 2-light belfry windows with chamfered depressed arches.

Interior: chancel has reset medieval inlaid floor tiles; mid C19 painted wagon roof with scrolled borders to blue panels; mid C19 wall painting around early C14 hollow-chamfered rear arch. Early C14 pointed moulded north arch set on moulded column with enriched leaf and figure carving to capital and image niche. Nave has late C15 two-bay north arcade which has three-centred arches set on similar capitals and columns with crocketed image niches.

South aisle has C16 wagon roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and vine-leaf carving to arcade plate. Tall round arch to west tower, which has early C14 hollow-chamfered pointed-arched doorway to stairs. Fittings: mid C19 brass candelabra; carved mid C19 benches in choir; mid C19 pews; mid C19 octagonal font.

Monuments in north aisle: Baroque wall monument to Thomas Saltren, d. 1700, has inscription set in garlanded cartouche with floral and leaf swags, palm fronds at base and angel heads at top. Baroque wall monument to Mary Townsend, d. 1704, has broken pediment of swags set above Corinthian columns of black marble, enriched floral carving and brackets flanking black marble inscription surrounded by ballflower ornament with 3 skulls at base. C17 and C18 slate ledger stone in aisle and nave include one dated 1641 with inscribed skull, hourglass and poetic inscription.

In 1499 Bishop Lacy "granted an indulgence in aid of the rebuilding of the fabric". (Buildings of England: North Devon, p. ; W.G. Hoskins, Devon, 1954 (1972 edn), p. 414).

Brief Description and History of the Site and Building:

Small parish church in the small village of Huntshaw. A single road through the village runs along the southern boundary of the churchyard with farms to either side of the church and open farmland to the north and south. The churchyard slopes generally down from the higher land to the east and north. The western boundary is planted with a dense line of conifers.

A small nave and chancel with north aisle through 3- bay arcade and small lean-to vestry at the eastern end of the north aisle. Tall west tower with diagonal buttresses and tower arch open to the main body of the nave.

19th century south porch leading to the main entrance of the churchyard onto the village road. The church has a seating capacity of approx. 100.

Brief History

Chancel with early 14th century origins, including early south window. Nave and tower thought to have been rebuilt in 1499 under an indulgence granted by Bishop Lacy. The wagon ceiling is thought to date from that period.

Later restorations in the 19th century include the insertion of the two south windows to the nave, a 3-light east window to the chancel, a new chancel arch, the roof and ceiling to the chancel and much of the north aisle, north vestry and south porch. Most of the fittings in the church date from the 19th century restoration, however, the oak pulpit dates from 1939.

Notes and limitations of the report

This report is based on findings of an inspection made from the ground and readily accessible parts of roofs and parapets. It is emphasised that the inspection has been purely visual and that no enclosed spaces or inaccessible parts such as boarded floors, roof spaces, or hidden timbers have been opened up for inspection. We are therefore unable to report that any such part of the property is free from defect.

This is a summary report only as required by the Inspection of Churches Measure. It is not a specification for the execution of works and must not be used as such. The recommendations for repair and the descriptions of work are given in good faith but we cannot accept responsibility for work carried out without further reference to the Architect, **the PCC should engage the Architect to prepare a specification for the works and arrange for it to be carried out by an approved contractor and under his direction.**

The work recommended in this report may require authorisation in law under the Care of Churches and Ecclesiastic Jurisdiction Measure 1991 and the Architect would be willing to assist the Parochial Church Council in applying for a Faculty or permissions for minor works under Schedules A and B issued by the DAC. The Parochial Church Council is reminded that their Minutes must record the fact that application is being made for a Faculty and that a copy of that Minute must accompany the application together with a full specification, drawings where applicable and an estimate of the cost of work.

The Church Buildings Council in their Guide to Church Inspection and Repair require that every Church shall maintain a Church Log Book under the authority of Canon F13. This book is published by the Church House Publishing, Church House, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3AZ and it is strongly recommended that this rule be implemented if you do not already do so.

We recommend that you check your insurance policy and the re-building value of your Church in conjunction with your insurance company and confirm it with the date of the valuation in writing and periodically review it.

Although the Measure requires the church to be inspected every five years, it should be realised that serious trouble may develop in between these surveys if minor defects are left unattended. Churchwardens are required by the Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1991 to make an annual inspection of the fabric and furnishings of the church and to prepare a report for consideration by the meeting of the PCC before the Annual Parochial Church Meeting. This then must be presented with any amendments made by the PCC, to the Annual Parochial Church Meeting. **The PCC are strongly advised to enter into contract with a local builder for the cleaning-out of gutters and downpipes twice a year.**

Further guidance on the inspection and the statutory responsibilities are contained in *How to Look After Your Church*. *The Churchwarden's Year* gives general guidance on routine inspections and housekeeping and general guidance on cleaning is given in *Handle with Prayer*, both published for the CBC by Church House Publishing.

Useful websites:

www.exeter.anglican.org

<https://facultyonline.churchofengland.org/Default.aspx>

www.buildingconservation.com

Asbestos - All non-domestic buildings (including churches) have to record the location and condition of asbestos and presumed asbestos containing materials and to inform any people working on it. Work on certain grades of asbestos containing materials has to be carried out by suitably licensed contractors. Further details on asbestos management can be obtained from the Health and Safety Executive or the local council building control office.

See also <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/guidance-advice/looking-after-your-church/health-safety-security/asbestos>

Equality Act - The PCC should ensure that they have understood their responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.

Further details and guidance are available at www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/open-sustainable

Sustainable buildings - A quinquennial inspection is a good opportunity for a PCC to reflect on the sustainability of the building and its use. This may include adapting the building to allow greater community use, considering how to increase resilience in the face of predicted changes to the climate, as well as increasing energy efficiency and considering other environmental issues.

Further guidance is available on <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/shrinking-the-footprint>

Weather Conditions

A bright and clear day after a particularly warm wet winter.

Condition of the Church Log Book

The churchwarden being ill was not available and there was no log book. There appears to have been little work done to the church apart from some general maintenance including some painting as advised in the last inspection.

It is important that any records of work to the church are collated as soon as possible and formulated into a file or log which can be kept securely in the church before this information is lost.

The record can save the church time and money in the future by informing the churchwardens (present and future) of who carried out work when.

Summary of General Condition

Significance areas of the roof will need to be renewed in the coming years. There are currently reasonable grant funds avail for this sort of work particularly if the building has been put on the Historic England's "Buildings at risk" register.

The external masonry is in reasonable condition but will require an on-going programme of maintenance. The church could also look at grant sources for taking the damp / permeability of the masonry of the tower and the possible repair and reinstatement of the bells.

EXTERNAL

3.0 Roof Coverings / Parapets

- 3.1 Generally natural slate, 8" x 16" Cornish slates with later Welsh slate patch repairs. Glazed black ridge tiles the majority of which have a roll top. 19th century parapet to the east end of the chancel.
- 3.2 **West pitch of porch** – the fixings to the slates have reached the end of their lives. A large number of clipped slates, some of which have slipped. Weathering will need to be renewed within the next 2 years.



3.3 **East pitch of porch** – slightly better than the west pitch, but the fixings have also reached the end of their lives and will need to be renewed in the next 2 years. Mortar falling away from ridge tiles.

B

3.4 **South pitch of nave** – the centre of the pitch sags towards the ridge, although there is no indication that this is ongoing structural movement. Slates have been patched in the past towards the ridge and generally the roof is intact.

3.5 **South pitch of the chancel** – significant area of the roof has been re-slated with a non-matching slate. Generally sound although the ridge tiles will need to be pointed up and secured within the next 5 years.

C

3.6 **North pitch of nave** – generally sound although there are some slates damaged and missing at the ridge. Missing and slipped slates at eaves, to lead valley gutter at the west end.

A

3.7 **North pitch of chancel** – 5 slipped slates, leaving the roof vulnerable to water ingress.

A



3.8 **The chancel roof** – ought to be re-slated within the next 2 years, to protect this part of the building.

B

3.9 **Lead valley gutter** – falls westward from the chancel arch towards an outlet north of the tower. Lead runs down 2 steps, the detailing of which could be improved to this section of lead.

B



3.10 2 bays with a single step, runs from the chancel arch to the east. Lead flashing to the north gutter of the chancel. Lead has now reached the end of its life. Larger bays have a number of thermal fractures, which will be letting small amounts of water in, a slight depression on the lowest bay at the west end, is collecting organic debris.

B

3.11 In the short-term the lead should be cleaned and patched to maintain the weathering of the valley.

A

3.12 **South pitch of north aisle** – slipped, missing and damaged slates to pitch, most noticeably at ridge and at the west end. These should be subject to temporary repair. A

3.13 **The weathering of north pitch** will need to be renewed by re-fixing these slates with supplementary additional slates within the next 5 years. C

3.14 **Chimney** – at west end of north aisle. Ceramic pot is loose and potentially could blow off. This needs to be re secured with new cement flaunching, which is now fractured and loose.



A

3.15 Weathering string at the head of the chimney stone has decayed on the western side, this is partly being protected and held together with ivy growth, which as long as it is not invasive into the joints of the masonry, will provide a level of protection to the masonry. C

3.16 Finial stone on the apex of the chancel gable appears to have weathered joints to its base and may be loose, but could not be accessed. This will need to be monitored, but ideally re set within the next 5 years. C

3.17 **Lean to roof to vestry** – generally intact, although there are a number of slipped and damaged slates, particularly around the vestry chimney stack.



A

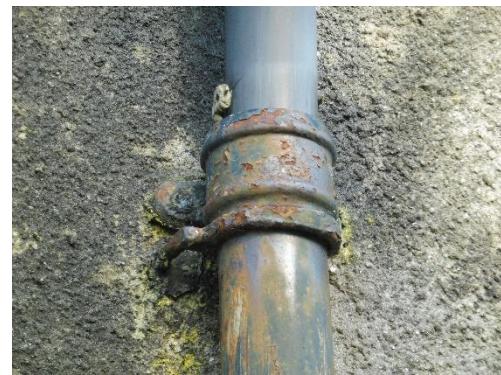
3.18 Slates to the verge on the northern end of the roof are too small to stay in place and this roof will need to be renewed within 2 years. B

3.19 **North pitch of north aisle** – again relatively heavily clipped and patched roof. A couple of slipped slates towards the ridge at either end and some damaged and slipped slates in the middle of the roof towards the ridge. This will need immediate patching. A

3.20 This roof will need to be renewed ideally within the next 2 years. B

4.0 Rainwater Goods

4.1 The older cast-iron rainwater goods originate from the 19th century. These are cast iron gutters and downpipes that have been replaced on the southern eaves with PVC gutters. All existing cast iron rainwater goods will need to be repainted within the next 2 years and ideally the plastic rainwater goods upgraded to longer lasting cast iron. B



- 4.2 The PVC gutters are generally undersized to the chancel and have been fitted too closely to the slate line at the eaves. These need to be upgraded. B
- 4.3 Square black PVC gutter to the eaves of vestry roof requires cleaning and is very close to the slate line causing it to block and preventing it from draining properly. The northern end has dropped. Black PVC downpipe to the east eaves of the vestry will need to be upgraded as this has dropped at the northern end.



- 4.4 The black PVC downpipe to the north wall of north aisle at the eastern end has a broken bracket at base and requires a shoe to direct the water away from the masonry of the building. B
- 4.5 The fixings to the cast iron rainwater downpipes on the north west corner of the north aisle needs to be secured. B
- 4.6 The tower roof drains to a chute on north wall. Due to the size of this chute and the height of the tower the majority of the rainwater from the tower roof hits the north wall of the tower before it hits the ground. The church should consider either extending the chute or fitting a new hopper head and downpipe to minimise the penetrating damp to the masonry of the tower. C
- 4.7 There are no gutters to the porch roof.



5.0 Below Ground Drainage

- 5.1 The south of the church is served with a concrete channel to drain all water down towards the south slope, this concrete is cracked and will be allowing water and holding water in at the foot of the walls and may be better replaced with a permeable French drain to take the groundwater away from the foot of the wall.

D

This channel currently takes the rainwater from 2 downpipes at either end of the south elevation and the rainwater from the valley gutter and the north pitches around the south eastern corner of the chancel and directs it down the side of the south path and towards the road.

- 5.2 Rainwater gutters and downpipes on the north side of the church drain locally to the ground or single gully on the north west corner of the north aisle. This again could be served by a French drain arrangement along the north elevation taking the water to the west where the land falls away.

C

7.0 Walling

- 7.1 Generally, the walls appear structurally sound with very little indication of past movement. The nave and chancel have been rendered with what appears to be a lime render which has been gauged with cement and the re-rendering of the east end of the chancel appears to have weathered very well. The remaining walls are in fine jointed, squared, coursed, rubble masonry. Some of this masonry has been repointed with cement in more recent years but the majority appears in good condition.

B

- 7.2 **South wall of nave** – A small patch of cement render below the small parapet at the west end is starting to break off and should be repaired in a sympathetic lime render.

D

- 7.3 **South wall of chancel** – the render to this wall appears harder and more brittle with a patched crack between the window and the south east corner. Ideally this render should be replaced with a softer and more breathable lime render.

C

- 7.4 **East wall of chancel** - Hard cement render to this wall has fared reasonably well with only minimal fracturing. The greatest decay appears to have occurred below the parapet coping but generally sound. Small cracks are now evident below the window sill. These should be filled with appropriate lime mortar.

C

- 7.5 **Vestry walls** - The rubble stone masonry has open joints at the base and has been saturated by the overflowing hopper head at the southern end.

C

- 7.6 **North wall of north aisle** – In rubble stone masonry (non-squared). The pointing mortar appears a quite hard cementitious mortar. All joints appear in very good condition and tight. Significant lichen growth to this wall is an indication of its age.

H

- 7.7 **West wall of north aisle** – This has been repointed in more recent times and generally appears in good condition and has weathered well. Significant ivy growth from below the shed has established itself on this elevation. This should be monitored and maintained but as long as it is not becoming evasive into the masonry itself it could act as a useful weathering screen in its own right.

C

- 7.8 **North wall of tower** – Generally remains tightly pointed with cement mortars between squared, random-rubble stone. A number of open joints above the first stage string course and centrally up this face where water from the rainwater tower chute will be drenching the mortars and allowing the masonry to become damp. This face ought to be repointed in the worst areas within the next 5 years.

C

- 7.9 Open perpendicular joints to the plinth course masonry, will need to be pointed up within the next 5 years.

C

7.10 **West wall of tower** – a number of open joints at all stages would need to be maintained on a rolling basis, ideally with a contract signed up with a rope access contractor. Who could do small areas at a time when the church could afford it. This being the most weathered face of the church will need to have a rolling programme of maintenance to maintain the joints with appropriate lime mortars.



B

7.11 **South wall of the tower** – again a number of open joints in the mortar, particularly evident in the lower stage where water that has found its way into the core masonry has seeped out. This is very evident on the day of inspection. This would indicate that the masonry could benefit from a certain amount of grouting after some careful testing and specification work. Other stages also have a number of significant open joints to the masonry, which will only exacerbate the inherent damp within the masonry.



C

7.12 **West wall of porch** – random rubble masonry courses, these have been pointed up in the past with harder cement mortars which have now cracked and fallen away. Significant open joints in and around the face which will suffer from the runoff from the roof which has no gutter.

C

7.13 **South wall of porch** – generally in better condition than the west wall, although there are a number of small openings in the masonry that clear the apex of the gable.

C

8.0 External Iron and Wood (including decoration)

8.1 Timber to the eaves of the chancel and the gable end of the nave has weathered back to the bare wood. This appears relatively sound but ought to be treated and protected in the next 2 years.

B

8.2 Timber barge boards and fillers to the north verge of the vestry will need to be redecorated within the next 2 years.

B

8.3 Timber bargeboards to east end of valley gutter and north aisle have lost all protection from their paint and should be renewed and protected in the next 2 years

B

9.0 Windows, External Doors, Glazing and Ventilation

9.1 The majority of the later 19th century windows appear very well built and in good condition.

A

9.2 Although the opening hopper in the southwest window appears to be in good condition it is not used. This, if used, will contribute greatly as ventilation to the interior of the building.

9.3 **Window 1 – East window to chancel** – generally in good condition with minor open joints to the hood moulding and the sill could be patched up with an appropriate lime mortar repair.

C

9.4 **s1 – south window to chancel** – the stone tracery has been heavily patched with cement mortars, which have crumbled and fallen behind the bird guard. This potentially quite old window may need to be subject to considered restoration within the next 5 years before the material is lost altogether.

C

9.5 **s2 – south window to nave** – generally sound, Victorian window, minor open joints to hood moulding and some face loss to the stone as a tracery to the mullions and head. Both of these areas could do with ongoing maintenance within the next 5 years.

C

9.6 Perforated vent stone below the window is generally in good condition, however the insect mesh has now decayed entirely and remains of the mesh should be removed and some other means of protecting this void to be established.



B

9.7 **s3 – a Victorian window to the south wall of the nave** – very minor open joints to the sill stones should be filled within the next 5 years.

C

9.8 **n1 – East facing window to the vestry** – mortar setting to metal Crittal casement in the stonework is falling away as is the putty to the glazing in the metalwork. This window should be subject to an overhaul within the next 2 years.

B

9.9 Head tracery to the window has started to open up over the cracked glass quarry within the apex. Subject to repair within the next 5 years.

C

9.10 **North door to vestry** – Victorian or early 20th century door, appears not to be used, but has heavy corrosion on the door furniture. These need to be cleaned back and protected with new paint within the next 2 years.

B

9.11 Weather bar to the base of the door leaf has not been fitted and there is decay in the oak boards where they abut the threshold.

B

9.12 **n2 – North window to north aisle** – generally sound, showing recent stone repairs. Minor open joints to sill stone which should be stopped in within the next 2 years.

B

9.13 **n3 – north window to north aisle** – generally in good condition, minor open joints to the hood moulding and the sill stones, should be filled with appropriate lime mortar within the next 2 years.

B

9.14 **West door to tower** – could not be opened as currently settled on the threshold and secured with a rusty bold from the inside. An element of draft-proofing has been applied with a fibre cement board to the door which is quite unsightly and should be removed and an alternative solution found for weathering this door. Door should be subject to an overhaul within the next 2 years, so it can be opened and contribute to the ventilation of the church.

B

10.0 Towers, Spires and Tower Stair

10.1 **Tower roof** – High crenelated parapet to 4 corner pinnacles rendered internally. Shallow pitched slate roof running to central valley gutter with an outlet in the north wall to a lead water chute.

A

10.2 The weathering of the roof is now in poor condition with a significant number of slipped and damaged slates, leaving holes within the roof.

10.3 This ought to be temporarily repaired immediately, but will need to be re weathered within the next 2 years.

B

10.4 The lead valley is in sandcast lead which is now reaching the end of its life and has previously been repaired with several welted patches. However, it is currently intact but requires some cleaning to make sure it remains free draining.



A

10.5 Lead clad timber hatch cover is heavy and starting to deteriorate with one of the rails pulled away. This opening ought to be upgraded to improve access to the tower for maintenance.

B

10.6 Masonry to the parapet wall has been rendered internally, some of this render is now falling away and exposing the joints of the rubble masonry below. Noticeably in the north east corner below the pinnacle.



C

10.7 Some weathering to the joints of the masonry to the pinnacle, but otherwise they appear generally sound.

C

10.8 Structure to the tower roof is all in oak and appears generally sound, dating from the 19th century.

10.9 **Bell chamber** - The masonry to the walls appear structurally sound with tight mortar joints and is very well built. There is minimal bird debris in the chamber and the bird mesh appear intact.



10.10 **Deadening chamber** – A blocked east window and the floor has been removed with a later inserted lower ceiling to the ringing chamber at the base of the tower. The masonry appears in sound condition and reasonably dry even though this space isn't particularly well ventilated. A minor fracture and some damage to the lintel over the now redundant door into the deadening chamber should be monitored for any ongoing movement.

H

10.11 Foundation beams for the bell chamber floor will also potentially be supporting the bellframe and these are six substantial beams running north/south. There are no obvious signs of major decay in the beam ends although the southern beam ends on the central timbers appear more decayed than others. This would be difficult to access without a temporary floor being constructed in the deadening chamber.

H

10.12 Ringing chamber at base of tower now contains the 19th century font on a plinth. Ringing position is set against the west wall of the tower.

10.13 19th century ceiling has been inserted directly above the west window opening on new bracket stones. Some decay and water staining to the boards adjacent to the south wall but otherwise generally sound. This deck is not accessible from above and therefore structural not quite so critical but these boards will should be repaired within the next 5 years.



C

10.14 The masonry at the base of the tower in the ringing chamber area is exposed with a raised ribbon pointing. Masonry is reasonably damp in the tower, so the more ventilation to this part of the church the better.

Ventilation to this part of the tower could be improved by opening up the west door on warm dry days as well as allowing a breeze to run through the church from the vestry external door to the west door.

C

10.15 Rope guide has surface corrosion and should be accessed for cleaning and protection with new paint within the next five years.

10.16 The curtain and curtain rail over the west door is subject to some decay as are the coat hooks, which act as brackets. These could be tidied up and repaired and the metalwork protected with new paint.

C

11.0 Bells, Bellframe, Clock and Enclosures

11.1 **Bells and Bell Frames** - The Trustees of the Devon Church Bell Restoration Fund are concerned that the bells of this Diocese should be maintained in good working order, in as far as this is possible. In pursuance of this aim, they have offered to arrange for free inspections of bell installations so that parishes may be made aware of any maintenance issues which face them; in order that they may be addressed before major work becomes necessary. Should it be found that major work is already necessary, advice may be given on the alternatives available to the parish, and help that may be made available. Please contact the DAC Office should the PCC wish to take up this offer.

D

11.2 **Bells and bell frame** – a ring of 3 bells hung in oak frame with curved braces and end posts. The bells hang on elm headstocks with plain bearings. The headstocks and wheels have suffered decay and fallen apart and the bells are no longer rung.

11.3 Bird mesh to the southern louvered opening has fallen inward and should be secured, however there still remains relatively little bird debris within the bell chamber.

A

- 11.4 Although these bells are redundant the metalwork on the headstocks has heavy surface rust and this should be protected by cleaning and painting.

C

12.0 Roof Structures and Ceilings

- 12.1 Late 15th / early 16th century wagon roof to nave with moulded oak ribs and rails intersecting at relatively simple bosses. Carved wall plate in oak. All appears in good condition. Some timber decay has filtered down between the rib adjacent to the chancel arch and the masonry depositing dust and frass on the surface of the wall.



- 12.2 Paint finish to the panels of the nave ceiling at the western end is starting to peel away. The decoration to the ceiling will need to be addressed within the next 5 years. Signs of some impaction to the plaster on the south wall plate of nave ceiling. These manifest as cracks and bulges within the plaster. This would indicate an ongoing small amount of decay to the timber structure supporting the ceiling and roof, which should be monitored.

C

- 12.3 A 19th century roof structure and ceiling over chancel with painted panels all appears sound.

- 12.4 The north aisle ceiling is plain barrel vault with beams tying the arcade to the north wall and supporting the lead valley gutter. Some plaster which has been patched at the west end in gypsum has cracked and will need to be repaired. This needs to be renewed in a matching lime plaster as the rest of the ceiling.

C

- 12.5 Paint is peeling from the eastern end of the plain vaults to the north aisle.

C

13.0 Upper floors and Stairways

- 13.1 Turret stair requires a clean to make it safer for access. Some of the treads are quite worn and are subject to water ingress through the stair lights, but generally if cleaned provide reasonable access up to the bell chamber.

E



14.0 Partitions, Screens and Panelling - None

15.0 Internal Doors and Door Furniture

- 15.1 All doors date from the 19th century work to the church and are vertical boards fixed to substantial frames. Generally, the door furniture is in good working order but has surface rust which should be attended to regularly by cleaning back and protecting with paint.

B

- 15.2 Door handle/latch to the tower stair door has been cut to release the door as the padlock no longer works and there was also damage to the board of the door itself where the latch penetrates the door leaf. This ought to be repaired comprehensively and security to the tower stair re introduced.

B

- 15.3 External door to the vestry – could not be opened as key could not be located.

16.0 Ground Floor, Timber Platforms

- 16.1 Generally - the floor was constructed in the late 19th century restoration. Much of the nave and north aisle has been tiled in plain ceramic tiles set in diamond patterns and earlier encaustic Barnstaple tiles have been reused in the chancel leading to a marble sanctuary step at the altar rail with more 19th century decorative tiling on the sanctuary floor. The stone to the aisles have been covered with carpet which appears to cover old monument stones but seems in good condition.



- 16.2 All ceramic tiles appear to be sound and no obvious areas of loose tile or damage other than adjacent to the old cast iron coke heater at the west end of the north aisle, where there are a number of cracked and damaged 19th century tiles.

B

- 16.3 The pew platforms are all 19th century timber and flush with the main floor. They appear generally sound although the central pew platforms, where ventilation is likely to be limited, have a slight spring which would indicate some decay to the supports of these boards and may need work within the next five years.

C

17.0 Internal Finishes

- 17.1 Apart from the tower arch and the tower itself, which is in exposed stone and has the remnants of limewash, the rest of the church has modern paints on top of what appears to be lime plasters dating from the 19th century.
- 17.2 Some redecoration work appears to have been carried out to the south wall of the nave and the chancel, but there is no record of this has been passed onto the inspector. This redecoration may have extended throughout the church as the decorative finish appears generally in very good condition. This is with the exception of the west end of the nave on the south wall where inherent damp issues with the masonry have supported algae growth and led to flaking of the painted surface.

18.0 Fittings, Fixtures, Furniture, Moveable Articles, Monuments, Tombs, Plaques etc.

- 18.1 Generally, the pews are all stained softwood and are secured to the pew platform edging / cills.
- 18.2 Oak pulpit dated 1939 is very solidly built and in sound condition with no obvious defects apart from minor marking to the finish of the oak.
- 18.3 Steel brackets supporting marble shelf above altar has surface corrosion coming through the masonry paint. This should be cleaned back and protected and ideally replaced with a non-ferrous alternative.
- 18.4 A relatively simple oak and wrought iron altar rail is securely fixed to the sanctuary plinth and to the floor plate.

B

- 18.5 Some historic damage to the oak of the choir benches on the northern side, this looks like furniture beetle which has subsequently died off or been treated.
- 18.6 Monument to Mary Townsend dated 1704 on the west wall of the north aisle has suffered some decay to the masonry particularly to the garlanded stonework at the head of the monument which has fallen away and is in the safe keeping of the Churchwarden. This should be subject to a specialist's report and a carefully planned repair schedule.
- 18.7 The Saltren monument on the north wall of the north aisle appears in better condition but should also be subject to a specialist's report to ensure it is well maintained.
- 18.8 Fixed cupboard behind organ in front pew against north wall of north aisle is in very poor condition and will need to be repaired in the next 4 or 5 years.

C

19.0 Vestry / Porch

- 19.1 A small vestry at east end to north aisle is up a couple of steps. The fabric is 19th century with a later metal casement set into the window in the east wall.
- 19.2 The ceiling is suffering from poor weathering on the roof, with some of the fixing nails running through the lining boards. Signs of timber decay at the junction with the corner chimney masonry. This will need to be overhauled as part of the work to reroofing the vestry.
- 19.3 Walls have been painted with modern emulsions; these are generally sound at present with a small amount of blistering above the southern jamb to the east window in the vestry. The modern paint finishes should ideally be removed and replaced with breathable finishes as the blistering is becoming more extensive on all walls.
- 19.4 Metal casement window in vestry operates to provide ventilation to the space; the stone has been overpainted with modern gloss paints.
- 19.5 The floor is fully carpeted, but feeling very soft and springy underfoot. Although this could not be inspected it feels very likely that the underlying supporting joists have now decayed to the extent where the boards are hanging. This should be subject to an overhaul within the next 2 years.
- 19.6 Single pendant light to the vestry was not working at the time of inspection.
- 19.7 The remains of an earlier gas line remains above the fireplace and should be retained as part of the history of the church building.
- 19.8 The south porch is a 19th century structure with open rafters with plaster panels between. The exposed stone to the interior appears in good condition but some paint to the plaster panel on the west pitch is peeling. This will need to be addressed after the roof has been repaired.
- 19.9 The floor has been laid with stone flags and although damp from the recent rain appears to be in good condition.

B

A

C

20.0 Organs and Other Musical Instruments

- 20.1 A small organ by The Positive Organ Company is maintained regularly. This instrument appears to function well and is reported to be in tune but is not played on a regular basis. This was last checked by the Midland Organ Company, Exeter branch in June 2015. The organ is generally played twice a month.

22.0 Services Installations Generally

- 22.1 The church has no mains water and is serviced only by electricity which enters the church through the vestry and supplies power sockets for electrical heating and power for the lighting.

The vestry has a new consumer unit and meters fitted at high level to west wall. The power comes in through north external doorframe to vestry. Cabling is armoured cable that runs into the church at low level through the vestry door into the north aisle.

- 22.2 The original church was gas lit to 19th century chandeliers in the nave and suspended oil lamps in the north aisle. These have now all been converted to electric light, but remain an important part of the 19th century church building.



- 22.3 One or two bulbs are no longer operational in the chandeliers as part of the replacement of the bulbs, they should be upgraded to more energy efficient led alternatives that can run off mains power.

A

23.0 Heating Installation

- 23.1 The original church was heated with a large iron coke oven at the western end of the north aisle. This was connected with an asbestos cement flue pipe which runs through the west wall and into the chimney on the west end of the north aisle.

This was dislodged by the inspector and dismantled during the course of the day, leaving the retaining bracket rods sticking out of the west wall and the asbestos pipe into the chimney at high level.

Ideally these bracket rods should be carefully removed and the plaster of the west wall made good and redecorated. The coke stove could then be relocated. Once the flue has been completely removed the church could consider maintaining ventilation at this end of the church through into the chimney which would benefit the church as a whole.

- 23.2 Calor gas heaters are still used in the church but the church is about to upgrade to electrical heating below the pew benches and these will be removed once the electrical heaters have been installed. The damaging effect of burning Calor gas heaters within the church building because of the moisture that they throw out is well known, so in the meantime the use of these Calor gas heaters should be kept to a minimum and the church ventilated as often as possible.

24.0 Electrical Installation

- 24.1 The re wiring work to the church that occurred is now 12 years old and has been supplemented subsequently and will be added to as part of the installation of the electrical heaters. All wiring should be subject to a safety inspection by a qualified electrician and I suggest this is carried out when the heaters are fitted and should include the system as a whole.

E

25.0 Sound System - None

26.0 Lightning Conductor

- 26.1 Lightning Protection - Any lightning conductor should be tested at least every five years in accordance with the current British Standard by a competent engineer. The record of the test results and conditions should be kept with the Church Log Book.

- 26.2 Terminal on NW tower pinnacle running to ground with copper tape. Provision for lightning protection does not meet with best practice and earth to conductor should be tested. A report from a specialist should be obtained. The lightning conduction may not be wholly necessary; the church should check with their insurers.

27.0 Fire Protection

- 27.1 Fire Safety Advice - From 1 October 2006 the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 came into force. It applies to places of worship and requires a Responsible Person to carry out a comprehensive risk assessment.

See <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/guidance-advice/looking-after-your-church> for further information.

Dry Powder fire extinguishers should not be kept in the church due to the damage they can cause. See guidance from Ecclesiastical Insurance for more information www.ecclesiastical.com/churchmatters/churchguidance/index.aspx

- 27.2 Serviced water extinguisher in the nave and CO² by the organ are maintained yearly. The biggest fire hazard at the moment in the church is the use of the Calor gas heaters which are due to be made redundant.

28.0 Disabled Provision and Access

- 28.1 Access to the south porch from the road is via a sloping path. Small steps into the south porch and a slightly larger step into the nave should be serviced by a portable lightweight ramp. F
- 28.2 I would encourage the churchwardens to carry out their own access audit for the site, guidance for which can be obtained from the DAC. This will ensure there is a considered access for all to the building and the site. F

29.0 Safety

- 29.1 Health and Safety - Overall responsibility for the health and safety of the church and churchyard lies with the incumbent and PCC. This report may identify areas of risk as part of the inspection but this does not equate to a thorough and complete risk assessment by the PCC of the building and churchyard.
- 29.2 Expert advice on working at height should be obtained from the church's insurers. There have been recent cases of serious accidents involving falls from vertical ladders in churches.
- 29.3 Headstones - Should be checked by hand to ensure that they are secure. An advisory publication on managing the safety of burial grounds has been published by the Ministry of Justice. See <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/safety-burial-grounds.pdf>
- 29.4 There are potential fire hazards in the church with use of candle, oil lamps and gas heater. These can be managed safely. The opening up of the west door could enable an additional escape route from the church. E

30.0 Bats

- 30.1 Bats and other protected species - The PCC should be aware of its responsibilities where protected species are present in a church. Guidance can be found at: <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/shrinking-the-footprint/taking-action/wildlife/bats>
- 30.2 Some minor signs of bats through their droppings were noted particularly in the tower and in the north aisle. Although these are minimal it would indicate that bats do enter the building at certain times of the year.

CURTILAGE

31.0 Churchyard

- 31.1 Generally standing headstones and monument, table tombs in a cut grass churchyard. This generally slopes to the west and the southern boundaries and appears generally well maintained.



- 31.2 The church car park off the village road adjacent to retaining boundary wall has a tarmac surfaced area with parking spaces marked out in bitumen paint. This is in good condition and drains to the southwest corner.
- 31.3 A public right-of-way which is signposted runs through the churchyard from the south gate of the churchyard boundary to a stile on the northern boundary.

32.0 Ruins - None

33.0 Monuments, Tombs and Vaults

- 33.1 There are one or two leaning headstones. The monuments in the churchyard are generally in very good condition.
- 33.2 A crucifix has been laid off its plinth adjacent to the northern boundary. Similarly, a slate 'book' plinth has become dislodged adjacent to the footpath on the northern boundary.



C

34.0 Boundary Walls, Lychgates and Fencing

- 34.1 Hedge banks which act as retaining walls to the north, south and eastern boundaries. More defined retaining wall runs along the southern boundary to an adjoining village property and the car park.



- 34.2 Brick plinth to the pedestrian gate in the south eastern corner of the churchyard is now falling apart and will need to be rebuilt to secure it within the next 2 years.

B

- 34.3 Ceramic coping to the retaining wall is fractured in places and should be repaired before these components of the wall are lost. B
- 34.4 Open joints to low brick wall along the eastern edge of the path leading to the south porch. The concrete coping has cracked and displaced and open joints filled. This will need to be pointed up and repaired in the next 5 years C
- 34.5 Concrete steps off the south path with wrought steel balustrades and timber handrails are generally in good condition, however the metal work will need protecting with new paint within the next 2 years. B

35.0 Trees and Shrubs

- 35.1 Conifers to northern boundary and the southwest corner are immature and appear in reasonable condition. Large yews in the north east corner of the churchyard remain in good condition.
- 35.2 The yew tree closest to the church could be protected from some invasive ivy growth. B
- 35.3 A hedge bank with some mature and semi-mature trees to the adjoining property on the eastern boundary appears in good condition.

36.0 Hardstanding Areas

- 36.1 A concrete path leading to the south gate through the churchyard up to the porch is in a reasonably good condition although there is some fragmentation to the surface which is now developing into potential trip hazards. C

37.0 Miscellaneous

- 37.1 Lean-to structure between north wall of the tower and the west wall of the north aisle. Corroded steel joist is set into the masonry of the north wall of the tower. This should be removed before it damages the masonry. Debris and vegetation should be removed from between lean-to shed and the north wall of the tower.



- 37.2 If the structure is removed, it will allow for better access up to the central valley gutter without the risk of damaging the vestry roof.
- 37.3 Shrub stump at the northeast corner of this structure should be carefully removed. C

38.0 Log Book

- 38.1 No log book was presented at the inspection. I would encourage the churchwardens to maintain this as record of work carried out to the building fabric of the church and the churchyard as this record can often help to save time and money when carrying out future repairs to the site. A

39.0 Recommendations

A-H referenced to main descriptive text.

A Urgent works requiring immediate attention:

- Roof slate repairs. (3.6, 3.7, 3.12, 3.17, 3.19, 10.2)
- Lead repairs / maintenance. (3.11, 10.4)
- Secure chimney pot. (3.14)
- Use opening hopper in s3 for ventilation. (9.2)
- Secure bird mesh in tower. (11.3)
- Lights in vestry / church. (19.6, 22.3)
- Reinstate church log book. (38.1)

B Works recommended to be carried out during the next two years:

- Renewal of roof coverings. (3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.18, 3.20, 10.3)
- Repair, maintenance and upgrade of rainwater goods. (4.1-5)
- Maintenance to external masonry. (7.2, 7.10, 34.2, 34.3)
- Paint protection to external timber. (8.1-3)
- Protection of external masonry vent. (9.6)
- Window maintenance. (9.8)
- Maintenance and protection of metalwork to doors. (9.10, 15.1, 15.2)
- Joinery repairs to external door. (9.11, 9.14)
- Stone maintenance to windows. (9.12, 9.13)
- Upgrade hatch to tower roof. (10.5)
- Repair and securing of floor tiles. (16.2)
- Maintenance of internal / external metalwork. (18.3, 34.5)
- Carpentry repairs to floor. (19.5)
- Cut back ivy from Yew tree. (35.2)
-

C Works recommended to be carried out during the quinquennial period:

- Roof repair to ridge. (3.5)
- Reroofing north pitch of north aisle. (3.13)
- External masonry repairs. (3.15, 3.16, 7.4, 7.5, 7.8, 7.9, 7.11-13, 10.6, 10.7, 33.2, 34.4)
- Upgrade of tower roof drainage. (4.6)
- Upgrade of drainage to ground to the north. (5.2)
- Window masonry repair. (9.3-5, 9.7, 9.9)
- Internal joinery repairs. (10.13, 16.3, 18.8, 19.2)
- Maintenance of internal metalwork. (10.15, 10.16, 11.4)
- Plaster and paint maintenance to the interior. (12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 19.3, 19.8)
- Repairs to concrete path. (36.1)
- Clearance north of the tower. (37.1, 37.3)

D Works needing consideration beyond the quinquennial period:

- Upgrade of drainage to ground to the south. (5.1)
- Renewal / replacement of cement render. (7.3)
- Repair of bellframe / bells. (11.2)

E Works required to improve safety:

- Electrical inspection. (24.1)
- Clean turret stair. (13.1)
- Opening up of west door. (29.4)

F Works required to improve disabled access:

- Lightweight ramp to south entrance. (28.1)
- Complete an access audit. (28.2)

G Recommendations on maintenance:

Roof - re-fix slipped or missing slates, overhaul and leave weathertight.

Gutters and downpipes - should be cleared out at least twice a year and painted every 4-7 years.

Drainage channels and gullies - should be cleared out annually and drains rodded through every 5 years.

Ventilation – windows should be kept operational and opened on dry and breezy days and closed on wet and dull days.

Ironmongery - overhaul locks, hinges, tighten screws, replace missing, remove and clean locks, replace worn parts. Adjust to operate effectively. Retain historic or handcrafted parts and repair. If metalwork is corroded carefully clean off surface rust and protect as directed by the architect.

Electrical installation - should be tested at least every quinquennium by a registered NIC/EIC electrician and a resistance and earth continuity test should be obtained on all circuits. The engineer's test report should be kept with the church log book and recommendations implemented. This present report is based upon a visual inspection of the main switchboard and of certain sections of the wiring selected at random, without the use of instruments.

Bells and Bellframe – should be checked and maintained annually by the bell captain and a full inspection and report carried out by a bell expert every 10 years and the recommendations carried out.

Lightning conductor - should be tested every quinquennium in accordance with the current British Standard by a competent engineer and the record of the test results and conditions should be kept with the church log book.

Heating system - should be properly examined and tested by a qualified engineer each summer before the heating season begins and thoroughly serviced, including draining down and checking heating circuit.

Fire extinguishers - a minimum of two water type (sited adjacent to exits) should be provided plus additional special extinguishers for the organ and boiler house.

Make sure extinguishers are inspected regularly. The fire service will advise on how many and what type of extinguishers.

For general use, water type extinguishers are best, though there should be a carbon dioxide type near the organ and the mains electric distribution board. Check every month to see if they have been used or damaged, or have been moved from where they should have been kept. They should be serviced every year.

Small churches should have at least two, medium sized churches should have three, and large churches should have four or more extinguishers in the main area of the church. In addition a fire extinguisher should be adjacent to any boiler, and kitchens should have both a fire extinguisher and a fire blanket.

Powder type fire extinguishers should not be used as they can irreversibly damage the fabric of the church if set off accidentally.

H Recommendations on further detailed investigations / monitoring:

- Monitor ivy growth. (7.7)
- Monitor crack in masonry. (10.10)
- Access and check the beams to the bell chamber. (10.11)

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Aisle	: Part of a church alongside the nave or choir divided from it by an arcade.
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Apse	: A polygonal or semi-circular plan to the sanctuary.
Arcade	: A series of arches and supporting columns.
Arris	: Sharp edge produced from the meeting of two edges
Ashlar	: Masonry of squared blocks with dressed faces and laid in horizontal courses
Aumbry	: Wall cupboard for sacred vessels.
Barge board	: Timber boarding on the gable end of the roof.
Barrel vault	: Internal shape of a simple semi-circular shaped roof
Batter	: Deliberate inclination of a wall face.
Battlement	: A parapet with alternating raised portions (merlons) and spaces (embrasures).
Belfry	: The chamber, or stage of a tower in which the bells are hung.
Bellcote	: Housing for bells on a roof or gable.
Bell fleche	: Slender spire usually of wood containing bell(s)
Bell louvres	: Horizontal slats in the window type openings within a bell chamber
Bench	: Open seat, sometimes with a carved bench end. Often called pews.
Boss	: An ornamental carving at the intersection of ribs in a ceiling or vault.
Brace	: A subsidiary timber providing stiffness to a frame.
Broaches	: Sloping half pyramids adapting an octagonal spire to a square tower
Buttress	: Projecting masonry or brickwork built against a wall for additional strength.
Capital	: The head of a column.
Cementitious	: Made of or containing cement.
Chamfer	: The surface made when a square edge is cut away at an angle.
Chancel	: The part of the east end of the church containing the altar and reserved for the clergy and choir.
Choir	: The part of the church, usually within the chancel, where divine service is sung.
Ciborium	: 1. A receptacle used to hold the Eucharist. 2. A canopy over the altar.
Cinquefoil	: A leaf shaped curve of 5 parts within an arch, window head etc.
Clerestory	: Windows located above the arcade.
Communion rail	: Low rail around an altar.
Coping	: A capping or covering, usually of masonry, to the top of a wall.
Corbel	: A projecting block of stone or timber, usually supporting a beam.
Cornice	: A projecting moulding along the top of a wall.
Credence	: A shelf or table beside the piscina for the sacramental elements.
Crenellation	: See battlement.
Crossing	: Central space at the junction of nave, chancel and transepts.
Cruciform	: In the form of a cross.
Cusps	: Projecting points between foils in gothic tracery.
Dado	: The lower part of an interior wall, sometimes panelled.
Dressings	: Worked stones, with smooth or moulded finish, used round angles or openings in masonry.
Drip	: A projecting stone etc from which water drips clear of the face of a building.
Dripstone	: See hoodmould.
Easter sepulchre	: A decorated recess in the north wall of a chancel used in celebration of the Easter liturgy.
Eaves	: Overhanging edge of a roof.
Elevation	: Face of a building.
Fascia	: Horizontal section usually at the junction of a wall and the lower edge of the roof.
Ferramenta	: Metal framing to which window glazing is fixed.
Finial	: Ornament at the top of a gable, pinnacle etc.
Flashing	: A strip of metal used to seal junctions of roofs with adjacent construction.
Flaunching	: Mortar shaped to shed water.
Frontal	: Covering for the front of an altar.
Gable	: Upper, usually triangular, part of a wall at the end of a pitched roof.
Gargoyle	: Projecting rainwater spout, sometimes decorated.
Haunching	: A sloping fillet of mortar.
Hip	: The external angle formed by the intersection of two roof slopes.
Hoodmould	: Projecting moulding above a door or window opening.
Hopper	: 1. A box collecting water at the top of a rainwater pipe. 2. An inward opening ventilator in a window.
Jamb	: The side of a doorway, window or arch.

Joist	: Horizontal timber supporting a floor, ceiling or flat roof.
Kneeler	: Block of stone at the foot of a gable slope supporting the coping stones.
Lancet	: A tall narrow single light window, usually with a pointed head.
Leading	: Strips of lead between individual pieces of glass in a leaded window.
Ledger	: Floor slab monument.
Light	: A single window opening or compartment of a window between mullions.
Lintel	: A beam over an opening.
Louvres	: Angled boards or slates in a belfry opening.
Lychgate	: Roofed gateway at a churchyard entrance, providing resting place for a coffin.
Merlon	: See battlement.
Moulding	: The shaping of a continuous strip of wood or masonry.
Mullion	: A vertical member, in wood or stone, dividing a window or other opening into individual lights.
Nave	: The body of a church, west of the chancel or crossing.
Newel	: Central post to a staircase.
Nosing	: Projecting edge of the tread of a stair.
Obelisk	: A free standing tapering stone pillar of square or rectangular cross section.
Ogee	: A double curve with convex and concave section, occurring in arches, window and door heads and rainwater gutters.
Parapet	: A low wall, usually concealing a roof or gutter.
Parclose	: A screen enclosing a chapel.
Pew	: Enclosed fixed wooden seat.
Pier	: A solid masonry support, pillar of square section or masonry between doors and windows.
Pilaster	: A shallow pier or square section column projecting from the face of a wall.
Pinnacle	: A small pointed turret on a tower, buttress etc.
Piscina	: A stone basin with a drain, in a niche near the altar for washing the sacred vessels. Pointing: Exposed mortar in joints in masonry and brickwork.
Purlin	: A horizontal roof timber, usually supporting rafters and spanning between walls and / or trusses. Quarry: A small diamond shaped or rectangular piece of glass in a leaded window.
Quarry	: Individual glass panel in a leaded window light.
Quatrefoil	: A leaf shaped curve of 4 parts within an arch, window head etc.
Quoins	: Dressed stones at the corners of a building.
Rafter	: Sloping roof timbers supporting laths or battens to the roof coverings.
Relieving arch	: A rough arch positioned in a wall above a door or window opening to relieve it of structural loading.
Rendering	: A coating of mortar on a wall face.
Reredos	: A decorated wall or screen behind an altar.
Reveal	: The side of a door or window opening or recess.
Rib	: A curved member or projecting moulding on the underside of a vault or ceiling.
Ridge roll	: Lead dressed capping to the top of a pitched roof
Ringing chamber	: The chamber or stage of a tower where the bell ringers stand.
Rood	: A crucifix over the entrance to the chancel, usually supported on a rood screen.
Rood stair	: A staircase formerly providing access to the rood loft on top of the rood screen.
Rubble	: Rough unsquared stones used for walling.
Saddle bar	: Horizontal metal bar to which window glazing is attached.
Sanctuary	: Area around the main altar.
Sarking	: Boards or felt over which roof slating or tiling is laid.
Sedilia	: Stone seats for clergy in south wall of chancel.
Shake	: A natural cleft or fissure (in timber).
Soaker	: A strip of metal interleaved with roofing slates or tiles at junctions with walls etc.
Soffit	: Underside of a building element
Spandrel	: Triangular area in an arch window or doorway
Squint	: An oblique opening through a wall giving a view of the altar.
Stoup	: Stone basin for holy water.
Swan neck	: A curved section of rainwater pipe connecting to the gutter.
Tingle	: A metal clip used to secure a roofing slate or tile.
Tomb chest	: Stone monument in the form of a chest.
Tracery	: Ornamental stonework in the upper part of a window, screen etc.

Transept	: Arm of a cruciform church plan projecting at right angles to the nave.
Transom	: Horizontal bar of wood or stone in a window, panel etc.
Tread	: Horizontal surface of a step.
Trefoil	: A leaf shaped curve of 3 parts within an arch, window head etc.
Truss	: Timber framing, spanning between walls, usually part of a roof structure.
Turret	: Small tower attached to a building.
Two-centred	: A pointed arch shape formed from the intersection of two curves.
Valley	: The internal angle formed by the intersection of two roof slopes.
Verge	: Junction at the edge of a roof and the wall below
Vice	: Small turning stair within the masonry of a wall or tower.
Vousoir	: Wedge-shaped stone forming part of an arch.
Wagon roof	: A roof structure of closely spaced rafters and arch braces with the internal appearance of the canvas cover to a wagon.
Wallplate	: A horizontal timber on the top of a wall, to which a roof structure is fixed