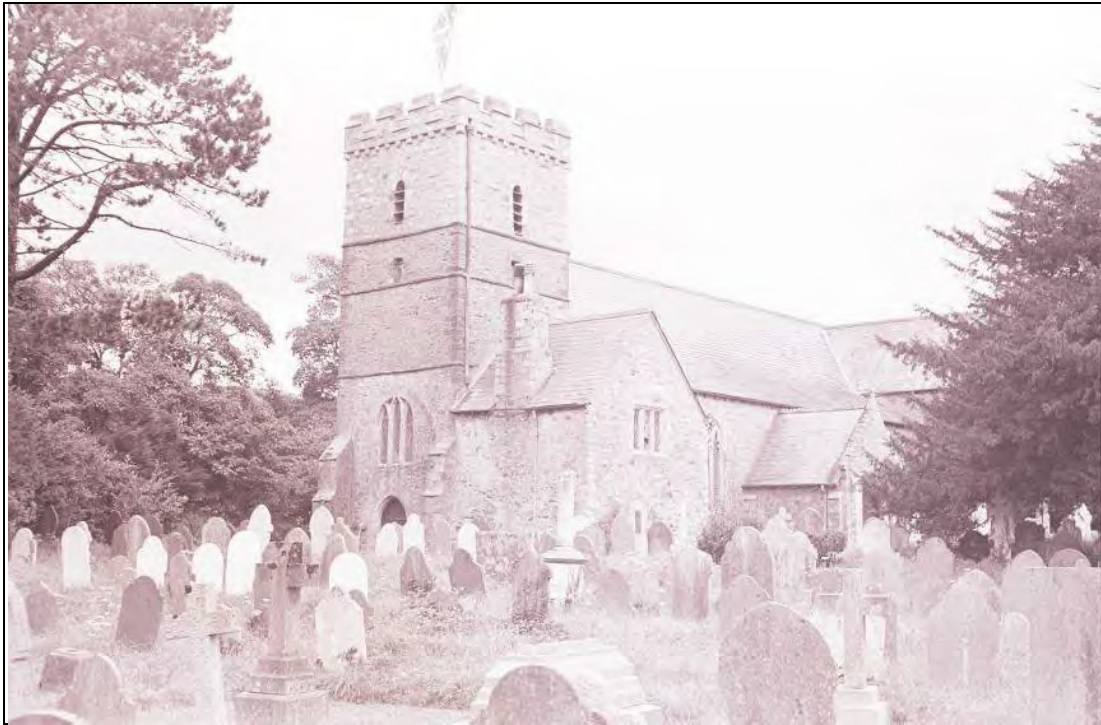


THE CHURCH OF ST PETROC SOUTH BRENT DEVON

Results of Desk-Based Research &
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Date: 19.03.2015
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The Church of St. Petroc, South Brent

The Church of St Petroc South Brent, Devon

Results of Desk Based Research & Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

For

Jonathan Rhind Architects

on behalf of

The PCC of the Church of St. Petroc, South Brent

By



SWARCH project reference: SBS14
National Grid Reference: SX 69622 60257
OASIS reference: southwes1-196893
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
Project Officer: Dr. Samuel Walls
Research: Terry Green
Report: Terry Green; Peter Webb
Report Editing: Dr. Samuel Walls

March 2015

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Summary

A short desk-based study was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) to provide background information to inform works at St. Petroc' Church, South Brent, Devon as part of the project for repair works to the church tower.

The tower at the west end appears to represent the remainder of a Norman cruciform plan church built in the 12th century. It is thought that the Norman work represents the rebuilding of a Saxon church, with lower courses of Saxon masonry remaining (it is claimed – e.g. Robinson 1977) at the base of the tower. The original church probably dating to around 1018. The early church was transformed in the 14th and 15th centuries when much of the Norman building was demolished (works probably completed by 1436). The original tower appears to have been heightened since it displays at least two stages of construction, the lower part built in shale, the upper in more blocky sandstone. In the 18th century there is an implication that the tower had a spire at this time.

By the early 19th century the fabric and appointments of the church were in a poor state, drawing severe criticism from the Diocese. Little was done to remedy the situation until extensive restoration work was carried out by Hine and Odgers Architects of Plymouth in 1870.

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Acknowledgements

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South Brent Parish Church Council

Jonathan Rhind and Martin Sturley of Jonathan Rhind Architects

Mr Greg Wall, churchwarden

The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

The Staff of the Dartmoor National Park Authority Historic Environment Record

1.0 Introduction

Location: The Church of St Petroc
Parish: South Brent
District: South Hams
County: Devon

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was asked by Jonathan Rhind of Jonathan Rhind Architects (the Agent) on behalf of St. Petroc PCC (the Clients) to conduct desk-based research and monitoring and recording of works prior to and during repairs to the Church of St Petroc, South Brent. This work was commissioned to comply with a Brief (Appendix 1) and subsequent Project Design produced in consultation with Devon Council Historic Environment Team (DCHET) (Appendix 2).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

South Brent is a small town on the southern edge of Dartmoor, in the valley of the River Avon, about five miles north-east of Ivybridge, and next to the Devon expressway which connects Exeter, 32 miles to the north-east, and Plymouth, 18 miles to the west. St. Petroc's church is located on the western edge of South Brent, on the eastern bank of the River Avon at a height of approximately 125m AOD (Figure 1).

The local bedrock comprises slates of the Middle Devonian Slates with superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2015). The soils are well drained fine loamy soils of Trusham Association (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Methodology

South West Archaeology Ltd were asked by Jonathan Rhind Architects to gather information on works that have previously been undertaken on the Church of St Petroc, South Brent, Devon. The requisite research was carried out by Terry Green in the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC) where both faculty petitions and churchwardens' records were consulted. There was also consultation by telephone with Mr Greg Wall, current churchwarden, who has written two books on South Brent and who kindly made local enquiries and reported details from the Rural Dean's Visitation Book. Historic Environment Records (HER) were obtained from Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA).

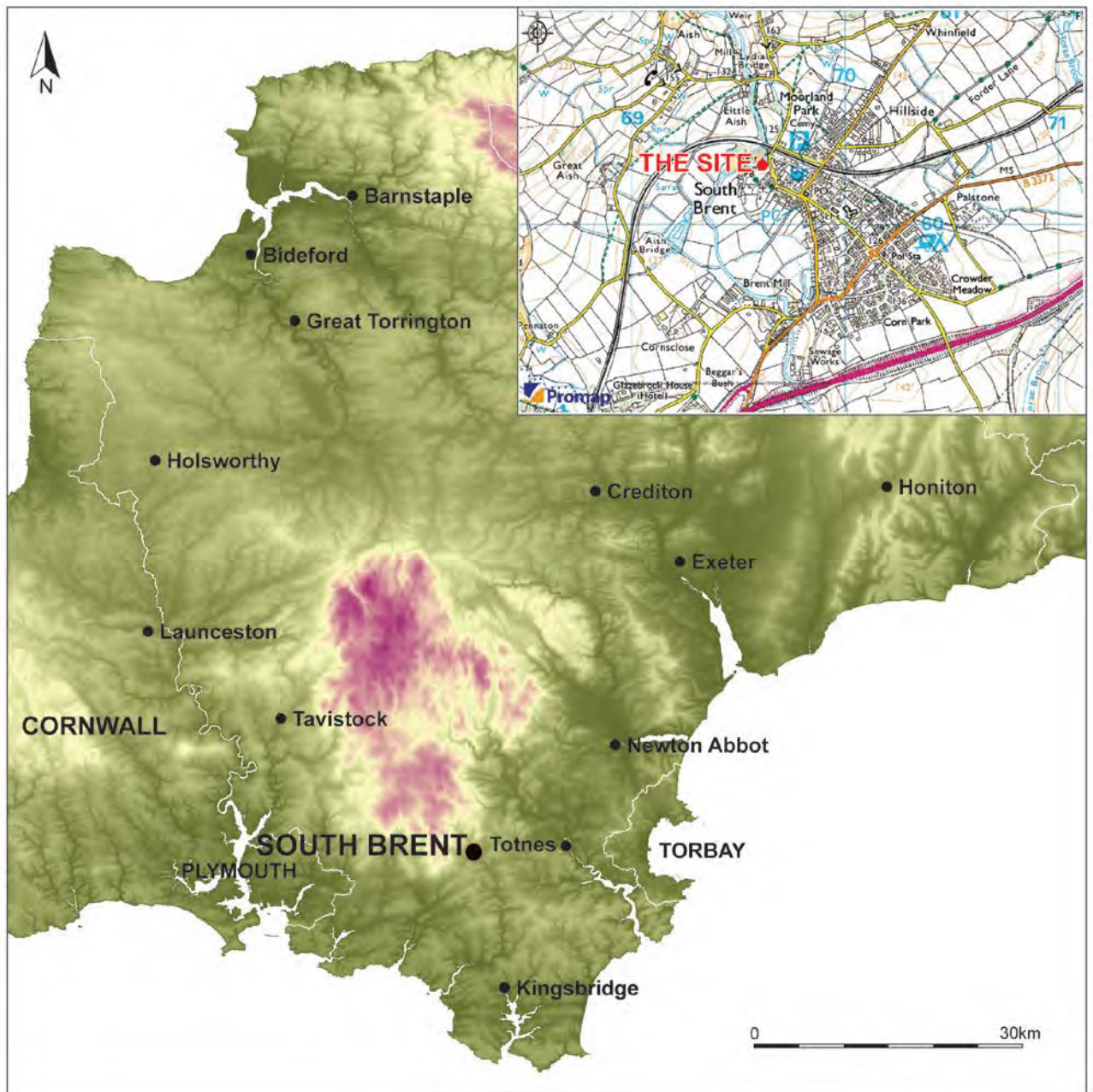


Figure 1: Location map.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 South Brent

South Brent parish is located on the southern edge of Dartmoor, along with the town of South Brent, the parish also includes the small hamlets of Aish, Harbourneford, Lutton, Brent Mill, and many scattered farmhouses. On Brent Hill, the steep hill just outside the village from which it takes its name (Old English brant – steep), are the ruins of an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel, and of a windmill, built about 1790. Domesday records the manor of 'Brenta' as belonging to Buckfast Abbey (Williams and Martin 2002) from the time of the foundation of the abbey in the early 11th century and was bought at the Dissolution by Sir William Petre, a large receiver of the monastic spoils of South Devon.

In 1247 the village was recorded in a valuation by Pope Nicholas, who records it as a village with a Church and seven houses, though it was within one of the richest manors of the area, the economy flourishing under the influence of the Abbey due to the wool trade, though probably supplemented by the tin industry on Dartmoor. By 1350 a Royal Charter was granted to the Abbot of Buckfast to hold a three-day fair on the land between the village and Brent Hill. South Brent therefore was originally a woollen and market centre with two annual fairs. A railway station serving the village was opened on the South Devon Railway on 15 June 1848. It served as the junction for the branch line to Kingsbridge from 19 December 1893. The station closed in 1964, though for some years there has been a movement to reopen it.

2.2 The Church of St Petroc

Situated beside the River Avon to the north west of the historic village centre of South Brent, the Church of St Petroc is a substantial building with a complex history. The rather squat tower at the west end appears to represent the remainder of a Norman cruciform church built in the 12th century. It is thought that the Norman work represents the rebuilding of a Saxon church, lower courses of Saxon masonry remaining (it is claimed) at the base of the tower. Local belief has it that the earliest church was founded by Saint Petrock himself, but it is more likely to have been begun when the manor of South Brent was granted by King Canute to the newly founded Abbey of Buckfast in 1018.

The early church was transformed in the 14th and 15th centuries when much of the Norman building was demolished leaving only the original crossing tower and part of the south transept (now the vestry). The new building extended eastwards with nave, aisles, transepts and chancel in the early English and Perpendicular styles. The original tower appears to have been heightened since it displays at least two stages of construction, the lower part built in shale, the upper in more blocky sandstone. Traces of 'Saxon' work are still visible in the bell chamber (Robinson 1977). The incumbent, reporting to Dean Milles in the 18th century, implied the presence of a spire at this time.

Three altars were dedicated in 1436, this probably marking the point at which the major rebuilding had been completed (Cherry and Pevsner, 1994, 745). The manor and the church continued in the hands of the Abbot of Buckfast until the Dissolution in 1539. By the early 19th century the fabric and appointments of the church were in a poor state, drawing severe criticism from the Diocese. Little was done to remedy the situation until restoration work was carried out by Hine and Odgers Architects of Plymouth in 1870.

From the tithe map of c.1840 (Figure 2) and the OS second edition 1:2500 map of 1905 (Figure 3), it is evident that there was no change to the footprint of the church as a consequence of any work undertaken during this period.



Figure 2: The Church of Saint Petroc as recorded on the South Brent tithe map of c.1840 (Devon Heritage Centre).

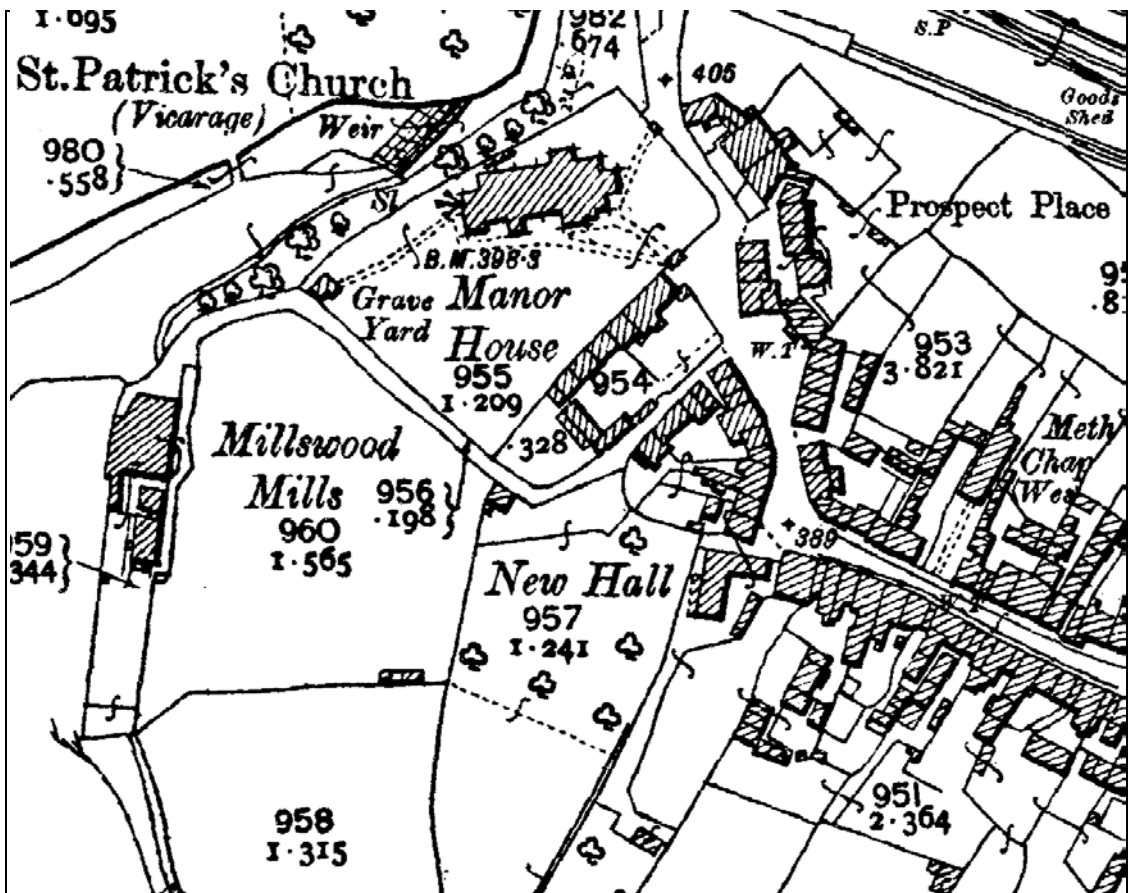


Figure 3: The church of Saint Petroc as recorded on the OS 1:2500 second edition map of 1905. The church has been erroneously named 'St. Patrick's'.

2.2.1 Before and after the Restoration of 1870

In his parish history *The Book of South Brent* (2005), Greg Wall quotes extensively the criticism levelled at the vicar and churchwardens by the Archdeacon of Totnes in 1824. It appears that prior to that date the Archdeacon had commented on the 'unfit' state of the church and had demanded remedial work, which the responsible persons had failed to carry out. He now demanded the following:

- A trench to be dug around the entire fabric to the depth of the church floor (presumably there was rising damp);
- The door of the tower to be 'neatly cased';
- The pavement of all the aisles to be relaid;
- The stonework of all the windows to be restored and good clear glass to be substituted for 'that which is nasty';
- The screen to be painted a light stone colour;
- An old doorway on the north side to be walled up;
- The whole of the chancel to be put into a 'complete and substantial state of repair', the pavement to be 'worked smooth and laid even with materials of good quality'.

Despite the fact that the Archdeacon required a report on the progress of the work by January 1825, it was reported by the rural dean in 1826 that little effort had been made to carry out repairs and that recourse should be had to the law in order to enforce the Archdeacon's demands. There was a small exception to the general lack of effort, in that the vicar had lately repaired a window and the Churchwardens had 'put in a window on the north side'. In 1829 it was reported that 'the Churchwardens are proceeding with repairs of the church, but not with the windows'. Nevertheless further damning reports were made throughout the 1830s and only a slight improvement was noted by 1839. By 1842 the rural dean reported that all was in good condition, but things must have gone downhill again, because in 1869 the rural dean noted in the Visitation Book that 'the church is a disgrace to the church people of the parish'.

Finally, in 1870 restoration work began. Not all details of the work have been available to this report, but we do know that the rood screen was removed, the building was re-roofed, the walls were internally repointed (though the rural dean commented in 1877 that the east wall needed repointing on the outside), plaster work was removed and the whitewash, that was constantly being applied in earlier years to cover up damp patches, was once and for all washed away. The stonework of the 15th century windows would have also been refurbished at this time. Whatever work was done, when the rural dean visited in 1877 he was happy to give a very different report from that of his predecessor. In 1882 Rev. J.B. Hughes reported that 'South Brent church was a pleasure to inspect', and wrote again in 1885 that there was 'not a slate mounting out of place or a pane of glass broken.' And in 1901 Rev. Charles Martin wrote that 'The church is one of the most beautiful in the Deanery and is in excellent order.' (Wall 2005, 45).

2.2.2 The Churchwardens' Accounts

A 19th century volume of the churchwardens' accounts for South Brent is held in the DHC (*Ref.3250A/add/PW/1*). As one might expect from the above history, references to remedial work, or rather to the necessary materials etc., are rather few in the accounts from 1824 to around 1870. Bearing in mind that they are selected because they stand out from the day-to-day items of expenditure, the following details provide some indication of the local response to the Archdeacon's strictures.

1824-5:

- Taking the ground plan of the church;
- Drawing of deals from Plymouth;
- Laths for the church;
- Payment to the masons 'that attended with tenders for paving the church'.

1826-7:

- Drawing of 1000 ? of slate for the church;
- Lime for the church;
- Payment to the masons 'for tendering for rough-casting the tower'.

1828-9:

- Drawing of stones;
- Tender for church window;
- A new window (£30..10s..0d)

1829-30

- Drawing of lime, sand and slate
- Purchase of 3000 laths together with timber
- Beer for the carpenter

The 1830s saw the occasional purchase of lime, sand and timber to which in 1837 slate was added. Little more seems to have occurred until 1868 when the account includes £2..18s..9d for the repair of roof and walls. It seems clear that, as contemporary critics emphasised, little serious work was done until the restoration of 1870.

2.2.3 Petitions for the Faculty 1845-1938

The collection of faculty petitions held in the DHC represents the period 1845 – 1938. However, only those from 1906 onwards detail physical alterations, the earlier instances (1845, 1857, 1858 and 1896) being concerned with grant, conveyance or sale of the advowson, with church property external to the church and with management of the graveyard.

Listed here are the principal details of 20th century petitions, which in any way affect the structure and appointments of the building:

July 13th 1906: Erection of a memorial tablet within the parish church, the tablet to be of brass and placed on an oak frame which is to be affixed to the south wall of the church.

March 26th 1909: To place on the north side facing the main entrance door ... a stained glass window in memory of the late Blanche Elizabeth May.

15th April 1920: To erect a memorial tablet as a war memorial commemorating the 27 parishioners who fell in the Great War.

February 13th 1923: To place on the north side of the chancel to the right of the existing tablet a white marble memorial tablet in memory of Rev. Nathaniel Cole.

January 4th 1924: To remove the gas standards from the sanctuary and place them in the vestry. To place two extra lamps, one on each side on wall brackets about 8 feet up on either side wall of the sanctuary. To place on the Holy Table a pair of brass candlesticks to match the brass cross.

March 18th 1924: To use in the church the posts and fragments of the ancient rood screen, viz:-

1. To make altar rails from the ancient screen woodwork, replacing the existing one.
2. To make a table shelf for the war memorial.
3. To place the main screen beam across the tower arch.
4. To make a reading desk and choir boys' stall fronts.

November 18th 1925: To replace the existing choir stalls of pitch pine with choir stalls of oak with a clergy desk on either side to replace the inscription.

May 21st 1927: To place in the sanctuary a raised step of granite (of the same structure as the step leading into the sanctuary), 9 feet 7 inches wide, 5 feet 9 inches deep and 6 feet in height and place the Holy Table upon it.

January 6th 1933: To improve the sanctuary by a new oak communion table with frontal, new oak posts and hangings, take up the modern tiles and lay Purbeck stone slabs, and move the existing communion table into the south chapel.

April 28th 1933: To take down the stone pulpit and replace it with a wooden one.

May 22nd 1936: To install electric lightning.

May 24th 1937: A proposal to completely overhaul, restore and rehang the bells, the work to be undertaken by John Taylor and Co., bellfounders of Loughborough at a cost of £330. (See Appendix 1 for the bellfounders' detailed quote)

Note that Greg Wall indicates (2005, 45) that prior to the work on the bells in 1937, concern had been expressed in 1890 about the bearings of the bells and the timbers of the ringing loft. Thus in 1894 the bells had been rehung by Mr Stokes of Woodbury.

June 30th 1938: To affix to the south wall a beautiful and ancient picture of the Blessed Virgin and Child brought from Russia many years ago.

3.0 Conclusion

The tower at the west end appears to represent the remainder of a Norman cruciform plan church built in the 12th century. It is thought that the Norman work represents the rebuilding of a Saxon church, with lower courses of Saxon masonry remaining (it is claimed – e.g. Robinson 1977) at the base of the tower. The original church probably dating to around 1018. The early church was transformed in the 14th and 15th centuries when much of the Norman building was demolished (works probably completed by 1436). The original tower appears to have been heightened since it displays at least two stages of construction, the lower part built in shale, the upper in more blocky sandstone. In the 18th century there is an implication that the tower had a spire at this time.

By the early 19th century the fabric and appointments of the church were in a poor state, drawing severe criticism from the Diocese. Little was done to remedy the situation until extensive restoration work was carried out by Hine and Odgers Architects of Plymouth in 1870.

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Devon Heritage Centre

Petitions for Faculty, Parish of South Brent 1845-1939.

Church Wardens' Accounts 1806-1914, South Brent: Devon Heritage Centre Document Reference 3250A/add/PW/1

Dartmoor National Park Authority

Historic Environment Record MDV 5737 (Appendix 2)

Church of Saint Petroc

Rural Dean's Visitation Book.

Robinson, R. 1977. South Brent Parish Checklist. Recorded by G. Wall

Appendix 1

Heritage Lottery Fund Brief

**HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND GRANT CONSULTANT
FOR**

Church of St Petroc, South Brent

Archaeologist / Building Analyst Brief:

- Location map
- Reference Ground floor plan
- Site meeting Notes May 2011
- HLF Grant for Places of Worship Investigation & Repair Summary

We would invite you to tender for Archaeologist services required for the above church, this work should include:-

	Date
<p>Stage 1</p> <p>Desk based documentary research to investigate repair history of church with aim of finding drawings / specification relating to previous work to inform current proposals.</p> <p>Attend opening up for inspection, interpretation and assessment.</p> <p>Provide report on investigations.</p>	<p>Oct – Nov 2014</p>

<p>Stage 2</p> <p>Allow for return visit during the course of the building work for watching brief for any works which will have archaeological implications.</p> <p>Submit copy of final report to Devon County Archive.</p>	<p>March 2015 onwards</p>
--	----------------------------------

Tender Return:	Stage 1 cost (£)	Stage 2 cost (£)
Church of St Petroc, South Brent c/o Jonathan Rhind, Architects Ltd		

JONATHAN RHIND . ARCHITECTS

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Appendix 2

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT THE CHURCH OF ST PETROC, SOUTH BRENT, DEVON.

Location:	Church of St. Petroc
Parish:	South Brent
County:	Devon
NGR:	SX 69622 60257
Proposal:	To establish the likely cause of water penetration into the top of the church tower and internal damp problems.
Date:	1 st December 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Jonathan Rhind (the Agent) on behalf of St Petrocs PCC (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken ahead of and during the proposed works, and for related off-site analysis and reporting.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

2.1 South Brent is a small town on the southern edge of Dartmoor, in the valley of the River Avon, five miles north-east of Ivybridge, and next to the Devon Expressway which connects Exeter 32 miles to the north-east and Plymouth 18 miles to the west. The parish includes the small hamlets of Aish, Harbourneford, Lutton, Brent Mill, and many scattered farmhouses. On Brent Hill, the steep hill just outside the village from which it takes its name (Old English brant – steep), are the ruins of an ancient building, supposed to have been a chapel, and of a windmill, built about 1790. The manor of Brent belonged to Buckfast Abbey from the time of the foundation of the abbey in the early 11th century and was bought at the Dissolution by Sir William Petre, a large receiver of monastic spoils in South Devon.

South Brent was originally a woollen and market centre with two annual fairs. A railway station serving the village was opened on the South Devon Railway on 15 June 1848. It served as the junction for the branch line to Kingsbridge from 19 December 1893. The station closed in 1964, though for some years there has been a movement to reopen it.

The Norman tower of St Petroc's Church (now at the west end) was apparently the central tower of a cruciform building, the west portion of which was demolished at some date, perhaps in the early 14th century when the existing nave was rebuilt with two transepts. In the early 15th century these transepts were enlarged into aisles. The fine font, of red sandstone, is late 12th century in date, and is similar in style to others in neighbouring churches. On the south of the churchyard is the manor house, part of which is 15th century in date.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;

3.2 To make a record of the historic buildings prior to the commencement of the works;

3.3 To monitor any groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.

3.4 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of cartographic sources; *Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments* to provide an analysis of map regression of the buildings concerned. Locally held documents will also be consulted where available.

This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

4.2 Historic building recording:

A record shall be made of the historic fabric affected by the development. This work shall conform to an appropriate level of recording as set in Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006 (available on-line at <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>).

Previously prepared architect's plans will be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, provided they are of adequate scale and accuracy.

4.3 A photographic record of the historic building will be prepared. This will include internal and external photographs of the building concerned, including each room and each external elevation, illustrating the principal architectural features and any findings, in detail and in context, where necessary. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

4.4 Comprehensive archaeological monitoring and recording (present during all groundworks):

Any groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, or by hand, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed, any machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994), as amended (2008).

Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:

4.4.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.4.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.

4.4.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);

iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

4.4.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client.

4.4.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.

4.4.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

4.4.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

4.4.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.5 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.6 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

5.0 REPORTING

5.1 A report will be produced, including the following elements:

5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;

5.1.2 A copy of this PD;

5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;

5.1.4 A description and illustration of the buildings location;

5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;

5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;

5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;

5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

5.1.10 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;

5.1.11 A plan showing the layout of the building subject to this programme of work in relation to identifiable landscape features and other buildings;

5.1.12 The results of the historic building recording that shall include a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the building, appropriately;

5.1.13 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

5.1.14 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;

5.1.15 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports that were undertaken;

5.2 The client will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the Client.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-196893 within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

6.0 PUBLICATION

Where the exposure of architectural or historic building fabric is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above. Should particularly significant architectural, archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the Client.

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with guidance: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).

7.2

7.2.1 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery (PCM), and in a timely fashion.

7.2.3 If the PCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under an accession number. Should the PCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or record offices. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.

7.3 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

7.4 The archive will be completed within 6 months of the completion of the final report.

8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

8.1 Even where work is being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

9.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the fieldwork will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email:mail@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LNTel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human & Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval John Allan, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 3

English Heritage Listing:

IoE Number: 99357

Location: CHURCH OF ST PETROC, CHURCH STREET SOUTH BRENT, SOUTH HAMS, DEVON

Date listed: 09 February 1961

Date of last amendment: 28 January 1987

Grade I

SCHEDULE In the entry for: SOUTH BRENT CHURCH STREET SX 6960 14/74 Church of St Petroc II The Grade shall be amended to read SOUTH BRENT SX 6960 CHURCH STREET 14/74 Church of St Petroc I

SOUTH BRENT CHURCH STREET SX 6960 14/74 Church of St Petroc 9-2-61 GV II Parish church. Circa C12 west tower, formerly at the crossing of the originally cruciform church. The west end was demolished circa early C14 when the present nave was rebuilt with two transepts. North and south aisles of early C15, probably 1436 when three altars were dedicated, restored late C19. Granite rubble slate roofs. All round the church are thin buttresses with set-offs. Nave and north and south aisles under one roof. North aisle has two restored Perpendicular three-light windows and restored three-light window with intersecting tracery and three-light straight-headed windows with C13 blocked doorway below. South aisle has two restored three-light Perpendicular windows three-light window with restored intersecting tracery and hollow-chamfered two-centred arch south doorway with nail-studded plank door with wrought iron strap hinges. Circa C15 south porch with two-centred moulded arch doorway. Chancel has restored Perpendicular windows, three lights to south and four lights to east. North and south transepts with restored four-light Perpendicular north and south windows, north transept has blocked east window. chapels to north and south of chancel in the angles with transepts, with moulded battlement and restored four-light Perpendicular windows. The south chapel has a small chamfered depressed arch down on south side and a rood stair turret with battlements in the angle with south transept. Unbuttressed west tower (originally central) with three string courses and battlements on corbel table, Lancet bell-openings. Blocked tower arches on north and west sides. That on the west side has inserted three-light window with intersecting tracery and restored mullions and a hollow-chamfered two-central arch window below. Vestry in position of original south transept. Interior: Five bay north and south arcades plus one way to chancel chapels with double-chamfered arches and tall octagonal granite piers with moulded capitals of limestone. The arches to the transepts are stilted on the east side to accommodate the screen which has been removed. Double chamfered four-centred chancel arch high up on corbels. Plain two-centred tower arch with imposts and blocked arch on south of tower. Nave, transepts and chancel have late C19 inserted waggon roof. Triple sedilia on south side of chancel with cusped ogee arches, two with shields in the spandrels. Piscina has cusped arch and multifoil bowl. Cusped ogee-arched piscina in north chapel. Late C12 red sandstone font with round bowl with cable moulding around top, wide frieze of palmettes and zigzag below. Base of circa wooden screen used as altar rail. Late C19 furnishings including carved chair stalls and pulpit and brass eagle lectern. Monuments: Johannis Cary 1729 slate tablet in north chapel. Three early-mid C19 wall monument in chancel. Admiral William Cuming, 1824 marble wall monument by Kendall of Exeter with mourning female bent over an urn. At west end of north aisle a painted board to Robert Prowse and wife 1717 with Latin inscription.

Appendix 4

Copy of the Dartmoor NPA HER Listing

Dartmoor NPA Monument Full Report

MDV5737

Parish Church of St Petroc in South Brent with a 12th century west tower. Was rebuilt in the 14th century with aisles added in 15th century and restored in the 19th century.

HER Monument ID Record Type

Monument Types and Dates

Description and Sources

Pamphlet. Stephen, J., South Brent Ancient and Modern

Website. Muriel and Richard Brine, Devon Heritage

War Memorials in South Brent are located in St. Petroc's Church. The 1914-1918 memorial consists of a plaque reading: "To the Glory of God and in honoured memory of parishioners of South Brent who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-1919". Names are listed below.

The 1939-1945 memorial is also included and details of the servicemen, including rank and family connections are detailed (where known).

Article in Serial. Reichel, O. J., 1898, The Domesday Churches of Devon

It is presumed that the abbey had an oratory here at the time of the Domesday survey.

Article in Serial. Baring Gould, S., 1900 - 1901, St. Petroc

Parish Church of South Brent is dedicated to St Petroc. It belonged to the Abbey of Buckfast.

Monograph. Baring Gould, S., 1907, The Book of Devon

Monograph. Stubbs, J., 1908, Some Old Devon Churches

Article in Serial. Chanter, J. F., 1910, Christianity in Devon before AD 909

South Brent formed part of the lands of Buckfast Abbey. Celtic dedication also noted.

Article in Serial. Thompson, A. H., 1913, Church Architecture in Devon

Article in Serial. Rundle, J., 1922-1923, Sculptured figure at South Brent

Article in Serial. Chanter, J. F., 1922-1923, Sculptured figure at South Brent

Some fine fragments of a life-sized recumbent effigy and high tomb of the 15th century, with its original colours of red, green and gold, was found in a wall of the building.

Article in Serial. Copeland, G. W., 1942, Eleventh Report of the Plymouth and District Branch

The parish church was rebuilt in the late 12th century. It is a cruciform church with a central tower planned but not carried out. The bulk of the Norman tower still stands with a 13th century top stage and a transept south of the tower. The present nave has striking arcades built, or rebuilt in the 14th century. Norman font. Remains of a rood screen used as altar rails, across the tower arch and in a war memorial.

Article in Serial. Cornelius, C. F., 1946, Ancient Devon Parish Churches within a Ten Mile Radius of Newton Abbot

Monograph. Pevsner, N., 1952, The Buildings of England: South Devon

Pamphlet. Anonymous, 1952, Guide to St Petroc's Church, South Brent

Monograph. Hoskins, W. G., 1954, A New Survey of England: Devon

Article in Serial. Copeland, G. W., 1965, Proceedings at the 103rd Annual Meeting

A large and complex structure - two churches in one; the 12th century west tower with its converted south transept, and eastwards a much larger building added in the 14th and 15th centuries. It has 14th century arcades, 15th century windows, transepts, good south porch, and a chancel with chapels.

Pamphlet. A. C. + H. E., 1966, An account of the church & parish of South Brent from two different sources

The Celtic Christian St Petroc returned to Cornwall c AD550 & died at Padstow. Eleven churches are dedicated to St Petroc in Devon & Cornwall & a tradition exists that he was the founder of Buckfast Abbey. There may have been a Saxon church at South Brent. The present tower was the centre of the cruciform Norman church. The church has six 19C inscribed bells. A list of vicars is given from 1268 to 1950. Other details: 1st Edition 1951.

Worksheet. Robinson, R., 1977, South Brent Parish Checklist

Origins of this church are as a 6th century chantry chapel built on pre-existing religious sites. Possibly original foundation of Petroc. The building itself is an early English reconstruction of a Saxon cruciform building the remains of which are the base of the tower and lower parts of the vestry transept and which extended to a north-south line from the present southern door.

The Norman building was built at a higher level and capitals and arches of Saxon building are still visible in the bell ringing chamber.

Tower: Original Saxon crossing tower now at western end. It rises in four stages and "consists of two kinds of masonry, flat and slate-y below, larger blocks above where a corbel table carries the battlements. No buttresses" (according to Pevsner, 1952). Dean Jeremiah Milles (18th century) mentions a spire. Remains of a clock have recently been found.

Roof: slates on a pitched pine wagon roof.

Windows: perpendicular with three or four cinquefoil heads. Early English with three trefoiled heads and intersecting tracery. Three have stained glass; all Victorian.

1) East window depicting the nativity in memory of John Elliott, Lord of the Manor, died 24/09/1874 aged 24

2) South transept window depicted SS George, Patrick, Andrew, David, Peter and Paul in memory of the Hamlyn family (1896).

3) At the western end of the north aisle depicting the prodigal son in memory of John Elliott, Lord of the Manor, died 1856.

Nave: slate floor from removed headstones with Victorian tiles separated from aisles by tall octagonal granite piers with limestone capitals and doubled chamfered arches. Six bays. Modern oak pews replacing 18th century high box pews.

Pulpit: dates to 1935 and replaces a Gothic stone example of which the steps to the vestry remain. Donated by Mesdames (spelling?) Prince and Latham.

Lectern: 19th century with a brass eagle.

Sanctuary / chancel: 14th century with three seat sedilia. Altar rails remnant of medieval rood screen removed 1870.

14th century piscina. Memorial tablets to Speare-Cole family, Amyatt family, Baker family. Furnishings are 20th century. 1926 in memory of George Vere Hugh. Cholmondeley. Vine design. English altar dating to the 20th century.

Lady Chapel: was restored when the Mothers' Union was formed. Tudor Altar table. Russian icon – of little value. Other furnishings are 20th century.

War memorial chapel: dates to 1946 with modern furnishings. Decoration behind altar from medieval rood screen.

Altar frontal – Jacobean embroidered in gold thread.

The main door is originally medieval with sanctuary handle.

Article in Serial. Masson Phillips, E. N. (ed) + Worth, R. H., 1979, Church geology

The Permian red sandstone used in this church is from Roundham, Paignton.

List of Blds of Arch or Historic Interest. Department of Environment, 1986, South Brent

Church of St Petroc. Circa 12th century west tower, formerly at the crossing of the originally cruciform church. The west end was demolished early 14th century when the present nave was rebuilt with two transepts. North and south aisles of early 15th century, probably 1436 when three altars were dedicated, restored late 19th century. Granite rubble slate roof. All round the church are thin buttresses with set-offs. Circa 15th century south porch. Perpendicular windows. Five bay north and south arcades plus one was to chancel chapels with double chamfered arches and tall octagonal granite piers with moulded capitals of limestone. Nave transepts and chancel have late 19th century inserted waggon roof. Triple sedilia on south side of chancel with cusped ogee arches, two with shields in the spandrels. Piscina has cusped arch and multifoil bowl. Late 19th century furnishings including carved chair stalls and pulpit and brass eagle lectern.

Report - Evaluation. Brown, S. + Matthews, A., 1997, St Petroc's church, South Brent: archaeological evaluation

Evaluation in north part of graveyard, in advance of construction of 'garderobe' building, revealed archaeological features of 17th or 18th century, together with some chancel material and a drain of late medieval or early post medieval date. See report for details.

Report - Evaluation. Brown, S. + Matthews, A., 1998, St Petroc's church, South Brent: archaeological evaluation

Excavations undertaken in 1997 and 1998 uncovered a number of archaeological features dating from 17th - 19th century, overlying or cutting through a late medieval or early post-medieval layer containing human bones from disturbed burials. Earliest feature was a stone land drain from same period set into surface of layer containing skeletal material. Uppermost levels produced architectural fragments and roofing slates originating from medieval fabric. These included at least 6 fragments of a late medieval tomb.

Cartographic. Ordnance Survey, 2015, Master Map

Depicted on the modern mapping. Map object based on this source.

National Heritage List for England. English Heritage, 2015, National Heritage List for England

14/74 Church of St Petroc, 9-2-1961 Grade I

Parish church. Circa C12 west tower, formerly at the crossing of the originally cruciform church. The west end was demolished circa early C14 when the present nave was rebuilt with two transepts. North and south aisles of early

C15, probably 1436 when three altars were dedicated, restored late C19. Granite rubble slate roofs. All round the church are thin buttresses with set-offs. Nave and north and south aisles under one roof. North aisle has two restored Perpendicular three light windows and restored three-light window with intersecting tracery and three-light straight-headed windows with C13 blocked doorway below. South aisle has two restored three-light Perpendicular windows three-light window with restored intersecting tracery and hollow-chamfered two-centred arch south doorway with nail-studded plank door with wrought iron strap hinges. Circa C15 south porch with two-centred moulded arch doorway. Chancel has restored Perpendicular windows, three lights to south and four lights to east. North and south transepts with restored four-light Perpendicular north and south windows, north transept has blocked east window. chapels to north and south of chancel in the angles with transepts, with moulded battlement and restored four-light Perpendicular windows. The south chapel has a small chamfered depressed arch down on south side and a rood stair turret with battlements in the angle with south transept. Unbuttressed west tower (originally central) with three string courses and battlements on corbel table, Lancet bell-openings. Blocked tower arches on north and west sides. That on the west side has inserted three-light window with intersecting tracery and restored mullions and a hollow-chamfered two-central arch window below. Vestry in position of original south transept. Interior: Five bay north and south arcades plus one way to chancel chapels with double-chamfered arches and tall octagonal granite piers with moulded capitals of limestone. The arches to the transepts are stilted on the east side to accommodate the screen which has been removed. Double chamfered four-centred chancel arch high up on corbels. Plain two-centred tower arch with imposts and blocked arch on south of tower. Nave, transepts and chancel have late C19 inserted waggon roof. Triple sedilia on south side of chancel with cusped ogee arches, two with shields in the spandrels. Piscina has cusped arch and multifoil bowl. Cusped ogee-arched piscina in north chapel. Late C12 red sandstone font with round bowl with cable moulding around top, wide frieze of palmettes and zigzag below. Base of circa wooden screen used as altar rail. Late C19 furnishings including carved chair stalls and pulpit and brass eagle lectern. Monuments: Johannis Cary 1729 slate tablet in north chapel. Three early-mid C19 wall monument in chancel. Admiral William Cuming, 1824 marble wall monument by Kendall of Exeter with mourning female bent over an urn. At west end of north aisle a painted board to Robert Prowse and wife 1717 with Latin inscription.

Listing NGR: SX6961760254

Sources

- Article in Serial: Thompson, A. H.. 1913. Church Architecture in Devon. *Archaeological Journal*. 471,487
- Article in Serial: Copeland, G. W.. 1965. Proceedings at the 103rd Annual Meeting. *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. 27
- Article in Serial: Chanter, J. F.. 1922-1923. Sculptured figure at South Brent. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*. 304
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- Monograph: Stubbs, J.. 1908. *Some Old Devon Churches*. Some Old Devon Churches.
- Pamphlet: Stephen, J.. *South Brent Ancient and Modern*. South Brent Ancient and Modern.
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- Article in Serial: Masson Phillips, E. N. (ed) + Worth, R. H.. 1979. Church geology. *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. 169
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- Worksheet: Robinson, R.. 1977. *South Brent Parish Checklist*. South Brent Parish Checklist. Recorded by G. Wall
- Article in Serial: Chanter, J. F.. 1910. Christianity in Devon before AD 909. *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. 489, 491
- Monograph: Hoskins, W. G.. 1954. *A New Survey of England: Devon*. A New Survey of England: Devon. 347
- List of Blds of Arch or Historic Interest: Department of Environment. 1986. *South Brent. Historic Houses Register*. 54
- Article in Serial: Baring Gould, S.. 1900 - 1901. St. Petrock. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*. 12
- Article in Serial: Cornelius, C. F.. 1946. Ancient Devon Parish Churches within a Ten Mile Radius of Newton Abbot. *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*. 129, 133, 144
- Pamphlet: A. C. + H. E.. 1966. *An account of the church & parish of South Brent from two different sources*. St Petrock's Church, South Brent.

Finds - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Administrative Areas

National Grid Reference Centred SX 6961 6025 (41m by 22m) SX66SE

Associated Designations

Designations, Statuses and Scorings Area

Related Monuments

Admin Area Dartmoor National Park

Civil Parish South Brent

District South Hams

Ecclesiastical Parish SOUTH BRENT

Old Listed Building Ref (I) Active

Old DCC SMR Ref - SX66SE/47 Active

Monograph: Pevsner, N.. 1952. The Buildings of England: South Devon. The Buildings of England: South Devon. 264-5

Website: Muriel and Richard Brine. Devon Heritage. <http://www.devonheritage.org/WarMemorials.htm>. War memorial pages

Cartographic: Ordnance Survey. 2015. Master Map. Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping.

National Heritage List for England: English Heritage. 2015. National Heritage List for England. Historic Houses Register. 1147794

Article in Serial: Reichel, O. J.. 1898. The Domesday Churches of Devon. Transactions of the Devonshire Association. 310

Article in Serial: Rundle, J.. 1922-1923. Sculptured figure at South Brent. Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries. 251

EDV2970 St Petroc's church, South Brent: archaeological evaluation (Event - Intervention)

EDV2971 St Petroc's church, South Brent:: archaeological evaluation (Event - Intervention)

Listed Building (I) - 1147794 CHURCH OF ST PETROCK Active DDV6496

MDV5739 St Petrock's Parish Church, Stone Pillar Associated with

MDV5760 South Brent, The Manor House Associated with

MDV13253 Lych gate at St Petrock's Parish Church, South Brent Associated with

MDV38015 St Petrock's Parish Church, Chest Tomb Associated with

MDV38016 St Petrock's Parish Church, Chest Tomb Associated with

MDV38017 St Petrock's Parish Church, Chest Tomb Associated with

MDV38018 St Petrock's Parish Church, Boundary Wall Associated with

MDV5738 St Petrock's Parish Church, Font Hierarchical

MDV5740 St Petrock's Parish Church, Church Plate Hierarchical

MDV5741 St Petrock's Parish Church, Rood Screen Hierarchical

MDV13254 St Petrock's Parish Church, Sundial Hierarchical

Appendix 5

Supporting documents

Telephone : 2241 LOUGHBOROUGH. Telegrams : BELLS, LOUGHBOROUGH.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO
(E. Denson Taylor)
BELL FOUNDERS & BELL HANGERS
BELL FOUNDRY
LOUGHBOROUGH
ENGLAND

CH/LC.

21st. January, 1937.

THE PARISH CHURCH,
SOUTH BRENT, Devon.

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATE NO. 2.

FOR THE TUNING, &c. OF THE BELLS, EQUIPPING WITH MODERN FITTINGS THROUGHOUT AND REHANGING IN A STRONG AND MASSIVE CAST-IRON FRAMEWORK CARRIED BY A FOUNDATION OF HEAVY ROLLED STEEL GIRDERS.

REMOVAL OF BELLS, BELLFRAME,
BELLCHAMBER FLOOR AND
SUPPORTING BEAMS FROM TOWER.

To deliver at the Church the necessary tackle and tools, dismantle the bells, lower them to the ground and forward to our Foundry at Loughborough.

To remove the existing bellframe, bellchamber floor and supporting beams from the tower, lower to the ground and leave the timbers outside the Church at the disposal of the Church Authorities whose property they remain.

WORK TO BELLS.

"CAST-IN" STAPLES. Carefully to cut out the "cast-in" clapper-staples from the heads of the bells, which are then to be drilled with a centre hole for the new clapper-staples to be fitted by means of a centre bolt passed independently through each bell head.

TUNING. To improve the musical effect of the peal by the process of careful tuning.

TURNING. The bells to be turned so that the clappers will strike on unworn parts of the soundbows.

CLEANING. Each bell to be thoroughly cleaned by means of sandblasting before being delivered to the Church.

THE PARISH CHURCH, SOUTH BRENT, Devon. (Spec. & Est. No. 2) 2.

FITTINGS. To supply and fit to each bell entirely new fittings of our latest and best make, containing notable recent improvements in design so that all may be kept in good order with a minimum amount of steeple-keeper's attention.

These new fittings to consist of WHEELS of well seasoned oak, strengthened with wrought iron wheel plates; curved cast-iron HEADSTOCKS of hollow box section, fitted with steel GUDGEONS turned up perfectly true in the lathe after having been fitted; self-aligning BALL BEARINGS, heavy duty type, British made, with a double ball race of large size balls, in specially made housings which are totally enclosed to exclude all dirt and grit and which are lubricant-retaining and do not require refilling with lubricant except once every twelve years; wrought iron CLAPPERS correctly proportioned to each bell, with independent crownstaples with grease boxes fitted to the joints which are of improved design, consisting of turned steel pins working in lignum vitae bushes, the point of suspension of each clapper in relation to the pivots of the bell to be arranged to vary in definite and regular progression from one bell to another, ensuring that the moment of impact of each clapper is regular throughout the peal; "Hastings" type STAYS and SLIDERS, the stays to be fitted with sockets and pawls and the slide bars to be of a curved pattern in cast-iron, securely affixed to the frame by wrought iron brackets; hard wood ROPE ROLLERS or pulleys running in enclosed ball bearings, fitted in hard wood roller boxes securely affixed to the framework by wrought iron brackets.

BELLROPES. To supply an entirely new set of six bellropes, made of best quality Italian hemp with flexible ends and coloured worsted salleys.

BELLFRAME. To supply an entirely new framework for the ring of six bells all to hang at the same level, also steel supporting girders; the whole to be of strong and massive construction, designed in accordance with the most up-to-date and scientific principles so as to withstand the strain and thrust caused by the ringing of the bells, and built by modern engineering methods.

The BELLFRAME to consist of tough cast-iron sections, of heavy and massive proportions, accurately machined and fitted together, thoroughly tied and braced. The feet of the castings and the seatings for the bell bearings to be machined, ensuring perfect alignment.

(cont.)

THE PARISH CHURCH, SOUTH BRENT, Devon. (Spec. & Est. No. 2) 3.

BELLFRAME (cont.).

The FOUNDATION of the frame to consist of heavy rolled steel girders; each girder to be fitted with a series of steel pegs at each end so as to form a good "anchor" into the masonry of the tower walls when firmly grouted in. The whole structure of frame and girders to be thoroughly braced in all directions by a lattice-work of wrought iron bars. All requisite stays, plates, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets to be supplied.

The framework would be of our "low-side" type as illustrated by the enclosed photo-card.

ERECTION. To deliver the bells, new framework, girders, fittings, &c. to the Church and hoist into the bellchamber.

To fix the foundation girders carrying the new bellframe in position at the set-off level in the tower, in correct alignment, and to assemble and erect the new framework thereon.

To hang the bells in the new framework, with the fittings properly adjusted, leaving the peal in first-class ringing order.

ROPE GUIDES. Including adapting the rope guides to suit the altered circle of bellropes when the peal is rehung.

FLOOR BOSSES. To provide and fix all necessary floor bosses turned smooth on the inside, to prevent chafing of the bellropes where they pass through the floors.

PAINTING. All the iron and steelwork of the bell fittings and of the framework to be thoroughly scraped and painted with two coats of best quality anti-corrosive paint before despatch from our Foundry and with a third coat after installation in the tower.

CARRIAGE. To pay all carriage of the bells, fittings, framework, girders, &c. and of all tools, hoisting tackle, &c. between the Church and our Works.

THE PARISH CHURCH, SOUTH BRENT, Devon. (Spec. & Est. No. 2) 4.

MAINTENANCE. To provide a set of spanners and card of instructions for the steeple-keeper's guidance in the maintenance of the peal.

ESTIMATE NO. 2. We undertake to carry out the whole of the work specified in the foregoing for the sum of

.....£ 299. 0. 0d.

(TWO HUNDRED & NINETY-NINE POUNDS)

Excluding mason's work and provision of new bellchamber floor, as explained in covering report.

GENERAL. The foregoing estimates provide for all bell-hangers' time and expenses, &c. at work in the tower and travelling, also all assistance, insurance, &c. - all workmen engaged by us being insured under the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

We take responsibility for damage to the fabric of the Church by men in our employ during the progress of the work in the tower.

We undertake to carry out the work to the satisfaction of the Church Council and Ringers.

John Taylor & Co.



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net