

# ST MARGARET'S CHURCH NORTHAM DEVON

## Results of a Desk-Based Study Historic Building Assessment & Archaeological Monitoring



### Revised Report



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# St Margaret's Church, Northam, Devon

## Results of a Desk-Based Study & Historic Building Assessment

### Revised Report

*For*

Martin Sturley  
*Of*  
Jonathan Rhind Architects Ltd

*For*

St Margaret's Church Parochial Church Council

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** NSM13  
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**National Grid Reference:** SS 44874 29099  
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July 2013

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## *Summary*

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was instructed by Martin Sturley of Jonathan Rhind Architects to undertake a desk-based assessment and historic building survey at St Margaret's Church, Northam, Devon, prior to works including the removal of pews and the lowering of the raised plinths and modification of the heating system.*

*St Margaret's was found to retain much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century seating arrangement and the pipework of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Perkins heating system, both of which will be impacted by the proposed works and modified and adapted to the modern requirements of the building.*

*During the removal of the pews and associated works a small vault was found within 'Martha's Corner' just to the west of the present boiler. This was found to date to the 1830s-60s, and had been installed prior to the reordering works and possibly re-opened during the works.*

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## Acknowledgements

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Thanks for assistance are due to:

Martin Sturley of Jonathan Rhind Architects Limited  
David Browning, St Margaret's PCC

## 1.0 Introduction

**Location:** The Church of Saint Margaret

**Parish:** Northam

**County:** Devon

### 1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Martin Sturley of Jonathan Rhind Architects Ltd (the Agent) on behalf of the St Margaret's Parochial Church Council (the Client) to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment at St Margaret's Church (Figure 1), prior to a further stage of potential refurbishment works within the building.

The proposed works will involve the removal of pews from the west end of the nave to form a more flexible and versatile seating arrangement with, where possible, the reuse of elements such as the frontals and pew ends. The heating system will be modified with the pipes and coils being shortened and/or re-laid beneath the former pew locations where possible.



Figure 1: Site location (the church is indicated in the centre of the map).

### 1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The Church of Saint Margaret, Northam is first documented from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century; the church font is of a similar date. The main body of the church is believed to be of 15<sup>th</sup> century date, although the base of the tower may contain earlier fabric. The north aisle and Lady

Chapel were added in 1593. The church was extensively restored in 1849-1865 during which time the two porches and the St. George's Chapel were probably added. A vestry was added to the north side of the tower in 1906-7 (see Appendix 1).

The Perkins heating system that is still functioning within the building is believed to date from the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, now with a modern boiler added. This system replaced two Gurney Stoves formerly located in the north aisle. A survey by Exeter Archaeology was carried out on the tower in 2009, prior to alterations to the building and the removal of elements of the heating system (Passmore, 2008).

### 1.3 Methodology

The building survey was undertaken by D. Laing-Trengove on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2013 in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures. The vault discovered within 'Martha's Corner' was recorded prior to its re-covering. The desk-based assessment utilised documentary sources held by the Devon Records Office, as well as the Devon Historic Environment Record. Relevant online sources were also consulted, and appropriate Internet databases investigated.



## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

### 2.1 The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reordering of the Church

The building was reputed to have been in a quite 'deplorable' state by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century so a large-scale restoration of Saint Margaret's was masterminded by the vicar at the time, the Rev. Isaac Gosset (Gale 1989, 18-20).

The architect responsible for the 19<sup>th</sup> century refurbishment of the church was David Macintosh. Originally from Greenock in western Scotland, Macintosh worked out of Exeter during the 1840s and 50s. As a member of the Diocesan Architectural Society he was responsible for the design of a small number of new church buildings as well as the 'restoration' of several medieval Devon churches (Appendix 2). Perhaps his most noteworthy new building is the tower of Holy Trinity Church in Barnstaple, although this is all that remains of his newly designed church; the body of the building was deemed unstable and was redesigned later that century by William White (Cherry & Pevsner 1989, 103). Macintosh also worked on the church of St Nectan's at Hartland, as well as in Chudleigh and Exeter in the years prior to 1849 when he undertook the reordering of St Margaret's.

Macintosh's work does now not appear to be particularly well regarded, with Pevsner considering it to be 'conservative and pedestrian' (Cherry & Pevsner, 1989, 103), and it is true that much of his work was redesigned or the buildings rebuilt later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The reordering of the interior of St Margaret's was begun in 1849 but David Macintosh died ten years later, before the works were complete.

Unfortunately there do not appear to be any plans of the layout of the church prior to the reordering, but the 19<sup>th</sup> century proposals are well documented (Figure 2).

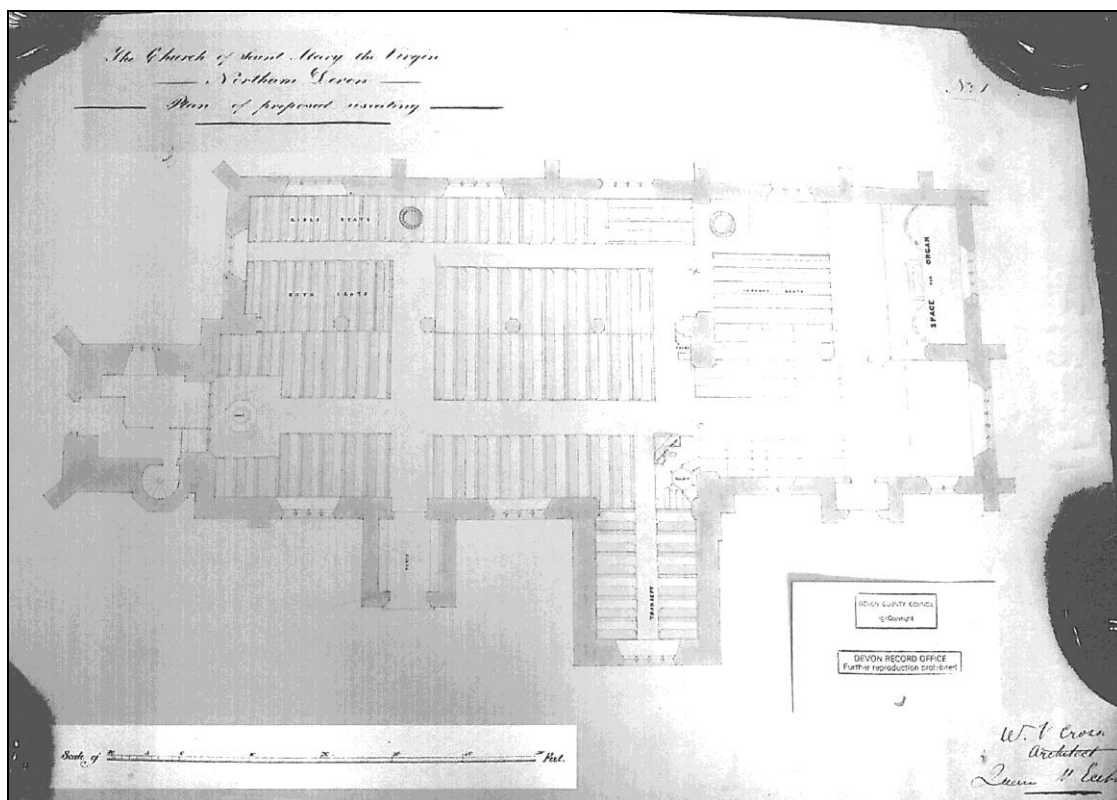


Figure 2: The proposed mid 19<sup>th</sup> century floor plan (DRO).



## 2.2 The Perkins Heating System

The Perkins system of heating was the brainchild of engineer and prodigious inventor, Angier March Perkins (1799 - 1881). The high pressure hot water (HPHW) system was designed as a method of warming buildings by means of circulating hot water through small diameter pipes in a sealed system, with the first buildings to be heated by this type of system being horticultural hot-houses in London in 1832. The system was later applied to the development of bakers ovens, largely employed by the military, and in the manufacture of paper.

The high-pressure system, in which hot water circulated in a small-bore pipe wound in a coil inside a brick or iron furnace with the fire burning in the centre, utilised the left and right hand thread screwed joint, patented by A. M Perkins; a method of joining two pipes together and forming a sealed joint capable of bearing the same pressure as the pipe itself (Figure 3).

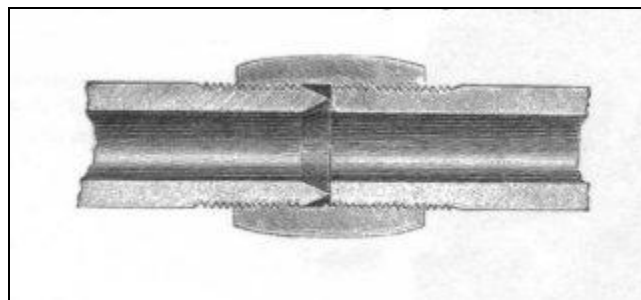


Figure 3: The patented left and right threaded joint ([www.hevac-heritage.org.uk](http://www.hevac-heritage.org.uk)).

During the 1830's these systems, known as "The Perkins System", were installed in a range of buildings from large private houses, horticultural buildings, churches, other public buildings and in manufacturing. Although the early systems were not always problem free, Perkins' systems were still being installed into the 1890s and beyond. A number of these systems were installed in churches in the south of England (see Appendix 3 for known remaining examples); including Saint Margaret's in Northam, where the system has been successfully adapted for modern requirements.

## 3.0 The Building Assessment

### 3.1 The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Furniture and Existing Layout

The blocks of pews within the nave are all of a consistent construction, each pew has an end carved with gothic tracery, each apparently unique within the building (Appendix 4), the frontals of the blocks of seating are also similarly carved (see Figures 5 & 7). The existing layout of the pews reflects very closely the proposed 19<sup>th</sup> century interior layout (Figure 4), with some exceptions.

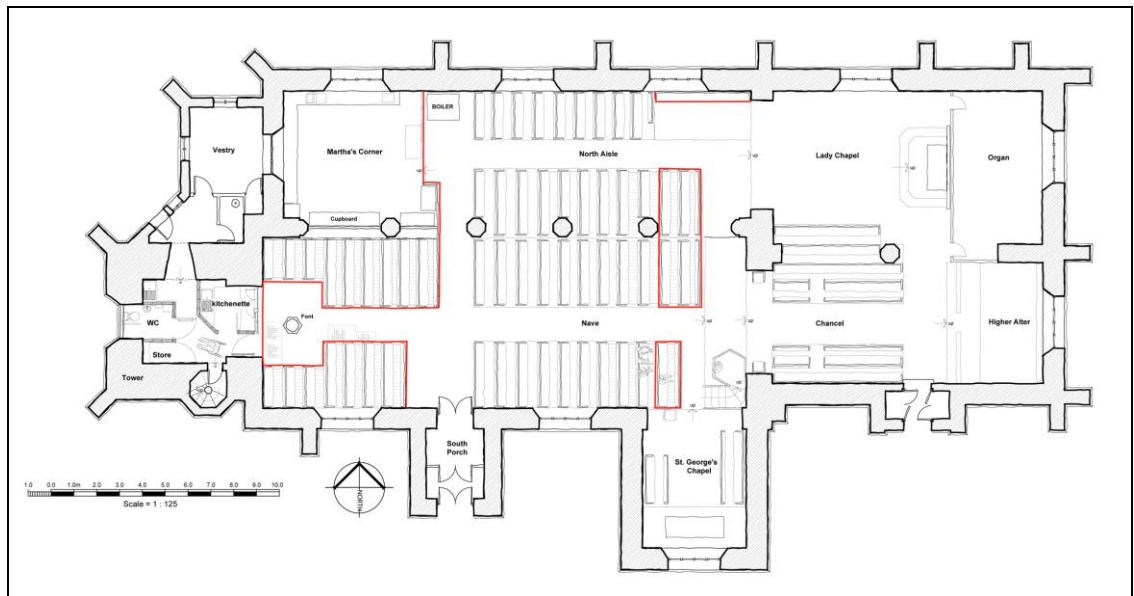


Figure 4: The existing layout of the church interior, with the areas to be impacted by the current proposals marked in red. (Jonathan Rhind Architects)

During recent times the pews have been removed from the north-western corner (Martha's Corner) and a board floor laid over the plinths, which form a base for the 19<sup>th</sup> century pews, and the walkway between, giving a level area to enable the church to be more accessible for children. Further to the east, the modern heating boiler is situated centrally within the proposed 19<sup>th</sup> century position of a continuous row of pews against the north wall. The rows of pews remaining to the south-west corner of the building (Figures 5 & 6) conform to the plans for the 19<sup>th</sup> century layout, with the exception of the front pew in the row to the west of the door from the south porch.

Those pews to the east of the nave, marked at the east end of the north aisle facing inward toward the pulpit, have been previously removed or were not initially installed in line with the proposed 19<sup>th</sup> century seating plan. There are also currently no rows of pews within St Georges Chapel to the south, or in front of the organ within the Lady Chapel. However, those to the centre of the nave appear to be set as the 19<sup>th</sup> century plan, and are positioned closely to the chancel arch and the pulpit, leaving little room for manoeuvre in this area.

Each block or row of pews is jointed into timber (oak) board plinths, which are set between paved walkways or aisles and appear to rest on rubble stone/brick dwarf walls set into voids in the floor below (David Browning *pers. comm.*).



Figure 5: The south-west corner of the nave (south aisle), showing the pews to be removed under the current proposals, viewed from the south-east.



Figure 6: The south-west corner of the nave (south aisle), showing the pews to be removed under the current proposals, viewed from the north-east.

The pulpit is located at the south-east end of the south aisle and, on the 19<sup>th</sup> century plan, appears to be set separately within the floor plan, with a rectangular area demarked around it.

This appears to correspond to the current raised stone plinth or platform on which the pulpit is positioned, the level of which corresponds to the chancel floor. There is now also a modern timber platform, set against this to the north, which sits on top of the 19<sup>th</sup> century paved area between the chancel and the front row of pews (see Figures 7, 8 & 9). Within the current proposals the modern platform is to be extended to the west, south and north giving a larger raised area at the front of the nave and extending into St Georges chapel. This will cover a number of mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century grave stones, presumably set into the floor at the time of the 19<sup>th</sup> century work, but the impact of the structure should be minimal.



Figure 7: The pews to the front of the central area of the nave, with the northern edge of the raised platform against the chancel to the south, viewed from the north-east.





Figure 8: The south-east end of the nave, with plinth and reset gravestone, viewed from the west.



Figure 9: View into St Georges Chapel, showing the raised 19<sup>th</sup> century pulpit platform and the modern structure alongside, also the serpentine pipes fixed to the frontal of the pew block, viewed from the north.

### 3.2 The Heating System

The modified system within St Margaret's is thought to have been originally gas-fired rather than solid-fuel-fired and installed in 1905-6, an addition contemporary with the vestry constructed at that time (Passmore, 2-3; 2009). The system is now powered by a modern gas boiler situated in the north aisle adjacent to the old boiler room. During installation of the new boiler the external diameter of the Perkins heating pipework was measured as 1.35 inches and the bore 0.5 inches (David Browning *pers. comm.*). In the 2009 report, compiled prior to the refurbishment of the tower, Passmore notes that:

*'From the boiler the pipework appears to run in a series of three circuits around the church providing direct heat to the pews as well as other open areas of the church. Most of this pipework is above ground, although between the pews the pipes pass beneath the floor in small chambers with grille covers. The three circuits heat (1) pews on the north side of the north aisle, the lady chapel and the chancel, (2) the pews in the central part of the nave and the south aisle, and St George's Chapel, and (3) the pews in the western end of the nave and north aisle and the tower.'* (Passmore, 2; 2009)

The pipework to be impacted by the removal of pews and lowering of the plinths is located within the western ends and the northern portions of the north and south aisles and thus the proposed works may affect all of the existing three circuits. The pipework in these areas includes the upstanding serpentine pipe coils running along the exterior faces of the pew frontals and down the timber partitions between the central blocks of seating, as well as the single pipes that run along the exterior faces of the pew plinths (see Figures 7, 9 & 10). It is understood that the system of pipes is to be modified to remain viable within the current reordering proposals.

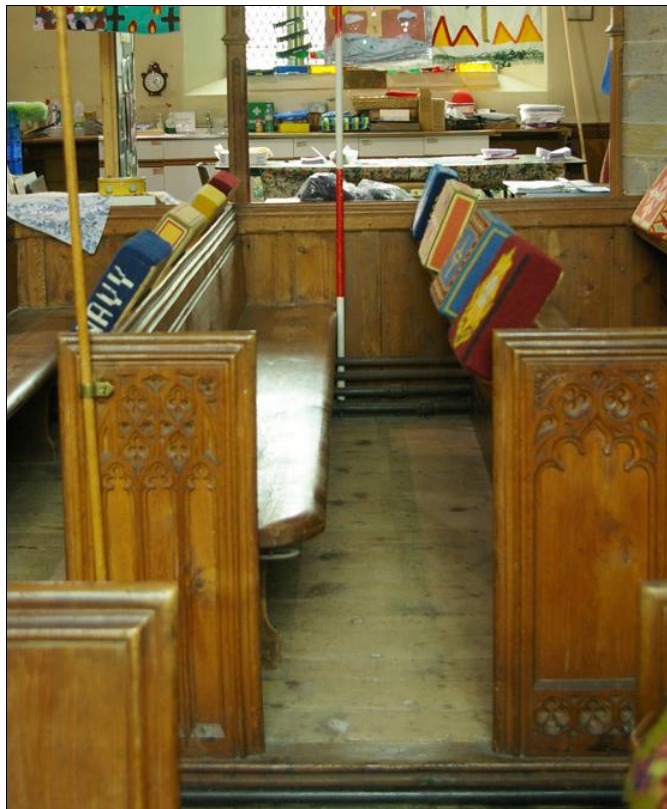


Figure 10: The heating pipes located at the north side of the west end of the south aisle, viewed from the south.



## 4.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring

### 4.1 The Vault

During the removal of the base of the former seating area within 'Martha's Corner', just to the west of the current heating boiler, a brick vault was uncovered containing a number of burials (Figure 11 & 12).



Figure 11: The raised arch of the vault below the seating areas within 'Martha's Corner', viewed from the south-east (2metre scale).



Figure 12: The top of the brick vault, viewed from the west (2 metre scale).



The top of the arch of the vault was impacted during removal of the joists supporting the plinth on which the pews within this area formerly sat. A small hole in the top of the vault then allowed the interior to be inspected. The vault was found to contain members of the Wren family, who are remembered in a number of memorials within this, the west end of the north aisle. An engraved slate headstone was fixed to the west wall of the vault with four names engraved upon it.

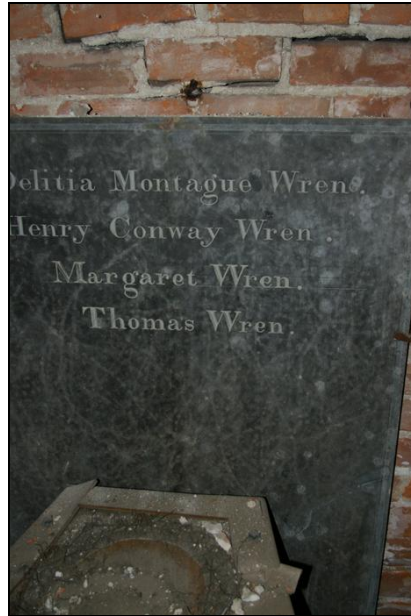


Figure 13: The engraved slate within the vault.

Oddly only three coffins were observed within the vault, two to the south, set one above the other on a metal frame, both identically covered in leather and with studwork and decorative bosses (Figure 15). The third, to the north appears to be of plain timber but with the remains of floral tributes still in place upon the coffin (see Figure 13). Three of the named individuals are also commemorated within this corner of the church, including Margaret Wren who appears to have had a window installed at the west end of the north aisle in her memory (Figure 14).

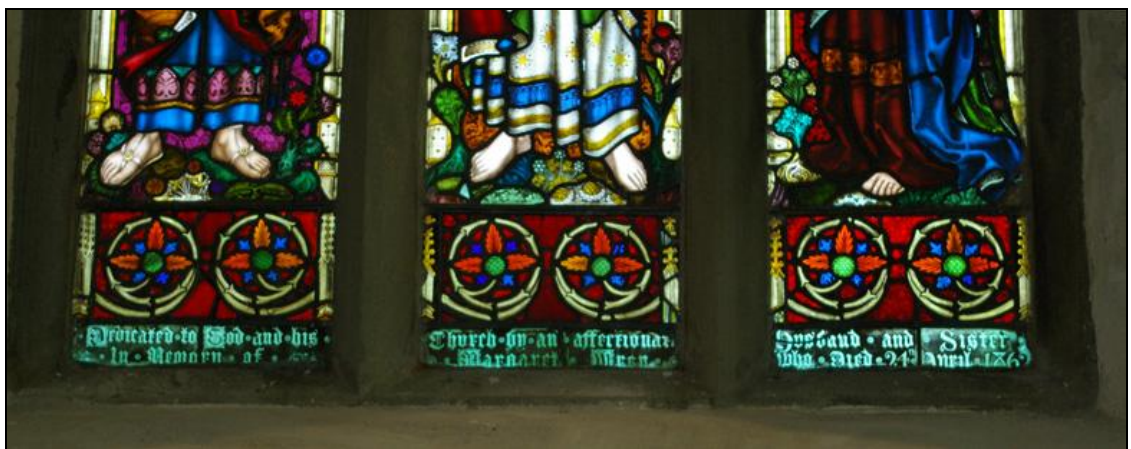


Figure 14: The window at the west end of the north aisle with a dedication to Margaret Wren.



Figure 15: The two stacked coffins within the southern area of the vault, viewed from the north.

## 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions

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### 5.1 Discussion

The Church of St Margaret's underwent a major 'restoration' in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the original reordering designed and partially implemented by architect David Macintosh. Much of the extant church interior and furniture, including the pews to be affected by the recent proposals, date to this time and form part of a coherent and rather regimented scheme. There is no known record of the building's interior prior to the works, but it would appear that the floor level of the walkways around the pew plinths may have been raised, leaving voids beneath the seating areas. 18<sup>th</sup> century carved slate grave stones were reset within the slabs of these paved areas. Few elements of the church furnishings date from prior to the implementation of this and later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century works.

The Perkins heating system appears to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. St Margaret's is one of only eleven known buildings to still retain a working system. Most of what remains of this system consists of the pipework, the boiler having been recently replaced, the majority of which is fixed to the seating surrounds (to the front and sides of the blocks of pews) and plinths. The original system has been extensively modified during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century but the pipework appears relatively complete and it is a tribute to the efficiency and flexibility of the system that it is capable of modification and sustained viability today.

### 5.2 Conclusions

The church interior was extensively remodelled *circa* 1849, which would undoubtedly have had a massive impact on the previous interior furnishings and fitments. It would appear that all of the extant seating within the nave dates from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century reordering and the layout adheres closely to the existing 19<sup>th</sup> century plan of the proposals. However, the plan has already been modified and blocks of pews have been removed to make the space suitable for the use of a modern congregation. The current proposals are an extension of this process and programme of works and it is understood that the pews, frontals and pew ends to be removed from their current position are to be reused and refitted where possible within the building. It appears unlikely that the lowering of the pew plinths will have a significant effect on any earlier fabric or remains but this work may be monitored to provide a record of the works.

The discovery of a small mid 19<sup>th</sup> century vault, containing three coffins within 'Martha's Corner', just to the west of the current boiler, was recorded. The top of the vault was then repaired, resealed and the new flooring placed on top.

The Perkins heating system is of significant historical importance and modification of the system should be accomplished sympathetically.

## 6.0 Bibliography & References

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### Published Sources:

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

**Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.

**Passmore, A.J.** 2009: *Archaeological Recording in the Tower of the Church of St Margaret, Northam, Devon*. Exeter Archaeology Report No. 09.04 (6712)

### Unpublished Sources:

**Gale, D. W.** 1989 (Reprinted 2001): *Northam Parish Church: A Guide to its History*.

### Internet Resources:

[www.bphs.net](http://www.bphs.net)

[www.hevac-heritage.org.uk](http://www.hevac-heritage.org.uk)

[www.scottisharchitects.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk)

## Appendix 1

### Relevant Historic Environment Records and the Listing Detail

**HER Number:** MDV14991  
**Name:** Northam, St. Margaret's  
**Summary**  
The main part of the church is 15th century, although the base of the tower may contain earlier fabric. The north aisle and Lady Chapel were added in 1593. The church was extensively restored in the mid 19th century and the vestry added in 1906-7.  
**Location** SS 448 290  
**Grid Reference:**  
**Map Sheet:** SS42NW  
**Admin Area** Devon  
**Civil Parish** Northam  
**District** Torridge  
**Ecclesiastical Parish** NORTHAM  
**Protected Status**

- Listed Building (I) 1169270: CHURCH OF ST MARGARET

**Other References/Statuses**

- National Monuments Record: SS42NW28
- Old DCC SMR Ref: SS42NW/14
- Old Listed Building Ref (I): 90537

**Monument Type(s) and Dates**

- PARISH CHURCH (XIII to XIX - 1201 AD to 1900 AD (Between))

**Full description**

Cresswell, B. F., 1927, *Devonshire Churches: The Buildings and Builders* (Article in Serial)

Ordnance Survey, 1938, 122SW. *Revision of 1933 with additions in 1938. Provisional Edition* (Cartographic)

Pevsner, N., 1952, *Untitled Source* (Monograph)

St. Margaret's Church, Northam. Tall west tower with diagonal buttresses, pinnacles, and turret. Wagon-roofs in wide nave and in transept. Thirteenth century font. Five-bay north aisle added in 1593.

Hoskins, W. G., 1954, *Untitled Source* (Monograph)

The church's tall tower has for centuries been a landmark for shipping entering the estuary. Twice in its history church was enlarged. Thoroughly restored in 1849-65 when many memorials to local families were removed.

Department of Environment, 1973, *Northam* (List of Blds of Arch or Historic Interest)

Mainly 15th century, lower part of tower older. Thoroughly restored between 1849 and 1865. Fine position overlooking sea. 14th century 'Kyrie' discovered here.

Griffith, F. M., 1985, *DAP/FP* (Aerial Photograph)

Passmore, A. J., 2009, *Archaeological Recording in the Tower of the Church of St. Margaret, Northam, Devon* (Report - Survey)

St. Margaret's Church is first recorded in the mid 13th century and contains a font of the same date. The main fabric of the church, the nave and chancel, is believed to be of 15th century date, although the base of the tower may contain earlier fabric. The north aisle and Lady Chapel were added in 1593. The church was extensively restored in 1849-1865 during which time the two porches and the St. George's Chapel were probably added. A vestry was added to the north side of the tower in 1906-7. The church has an early 20th century heating system, served by a modern boiler. This replaced two Gurney Stoves located in the north aisle, which are shown on a plan accompanying a faculty of 1864. The current system was probably installed in 1906-7 when the vestry was built as the pipes in the tower are attached to wooden panelling that extends throughout the ground floor of the tower and into the vestry. This panelling is depicted on 1906 plans for the construction of the vestry.

National Monuments Record, 2012, 33122 (National Monuments Record Database)

**Sources / Further Reading**

- Article in Serial: Cresswell, B. F... 1927. *Devonshire Churches: The Buildings and Builders*. Journal of the British Archaeological Association. 33. Unknown. 165.
- Monograph: Hoskins, W. G... 1954. *A New Survey of England: Devon*. A5 Hardback. 444.
- List of Blds of Arch or Historic Interest: Department of Environment. 1973. Northam. Historic Houses Register. Unknown. 1.
- National Monuments Record Database: National Monuments Record. 2012. 33122. National Monuments Record Index. Website.
- Monograph: Pevsner, N. 1952. *The Buildings of England: North Devon*. Paperback Volume. 128.
- Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 1938. 122SW. *Revision of 1933 with additions in 1938. Provisional Edition*. Second Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map. Map (Paper).
- Report - Survey: Passmore, A. J. 2009. *Archaeological Recording in the Tower of the Church of St. Margaret, Northam, Devon*. Exeter Archaeology Report. 09.04. A4 Bound.
- Aerial Photograph: Griffith, F. M. 1985. *DAP/FP*. Devon Aerial Photograph. Photograph (Paper). 8, 9, 9a.

**Associated Monuments:** none recorded

**Associated Finds:** none recorded

**Associated Events**

- EDV4425 - Archaeological Recording of the Tower of St. Margaret, Northam

## Listing Detail

**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.**

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST MARGARET

**List entry Number:** 1169270

Location

CHURCH OF ST MARGARET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

<b>County</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District Type</b>	<b>Parish</b>
Devon	Torridge	District Authority	Northam

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

**Grade:** I

**Date first listed:** 15-Jun-1951

**Date of most recent amendment:** Not applicable to this List entry.

15-JUN-1951 NORTHAM 846/2/72 CHURCH OF ST MARGARET I

Mainly C15, lower part of tower older. Thoroughly restored between 1849 and 1865. Fine position overlooking sea. C14 "Kyrie" discovered here. Parish Church.

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SS 44874 2909

## Appendix 2

Buildings designed or restored by David Macintosh.  
(© 2013, Dictionary of Scottish Architects)

Building name	Town, district or village	Island	City or county	Country	Notes
Holy Trinity	Barnstaple		Devon	England	<i>With G Abbot</i>
St Michael and All Angels, Heavietree	Exeter		Devon	England	
St Martin and St Mary	Chudleigh		Devon	England	
St Nectan	Hartland		Devon	England	<i>Restoration of medieval church</i>
St Margaret's Church	Northam		Devon	England	<i>Restoration of mediaeval church</i>
Indio House	Bovey Tracey		Devon	England	
Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home	Greenock		Renfrewshire	Scotland	
Wellpark Free Church	Greenock		Renfrewshire	Scotland	<i>Proposed that he should compete. See note.</i>
All Saints Church	Kenton		Devon	England	<i>Renewal of roofs</i>
St Paul	Starcross		Devon	England	<i>Romanesque remodelling of Greek revival church of 1826</i>
St Thomas' Church	Marnhead		Devon	England	<i>Reseating of mediaeval church</i>
Watt Tower	Greenock		Renfrewshire	Scotland	<i>Proposed design</i>
St George	Shillingford		Devon	England	<i>Restoration of mediaeval church</i>

## Appendix 3

List of churches with known working Perkin's heating systems.

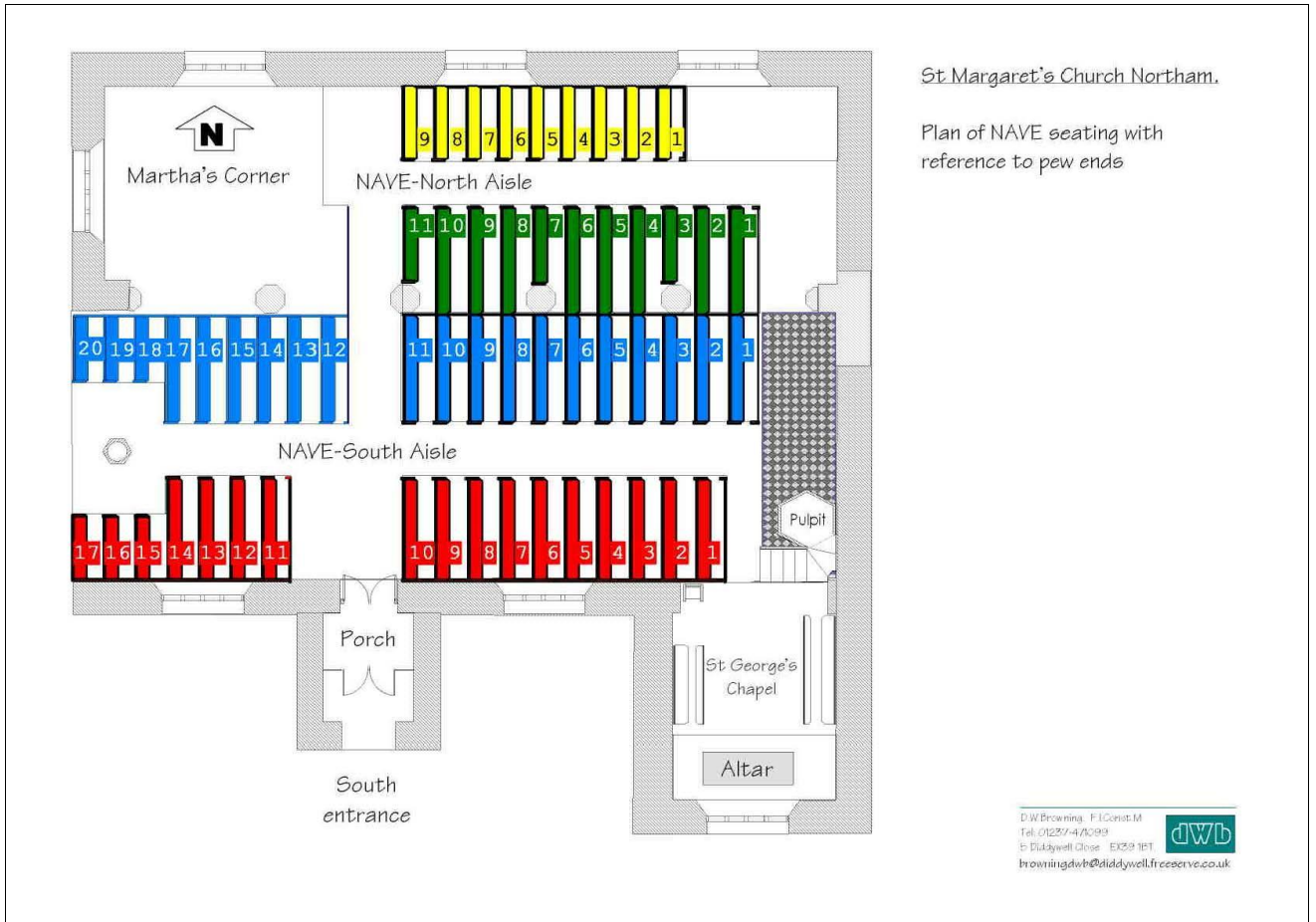
(From Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers Heritage Group [www.hevac-heritage.org.uk](http://www.hevac-heritage.org.uk))

St Michael's & All Angels, Bampton Devon  
St John the Baptist, Yarcombe Devon  
St John the Baptist, Newport Devon  
St Margaret's, Northam Devon  
St Mary's, Bruton Somerset  
St Mary's, East Brent Somerset  
St John the Baptist, Halse Somerset  
St Peter's, Broadstairs Kent  
St Stephen's, Winsham Somerset  
St Mary's Bampton Oxfordshire  
St Michael the Archangel, Mere  
St Michael & All Angels, Guiting Power Wiltshire



## Appendix 4

Plan and detail of pews and pew ends  
(Courtesy of David Browning Northam PCC)



St Margarets Church Northam -130325\_YELLOW GROUP Photos in numerical order – East to West

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Yellow 1 Frontal



Yellow 1 Pewend



Yellow 2 Pewend



Yellow 3 Pewend



Yellow 4 Pewend



Yellow 5 Pewend



Yellow 6 Pewend



Yellow 7 Pewend



Yellow 8 Pewend



Yellow 9 Pewend

St Margarets Church Northam -130325\_GREEN GROUP Photos in numerical order – East to West

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Green 1 Frontal



Green 1 Pewend



Green 2 Pewend



Green 3Pewend



Green 4 Pewend



Green 5 Pewend



Green 6 Pewend



Green 7 Pewend...



Green 8 Pewend



Green 9 Pewend



Green 10 Pewend



Green 11 Pewend

St Margarets Church Northam -130325\_BLUE GROUP Photos in numerical order – East to West

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Blue 1 Frontal



Blue 1 Pewend



Blue 2 Pewend



Blue 3 Pewend



Blue 4 Pewend



Blue 5 Pewend



Blue 6 Pewend



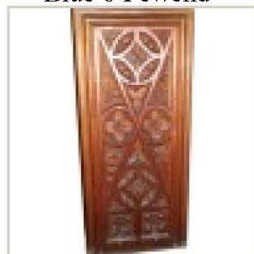
Blue 7 Pewend



Blue 8 Pewend



Blue 9 Pewend



Blue 10 Pewend



Blue 11 Pewend



Blue 12 Frontal



Blue 12 Pewend



Blue 13 Pewend



Blue 14 Pewend



Blue 15 Pewend



Blue 16 Pewend



Blue 17 Short pewend



Blue 17 Pewend



Blue 18 Pewend



Blue 19 Pewend



Blue 20 Pewend



StMargarets Church Northam -130325\_RED GROUP Photos in numerical order – East to West





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