



The Parish of Leigh on Mendip

Statement of Significance

St Giles, Leigh on Mendip (Grade I)

1. Overview

The Parish of Leigh on Mendip lies on the north facing slopes of the Mendip Hills, approximately half way between the market towns of Frome and Shepton Mallet in Somerset. The actual village of Leigh on Mendip is a linear settlement running east to west on a plateau of carboniferous limestone called the Mendip Plateau. The current parish consists of around 200 houses supporting a population of just over 500 parishioners. The first mention of the area we know as Leigh on Mendip is in a record from Glastonbury Abbey dated 681AD, chronicling the gift of land by Hedda, Bishop of Winchester to the Abbey. The parish is referred to as Luntocae - a very Roman sounding name - and probably underpins the pronunciation of the name 'Leigh' as 'Lie' to this day. There have in fact been people inhabiting and farming the Leigh on Mendip area from prehistoric times, as seen by the many traces of early man to be found throughout the district.

As far as documentary evidence is concerned using the modern name, the earliest mention of Leigh on Mendip is a charter by King Edmund dated 942 AD granting land to Glastonbury Abbey. The Parish of Leigh on Mendip was part of that land and remained so until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530's. At that time, Glastonbury Abbey was the most powerful and wealthy religious institution in England. Much of that wealth came from the woollen industry; from the beginning of the 16th century, the processing of wool was the most important industry in the parish. On the dissolution of the monasteries, the three parishes of Leigh on Mendip (Lye), Mells (Melles) and Nunney (Nonney), to be known as the Mells Estate, were sold by the King to Thomas and John Horner for the sum of £1,802. The estate was to remain in the Horner family until 1922 when it was sold off after the death of the last remaining Horner during the Great War. Key families in the village besides the Horners were the Cottington, Hartgill and Bridges families, with the Cottington family closely associated with St Giles church.

The parish church of Leigh on Mendip dates from around 1390 although much was added in the 15th century, including the bell tower. In his series "The Kings England", (Arthur Mee, 1974) described it as "The jewel of the Mendips". It remains a striking and important building dominating the surrounding countryside and is dedicated to St. Giles, the patron saint of cripples, mendicants and blacksmiths. There is an interesting link as the village was on the pilgrim route to Glastonbury and several of the houses close to the Church were used as pilgrim accommodation.

2. The Building – Exterior

The Douling stone west tower has the most sophisticated decoration of all the Mendip churches; a date c. 1475-90 has been suggested. It derives from that at Mells, of which Leigh was a chapelry until 1860. It is 28 metres high and of four stages, having angle buttresses with diagonals filling all three angles, the typical Mendip plan (Figure 1). The diagonals have two set-offs like a buttress, closely stepped as at Wells and Salisbury (Pevsner 2001 edition).

In the top stage of the tower there are three tall openings, each of two lights, with a central transom and Somerset tracery. The composition is repeated with blind lights in the stage below. Each corner has two pairs of pinnacles set on the diagonal, the lower pairs rising from the buttress set-offs at the second stage and finishing at the top of the third, the upper pairs starting between the lower ones at the third stage, and rising to flank the main corner pinnacles at parapet level. Here, there are battlements with big pierced quatrefoils, and little trefoils below. Two attached shafts on each face of the parapet form intermediate pinnacles: a total of twenty-eight pinnacles - eight on the buttresses, twenty at the top, considered by Pevsner (2001) to be a remarkable performance. The west doorway with ogee gable reaches up in front of the foot of the four-light west window (two-light sub-arches); on the south side a small window is flanked by niches.

3. The Building – Interior

The clerestoried Nave is equally decorated but short. Its high blank east wall drops abruptly to a low Chancel, an unsatisfactory composition (Pevsner, 2001). The Nave is probably later than the tower, c. 1490-1520. Masonry joins date the aisles after the tower. The small north and south chapels were added, probably together, after the aisles. The south side has parapets with two rows of pierced quatrefoils on the clerestory, and a single row on the aisle, dated 1620 (possibly a repair or alteration). The chancel is below the Nave floor level, and must pre-date it, although altered and re-roofed c. 1500. Uneven Nave arcades of two-and-a-half bays, the west pair lower and narrower. Piers of standard type (four hollows), but the crude moulded capitals and bases differ on north and south sides (i.e. the aisles are of different dates). The chancel arch and chapel arches have octagonal capitals and bases.

Three-light windows in the aisles and clerestory (Figure 12); in the aisles these are straight-headed. The chapels have ogee-arched lights in square frames, and on the south side, a Piscina (stone basin with drains for washing communion vessels) of similar pattern to the lights. There is a bigger plain-arched Piscina at the east end of the south aisle. Late Perpendicular chancel east window of five lights, under a four-centred arch and with a transom in the tracery. There are excellent tie-beam roofs of Somerset type in the nave and chancel on big angel corbels, and decorated with demi-figures and whole figures of angels. Also there are decorated bosses, and fine decorated wall-plates of vines etc. in the chancel. Panelled aisle roofs, late medieval on the north side. Over the sanctuary step, angel corbels form a Lenten veil. The church was partially restored or repaired in 1884, 1898-9, and (by Whitaker & Hole of Paulton) in 1909. On the north side of the church there is a blocked doorway, which would have led outside where it corresponds with a door (now blocked up) in the wall heading towards Leigh Manor house, later the parsonage. These entrances are thought to have provided a private church access for the Horner family.

Throughout the church there are a significant number of decorations which appear to be the Cottington rose, which is present on the Cottington coat of arms – they can be found on the pew ends (Figure 6), roof trusses and also on the roof itself, where the lead is embossed and dated (both 1726 and 1748) with a rose inscription and sets of initials. Elsewhere the date 1628 is burnt into the lead, again with initials.

Pulpit – Oak, late C19 or early C20.

Font -The Font is Norman (Figure 13), with a plain, square bowl with two heavy scallops on each side, on a circular foot. Early C17 oak cover of eight S-stays forming a crown.

There are eleven historical light fittings fixed to walls, with glass paraffin reservoirs in iron baskets. Others are suspended from the church roof on chains. The date of installation is not known but they were present in the church c. 1920 and may be of Victorian origin.

Throughout the church the floor is mainly laid to tiles, believed to have been laid as part of a Victorian restoration, replacing paving stones previously (Medlycott, 2006). The Nave is paved with 22.5cm square tiles laid in double horizontal rows of alternate red and blue/black tiles. The north and south aisles have the same type of quarry tiles but laid in a diagonal manner. The vestry floor has been laid also with the larger quarry tiles as in the nave but laid diagonally. The Nave and Chancel is marked by a large stone step down (to the lower Chancel) and the Chancel floor has 11cm x 11cm quarry tiles with various banding and colours. The sanctuary floor is also laid with quarry tiles and together with the altar area has various patterns, sizes and edgings. The Tower floor, in contrast to much of the rest of the church, is laid with stone slabs or memorial stone tablets.

The bench pews are all laid with pine herring-bone parquet flooring (22cm x11 cm) and comprise an uncommon complete set of late 15th C and simple, straight topped, with tracery decoration (Figure 5).

Stained glass - Medieval fragments assembled in the west window, with roundels including the Instruments of the Passion (cf. Westwood,Wilts.); some are possibly Continental. The other church windows (Figure 12) are ornate in nature with between three and five lights containing a mixture of designs, some with amber or other coloured glass, some with tracery light eyelets. Full descriptions are given by NADFAS, 1991.

The tower contains six bells dated 1756, 1757 and 1858. The tenor bell (1757) is inscribed "I to the church the living call and to the grave doth summon all". The tower also contains a faceless clock – it has no dial interior or exterior and the time strikes on the tenor bell. Access to the Bell tower is via a small wooden entrance door 1.85m high by 0.7m wide (ref: Page 3) of 16th C origin and a set of steep steps.

4. St Giles' Church Roof

The roof is divided into the separate structures evident within the church, namely the Chancel, Nave with north and south aisle, the tower and the front porch. From above, parapets further emphasise the different roof layers and all are covered with lead (Figure 8) and within the church the view from the altar to the Tower window highlights the structures inside the church (Figure 9).

The length from east to west of the church is 24m, the width 11m. The roof of the Nave is just under 10m high and the chancel just under 5m high, both of wood and ornamented at the intersections of the timbers with cherubs, roses, leaves etc. the roof of the side aisles is flat, plain and boarded. The roof is oak panelling held up by 30 stone angels (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Of note is that the Nave roof has deeply carved beams and in the words of Arthur Mee, 'the splendid Chancel roof has 96 oak panels with fine carved bosses and oak angels along the cornice'. Magnificent stone pillars are found on either side of the Nave running east-west.

5. Repairs and Maintenance

The full list of significant repairs to the church in the last 82 years is given in Annex B

Exterior

Amongst the additions and improvements carried out in the last eighty years

- (i) repairs to the parapets and the roof in 1975
- (ii) the breaching of the west wall of the 1960's extension to the churchyard, in order to provide access to adjacent land, purchased by Leigh-on-Mendip Parish Council for a new burial ground in 1997
- (iii) repairs to tower roof in 2002

were the most significant. In addition ad-hoc maintenance has been undertaken on a regular basis to the roof to seal water leaks from holes in the lead, caused particularly by tearing from bolts inserted post installation to hold the lead in position. Maintenance has also been undertaken to temporarily address leaks caused by breaks in the lead ribbing and flashings, latterly using lime mortar to maintain the structural integrity of the church. Ground gutters have routinely been cleared of weeds and debris to maintain drainage flow.

Interior

In 1961 a faculty was granted for an electric heating system was installed into the church, oak communion rails were added and the front pew of the centre block on north side was removed and repositioned in the Nave at the west end to allow a Lectern to be placed between the Priests Prayer Desk and the people. Further updating of the electrical system was undertaken in 2003 when the church was rewired, new lighting was installed and the heating system was refurbished. In 2005 two cupboard doors and facings made of solid oak with oak veneer shelving units were constructed and fitted into the recesses at the west end of the north and south aisles (Figure 13 and Figure 14). The cupboards measure 2050mm High, 1635mm Wide & 800mm Deep. They were designed and made by Grant Fay of Grant Fay Woodworking, The Barn, Coldharbour Farm, Witherwood Lane, Cranmore, Somerset BA3 5AN. This work involved the removal of two Victorian pews from the north aisle. In 2012/13 the final work of the Faculty granted in 1961 to remove the front pew of the centre block was completed.

6. Recent Repairs and Associated Works

Faculties covering the recent and ongoing activities since 2016 are listed at Annex B, item P et seq. Briefly addressing each in turn:

- A. *Construction of a community space under the bell tower, "The Tower Room", to include servery and community meeting room and to provide toilet and flower area at the west end of the north aisle:* A steel frame was installed to support a glass ceiling and provide a rigid structure to mount a wooden screen to enclose the space at the base of the tower and form "The Tower Room" (Figure 16). A servery was built on the north wall of the Tower Room complete with sink, storage and a boiling water tap (Figure 17). The recess to the west door was shelved to provide storage for community use (Figure 18). A heritage desk was built in the southwest corner (Figure 19) and a heritage notice board provided on the south wall (Figure 20); a fast WiFi connection was provided. The heritage desk includes searchable access of all available church records since circa 1500.
- B. *Further order to "The Tower Room" faculty for the installation of a bell trap in the tower's lower ceiling:* This trap was installed before the Tower Room ceiling glass was fitted. The glass is installed such that it can be easily set aside to lower bells if necessary. This evolution was successfully demonstrated soon after the Tower Room was finished when bell maintenance became due.
- C. *Further order to "The Tower Room" faculty: Provision of toilet and flower arranging area at the west end of North Aisle:* The cupboard at the west end of the North Aisle (Figure 14) was removed and the doors moved to the eastern of the two sides that formed the walls of a 'Toilet and Flower Arranging Facility' (Figure 15); the toilet section is enclosed, ventilated and heated; the flower arranging section has no ceiling. Hot water and accessible facilities are provided.
- D. *LPOW Chancel roof repairs and associated works in accordance with the specification and schedule of works from Beech Tyldesley dated October 2016:* A grant from the Listed Places of Worship Grant Fund was used to repair the Chancel Roof. All lead was replaced, with significant graffiti retained and welded to the new (Figure 21). The existing penetrations for a redundant boiler system were removed and roof drainage realigned. Supporting and structural timbers were repaired where appropriate. Most work was achieved from the outside and the lightly repaired medieval chancel ceiling and ornately carved timbers were little disturbed. The window around the east end were mainly mortar repaired but a significant repair was undertaken to the lady chapel window. The drainage channels around the east end of the church were fully repaired (Figure 22) and drainage provided to a new soakaway.
- E. *HLF Nave Roof repairs in accordance with specification and schedule of works from Beech Tyldesley dated March 2017:* The Nave roof proved to be in a parlous state with most of the structural timbers rotted at the wall plate, a failed ridge timber that had required a 'fifth truss' fitted in the early 20th century along with external iron plates and tie bars. (Figure 11). Many of the rafters are now scarfed and most of the load bearing structural timbers connect to the wall tops by flitch plates. Flitch plates also strengthen the ridge timber in way of the 'fifth truss,' removed to restore the roof symmetry of the medieval design (Figure 23). All lead was replaced, and all significant graffiti retained and welded to the new. All clerestory windows are fully repaired.

- F. *Porch and Aisle Repairs and Sundry Associated Works*: When the scaffolding was being erected for the Nave Roof repairs two opportunist thieves stole lead from the porch roof and the west end of the north aisle roof. The insurance company agreed to pay for the repair and the onsite contractor offered an acceptably low price, so these repairs were the core of this faculty. Sundry other works were included on the faculty to enable desirable work to be specified and subsequently used as a 'shopping list'. Although the lead repairs and structural timber repairs to the porch were completed the remained of the works were curtailed by the pandemic and is only now being addressed again.
- G. *Replace a Victorian Pew with a Historic Pew*: One of the pews removed under a 2005 faculty had been retained and was displaced by the Tower Room activity. Rather than dispose of this Medieval pew it was agreed to retain it in place of a Victorian pew. This work is complete.

7. Monuments and listed features

There are a number of interesting monuments inside the church, particularly in the Chancel and on the north aisle wall). There are three similar ionic tablets, probably by the same family of masons, dedicated to John and Francis Johnson, c. 1720; Hannah Moore 1722; John Hartgill 1786.

Moore Family & Moon Family d.1722-1817 Memorial. There is a black rectangular stone inscription tablet, shaped top with winged putti in the spandrels flanked by pink and grey mottled marble pilasters, which support a moulded cornice above which is a blind frieze topped by a broken pediment in the centre of which is a carved achievement. On either side of the pilasters are rectangular wing brackets with stylised flowers and foliage in high relief. The whole rests on a stepped and moulded shelf beneath which is a rectangular apron. In the centre is a roundel carved with a skull and crossbones surrounded by swags of fruit and flowers. The carved areas have been picked out in grey paint on a black background all of which is flaking badly. The inscription is in incised Roman capitals, and italics underlined, painted in gold with the first initial 'I' highly embellished (NADFAS, 1991).

Dr. George Moon was a naval surgeon, retired on half pay in the 1790s. He attended to villagers who were too poor to pay for medical attention and dispensed simple remedies for those who were ill.

Elsewhere in the north aisle on the north wall are wall tablets – a brass tablet to Rev. George Augustus Mahon d. 1890 who was curate in charge and vicar of the parish for 41 years and a copper tablet to George Henry Banting d. 1922 who was schoolmaster in the village church school for 42 years. There is another copper tablet to Rev. Richard Lloyd Williams who was vicar of the parish from 1927-1954. Alongside and further west, just before the blocked up door, are two bronze tablets with raised borders to the honoured men of the parish who gave their lives for King and Country in the First World War 1914-1919 and the second world war 1939-1945.

Higher up on the north aisle wall is a tablet to the Johnson family including Mary Chilton, John Gilbert & infant daughters d. 1723 Ph. Dr. The tablet is a rectangular black painted stone inscription tablet with winged putti heads roughly incised in each top corner, flanked by black, pink-veined marble pilasters which support a stepped and moulded cornice and broken pediment, in the centre of which, and protruding above, is a carved and painted achievement supported by a carved and painted flask-shaped stand. On each side of the cornice there is a piece of carved stone of indeterminate shape. Only parts of the wing brackets remain; at the top of each is a carved head and underneath is a frieze of stylized foliage terminating in a rosette. The whole rests on a moulded shelf beneath which is a semi-circular apron edged with a similar foliate frieze (NADFAS, 1991).

The only wall tablet present on the southern aspect of St Giles is on the south aisle wall to William Hartgill d. 1786, and Hannah Pike d. 1782, and Ann Hartgill d. 1809, see

Figure 7. The rectangular framed slate inscription tablet, decorated by a border each side carved with husks and flanked by white black veined marble pilasters which support a moulded stone cornice and broken pediment, in the centre of which and protruding above, is a carved and painted achievement, also on slate. A slate frieze between the cornice and the pediment bears a winged putto head garlanded by husks and flanked on each side by fluted pilasters.

In the western Tower area there are several floor slabs, lying E/W, all very worn, to Hester King, d. 1720 – ‘Here Lieth the Body of Hester, the Daughter of John King by Jane his wife, infant in 1720’. A second floor slab is to the King family d. 1730-1787 – Daniel, William, Elizabeth, Clark King and Betsy Clothier, niece to Clark King. A third plain slab is very worn and flaky and to the Stevens family but largely illegible and the southernmost floor slab is to John Raynes, d1749 and other family members (NADFAS, 1991 and Medlycott, 2006).

In addition to the main church of St Giles Grade I listing, other listed features by Historic England include in the churchyard the Wilcox tomb – Grade II listed and the Gate Piers, Lamp Overthrow and flanking Church Walls on the southern boundary all of which were listed Grade II in 1984 and the description is:

Gate piers, lamp overthrow and flanking churchyard walls. Circa 1800. Piers of fluted Doulting ashlar, 2 metres high with pyramidal cappings supporting wrought iron lamp overthrow. Rubble walls with dressed segmental cappings running one metre west and 15 metres east

The Wilcox Chest Tomb, one metre east of the South Porch of the church is also listed Grade II. It was listed in 1984 and the description is:

Chest tomb. Early C19. Doulting ashlar. Moulded plinth supporting panelled sides with a pilaster division, corner pilasters. Ripped top. To James Wilcox, died 1815.
Figure 3 RHS)

8. Churchyard burials

Until c. 1900 the churchyard burials were broadly bounded by the church wall following what is now the pathway at the western boundary known as the Drang and by the wall bounding Church Cottage and the building itself at the east. Within this area burials were made to the south and north side of the church and potentially to the west of the church itself, although there are no memorials in this western area, as noted by Sir Mervyn Medlycott during his transcription of the memorials/gravestones in 2006. More recent consecrated ground was added in four parcels of land subsequently in the area to the north east of the church (in 1897, c.1942, c. 1962 and c.1995) bounding the village school grounds and holds in particular burials from around 1900 onwards. The churchyard was closed in 1999 and whilst legal ownership is retained by the incumbent, the PCC transferred its responsibility for maintaining the churchyard in good condition to the local authority – Mendip District Council. Subsequent burials have taken place either where there was space available for interment or ashes in a family grave within the closed churchyard or in the new graveyard (beyond the northern boundary to the churchyard), set up and under the control of the Parish Council. The number of identifiable gravestones/memorials within the southern and northern areas of the churchyard is 62 (Medlycott,

2006), with a further seven within the church itself, with a very small number of tombstones totally illegible.

In contrast the parish burial records from 1567 to 1900 recorded in excess of 3,100 burials in the same area. Given that families were large, many children died young, and tombs were often of substantial dimensions, this is likely to translate to around 600 actual graves/tombs, approaching ten times the number of memorials still remaining.

Whilst this is subjective, it is not known how many were buried in any one grave, it does indicate that there are a significant number of tombs no longer visible in the areas to the north and south of the church (

Figure 3). Given that it is only 4.5m from the western end of the church to the church boundary wall and the double access doors located here were used until relatively recently, there are unlikely to be many tombs in this area compared to the north and south burial areas.

There is one Commonwealth War grave in the churchyard for Private Harry Day of the Home Guard, who died in September 1942, whilst taking part in an exercise. This is located in one of the churchyard extensions to the east of the church.

References:

- Fisher , John (1975) Church leaflet of Leigh on Mendip church and village
Medlycott, Mervyn (2006) Monumental Transcription of Leigh on Mendip, Somerset 1677-2001
Mee, Arthur (1974 edition) The Kings England NADFAS
(1991) The National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies, St Giles Leigh on Mendip –
Record of Church Furnishings Pevsner (2001) The Buildings of England
by Nikolaus Pevsner. 'North Somerset and Bristol', 2001 edition

Annex A: Photographs and Artwork Referred to in the Text

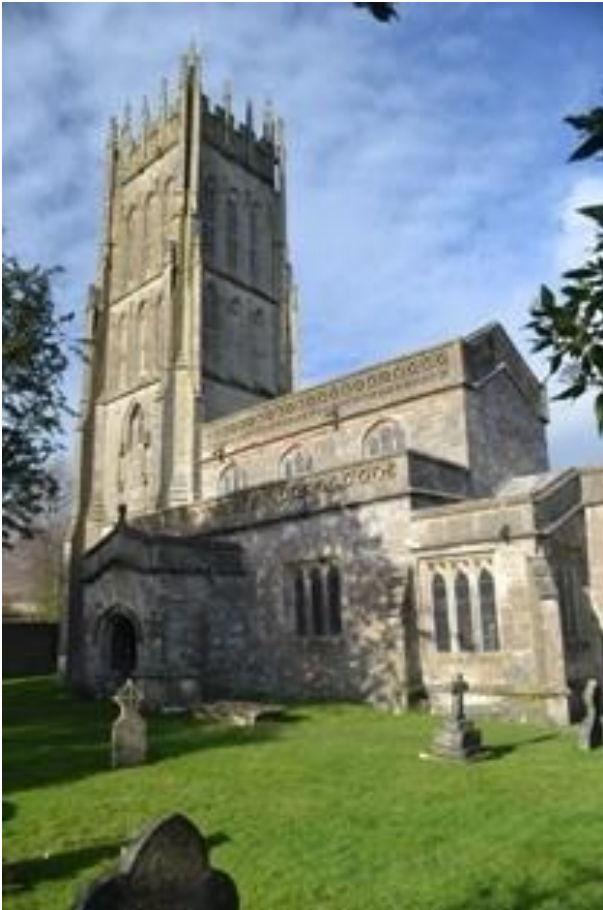


Figure 1: View from SE towards church



Figure 2: Double door access to west tower – these are in poor condition and cannot currently be opened

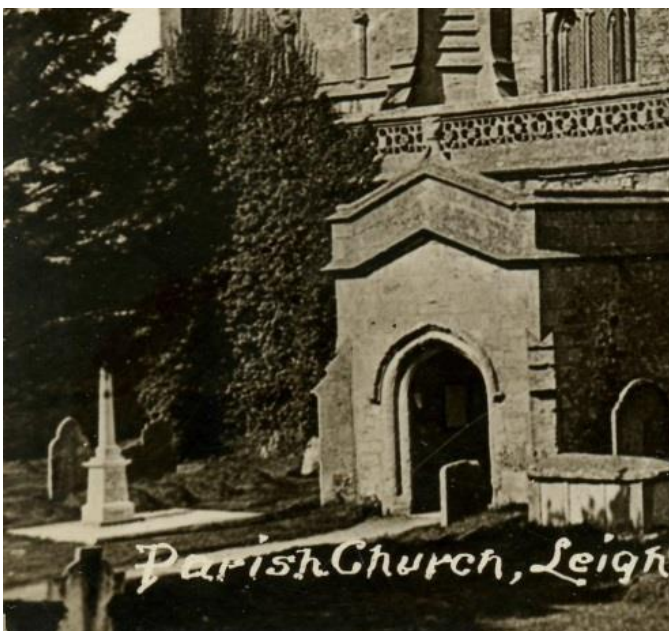


Figure 3: South porch 1920, to west large tombstone evident. Now completely sunken

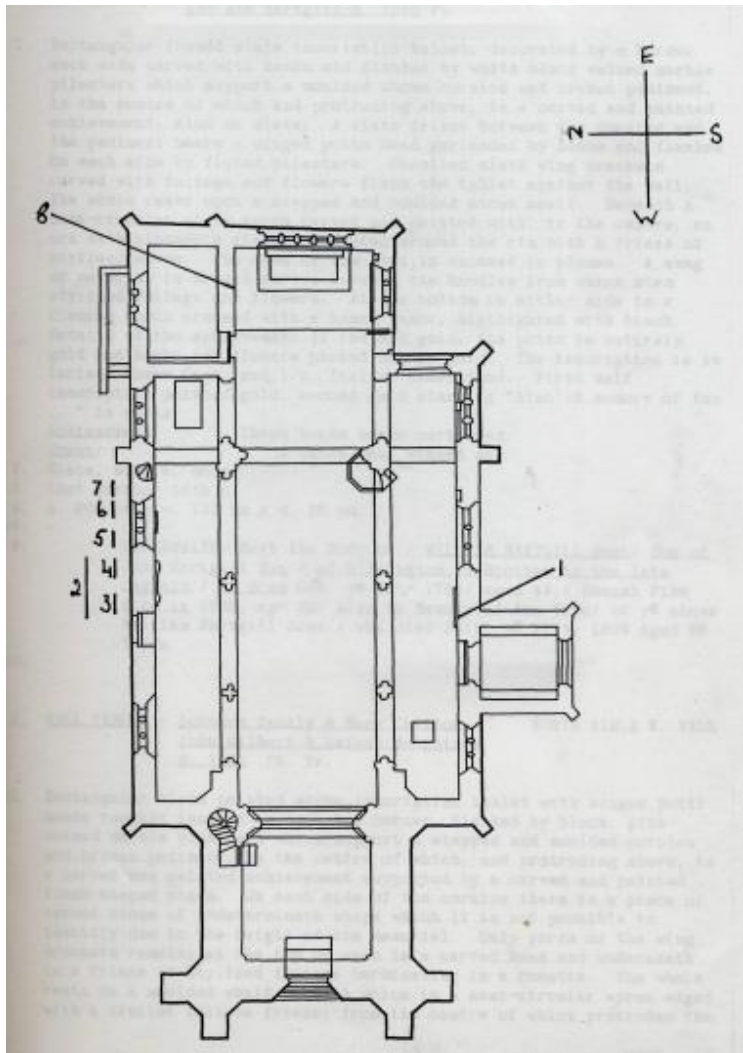


Figure 4: Location of wall tablets

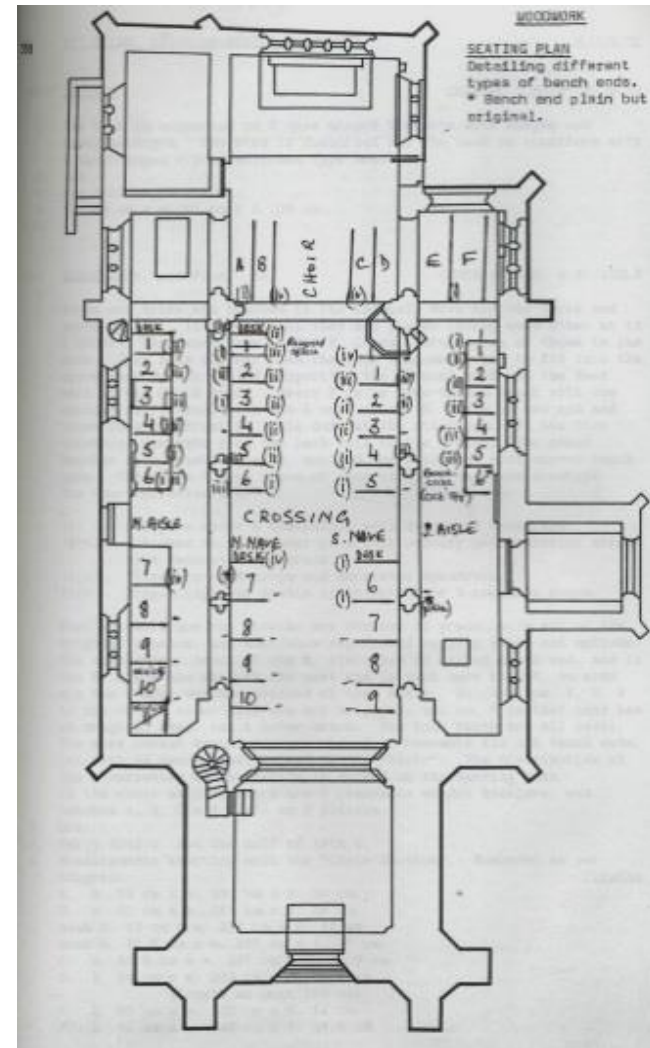


Figure 5: Location of benches / pews

Note N Aisle pews 8 and 9 removed in way of Toilet and Flower Arranging Facility in 2018



Figure 6: Various types of Pew Ends



Pew type (i) as labelled on diagram

Pew type (ii) and (iv) as labelled on diagram



Figure 7: Hartgill tablet south aisle (no.1 on plan)



Figure 8: View from church tower showing Chancel (top of photograph), Nave and aisle roofs with stone parapets surrounding

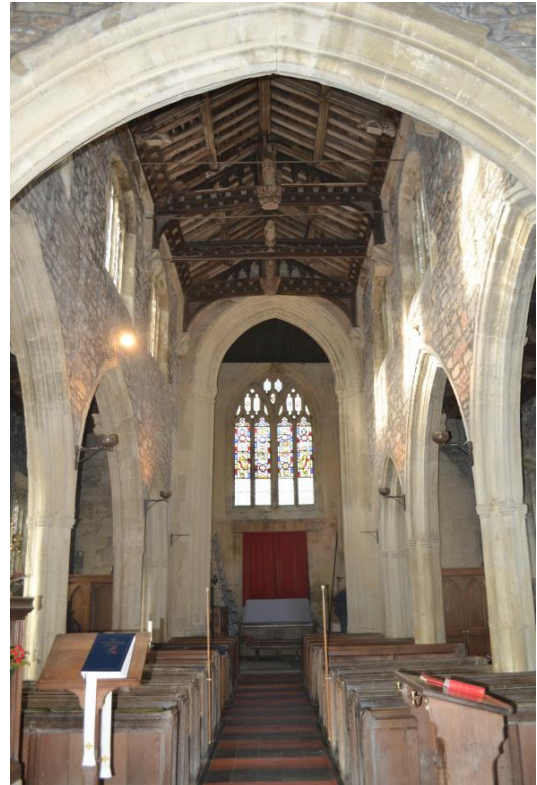


Figure 9: View from altar to Tower, showing the central aisle and the north south aisles of the Nave



Figure 10: Nave roof showing roof beams and ornamentation. The 5th Truss and iron tie bars that were removed during 2018 nave roof repairs are also visible.

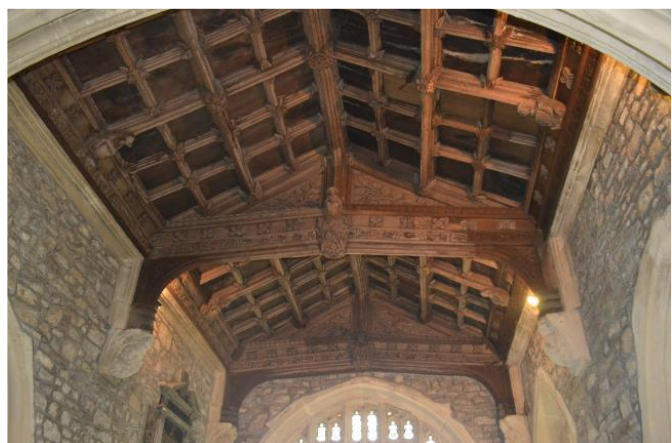
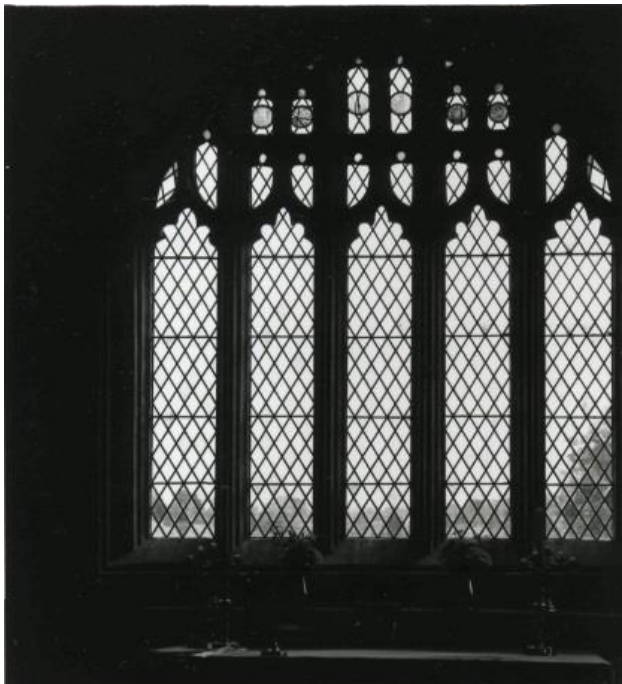
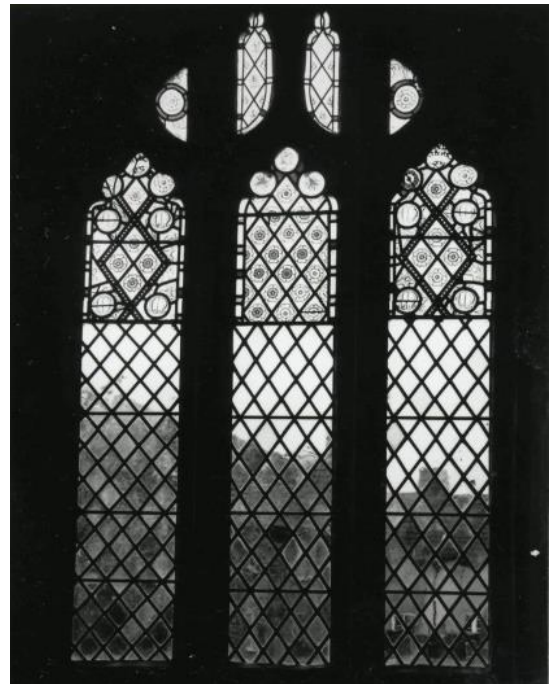


Figure 11: View of Chancel roof

Window types



(a) At east end of chancel



(b) South side of chancel, east of priest door



(c) One of three similar windows including adjacent to one of proposed toilet positions

Figure 12: (a-c) Key window types



Figure 13: Cupboard S Aisle with Norman font in foreground



Figure 14: Cupboard N Aisle – removed in 2018 for installation of toilet facility. The adjacent window can be seen towards the top right of the photograph.



Figure 15: The Toilet and Flower Arranging Facility

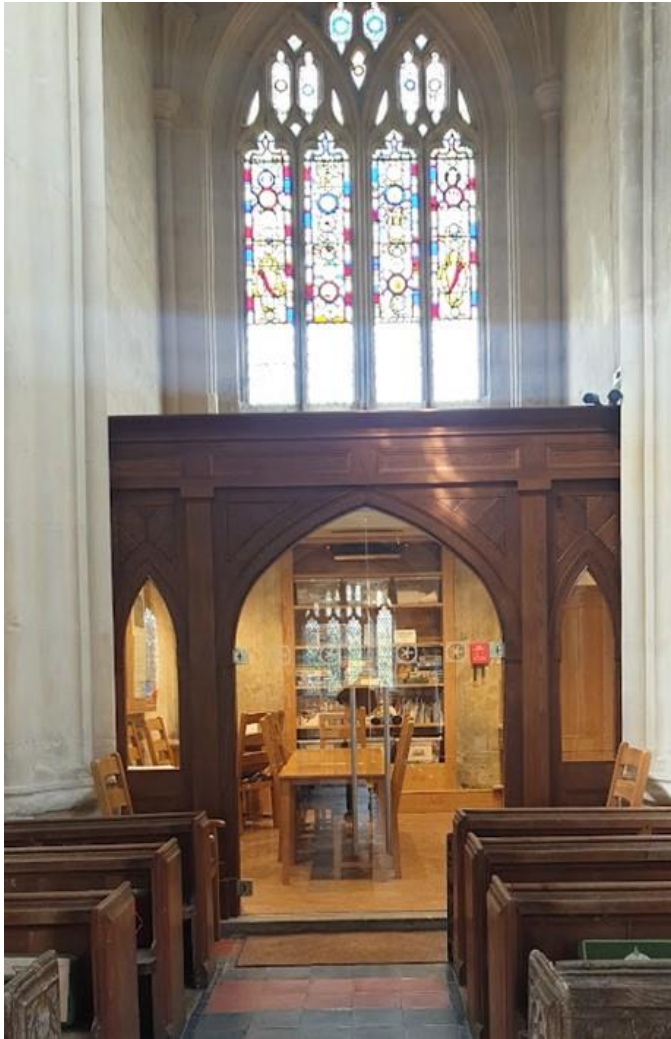


Figure 16: Tower Room from the east.



Figure 17: Servery



Figure 18: Bookcase



Figure 19: Heritage Desk



Figure 20: Heritage Display



Figure 21: The lead roofs from the tower.



Figure 21A: Nave Roof showing graffiti



Figure 21B: Porch Roof showing graffiti



Figure 22: Repaired Ground Gullies



Figure 23: The Nave ceiling with the iron tie bars removed and windows restored.

Annex B: Faculty submissions

Ref	Date	Details
A	Jun 29 th 1933	Carry out repairs to Church Tower
B	Feb 11 th 1947	To place a bronze tablet on the N. wall of the Nave in memory of the men on the Parish who gave their lives in the 1935-45 War. To install an electric lighting system.
C	Apr 24 th 1974	To accept the gift of a new Chalice and Paten given by the relatives of the late Mr. Reg. Turner who was for 40 years Honorary Organist at the Church.
D	Nov 30 th 1910	Hang on N. wall of Nave an oil painting of St. Giles by Mr Caton Woodville.
E	Aug 20 th 1919	Erect on N. wall of Nave a bronze memorial plate in memory of men of the Parish who fell in the Great War.
F	Oct 11 th 1938	Place a bronze tablet on the N. wall of the Nave in memory of George Henry Banting.
G	Nov 10 th 1954	Affix polished bronze plate (mounted on oak) in memory of Richard Lloyd Williams, Vicar 1927-54.
H	Dec 5 th 1961	a) Install electric heating system. b) Provide oak communion rails. c) Remove front pew of centre block on N. side of Nave to W. end of Nave to allow Lectern to be placed between the Priests Prayer Desk and the people.
I	Jun 10 th 1975	Repairs to parapets and roof.
J	Nov 3 rd 1997	Breach the west wall of the 1960's extension to the churchyard, in order to provide access to adjacent land, currently being purchased by Leigh-on-Mendip Parish Council for a new burial ground.
K	Jun 12 th 2002	Repairs to tower roof
L	Mar 3 rd 2003	Rewiring of church, new lighting and refurbishment of heating.
M	Feb 13 th 2003	Overhaul of tower clock and addition of electric winding and night silencing.
N	Nov 9 th 2005	Construction of storage cupboards at west end of north and south aisles. Removal of two pews from the north aisle. Leave to dispose of pews (and redundant filing cupboard) without further order.
O	Aug 24 th 2015	New white Altar Frontal
P	Sep 15 th 2016	Construction of a community space under the bell tower, "The Tower Room", to include servery and community meeting room and to provide toilet and flower area at the west end of the north aisle
Q	Oct 11 th 2016	Further order to "The Tower Room" faculty for the installation of a bell trap in the tower's lower ceiling
R	Oct 19 th 2016	Further order to "The Tower Room" faculty: Provision of toilet and flower arranging area at the west end of North Aisle

S	Jan 10 th 2017	LPOW Chancel roof repairs and associated works in accordance with the specification and schedule of works from Beech Tyldesley dated October 2016
T	Aug 16 th 2017	HLF Nave Roof repairs in accordance with specification and schedule of works from Beech Tyldesley dated March 2017
U	Jun 14 th 2018	Porch and Aisle Repairs and Sundry Associated Works NB: Task overtaken by events due to pandemic impact
V	Sep 28 th 2019	Replace a Victorian Pew with a Historic Pew
W	Created Feb 12 th 2014	Windows and Masonry Repairs

Archdeacon's Certificate

	Feb 17 th 1958	Carry out repairs to roof.
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