



**St Giles' Church
Stanton St Quintin
Wiltshire
Diocese of Bristol**

Built Heritage Assessment

for
Chadburn Conservation Architect
on behalf of
Stanton St Quintin Parochial Church Council

CA Project: 5177
CA Report: 15002

August 2017

St Giles' Church
Stanton St Quintin
Wilts
Diocese of Bristol

Built Heritage Assessment

CA Project: 5177
CA Report: 15733

prepared by Peter Davenport, Historic Buildings Consultant
date August 2017
checked by Chris Morley, Principal Heritage Consultant
date August 2017
approved by Richard Morton, Principal Heritage Consultant
signed
date August 2017
issue 02

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Office 49 Basepoint Business Centre Caxton Close, Andover Hampshire, SP10 3FG t. 01264 326549
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.	METHODOLOGY	7
3.	PLANNING FRAMEWORK	8
4	BACKGROUND AND PROPOSALS	12
5.	DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING	13
6.	CONCLUSIONS.....	19
5.	PROJECT TEAM	22
5.	REFERENCES.....	23
	APPENDIX A	25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (scale 1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Site plan (1:750)
- Fig. 3 Phased building plan
- Fig. 4 The space under the tower looking east
- Fig. 5 The north chapel looking south-west
- Fig. 6 Proposed changes to the uses in the church (based on a drawing by Chadburn Conservation Architect)
- Fig. 7 The north side of the tower showing the masonry (chancel to left, north chapel to right)
- Fig. 8 The upper stages of the tower looking south-west, showing inserted windows and the added parapet etc
- Fig. 9 The tower arch north respond and arch looking north-east
- Fig. 10 The north wall of the nave, showing the regular roughly squared stone work. The 1827 work is evident as the redder, rougher work on the right
- Fig. 11 The west end of the nave and south aisle
- Fig. 12 The south porch, also showing the different stonework in the upper part of the aisle wall
- Fig. 13 The highly plastic decoration on the aisle arcade arches
- Fig. 14 The capital of the western aisle respond
- Fig. 15 The inner doorway in the porch to north

-
- Fig. 16 The two capitals to the inner doorway in the porch
- Fig. 17 The four capitals in the outer portal of the porch
- Fig. 18 The door to the north chapel, in the tower space, and the north respond to the tower arch, looking north-west
- Fig. 19 The north side of the northern chapel, with billet mouldings
- Fig. 20 The repaired weathering for the former junction of the lean-to roof of the north chapel in the north wall of the tower (centre). The present nave roof, top right has been lowered slightly at some point
- Fig. 21 The south elevation of the chancel and the reset south door
- Fig. 22 A drawing of the church looking north-west, dated to c. 1870
- Fig. 23 The chancel arch south respond, looking west
- Fig. 24 The north respond of the chancel arch, showing the poor fit of the arch and the cutting back of the sides
- Fig. 25 The west end of the nave and aisle, looking from the east end of the aisle
- Fig. 26 The chancel from the tower space
- Fig. 27 The communion rail and the tiles in the east end of the chancel
- Fig. 28 The base of the tower arch (north side) the plain parts of which would be covered up by the proposed new steps and floor, and the door threshold beyond
- Fig. 29 The chancel arch, looking east

SUMMARY

Project Name: St Giles Church
Place, Council Area Stanton St Quintin, Wilts
NGR: ST 90585 79883
Type: Built Heritage Assessment

In November 2014 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Chadburn Conservation Architect (on behalf of Stanton St Quintin Parochial Church Council) to carry out a Built Heritage Assessment of the parish church of St Giles. The objective of the assessment was to identify the character and significance of the building (Listed Grade II*) in relation to proposals to re-order the church. In September 2015 CA was asked to revisit the report in light of new proposals for re-ordering. In August 2017 CA was asked to update the report.

The church has previously been characterised and analysed into its component parts as: early 12th-century tower, raised c. 1827 or 1851; possibly contemporary nave and north chapel; late 12th-century south arcade and aisle, latter rebuilt c. 1851; western bays of nave and possibly aisle added c. 1827, chancel completely rebuilt 1888, but retaining Perpendicular chancel arch; Norman font and south porch, latter reset. This is broadly accepted, but it is suggested that the north chapel is late-medieval or post-medieval, the font is of Elizabethan or Jacobean date, that the porch external portal is a mix of material of different periods and sources, and that the south door into the chancel is a 14th-century item reset from the earlier chancel. The chancel is a fine example of late Victorian “advanced” Gothic in largely original condition.

The new re-ordering proposals are much less intrusive than originally set out and are reversible, additive and lightweight and not damaging to the historic fabric. However, the creation of a ramp in the porch still requires some changes to the head of the inner door of the porch. This has been reduced to altering the internal profile of the arch and as this part of the masonry dates to the 1827 rebuild, the harm to significance is low. The door, while not as old as the opening, perhaps late medieval or early post-medieval (with later furniture), is still a highly significant heritage asset in its own right, and it will not be altered.

The rest of the proposed changes are to some degree visually intrusive, but are now considered to cause minor harm. The construction of new rooms on two levels in the west end of the south aisle will result in substantial visual alteration but need not cause significant harm to the fabric.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Chadburn Conservation Architect (on behalf of Stanton St Quintin Parochial Church Council) to revisit a Built Heritage Assessment of the parish church of St Giles carried out in November 2014/January 2015 (CA 2015) in the light of revisions to proposals to re-order the church (centred on NGR: ST 90585 79883; Fig. 1). The report addresses the extant built heritage remains and the impact of the new proposals. *This report represents a further revision of the 2015 update, prepared by CA in August 2017.*

Project objectives

1.2 The objectives of the assessment may be defined as:
:

- creating a Level 2 ('descriptive') record with additional 'written and documentary' tasks usually undertaken as part of a Level 3 ('analytical') record (as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*).
- producing a statement of significance for the church
- assessing the impact of proposals to re-order the church on its heritage significances.
- These would inform the final design and application for a faculty.

1.3 The body of the church is 26.3m long and is approximately 15.9m wide overall and consists of a nave with a south aisle and a porch on the south side, a central tower, and a chancel. A small chapel sits against the junction of tower and nave on the north (Fig, 3). The building is Listed Grade II*.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 This assessment has been guided by the *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* issued by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The following sources were also consulted.

English Heritage

- List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest;
- List of Scheduled Monuments;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports);

Site Inspection

- A site visit was made on 24th November 2014 and again on 15th January 2015 to investigate the building and to assess the impact of the new proposals on the site.

3. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

National

3.1 The church is a Grade II* Listed Building.

Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance

3.2 The assessment is written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:

- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012); and
- English Heritage: Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008).
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order) 1994
- Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1991 and the Faculty Jurisdiction System that meets its requirements

3.3 The following outline of the national and local planning system is included as it describes the philosophy which the Faculty Jurisdiction System is intended to mirror.

3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out planning policies relating to 'conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. It defines the historic environment as 'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.' It further classifies a 'heritage asset' as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.

-
- 3.5 Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). Policies relate to both the treatment of the assets themselves and their settings, both of which are a material consideration in development management decision making.
- 3.6 The NPPF states that “The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development” and that there are “three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental”. The role the environment will play is described as “contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use of natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy”.
- 3.7 Within the over-arching roles that the planning system will play, a set of 12 “core land-use planning principles” have been developed to underpin place-shaping and decision making. The 10th principle is:
- “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations”
- 3.8 When determining planning applications local planning authorities should take account of:
- “the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.”
- 3.9 Further to this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant should describe “the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting”. The level of detail required in the assessment should be “proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more

than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". "Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."

- 3.10 Local planning authorities should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposed development, "to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal".
- 3.11 A key policy within the NPPF is that "when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be."
- 3.12 "Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional."
- 3.13 However, where a proposed development will lead to "less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset", this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 3.14 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

Ecclesiastical planning policy

- 3.15 Ecclesiastical Buildings are exempt from the above provisions under the Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order 1994, providing they are subject to a similar system of conservation-led informed assessment of significances and impacts. This is provided for the

Church of England by the *Faculty Jurisdiction Scheme*. This is defined and explained in the 'advice to parishes' by the Archbishops' Council's Cathedral and Church Building Division, ChurchCare (ChurchCare 2012):

Ecclesiastical Exemption:

- Although most Church of England churches are 'listed', they are exempt from listed building control, except in certain unusual circumstances (where a church is not primarily in use for worship, or where total demolition is involved). Alteration and change is instead regulated by the faculty jurisdiction.
- The exemption does not apply to planning and building controls, Health and Safety or other legislation.
- The faculty jurisdiction is the Church of England's regulation of works to church buildings, their contents and churchyards. It ensures that churches are properly cared for, and that whatever is done to them is properly considered beforehand and carried out in the most appropriate way. The system recognises that churches are living buildings, many of which are of great historic significance but all of which exist for the worship of God and the mission of the Church.
- A faculty is a licence to carry out work. Any work carried out in the absence of a faculty is illegal.

What it covers:

- It covers all parish churches and those licensed for public worship, that is to say all repairs, alterations or extension to a church building or changes to its contents or churchyard.

4 BACKGROUND AND PROPOSALS

- 4.1 The church is set in a typical country churchyard in the centre of the village of Stanton St Quintin, Wiltshire, in the Diocese of Bristol (Figs 1 and 2). It has a traditional layout of nave and chancel, with a south porch into the south aisle of the nave, although the main vessels are separated by the tower, which provides a small space between them with an arch opening into each (Figs 3 and 4). A small adjunct, marked as a chapel, is attached to the north side of the tower/nave junction, and reached by a door from the tower space (Figs 3 and 5). This layout is not currently well-suited to the way in which the parishioners would like to use it.
- 4.2 Rather than the church being used as one whole, inter-related space, the new proposals seek provide an altar in the tower base, closer to the nave and congregation. The earlier proposal to introduce a structural glass screen has been. The floor in the nave and aisle would be raised the short distance to the chancel level by the construction of a suspended timber floor, thus making the whole church except the altar steps at one level, which would be reached from the porch via a ramp to enable disabled access and through a raised south door..
- 4.3 The south aisle would have two rooms inserted, one over the other, in the west end to provide an office, WC and flower preparation area; kitchen facilities (“Tea Point”) would be provided, hidden by wooden cupboards when not in use, at the east end of the aisle (Fig. 3).
- 4.4 The structures proposed in the south aisle are lightweight stud and plywood structures that will be matchwood-panelled and painted on the church side. Internally the spaces will be dry-lined with either plasterboard or plywood. These, and the new timber stair, will require fixing to the church walls which here are of early 19th-century date.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

5.1 The nave, tower, south aisle and porch are all built in local rubble stone with ashlar dressings. However, differences in the way the stone has been cut and laid are evident.

The Tower

5.2 The tower is built in a consistent random rubble of tabular limestone from the top of the local beds (field stone). This gives an impression of rough coursing but is merely a result of the way the stone beds are laminated (Fig. 7). The corners are set with quoins of ashlar of irregular dimensions. Two levels of simple slit windows, with round heads and heavily splayed internally, are present on north and south sides. There is no difference in the stonework above the string course that marks the belfry stage, and while this stage contains the neo-Norman windows, there is every reason to believe that the majority of this stage is also 12th-century (Fig. 8). These windows appear to be insertions in this stonework (Fig. 8). The older work is capped by very long quoins at the level of the top of the windows. The stonework above these and around the window heads is clearly distinct and all is probably attributable to J. H. Hakewill, in 1851.

5.3 The tower is dated by the style of the tower arch inside (Fig. 9) and a date of c. 1125 seems to be acceptable. The upper storey is supposed to have been added or rebuilt in 1827 but the fabric suggests that this work must have been relatively minor repair works which were replaced in 1851. An iron cross-pattress on the east face of the tower (Fig. 8) suggests structural work of around this time, certainly unnecessary if this storey was new then.

5.4 The tower has an internal ceiling at first floor level which has cross beams. These have been partly replaced, probably in the 19th century, but the central cross pair appear to be original. They are datable to the late 15th to early 16th century by their profile.

The Nave

5.5 The nave stonework is quite distinct from the tower, although direct junctions are obscured on both sides by later work. The stonework is roughly squared and crudely but regularly coursed, suggesting a different building campaign, presumably later (Fig. 10, left side). The local stone is interspersed with lengths of paler, slightly thicker, ashlar blocks and more randomly placed ashlar blocks of similar stone (Fig. 10).

5.6 The buttress in the north wall is an addition, as can be seen in the fabric, and, as it is

identical to those built in 1827 at the west end, would seem to date from that period of work.

5.7 After being reduced in length in the 18th century, and a western gallery removed as a consequence, the nave was lengthened again in 1827 (WCH 2011). The additional length was effected in roughly coursed rubble very closely matching that of the rest of the nave, but the join does seem to be just visible in the external stonework (Fig. 10, right side). The windows in the north wall are Perpendicular in style and the eastern one is likely to be a 15th-century insertion. The western one is within the 1827 extension and has slightly different profiles. It may have been taken from the original west end, as there is nowhere else it could have come from. It does appear to be a real Perpendicular window, not a replica (Fig. 10). Other windows of 1827 are all very plain lancets or plate tracery.

5.8 The source of the relief sculpture in the west elevation is unknown, but it is of the same broad date as the tower. This is a fine piece of monumental Romanesque relief sculpture, of a distinct school from the lively, mannered, Malmesbury Abbey ones.

South Aisle

5.9 It is not clear if the south aisle was extended at this time or not as the website *Wiltshire Community History* (WCH 2011) says that the entire aisle was rebuilt by J. H. Hakewill in 1851 along with the porch. The style of masonry is similar to that of the nave extension but differential pointing has made comparison difficult (Fig. 11). The west wall is on a different alignment to that of the nave as if correcting the not-quite-right-angle of the north-west corner of the nave (Fig. 3). What is clear is that the upper courses under the eaves on the south wall have been rebuilt in a neater, more squarely cut and laid, and yellower stone (Fig. 12). The stone verges and finials on the gable ends of nave and aisle are of similar design and seem to be of the same date. This may have been the extent of the rebuilding under Hakewill, representing a repair and reroofing. The bulk of the walling is, therefore, attributed to 1827.

5.10 The very plain lancet windows are ascribed to the 1820s work. A circular window with shallow chevron work in the gable of the east end of the south aisle, not seemingly noticed hitherto, is of 12th-century date but again its source is unknown.

5.11 The south arcade is datable to around 1200 or a little earlier, and the 3D chevrons stylistically hark back to 1140-70. The dogs' tooth on the arches and the stiff-leaf carving on the capitals suggest the later date (1180-1200), however (Figs 13 and

14). The arcade was left in place when the 1827 work was carried out.

The porch

- 5.12 The porch (Fig. 12) appears to be integral with the fabric of the south aisle. Both doorways, inner and outer, must, therefore, have been rebuilt or reset in 1827. The inner is a simple design of two chamfered orders, with nook shafts to the outer order (Fig. 15). The western capital (Fig. 16) is a simple trumpet type with two trumpets on each face and a plain abacus above with a single quirk (similar to that in the arcade, Fig. 14). The eastern capital is a crude version of this, barely evolved from a cushion capital (Fig. 16). The abacus is identical to the other but is clearly a new piece (1827?), as is much of the outer order of the jamb.
- 5.13 Trumpet capitals evolved out of divided cushion capitals and the earliest examples are from the 1090s (Thurlby 2014, 74). They remain in use throughout the Romanesque period, however.
- 5.14 The door itself is clearly much older than 1827 and its details of ironwork and construction suggest a 17th or even late 16th-century date (Fig. 15).
- 5.15 Pevsner commented on the oddity of the outer portal (Pevsner 1985, 479). It is certainly constructed of elements from different periods and probably places. The actual arch (lowest order) is too small for the jambs below and uncharacteristically plain for an arch in this position (Fig. 12). The two outer orders consist of a very emphatic triple chevron with a dog's tooth around it separated by a plain fillet. This and its terminal heads are similar to those in the nave arcade and of a similar date (Figs 13 and 14). The chevron order is not quite a complete semicircle as the half chevrons at the spring are not carved.
- 5.16 The capitals to the shafts are of four different designs (Fig. 17). The inner, jamb capitals are Romanesque, the eastern being similar to the arcade capitals, but of an earlier form. The abacus clearly doesn't fit it. The western one is similar to one at the heavily decorated church at Patrixbourne Kent, dating to about 1170. There are also similar examples at Ely, in the ornate Prior's Door. It doesn't quite match its shaft.
- 5.17 The two outer capitals are very strange. While the motif of a head devouring the end of a shaft is known elsewhere, and again an example is known from Patrixbourne, it is quite clear from the style that the faces, and the decorative detail around the western one, are of early 19th-century date, and would fit very well with the work of 1827. Details are copied from the older capitals, but they are clearly not of 12th-century date. The column shafts they surmount are not bonded into the jambs,

which would be usual for this period. None of these shafts have bases, which is also odd.

- 5.18 The 15th-century sculpture in the gable over the portal is another reset piece, presumably positioned in the original porch at that time and reset here (Fig. 15).
- 5.19 Overall it is suggested that this outer portal has been created from fragments found lying around, or surviving in the porch before reconstruction in 1827, with the addition of other parts newly made.

The north chapel

- 5.20 This curious little structure is clearly an addition to the tower and nave. The date is unclear (*pace* WCH 2011), but the door into it, which post-dates the tower arch respond which it abuts, is of a late medieval type, with its pseudo-four-centred arch possibly of 16th or even 17th-century date (Fig. 18).
- 5.21 The double billet moldings under the eaves of this building are of 12th-century type (Fig. 19), as is the round window noted by Pevsner (1985, 479), but neither of these elements are necessarily *in situ*, and the billets could date from the 19th century.
- 5.22 What is clear is that the roof has been re-organised. The present double-pitched roof and its gable ends have replaced a mono-pitched, lean-to roof that continued the slope of the nave roof (Fig. 20). The weathering where this roof met the tower is visible as a stone insert in line with the nave eaves, in fact slightly higher, as the nave roof has been lowered slightly (Fig. 20). It seems probable that this work was done either in the 1820s or in 1851, along with the insertion of the east window and the gable finial. The interior of the chapel was not accessible.

The chancel

- 5.23 The chancel was completely rebuilt in 1888-9 to the designs of C. Ponting (1849-1932), who had been Diocesan Surveyor since 1883 (CoE 2015), and is a very fine example of its type, inside and out (Fig. 21). Ponting was a practitioner of “modern Gothic”, designing churches (and he built 15 new ones as well as much restoration work) as if the Gothic was a continuing tradition, not as an archaeologically exact revivalist. His masterpiece in this regard, also exhibiting the influence of Arts and Crafts ideas, is Christ Church, Shaw, near Melksham (1905), and the chancel at Stanton is clearly already looking towards that achievement.
- 5.24 As it is so much wider than the tower (and seemingly, its predecessor, Figs 2 and 21) it is almost a freestanding building. It retains the chancel arch from the earlier

building, dated by English Heritage to the 14th century (Appendix A). It is certainly post 1350.

- 5.25 It also retains, but here reset, the south door of the earlier chancel (Fig. 21). This is recognizable as an older piece of fabric from the shaping and condition of the stonework and the style. It is presumably the door seen in a pencil drawing of the church from the south-east, currently in the church, and dated on the back to c. 1870 (Fig. 22). This drawing certainly post-dates Hakewill's work on the tower and pre-dates Ponting's rebuild of the chancel. This shows the old chancel, thought to date from the 13th century (WCH 2011). The visible east window does not contradict this dating, though might better fit a 14th-century date with its lack of imposts to the window head.
- 5.26 The window is not central to the east gable, however (Fig. 29), and this may indicate that the chancel had been widened to the south. The present door would date this extension to the 14th century. To judge from the drawing, the chancel, pre-widening, would have been only about as wide as the tower, or just slightly wider, similar to the nave. This raises the strong possibility that the original church plan was a three cell type, of nave, tower, chancel, all of about the same width.
- 5.27 The Ordnance Survey mapping of 1886 ostensibly shows the old chancel, and it looks little narrower than the present one, if at all, but the small scale makes any attempt at comparison unrealistic.
- 5.28 Assuming that the tower always had a cell of the building to its east, then the present chancel arch must be replacement for an earlier one. Its jambs are very boldly and deeply moulded, with a profile that is certainly of late 14th or 15th-century date (Fig. 23). The execution is rather crude and it is just about possible that these jambs have been recut from older ones, of Norman date. They are comparable in height to those in the western tower arch.
- 5.29 Be that as it may, they have been cut back on both east and west to bring them into line with the wall faces, presumably so that they could be plastered over on these sides (Fig. 24). The plaster is currently cut back to reveal the ashlar.
- 5.30 The profile of the arch itself responds in outline to the jambs, "going in and out at all the right places", but its relationship is nonetheless quite awkwardly done (Figs 23 and 24). It does not have wave mouldings, *pace* the Listing (App. A): these are quite specific shapes. The two parts look as if they do not belong to each other. They probably do, and are just poor quality work. The shape of the arch makes it all but impossible that it is a recut, as suggested for the jambs. Its proportions seem tall for

the period, but a lower arch would obscure the view into the chancel.

6. THE PROPOSALS

6.1 It is proposed to make the following alterations:

- to install a ramp within the porch to enable wheelchair access to the raised floor proposed within the nave and aisle; this will require adjustments to the head of the inner face of the inner doorway of the porch;
- to install a suspended wooden floor in the nave, aisle and tower space to raise these areas to the same level as the chancel
- to insert stud and panel partitions in the western end of the south aisle to create two new rooms one above the other to the full height of the aisle and a staircase to give access to the upper level so formed;
- to create limited kitchen facilities (a “Tea Point”) in the east end of the south aisle disguised when not in use by wooden cabinets;
- to relocate the font;

The impact of the proposals

6.2 The nave interiors are plain (except for the nave arcade itself) and the works proposed do not affect decorative or artistic detail (Fig. 25). The new floor is only to be raised 100mm (22mm ply on 63mm joists, covered in oak planks, of 15mm, to bring the new floor to the new level.

6.3 It will require insulating from the bases of the stone arcade piers and this will be achieved by a thin margin of limecrete around the bases. It is considered that the insertion of this floor would cause negligible harm to the significances of the church.

6.4 This new floor requires a ramp in the porch to provide wheelchair access. To provide headroom it is suggested that the head of the inner face of the doorway is “adjusted”. The outer arched head of the doorway which is of Norman date will not be affected. The door will be raised on this inner face.

- 6.5 The proposed new rooms in the west end occupy an area added in the 1820s after earlier truncation. The west end of the south aisle is currently effectively closed off by the organ (Fig. 25) so this might be thought to involve little change. However, the new enclosure would reach right up into the roof, so that the aisle roof timbers could not be seen from the aisle, except for a small area over the stair.
- 6.6 The rooms at the western end of the aisle would cut off the west aisle windows from the rest of the nave but this is likely to have a minimal effect on the lighting. A new window mimicking the aisle west window would be placed in the new east wall of the rooms so that the aisle could borrow light.
- 6.7 The inserted first floor would cut across the external windows, which here are simple lancets dating to 1827. The proposal drawing seems to indicate that the window in the south wall would be boarded over (presumably by the internal drylining) and the stair passing in front of it. If the layout were to be reversed, this window could light both rooms, the floor passing across it, as is currently planned for the west window. The western window would have a safety/fire screen of glass fitted into the lower part of its splayed embrasure and a safety rail at first floor level and this treatment would not need to be changed if the layout was reversed.
- 6.8 The nave roof is unaffected by the revised proposals. The aisle roof is partly screened by the new upper office, but would still be visible within it. The listing states that the nave roof is of the 15th century, but this can only apply to the eastern two thirds (if the roof is all one medieval date then the nave cannot have been shortened and then extended: this issue has not been addressed as it is not relevant to the present issues). The aisle roof is a 19th-century structure, probably of 1851.
- 6.9 These new rooms would clearly constitute a substantial visual impact on the south aisle, but, given the plain and low-key finishes this need not cause a major impact on the aesthetic significances of the building.
- 6.10 It is also proposed to create a kitchen facility in the east end of the south aisle. This area was originally a chapel with a large squint in the north wall to allow synchronization of masses. This may also have functioned as access to the rood stair. It suggests the possibility that the tower may have been the chancel at an early stage or at any rate had an altar in it.

-
- 6.11 The new facility is essentially a piece of built-in furniture and will cause little impact to any of the church's significances and, if carefully installed, need do little damage to the fabric. The squint/door will still be largely visible. Drains and services might well have an archaeological impact, requiring excavations into the floor and/or holes cut in the walls. The latter would not cause substantial harm to the archaeological or architectural significances of the building, passing as they would do through 1820s fabric.
- 6.12 The creation of a kitchen facility in the east end would not have a significant impact on the spatial character of the south aisle.
- 6.13 The position of the font is not specifically part of its significance. Its position is a matter of theology, practicality and aesthetics. This is because it is not in an "original" position, and it appears to sit on a fairly recent stone base (19th-century?). The font is supposedly Romanesque, but in shape is unlike all other examples and in decoration looks more Elizabethan or Jacobean, especially the large knobs. It would not be the first time that a Jacobean item was thought to be Romanesque, e.g. "King Stephen's Chair" at Hereford.
- 6.14 Works in the chancel and under the tower have the potential to impact on the original design of the chancel, which is of high architectural significance.
- 6.15 The value of the interior of the chancel is that it is a complete design by one architect in original condition (Fig. 26). Ponting was active and influential in the diocese in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The communion rail and the tiled steps up to the altar are an integral part of his design (Fig. 27). The present revised proposals do not envisage any changes to the chancel fabric.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The high architectural and archaeological/evidential significance of this building is well reflected by its Grade II* Listing. Its communal significance to the local parish is clearly high.
- 7.2 The works to the tower space, nave, south aisle and porch are acceptable, if carefully designed and fixed, as they would not cause substantial harm to the significances of the building.
- 7.3 The alterations to the inner face of the arch over the south door in the nave will cause a very low level of harm to the significances of the arch as this part of the masonry seems to be of 1827 vintage, when the door was reset.
- 7.4 The proposed kitchen may have minor archaeological impacts, but would be acceptable.
- 7.5 There is no reason to object to the relocation of the font.

8. PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 The project was researched and the report produced by Peter Davenport and illustrated by Aleksandra Osinska. The project was managed by Gail Stoten and Richard Morton.

9. REFERENCES

Published Sources

CA 2015 *St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin, Wilts, Diocese of Bristol: Built Heritage Assessment*. CA Typescript report no **15002**

CoE (Church of England) 2015 *Charles Edwin Ponting FSA, 1849-1932 Architect of St. George's Chapel, Langham* <http://www.achurchnearyou.com/langham/charles-edwin-ponting-fsa-1849-1932---architect-of-st-georges-langham.html> accessed 19th Jan 2015

ChurchCare 2012 <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/guidance-advice/making-changes-to-your-building/permissions/faculty-jurisdiction> accessed 16th Jan 2015

Pevsner, N. 1985 (revised by Cherry, B) *Wiltshire* (Buildings of England) (Penguin)

Thurlby, M, 2014 *The Abbey Church of Lessay (Manche) and Romanesque Architecture in North-East England*, *Antiquaries Journal* vol. 94, 71-92

WCH 2011 *Wiltshire Community History*

<http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getchurch.php?id=1027> accessed 14th Jan 2015

Non-printed sources

Pencil drawing of church seen from the south-east, c. 1870: in chancel of church

APPENDIX A

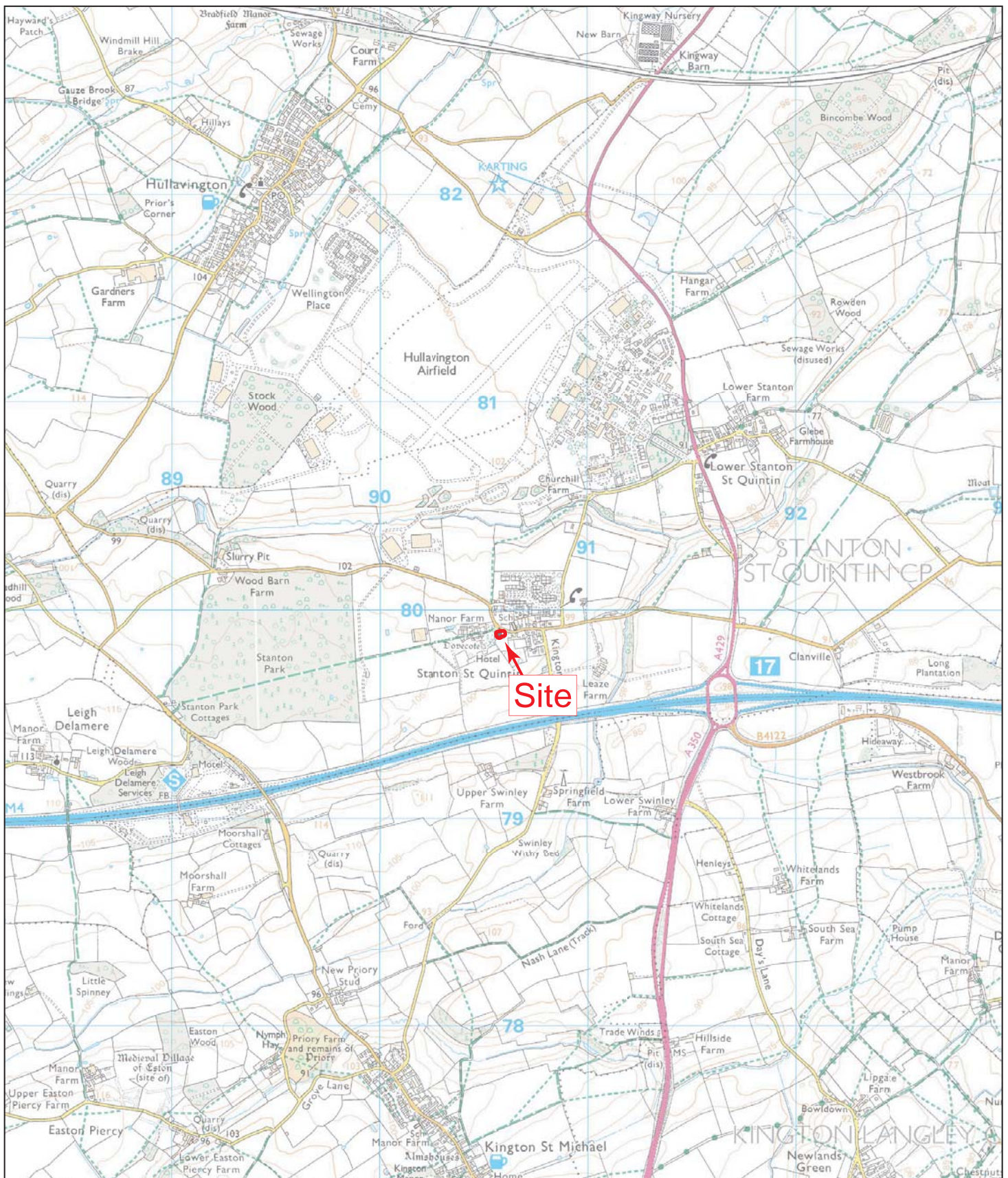
STANTON ST QUINTIN UPPER STANTON ST 97 NW (south side)

8/252 Church of St Giles

20.12.60 II*

Anglican parish church, C12 to C15, altered 1826, 1851 by J.H. Hakewill and with chancel of 1888 by C.E. Ponting. Rubble stone with stone slate roofs. Nave, south aisle, south porch, centre tower with small vestry to north and broad chancel. Nave has C19 two-light west window of 1851 over reset C12 carved figure of Christ enthroned with dragon beneath his feet. Clasp buttresses, 2-window north side 2-light and 3-light pointed C15 windows with hoodmoulds. Buttress between. Tower is plain rubble stone with neo-Norman bell-openings of 1851 (Pevsner) or 1826 (church guide), corbel-table and flat parapet. Attached to north is 'vestry' of uncertain date, north side has ashlar angle piers and corbel table, west end has small pellet-decorated roundel, east end C19 small 2-light. 1888 chancel is exceptionally ornate Perpendicular style, 3-bay with pinnacled buttresses and pierced parapet. Three 2-light flat-headed windows to north with dripcourse stepped over. Lower dripcourses stepped down under the windows. Ashlar east end is more ornate with parapet stepped up to niche with carved Crucifixion, broad 5-light 4-centred east window with ogee finial and finials each side. Carved panels below lights. Carved stone to W. Whatly died 1695 built-in above plinth. Two-bay south side is similar to north, but wider left bay incorporates re-used medieval pointed doorway. South aisle appears all C19, with plain stepped lancets each end, coped gables and south side lancet, porch, paired-lancets and lancet. Porch is apparently C19 but incorporates exceptional C12 outer doorway, round arched with chevron ornament and dog-tooth hoodmould. Carved head stops. Heavily carved capitals with shafts entering open mouth. Nook shafts each side. St Christopher figure in niche, reset over entry. Pointed 2-chamfer inner doorway, oak plank door and wicket. Interior: C15 arched-braced collar roof to nave and C19 roof to aisle. Fine 2-bay c1200 arcade with one round, one pointed arch, chevron-ornamented on north side with dog-tooth ornament to hoodmoulds and carved head stops. Circular centre pier and semi-circular responds with crocket caps, the centre cap also with carved heads. Bases raised on high broad pedestals. C12 broad east arch has chevron and pellet decorated arch with ornamented outer moulding. Column shafts and angle shafts with leaf-caps and volutes. Tower has north side doorway to 'vestry' and oak-lined double recess to right. Fine C14 pointed chancel arch with two deep wave mouldings. Chancel is broad with 3-bay roof on heavy corbels. Arch-braced collar trusses with pierced tracery above collars, decorated wall-plate. At south east angle is fine reused canopied piscina with carved heads under bowl and under canopy shafts. Fittings: in chancel carved plaques to Rev W. Charnbury died 1676 and Rev W. Twentyman died 1732. In nave, one north side c1900 stained glass window, ornate later C19 carved stone pulpit and in south aisle exceptional Romanesque font of c1200, circular on spurred square base. Two upper bands of scales, a moulding and lower band of large projecting circular knobs. (N. Pevsner, Wiltshire, 1975, 478-9)

Listing NGR: ST9058079882



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin, Wilts
 Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

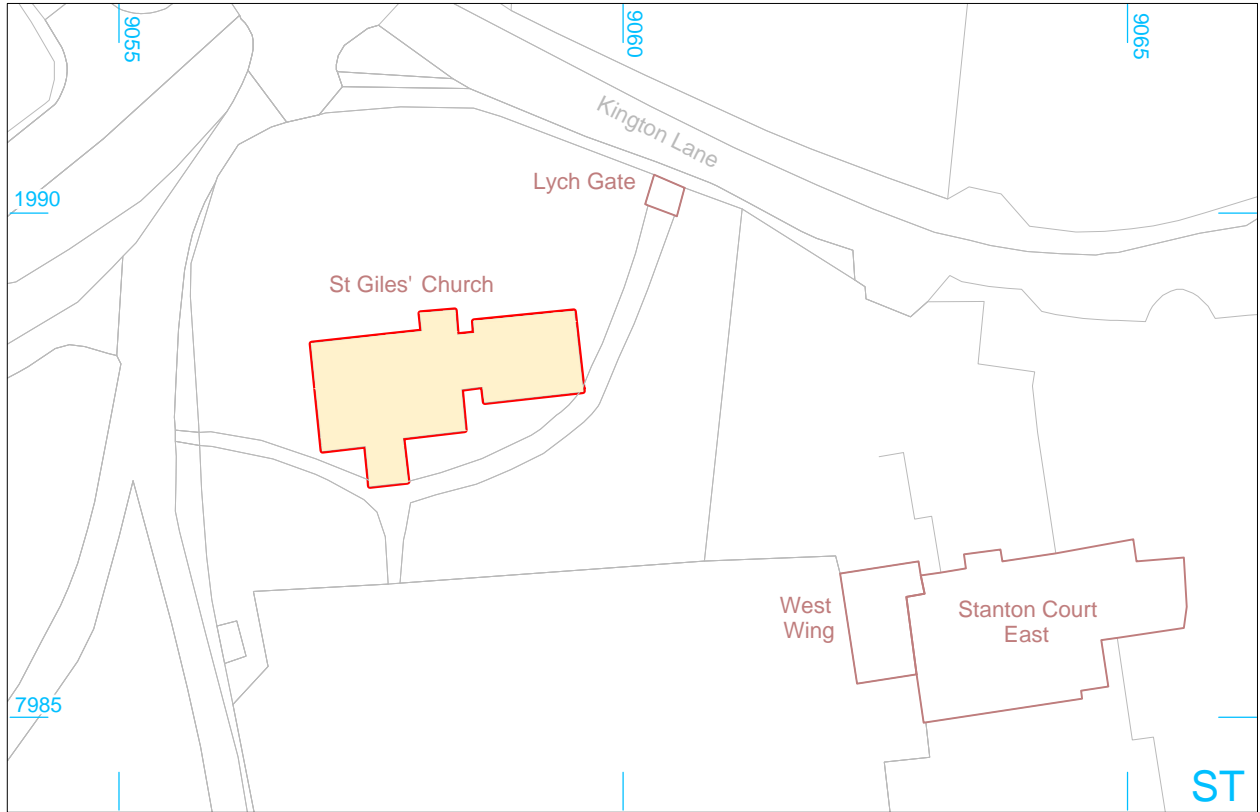
Site location plan

Reproduced from the 2015 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with
 the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller
 of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright
 Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 22/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- St Giles' Church
- other building



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin, Wilts
 Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan

DRAWN BY AO	PROJECT NO. 5177	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY JB	DATE 22/01/2015	2
APPROVED BY GS	SCALE@A3 1:750	

0 1:750 25m



- c. 1125
- later 12th century
- 14th/15th century
- 1827 (1851?)
- 1888/9
- medieval (uncertain date)

0 1:100 5m

 Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin, Wilts
Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Phased building plan

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5177	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	26/01/2015	3
APPROVED BY	GS	SCALE@A3	1:100	



4



5

4 The space under the tower looking east

5 The north chapel looking south-west



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

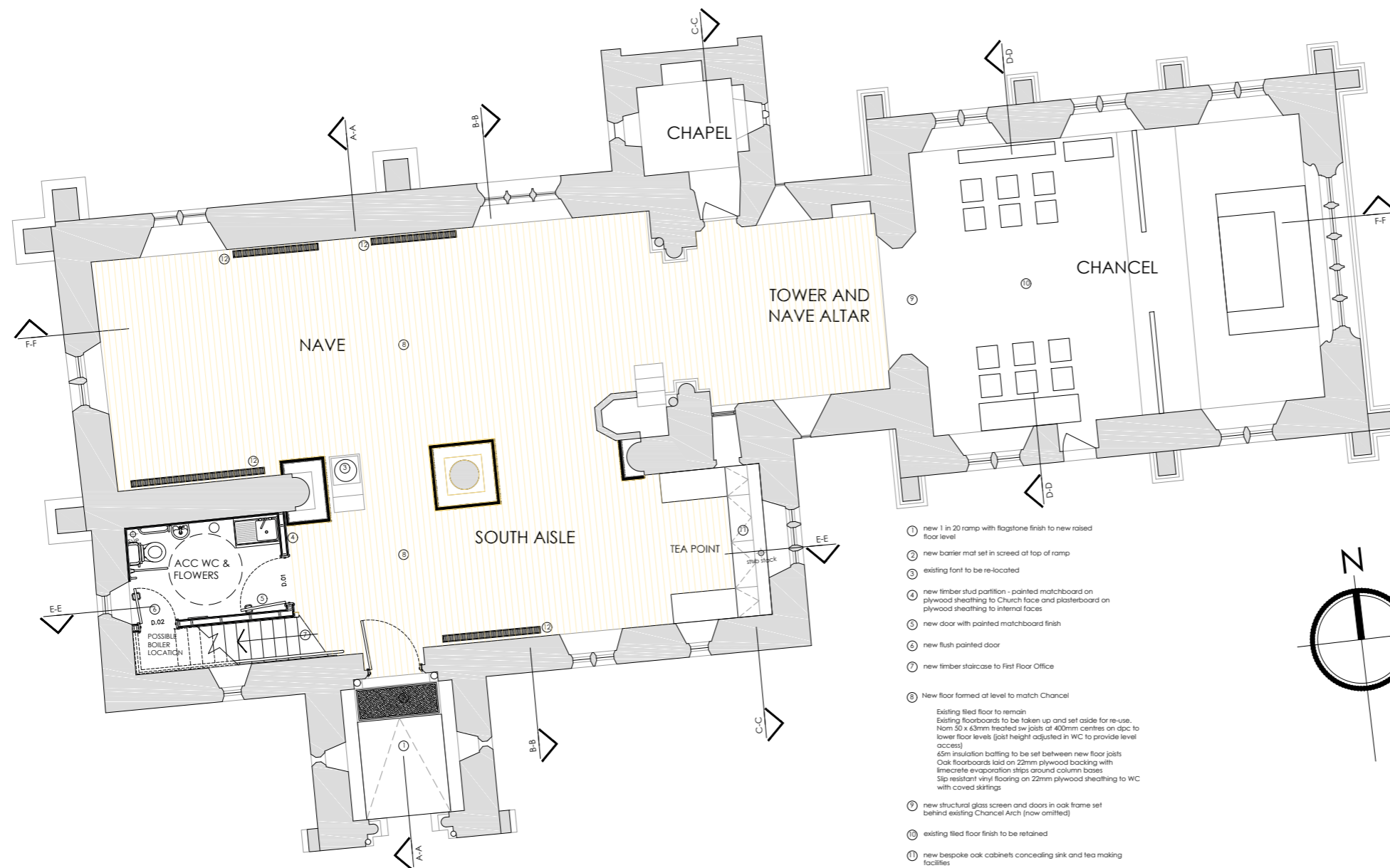
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

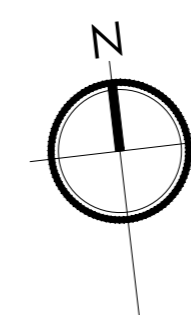
DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

4 & 5



- ① new 1 in 20 ramp with flagstone finish to new raised floor level
- ② new barrier mat set in screed at top of ramp
- ③ existing font to be re-located
- ④ new timber stud partition - painted matchboard on plywood sheathing to Church face and plasterboard on plywood sheathing to internal faces
- ⑤ new door with painted matchboard finish
- ⑥ new flush painted door
- ⑦ new timber staircase to First Floor Office
- ⑧ New floor formed at level to match Chancel
 Existing tiled floor to remain
 Existing floorboards to be taken up and set aside for re-use.
 Nom 50 x 63mm treated sw joists at 400mm centres on dpc to lower floor levels (joist height adjusted in WC to provide level access)
 65m insulation battling to be set between new floor joists
 Oak floorboards laid on 22mm plywood backing with in-situ evaporation strips around column bases
 Slip resistant vinyl flooring on 22mm plywood sheathing to WC with coved skirtings
- ⑨ new structural glass screen and doors in oak frame set behind existing Chancel Arch (now omitted)
- ⑩ existing tiled floor finish to be retained
- ⑪ new bespoke oak cabinets concealing sink and tea making facilities
- ⑫ conventional hot water radiator



0 1:100 5m

 Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin, Wilts
 Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Proposed changes to the uses in the
 church, based on a drawing by
 Chadburn Conservation Architect

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE@A3 1:100 6



7

7 The north side of the tower showing the masonry (chancel to left, north chapel to right)



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

7



8

8 The upper stages of the tower looking south-west, showing inserted windows and the added parapet etc



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

8



9

9 The tower arch north respond and arch looking north-east



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

9



10



11

10 The north wall of the nave, showing the regular roughly squared stone work. The 1827 work is evident as the redder, rougher work on the right

11 The west end of the nave and south aisle



Cotswold
Archaeology

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

10 & 11



12



13

12 The south porch, also showing the different stonework in the upper part of the aisle wall

13 The highly plastic decoration on the aisle arcade arches



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

12 & 13



14 The capital of the western aisle respond



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

14



15

15 The inner doorway in the porch to north



Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

15



16 The two capitals to the inner doorway in the porch



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 23/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

16



17 The four capitals in the outer portal of the porch



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

17



18

18 The door to the north chapel, in the tower space, and the north respond to the tower arch, looking north-west



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

18



19



20

19 The north side of the northern chapel, with billet mouldings

20 The repaired weathering for the former junction of the lean-to roof of the north chapel in the north wall of the tower (centre). The present nave roof, top right has been lowered slightly at some point



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

19 & 20



21



22

21 The south elevation of the chancel and the reset south door

22 A drawing of the church looking north-west, dated to c. 1870



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

21 & 22



23

23 The chancel arch south respond, looking west



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

23



24

24 The north respond of the chancel arch, showing the poor fit of the arch and the cutting back of the sides



Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

24



25



26

25 The west end of the nave and aisle, looking from the east end of the aisle

26 The chancel from the tower space



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

25 & 26



27



28

27 The communion rail and the tiles in the east end of the chancel

28 The base of the tower arch (north side) the plain parts of which would be covered up by the proposed new steps and floor, and the door threshold beyond



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Andover 01264 347630
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
 Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
 APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

27 & 28



29 The chancel arch, looking east



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

St Giles' Church, Stanton St Quintin,
Wilts Diocese of Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5177
CHECKED BY JB DATE 26/01/2015
APPROVED BY GS SCALE @ A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

29