Holy Trinity Church, Hartshill
Statement of Need

Contents

Revision 3- May 2025

Section 1 General information on Parish and Church

Overview of Parish.

Hartshill is a village in the Borough of North Warwickshire with the towns of Atherstone 3 miles to the north-west and Nuneaton 3 miles to the southeast.

Not to scale.

To the north of the village there are three major transport routes-the Coventry Canal, the West Coast railway line and the A5.

Hartshill is a few miles from the officially recognised centre of England.

Hartshill sits on a very prominent ridge containing ancient granite rocks which have led to its quarrying activities.

It has attracted settlers from the Ice Age period. The Saxons called the place 'Heardred's Hill' which later became Hartshill.

Prior to the industrial revolution the parish had a tradition of mixed pastoral farming augmented with home crafts such as weaving, knitting and cheese making. Quarrying changed the landscape in the Parish with some distinctive mounds which have become landscape features.

At the 2021 census, the civil parish of Hartshill, which also includes the hamlet of Oldbury, had a population of 3,655. The Church of England parish boundaries are different and includes quite a large residential area to the south of Coleshill Road which is in the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth.

The population of the Church parish is 5400 (2021) and 48 % have indicated they are of Christian faith.

One of the main characteristics of Hartshill is it has three large schools serving a much wider catchment area than the immediate village.

The catchment area, particularly for Hartshill Academy (11 to 16 age groups), includes parts of Nuneaton and rural areas in North Warwickshire. The school is 50 years old and has recently had a completely new school building. It has 971 pupils on its roll in 2023 (Ofsted report). It is situated in large grounds which provide a rural feel to the school.

Michael Drayton – the Junior School (7 to 11 age groups) is one of the largest in Warwickshire with 594 pupils on its roll (May 2025) again serving a wider catchment area than the village. The school is in modern single storey buildings opposite the Church.

Nathaniel Newton School is the Infant School and is near Hartshill Academy but tucked away behind houses in Victoria Road, and next to Snow Hill recreation ground. It is also housed in fairly modern accommodation and had 264 pupils on its roll in 2024 (Ofsted Report).

The other special characteristic of Hartshill is its Country Park (Hartshill Hayes) which is run by Warwickshire County Council. It covers 137 acres of woodland and open hilltop with magnificent views across the Anker Valley into Leicestershire. There are lots of delightful walks through the 2 woods and people travel miles to see the bluebell display in early spring. There are historic features within the wood.

Other special places in Hartshill include the remains of Hartshill Castle which is a scheduled ancient monument.
This was a motte and bailey castle and is now privately owned. There is no public access, but a public footpath runs down the side of it. It is also a feature in the street scene of Castle Road.

Hartshill Canal Yard on the Coventry Canal, built in 1773 to transport stone from the local quarries, contains an attractive collection of buildings used by British Waterways. It is a stopping point for leisure canal boats.

Our Church.

Holy Trinity is a Church of England Church with an evangelical outlook whose patrons are the Church Patronage Trust.

Its values are based on a commitment to God's word in the Bible and a desire for the Holy Spirit to direct its prayer and mission Church life.

The Church currently has one Sunday service a week which has the pattern of: the 1st and 4th Sundays of the month Holy Communion and on 2nd and 3rd Sundays Service of the Word (All Age Worship). For Holy Communion services if there are enough children, we hold a Sunday School which meets in the Community Centre. There is also a weekly Prayer Group which meets every Tuesday morning.

Information on attendance is included in Section 5.

Apart from the regular Sunday services, Holy Trinity Church is also used for funerals and baptisms throughout the year. There are also weddings and wedding blessings which average about 4 or 5 a year. Most of these one-off events do not necessarily involve Church members.

However, it demonstrates that a lot of people in the parish and even in the wider area identify Holy Trinity Church as 'their Church' when it comes to these 'life' events.

Other events such as Remembrance Day and the Christingle service also see a lot of people attending the Church from the wider community.

Schools use the Church building for visits as part of their curriculum and for Easter and Christmas services.
Atherstone Choral Society also uses the Church for concerts.

However, for much of a normal week the building is not used at all, and the Church is not kept open outside services.

Physically, the Church has a great presence in the street scene and was built partly as an expression of worship to God’s glory. It is an attractive building from the outside and is Grade II listed.

It is a well-loved building in the village, including those who do not have a faith or do not have the same faith.

The last Quinquennial report was done by our Church Architect in July 2023.

Section 2 – What we need

Following the project development work, which is outlined in Section 4, the following needs for the church have been identified:

1.To repair the church in line with the recommendations of the Quinquennial Report July 2023. (Attached as Appendix 1)

2.To improve the welcome and appearance of the interior of the church building.

3.To provide a new and flexible heating system which will increase comfort of users and move the Church towards zero carbon targets.

4.To create a large flexible space which can be used for additional seating for large services/events/concerts. Also, for temporary and permanent display of the local history and heritage. Also to provide heritage resources for residents, visitors and schools.

5.To make use of space under the Gallery to create 2 rooms for meetings, creche, Sunday school and for use by outside organisations.

6. To improve audio visual facilities and get WiFi into the building.

7. To dispose of redundant equipment, furnishings and books.

Section 3 The proposals.

Summary of proposals for faculty application.

1.Carry out repairs and maintenance to the exterior of the Church Building as set out in Quinquennial Report July 2023.

2.Install bigger guttering and downpipes.

3. Installation of theatre-type curtains in the nave and at the front of the gallery either side of organ pipes.

4. Relocation of the oak pulpit and lectern slightly further west down nave to enable the installation of curtains. This involves removal of 2 side aisle pews which will be relocated to the area to the east of the curtains.

5. Installation of carpets to the area between the curtains and sanctuary, along the north and south aisles, and in the open area in front of west entrance porch.

6. Relocation of 2 existing central pews on the western end of the nave to the area east of the curtains.

7.Installation of new heating systems comprising pew heaters for the side pews to the east of the curtains, 3 infra-red heaters in the apse, two convection heaters on eastern wall of the nave, installation of electric boiler, upgrade all radiators and reposition some in the nave.

8.Installation of glass walls and doors under existing balcony to create two new rooms either side of existing entrance lobby each with an integrated light and infra-red heater.

9.Relocation of existing font slightly further eastwards to enable a new room to be created under balcony.

10.Install two new display screens in the curved wall sections to the north and south of the sanctuary.

11. Installation of new audio system and Wi-Fi to serve the whole church.

12. Installation of 3 phase electricity supply.

13. Repairs to north and south leaded windows.

14. Repair of damaged plaster and redecoration using water-based paints to match existing colour scheme.

15. Disposal of redundant kneelers and service books.

16. The establishment of a heritage resource for the village including displays, talks and resources for local history study, building on that provided by the Community Library.

17. Use of Church grounds to establish a community garden and a new memorial garden including removal of flat gravestone and monument.

External Works proposals in detail.

The PCC at its meeting on 13th January 2025 resolved to implement all the recommendations of the quinquennial inspection carried out in 2023.

The proposals include all the recommended work which for the exterior of the building are as follows:
Repairs to cracked brick and stonework in the south elevation (at the east end).
Repointing of all open joints in brick and stonework.
Remove of moss.
Refit protective grills to the sanctuary windows.
Repair stone paving in front of west doors and treat external doors.
Repair stone cross to east gable.
Refit tiles on roof.

In addition, following advice from the North Warwickshire Borough Council Conservation Officer, we wish to replace all guttering and downpipes to cater for greater intensity of rain flow and to check the adequacy of our drains and soak-aways.
The new guttering will be deep-flow, high-capacity guttering, with much higher edges in order to cope with a higher amount of water.

Use of Church grounds to establish a community garden and a new memorial garden.
It is not proposed to alter the front lawn and landscape area in front of the Church.
However, the southern and northern areas provide the potential for significant improvements which can provide beautiful spaces and improve wildlife habitats. We would like to remove a flat gravestone in southern lawn and monument in northern area. These would be relocated as features in the strip of land on eastern boundary.

It is hoped that a Community Garden group could be set up encouraging greater community involvement and benefit to local residents.

The Rose Garden has been used in the past for the interment of ashes, but capacity has definitely been reached. It is intended to create a memorial garden where ashes can be interred, and small flat memorial stones could be placed.

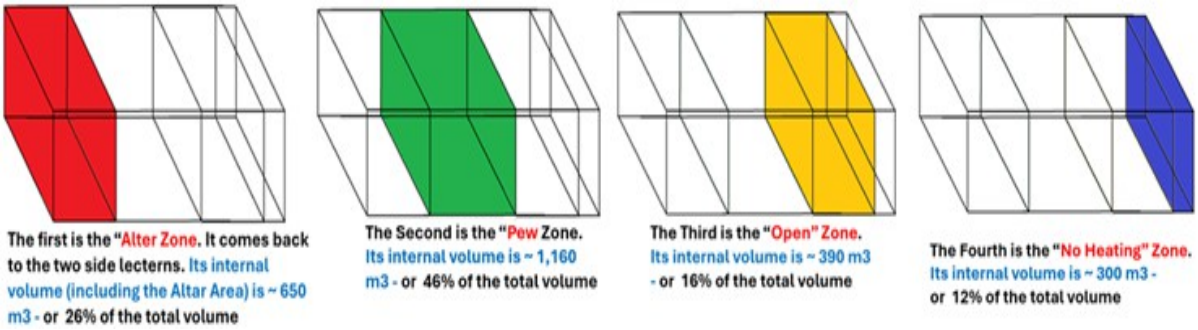
Internal Proposals in detail.

The Quinquennial Inspection carried out in July 2023 identified the following:
Repair internal plaster work.
Carry out repairs to leaded windows in north and south elevations.
Redecorate walls and ceilings.

The PCC have resolved to implement these recommendations.

The proposals include splitting the Church into 4 zones.

The following diagram shows the 4 zones within the layout of the Church:



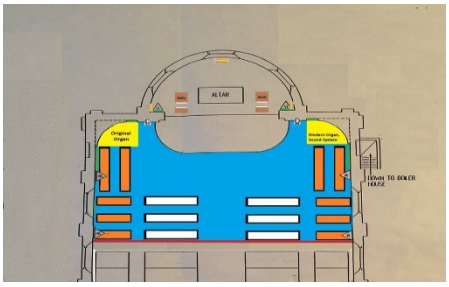
Zone 1 would be at the eastern end of the Church which we have referred to as a Winter zone (or Altar Zone).

The proposals for this area are-
Install theatre curtains to separate this zone from the rest of the zones.

Move the existing oak pulpit and lectern slightly westwards to allow the installation of theatre curtains.

Carpeting the whole zone except the sanctuary which has wooden flooring.

Relocate the electric piano to the south corner of the carpeted area in order to create two rows of larger pews on both sides. 2 pews exist in these areas and 2 would be relocated from the western end of the nave. These side pews would have under pew heating. There would be two smaller pews relocated to allow the lectern and pulpit to be moved westwards, and these will be place in front of the existing forward-looking pews. The front pews need to be smaller to allow space to turn coffins at funerals. 2 of the existing rows of pews are enclosed by the new curtain to the east area in front of the sanctuary.

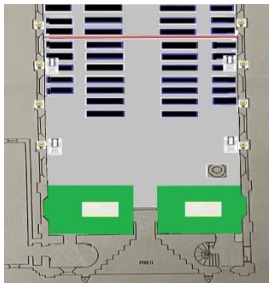


The central pews (3 rows) would not have pew heating, but heated seat pads will be available.

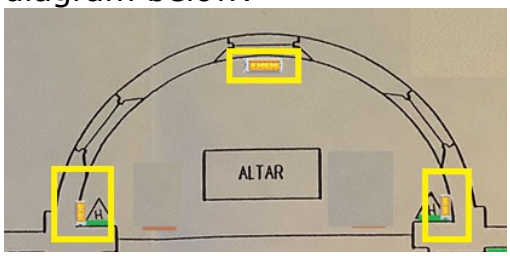
This is because to have pew heating would involve installing ducts in the floor. This also gives more choice for those who do not necessarily want to be as warm.
The Church has already acquired some seating heated pads to test and the people who have used them have said they do keep them warm during the service.

The heating pads have a special rechargeable storage pack so can protect the mobile power supply. They have a high-density memory foam pad, and they feel like a heated car seat. There are 3 levels of heating settings.

Installation of convection heaters on each side of the eastern nave wall to help bring Zone 1 area up to a reasonable temperature before services start. It is not planned to use them during the service due to their noise and the airflow caused by the fans can cool a person. The location of these is shown on diagram below:



Installation of Infra-red heaters in the altar area to keep those leading the service warm when in that area. The location of these is shown on diagram below:



Installation of new sound system and video screens with Wifi connection. The screens would be installed on the curved walls at the eastern end of the Nave.

Zone 2 is the existing pew area. The only changes in this area are:

To remove the 2 most western central pews (6 seaters) and relocate them in Zone 1 as described above.

To carpet the side aisles between the central pews and smaller side pews.

To retain much of the heating pipework which appears in good condition but replace the radiators with more modern and effective ones. Also to change the location of those radiators to fit the Zone 2 more effectively.

Zone 3 – Open area.

To carpet the whole area including down the side aisles in Zone 2.

The existing stone font to be moved slightly further eastwards. This may involve a new stone plinth if it proves impossible to salvage the existing one.

Zone 4 – Gallery and area below Gallery.

Install curtains to the front of gallery space. The gallery will not be heated and would only be used for storage purposes.

Create 2 new rooms under the gallery either side of the existing porch/lobby. These side walls and door would be constructed from standard off the shelf safety glass panels. Each room would have a combined infra-red heater and light fitting. Each room would have its own carpet and furniture including some office storage space.

Re-open the existing closed external door so that access to the new room on the south side can be gained without having to go into Church. There would be a code/key system to gain access. It can also be used as another fire exit.

The second room on the north side of the porch will be a flexible place for such things as creche, Sunday school, prayer area - so those using this space can feel part of the service. Doors would allow access to the small robing vestry and into the Community Centre for the toilets.

The gallery would not be used for public use but would be used for secure storage facilities. The existing spiral staircase to the gallery space would be repaired and maintained.

Other proposals as part of faculty application.

Installation of 3 phase electricity supply: To achieve the ambition of moving to all-electric heating and other systems we propose to convert our current single phase to three phase supply.

As a major re-ordering of the Church is being proposed it is appropriate to tidy up what is retained in the Church. This would include disposal of redundant kneelers, and service books.

To obtain a more community focus for the future and use of the Church building it is proposed that a Heritage Group be set up which could organise local research, provide resources for residents and schools including displays, talks, documents, photos, and other types of resources.

It is hoped the Heritage Group could be linked to the Community Library managed by the Parish Council.

The open area would have some storage cupboards and display boards, but these items will be the subject of a separate faculty application.

Section 4- Why we need the proposals and timescale.

The background to the setting up of this project is:

1.The Church Building has existed for over 175 years as a witness to worshipping God and a focal point both physically and emotionally for the community of Hartshill. We owe it to the previous generations and to God to try and secure its long-term future.

2.The Church in both financial and manpower resources is not in a sustainable position for the future. Like most rural churches our Church membership is shrinking and aging.

3.To achieve sustainability, we need to achieve a more community focused approach to our Church building.

4.We have not been able to carry out all the recommendations in the last two quinquennial reports due to lack of finance and manpower.

5.We need to take a holistic approach to securing the building's long-term future.

In 2019, a project team was set up to look at the future use and sustainability of the main Church building of Holy Trinity, Hartshill.

Although Holy Trinity Church is much more than its Church building the building is nevertheless a key element of the Church's ministry in Hartshill.

One of the first tasks was to prepare a vision statement.

The vision statement sets out the following aims and objectives:

Aim for the vision statement:

'To make better use of our Church Building to the glory of God and for the benefit of the community which the Church serves.'

Objectives:

1. *To provide a long term and sustainable future for the Church building, which is a very important and prominent Grade II listed building in Hartshill.*
2. *To bring a wider range of people together in using the building and to develop relationships in and across the community of Hartshill.*
3. *To improve the Church building and the spaces around the building that matter to the Community and contribute greatly to the appearance and visual amenity of the area.*
4. *To contribute to the development of the heritage of Hartshill as a resource for future generations.*
5. *To develop the arts and cultural facilities available to residents and students in Hartshill.*

The vision for the future is also based on the mission statement of Holy Trinity and the Diocese of Coventry mission statement.

Holy Trinity, Hartshill - Mission Statement:
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH IS COMMITTED TO SHARING THE LOVE OF JESUS WITH ALL.

By:

- *Providing Bible-based teaching, which makes the gospel of Jesus relevant to everyone.*
- *Providing witness which welcomes the Holy Spirit, is God-centred and changes lives.*
- *Sharing how God's Word can shape our Church and how our Church can shape society.*
- *Encouraging those in the wider community, by example, to find the strength and joy that Christianity can bring.*
- *Encouraging each other to grow in the faith and power of Christ and being witnesses to his love in our lives; and*
- *Providing fellowship and love to those we meet.*

Through-
Pastoral Care
Prayer
Worship
Service to the Community.
Fellowship
Leadership
Outreach.
Use of God's Gifts.

The Diocese of Coventry mission statement has three objectives:

- *Worshipping God*
- *Making new disciples*
- *Transforming communities.*

The Vision Statement was considered at a PCC meeting on 10th February 2020 and was subsequently amended. The PCC resolved to explore option 6 which was:

6. *Convert the Church building into a multi-use building so that it can be used for worship purposes as at present but make it available to the wider community for one-off and regular events such as use by the local schools, concerts, arts exhibitions and sports clubs, at times when the Church building is not used for worship purposes.*

During 2020 meetings were held with representatives from the three schools, Ward Councilors, and Chair and Vice Chair of the Parish Council.

Unfortunately, no further work was done on the project due to the disruption caused by the Covid pandemic and other issues.

A significant change occurred when a committed church member died and left a generous legacy to the Church. This gave the Church impetus to move the project forward.

So, in 2023 work began again. It started with a meeting with Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) representatives, Claire Strachan, Tim Latham and Mark Seabourne on 23rd March 2023.
A note of the meeting drafted by Claire is attached to Appendix 2.

An update report was made to the Parochial Church Council (PCC) on 17th April 2023.

In line with the action points in the DAC note of the meeting a new project team was formed with new members.

Meetings were held with Andy Duncan (Diocesan Grants Consultant) and Peter Bemrose (Diocesan Heating Consultant.)

Two very important events took place at the end of 2023 which were:

1.Each member of the project team took time out to reflect on the important issues and the way forward for the project. Each member was asked to write down their views. One item stood out in the responses which was the building needs to be warm and welcoming.

2.The Project Team then decided that it needed a 'time of listening' up to Easter 2024. This was to be a focused time of exploration through prayer and listening to what God might be saying about the way forward for the project. Also, a period to listen to what others might be saying to us.

The Project Team came back together in May 2024 and shared their thoughts which led to a complete change in direction from thinking about converting the space for community use to one of maintaining the character of the Church for worship. But the most significant issue was heating and that was a significant driver in developing the proposals.

Throughout the rest of 2024 there was a great deal of work and investigations that went into developing ideas on how the project should progress.

The team also had several really helpful meetings with Jennifer Leadbetter, Heritage and Conversation Officer at North Warwickshire Borough Council.
The advice in documents and from Jennifer Leadbetter was that there is no point in considering works for the interior of the Church unless the structure of the building is in sound and sustainable condition.

The decision was therefore taken to carry out the recommendations in the Quinquennial Report as a priority and in full.

The team also held an update meeting with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Parish Council.

We were very fortunate to have a headmaster who lives in the village who agreed to join our project team to give an external input into the project and bring other skills to the implementation on the project. A Borough Council ward member has also recently joined the team to help with engagement with the community.

All the project team's work led to a special PCC meeting on 13th January 2025 to consider two documents produced by the Project Team.

The first document outlined principles to guide the future development and implementation of the project. Those principles were:

1.To bring the Church Building into a sound and sustainable structural condition by implementing the actions identified in the quinquennial report. Also including the replacement of gutters and downpipes.

2.Retain the Church Building primarily for the Worship of God which involves making the internal layout suitable for Sunday Services, Life event services (Baptism, Weddings and Funerals) as well as special services/events such as Remembrance Day, Christingle and visits from Schools.

3.Retain the features that make if feel like a Church such as the Pews, Organ, Font and Lecterns.

4.Make the interior of the Church welcoming and inviting including redecoration, soft furnishings and adequate heating for the purposes that the building will be put to.

5.In relation to heating and other energy use to identify solutions to meet the aim of the Church of England target for zero carbon by 2030. This involves looking at zoning of the building and heating solutions bearing in mind that the use of the Church Building will still be infrequent.

6.To reach out to the community for involvement in looking after such a significant and historic building in the village given the aging and shrinking membership of Holy Trinity. This could include encouraging community gardening on parts of the open land around the Church and setting up a heritage group and heritage resource use for the building.

7.Despite the building remaining primarily for worship look at more community events that can make the Church in general more sustainable- this could include income generation events such as concerts and other

organisations' use of a large space that can accommodate a lot of people. It could also be used by schools for educational reasons.

8.To look at new technology requirements such as Wi-Fi, sound and display systems for a modern use of the building.

9. To use a will legacy of a past Church member and seek grants to help finance the implementation of the plans and actions identified, for successful implementation, and completion of the project.

The other document was for recommendations on the identified works. (that document is included in Section 7).

The PCC resolved to approve both documents.

After the PCC meeting two members of the project team met our Church architect Steven Matthews (Brown Matthews Architects Ltd). We went through the proposed works to the Church building.

He gave advice on a number of issues:
Windows in the nave- although he felt our ideas were sound Steven recommended that we obtain a report from a specialist contractor. He subsequently gave us 3 contacts.
Decorations- we raised our concerns at the suggestion we have had from the Conservation Officer that we consider stripping off the existing paintwork and replace with lime-based paint. He agreed that was probably not needed but he did advise a stabilising coat on the existing paintwork and the use of a mineral water-based paint.
Replacement of gutters and drainpipes- Steven recommended getting calculations to determine the size of rainwater goods and gave us a contact who could do that.
Steven said we should obtain drawings of the existing church as follows:
Existing Ground floor plan of the nave and first floor of nave balcony.
North, South, East and West Elevations.
Cross section from North to South through the Church.
Existing Roof Plan.
Steven gave some contacts who could prepare these plans.
These plans can then be used to show our proposals to go with faculty application.

Section 5- What is the evidence for the need.

The Quinquennial Report 2023 identified works to be carried out under the following headings:
- Urgent
- Within 12 months.
- Within 12 to 24 months.
- Within 5 years.
- Eventual.

A copy of the report's recommendations is contained in Appendix 3.
Very few items in the previous report (2018) had been implemented and there is now a mounting list of repairs and maintenance outstanding. Some of those items such as the repair of the leaded windows are a considerable cost outside the ability of the Church's normal finances to fund.

The boiler and heating system is old, unreliable and inefficient. People are not coming to Church because it is too cold in the winter. The huge spike in energy costs as a result of Russia invading Ukraine has had a major impact on the costs of heating the Church Building.

The main evidence of the need is the declining numbers of Church members and the majority of those that remain are above retirement age. This is having a huge impact on the finances and the resources to keep the Church running. The same trend has occurred in the other churches that existed in Hartshill and that has already led to the closing of 3 non-conformist churches. The trend for Holy Trinity is not encouraging.

On a national scale, the Faith study carried out in 2016 showed that church attendance in Britain had declined from 11.8% of the population in 1980 to 5% in 2015. In just 35 years church attendance has halved. In 2015 the lowest percentage of those attending Church in the 4 countries was in England with just 4.7% of the population.

Using some of the service registers in the Warwickshire County Records Office and those the Church have currently retained the number of communicants over a period of time was examined. Unfortunately, until more recent service registers attendance figures were not recorded.
We used the same month October which was seen as a typical month without major festival dates and not as affected by holiday periods. This was done for every 10 years.

Date	Range over the month	Average over month
1907	7 to 22 communicants	12
1917	5 to 15	9
1927	5 to 18	11
1936	4 to 42	20
1997	14 to 47	31
2007	61 to 68	65
2017	46 to 58	52

2024	24 to 35	30

Up to 1936 there was a Holy Communion at least once a Sunday often twice -8am and mid-morning. However, from about 1997 this reduced to about two Holy Communion services a month.

It also has to be borne in mind that the population expanded significantly from 1901 to the present day probably from some 2000 to over 3500. Also, in 1936s there were quite a number of services on a Sunday- 8am, Morning service and evensong. So, it is possible attendance in total over those services amount to more than was the case in 1997.

Back in the early 1900s it would have probably been only local residents who attended the Church but today people travel some distance to attend Holy Trinity.

There was a significant revival in church at Holy Trinity in late 1990s but Covid in 2020 had a big impact as can be shown from this table. The figures are average attendance over the month of October

Date	Attendance- Adults	Attendance Children
October 2019	49	8
October 2024	28	4

A drop of 43% of adult attendance over a 5-year period and a 50% in the number of children.

This has inevitably had a huge impact on income at a time when costs have been rising steeply particularly heating costs.

In simple terms the Church is not in a good place in terms of Sunday services. However, the picture is different for the major services which the community of Hartshill support. Number of Children in Brackets.

Service	2007	2017	2024
Memorial	220 (16)	185 (6)	
Remembrance	130 (65)	142 (86)	135 (79)
Christingle	Approx. 300	148 (108)	140 (51)

There is not a significant drop in attendance for these special services which are still really well supported and valued by the local community.

In addition, in December 2024 Michael Drayton School had 3 assemblies in the Church which was a total of some 600 children (with 20 teachers at each session).
Nathaniel Newton, the smaller infant school, had one assembly with 200 children and 25 adults

The use of the Church suggests that there is still a need for a large Church building to be used by schools and for other important community events such as Remembrance.

A local historian wrote a book on the history of Hartshill after a great deal of research and that showed that there is a considerable number of historical records and information which could provide resources for the three local schools. Consultations with the schools have confirmed that would be extremely useful. There is therefore the potential to set up a Heritage Group and resource centre at the Church.

There are a number of national studies that have shown the impact of the stresses of life are having on the mental health of people. The importance and benefits of open spaces, natural environment and beautiful spaces to reduce stress and give peace and time for people to reflect has been shown to be of great benefit. There is potential to do more with the Church grounds and the possible setting up of a Community Gardening Group.

Section 6- The contribution of the need for environmental Sustainability.

The General Synod of the Church of England (C of E) voted in February 2020 for the whole of the C of E to achieve net carbon by 2030. This vote recognised that the global climate emergency is a crisis for God's creation and results in injustice to many parts of the world.
For the C of E, this means that the carbon emissions of their buildings and travel will be reduced to less than 10% of their baseline.

There is a more general need to meet the 5th Mark of Mission which is to "strive to safeguard the integrity of creating and sustain and renew the life of the earth. "

The key to this for our Church is the shift towards electric heating powered by 'green' electricity and not the use of any other fossil burning boiler.

Analysis of the gas bills and records of church services for the period 1st October 2023 to 30th April 2024 showed that:
The total cost of gas supplied was £881.18
The total cost of the standing charge was £555.95

The church building was used on 48 separate occasions – of which there was less than 75 people attending on 40 occasions.
By calculation, the 'average' cost per service (including standing charge) was £30.06 – (please note that we know this figure is low due to the fact that for a number of services the heating was not working.)

Anticipated Running Costs (at today's prices).
The cost of heating a one-hour service during the 'winter church' scenario is anticipated to be 25kW @ 24.5p/kWh = £6.13.
The cost of heating a one hour for the full church scenario is anticipated to be 53kW @ 24.5p/kWh = £12.99
So as a comparison with the current running cost, the cost of heating 40 services @ £6.13 plus 8 services @ £12.99 = £245.20 + 103.92 = £349.12.
Comparison of Running Costs for the winter period.
The current cost of gas heating was £881.18.
The anticipated cost of electric heating is £349.12.
This could potentially give us a saving of around 60%
The anticipated cost of electric heating (£349.12) is less than the current gas standing charge (£555.95)!

Comparison of Environmental Impact – total kW usage.
The gas heating system used 15,329kW
The anticipated electric system will use 1,425kW
In kW, this could potentially give us a saving of 90%.
The Church already has a recycling bin for wastepaper but will look at our initiatives to reduce our carbon footprint in other areas. We have already

moved away from printing notice sheets each week to using the overhead projector and using email services for those who cannot attend church.
The Church has invested in some really good artificial flower arrangements which are used for most of the services. There was of course the initial carbon footprint of making those but over a fairly short period of time these will have outweighed the carbon footprint of getting fresh flowers for each service. Fresh flowers are only used for special services such as Easter Day, and occasionally in memory of a loved one. It is hoped with the next initiative it might be able to use flowers and foliage which have been grown in the churchyard.
The proposals include creating a Community Garden. This would involve schemes to improve the diversity of habitats within the church grounds for wildlife. Bird boxes, hedgehog homes and other ideas for encouraging wildlife into the church grounds will be explored.

Section 7- What options to meet the needs were considered.

This section explains in some detail how the proposals were arrived at and what options were considered. The flow diagram that is attached in Appendix 3 shows the rigorous approach the Project Team tried to take in exploring all options.

During the process to develop our proposals the team found the guidance published by the Cathedral and Buildings Division of the Church of England to be a very valuable resource.

A very useful telephone conversation took place between one of the project members and Adrian Fox, Environmental Sustainability Officer, Cathedral and Church Building Department.

Some of the team went to Baddesley Clinton Church to experience their under-pew heater system as part of one of their services.

The following headings (which relate to the flow diagram in Appendix 3) shows our process although many issues and options are interrelated. The option considerations are set out under each heading.

1.Could we make the best of the system we already have?

We looked at our existing situation with questions such as do we have a problem with draughts, temperature variations, condensation, and humidity.

To help answer these questions we put combined temperature and humidity dataloggers in different parts of the Church.

We are not aware of any complaints of draughts and have not come across any at people height. Some of the windows may be draughty but that does not affect users of the building. The internal porch certainly helps and may have been installed for that purpose.

Temperature variations: our sensors have shown that there is a 5°C difference between ground level and ceiling height when the heating has been used.

That is to be expected as hot air rises but as our current heating is based on heating the whole space of the building the results show how inefficient and infective the system is.

Condensation: we have never experienced a problem with condensation and given the volume of the interior of the building and size of the roof space it is definitely a well-ventilated interior.

Humidity: we believe that the biggest threat to the building from any excess humidity would be to the organ.

Adrian Fox also felt that given the nature of the construction of our building the only requirement to take into consideration on humidity is the organ.

The Institute of British Organ Building identified that heating systems that heat up and cool down slowly (no more than 2°C in an hour) are best for fabric of the building and organ. Their prime concern is the control of relative humidity which in their opinion causes greater damage if relative humidity fails outside of 55 to 75% range.
Our monitoring showed that humidity is fairly constant and within this range.

In terms of our boiler, it is old, inefficient and costs a great deal of money to run. It has to be on for many hours to adequately heat the internal volume of the Church.

It does not meet any of the aims of achieving sustainability and replacing it with a new gas boiler even though it would be more efficient than the existing one would not help us achieve the Church of England (C of E) zero carbon target.

2. Sustainable energy source options:

Ground source heating is aimed at giving a constant heat temperature in the building and another system to boost temperatures when required. This is not the type of heating we are looking for and the high installation cost of ground source heating would not be a cost/benefit solution to our Church.

Biomass boiler: we felt this is not going to be a feasible solution because of the demand of pellets/chips which has increased considerably in cost in recent years certainly since the Ukraine war.

Air source heat pump: this only works well effectively when a constant background heat is required, and the building is well insulated. That is not the case for our Church building.

Photovoltaic solar panels: we are definitely interested in installing these on our premises.
There are a number of difficulties in putting them on the Church south facing roof: it is a very prominent in the street scene and the visual impact on the listed building is unlikely to be acceptable.
The roof is shaded by trees, and it is very steep making accessibility for installation and maintenance expensive.
The best solution would be to place them on the community centre roof, and we do have a quote for this. But as this would need the agreement with a number of partners, this is not part of the proposals at present.

3. What approaches to take in adopting a new electric heating system.

The key to this was whether we were aiming to heat the huge volume of space of the Church or to keep people warm. There is a significant difference in approach depending on the answer to that question.

The key determining factor on which to choose depends on how often the Church is used. If it is used every day perhaps by income earning uses, then space heating is logical but if it is infrequently used then a far more efficient system would be people heating.

As Section 4 above outlines the Church has moved from its original resolution of converting the interior of the building to be capable of multi-uses which can take place throughout the week to one of primarily retaining it for Church worship with ad hoc community uses.

One of the considerations for this decision is the existing community centre next to the Church - which provides for regular community uses.
Both the centre and the Church share the limited car parking on the site and toilets/kitchen so a more intensive use of the Church could cause problems.

To help us move forward on decisions we analysed the type of uses the Church has been put to in a year.
From 1st October 2023 to 30th September 2024, The Church building was used on 83 separate occasions, made up of:

- 44 Sunday Morning Worship services (not including Café Church or those combined with a baptism)
- 7 Weddings
- 11 Funerals
- 10 Baptisms
- 2 School Assemblies
- 9 Special Services.

Additionally, a Tuesday morning prayer group meets most weeks in the church building, but it was not recorded on how many times they met during the period.

For the foreseeable future, we concluded that the use of the Church is still likely to be infrequent and would consist mainly of Sunday Church services.
But we need to ensure that the Church's heating system is able to cater for larger services such as baptisms, weddings and funerals. Also, special services like Remembrance and one-off events such as concerts.

We felt that the main emphasis should be on people heating particularly for Sunday services. It is more about comfort than overall temperature in the building.

To be a sustainable heating system it also needs to be reliable and low maintenance.

Additionally, the system needs to react quickly to being turned on/off and up/down and the controls should be simple and have a long-term life-expectancy.

4. What is the best way to heat our building?

We previously received advice that there should be a level of background heat which can help maintain the integrity of the structure of the building.

However, because our Church is of a relatively modern construction with brick and granite stone walls with internal plaster finish unlike the structure and materials used in medieval Churches and cathedrals, we do not believe that is necessary.

To our knowledge the Church has never been heated when not in use. The original coal/coke system would only have been lit for services. The temperature within the Church tends to reflect the outside temperatures. Although because of its structure it takes longer to cool down and remains cooler in summer.

We are not aware of any problems with the structure of the building by not having constant background heating.

However, we do need a heating system to provide space heating when required for the larger services and one-off events.

For all other regular services and meetings, we feel we need a heating system which involves people heating - which would be a much more cost-effective way of keeping people warm in such a large space.

Most people who come into the Church enter in a warm state. If ambient temperature is below 20°C the body will start to cool. The aim would be to try to keep the temperature in the person's immediate proximity as close to 20°C as possible.

Another concept we wish to adopt is dividing the interior of the Church into zones which would have different heating requirements.

In total we are envisaging four zones with different heating requirements. In total our Church Building is about 2500 m^3.

The 1st Zone which would be at the eastern end of the Church, and which we have referred to as a Winter zone. This zone would be about 650m^3 or just over 25% of the total building space.

The idea is to keep people warm in this zone without the need to warm the whole space of the Church during winter months.

We are proposing that this zone is partitioned off from the rest of the Church with the use of a theatre type curtain which would be closed to create the winter zone apart from an opening to get into the zone.

The idea of using a theatre type curtain came from a photo we saw of a case study found on the C of E website for a small Church, St Helena in South Scarle in Nottinghamshire. The team were struck not just by its effectiveness in saving heat but how attractive it looked in what is a much older style of Church.

3 Thick theatre curtains help to reduce draughts, enabling the nave to be used and heated separately.

This is an extract from that study: "*thick theatre curtains were also installed in the Church to separate the nave and bell tower from the chancel, so that draughts are reduced, and the building remains as energy efficient as possible."*

The interior of Holy Trinity is one of a huge space like a barn with no visual separation to break up the space. With a curtain like the one shown on the photo in the case study the eye would be taken to the one of the best features in the Church- the beautiful stained-glass windows in the east wall.
The curtain would help to frame that view.
The colour of the curtains could be a deep blue to reflect the colour of the existing central carpet and some of the painting colour on the walls especially that in the Apse and on the ceiling.

Carpeting over the existing flooring has a number of advantages- it is a quick, affordable measure which gives a feeling of warmth and an inviting atmosphere. The colour of the carpet would reflect the colour of the curtain.

The 2nd Zone going westwards away from Zone 1 would be about 1160m^3- just over 45% of the building.

This would contain most of the existing pews. It would be intended that this space combined with Zone 1 would be used for the large services including Remembrance etc. This area would use space heating only when the Church is used for these services.

The 3rd Zone will be an open area with a volume of about 390m^{3}abou16%.
There would be no fixed furniture in this zone.
Part of the purpose of this open area would be for chairs for larger services such as some weddings, funerals and special services like Remembrance and Christingle.
The other purpose would be for a permanent display and information area on local heritage. This is part to the Church's effort to get a more community focus to the use of the building. It will also help with outcomes for a heritage lottery application.
It is not anticipated that this would need any permanent heating but would be open to the heating of 2nd Zone

The 4th Zone would be the area below and above the balcony and represents about 300m^3 or about 12% of volume. The balcony area would not be heated at all and would be closed off from the nave with curtains.

5. Types of electric heat emitters.

Lots of different options have been considered, which included radiators, fan convectors, radiant infra-red, space heaters, and under pew heaters.

The project team dismissed trench heaters and underfloor heating. This would involve the laying of ducts in the existing floor which would be disruptive and with reinstatement would be an expensive option.

Fan convectors do have a fast response time and could be an option in Zones 1 and 2 to help with space and heating.

Radiant heating only heats the people within the range of its use but would be a solution in the Zone 1 especially in the Altar area.

Under pew heaters fit really well into the concept of people heating and the visit to Baddesley Clinton showed how efficient and cost effective they can be.

Space heating in Zone 2 can use the existing radiator system but our proposal would be to keep much of the pipework which appears in good condition but replace the radiators with more modern and effective ones.

However, we would change the location of those radiators to fit the Zone 2 more effectively.

We would install an electric boiler (although at present electricity is about 3 times the cost of gas it will only be used on a small number of special services and events). It may be possible to get some of the cost of running an electric boiler back in fees charged for heating at these events.

6.Decoration of Walls and Ceilings.

We want to redecorate the walls and ceilings of the interior to give a more inviting atmosphere. We will use the same colours as are on the surfaces now.

The Conservation Officer advised us that we should consider stripping off all the existing paint and replace with lime-based paint to protect the structure of the building.

We concluded that would be a huge and expensive cost and we are not prepared to do this. The reasoning for that is explained in the following analysis:

Cost for Coloured Limewash
From a quick search of the internet - coloured Limewash Paint £63 for 5 litre can, with coverage of 9m2 per litre. Therefore, cost per m2 – with recommended 4 coats - would give you = £63 / 5 litres / 9m2 coverage x 4 coats = £5.60 per m2.

All current paint would need to be stripped off.

Whether on top of current or stripped out, it needs a coat of special primer for proper adherence. The cost of the primer would be an additional £78.50 / 4 litres / 25m2 coverage / 1coat = 0.79 per m2.

It is also recommended that for the final coat you mix in a densifier – 4 parts limewash to 1 part densifier = £20 / 2.5 litres / 8m2 coverage /4 (to 1 ratio) / 1 coat = 0.25 per m2.

So true cost is ~£6.64 per m2.

Cost for Emulsion Paint
Dulux Trade Matt Paint £58.00 for 10 litre can, with coverage of 17m2 per litre. Therefore, cost per m2 – with recommended 2 coats = £58 / 10litres / 17m2 coverage x 2 coats = £0.68 per m2

Area to paint (approx.)

	Length	Height	width	Number	m2
Church	25	7.5		2	375
		7.5	13	2	195
	25		13	1	325
Other	6	2.5		2	30
		2.5	6	2	30
	6		6	1	36
				TOTAL	991

Additional concerns are:
Purely on a cost basis, the cost of limewash is more than nine times more expensive rather than using a water-based emulsion paint - £6,580 for limewash - £673 for water-based emulsion.

Limewash cannot be applied by roller – must be by brush only. The brush is not a standard – it needs to be natural fibre limewash brush 1.5-inch x 5.5 inch

Additional time to apply limewash paint:

- 2x due to more coats,

- Application time in itself will be nearer 5x slower than emulsion

Variation on appearance – normally used as a texturing not a smooth element. You will always see brush strokes

Consistency of colour – user dependent. Even suppliers say that on the same wall there will be a noticeable difference in both texture and colour

Additional health and safety – particularly damage to eyes (you must keep clean water at hand always as effect is immediate if not treated), and exposed skin.

The lime in the limewash can drop out – and so regular mixing is required throughout the day.

Limewash will stain lead, but only superficially. It will not damage it.

You need to keep a wet edge – or you will get overlap lines.

Lime renders can vary dramatically in porosity, leading to patching.

Limewash should only be applied to a freshly dampened surface. Limewash should never be applied to a dry surface, as this will cause rapid drying out of the Limewash and result in dusting.

It should not be emptied into drains or watercourses. We would need to contact the local Environmental Department for disposal instructions.

Ensure the limewash is applied as evenly as possible and is well worked into any cracks and joins but not allowing it to build up too thickly at any point or it will craze on drying out.

For subsequent coats the previous coat has to dry out completely, preferably overnight. Lightly dampen down with water the previous coat before applying the next. All of this considerably adds to the labour costs involved in using Limewash.

We made a request for an idea of cost of a tradesman to undertake the works, and below is the response received: *"On average, expect to pay around £250 to £400 per day for a professional painter. We spoke to our Checkatrade member, Soloman Art, who broke down his costs for limewashing walls: £40 per square metre (no fewer than 50 square metres) labour only. You need to provide own materials, safe access and the walls in question need to be pre-prepared."* (So, labour only cost would be in the order of £39.5k for limewash) (Water based would be ~£10k).

As we did the last time we decorated the interior, we would like to use the Probation Service who are enthusiastic about getting involved. They can only do the work if they use water-based paints.

Having done this analysis of costs the Church has decided that it has only 2 options-

Carry out the redecoration as was done last time with water-based paints or

Not decorate at all.

Given the effort to reorder the church in line with the proposals the Church feel the second option would be extremely disappointing.

'Recommendations endorsed by the PCC at their special meeting on 13th January 2025.

Below is the document approved by the PCC on 13th January 2025

Recommendations From the Project Team

	No	Yes	Net Zero	Approx Cost
Low Carbon Options (assumes 100% renewable electricity, from a 'green tariff' and/or solar panels)				
Make what you already have last longer +/or be more efficient/effective e.g. by adding/using controls. Reduce the heat needed by reducing heat loss and draughts.		✓	NET ZERO	£ 500
Direct replacement of gas boiler with electric , with system improvements		✓	NET ZERO	£ 4,000
Under pew electric radiant and convective heaters		✓		£ 4,000
Wall mounted or ceiling hung radiant heaters Note: We feel it would have a negative visual impact inside church, and we would need a 5m drop from the ceiling for the ceiling hung heaters to be effective.	✗			
Other electric radiators / heaters		✓		£ 1,500
Air-to-air heat pumps for smaller buildings Note: We are not a small building - and therefore running times would be excessive.	✗			
Lower Carbon Options				
A hybrid solution e.g. retaining gas/oil heating for coldest days and occasional events, with a smaller number of pew heaters in the commonly used areas for standard services		✓		
Biomass boiler with radiators Note: We would need to build a storage facility and access to it for commercial vehicles to load.	✗			
Upgrade electrical supply, and install electric heating		✓		£ 5,000
Fossil Fuel Options				
Direct replacement boiler (oil-for-oil or gas-for-gas) Note: Only on the basis that we want to move towards net zero	✗		NET ZERO	
Replacing oil with gas Note: External storage and access required which may not be practicable	✗		NET ZERO	
Additional Building Requirements				
Zoning of the building - including curtain(s)		✓		£ 6,500
Create two new spaces, with access for external use		✓		£ 10,000
Repairs to plasterwork		✓		£ 4,000
Repairs to glazing		✓		£ 108,000
Repairs to cracks		✓		£ 5,000
Repairs to flooring		✓		£ 2,000
Redecoration		✓		£ 3,000
Upgrade of rain water system		✓		£ 2,000
Works to form Altar Zone		✓		£ 3,000

Community Heritage Zone	
Zoning	£ 4,000
Brick/stone work	£ 8,500
Metalwork	£ 3,000
Woodwork	£ 2,000
Roofing	£ 13,500
Set-Up of Heritage Zone	£ 7,500

Trades / Consultants/ Admin Costs etc (split 30% HT, 70% Heritage)	
Trades	£ 11,000
Consultants	£ 2,000
Admin	£ 4,000
Scaffold	£ 2,000
Fund Raising	£ 4,000
Contingency (@ 15%)	£ 33,000

Funding Requirements Please note these are our current best ball-park figures, and we would need to move to getting external quotes for more accurate costings.	
Total	£ 253,000
Church Funds	£ 56,100
Heritage Fund	£ 196,900

Additional considerations not yet valued

The installation of solar panels and battery storage units:

Our current understanding is that installation of solar panels on the church may not be viable due to the pitch of the roof and the close locality of mature trees. An option could be to install the panels on the roof of the Community

Updating Audio Visual

We may wish to change the current layout, and move to a wireless system. This gives us the opportunity to expose the two Trinity windows at the front of church.

Internet

This would be essential for the additional spaces we may wish to install and for the heritage zone. It could be used to enhance the delivery of our Services.

Appendix 1- Quinquennial Report 2023 Recommendations.

SUMMARY OF WORKS REQUIRED

8.1 GENERAL MAINTENANCE It is absolutely essential that all rainwater downpipes, hoppers, gutters and ground channels and gullies are inspected regularly (at least twice a year) and cleared of silt, leaves, debris, small plants, etc.. A monthly inspection should be made of any vegetation growing against or up the walls of the Church and this should be immediately removed. During the inspection it was noticed that the channels were quite overgrown and these need to be cleared out. Note: A Faculty is likely to be required for all works other than minor items of general maintenance. Where there is doubt as to whether a Faculty is necessary, the DAC Secretary should be consulted.

8.2 WORKS REQUIRING ATTENTION OR REPAIR

i) Urgent

a) Carry out repairs to the cracked brick and stonework to the east end of the south elevation.

b) Clean off the moss growth to the window cills and the semiengineering blue brick weatherings to the plinth course.

c) Carry out repairs to the internal plasterwork to the nave and sanctuary.

d) Arrange for the structural engineer to revisit the Church and view the condition of the latest movement cracks.

ii) Requiring attention within 12 months

a) Repoint all open joints to the external brickwork and stonework. Also carefully infill the voids in the stonework.

b) Refix the metal protective grilles to the sanctuary windows.

c) Obtain a report on the condition of the trees growing close to the south elevation.

d) Arrange for a glass conservationist to visit the Church and inspect the weak leadwork to the windows. Carry out any repairs that are recommended.

iii) Requiring attention within 12-24 months

a) Arrange via the Church Architect to have stonework repairs carried out.

b) Point up the open mortar joints to the stone paving adjacent to the west doors (with lime based mortar).

c) Carefully clean down the external timber doors and frames and treat with Danish oil. De-rust all ironmongery and redecorate with black Hammerite paint.

d) Carry out repairs to the leaded light glazing.

e) Carefully de-rust and redecorate the ferramenta of the windows and the frames of the hopper ventilators.

iv) Requiring attention within 5 years (QI Period)

a) Renew the decorated stone cross to the east gable of the nave.

b) Arrange for all cracked render plaster to be repaired. Also carefully remove the Gypsum plaster form the north wall and replace with lime render.

c) De-rust and redecorate all cast iron rainwater goods.

d) Arrange for the walls and ceilings of the sanctuary and nave to be redecorated.

v) Eventual (no Timescale)
a) Arrange for the redecoration of the small vestry (walls and ceiling).
b) Carry out further masonry repairs.
c) Refix tiles to the north and south roof slopes of the nave and the sanctuary roof.
d) Carry out additional window repairs

Appendix 2 Note of Meeting with DAC Officers

Holy Trinity, Hartshill.

Notes from site visit, 23rd March 2023 Attendees: Revd Stacy Taylor, Nick Blamire-Brown, Nick Miles, Tim Latham, Mark Seabourne, Claire Strachan. *Community Centre* You highlighted that the community centre project has now been completed for some years now, and it is managed by the Parish Council. It has proved to be a well-used and popular space.

Church
Prior to the pandemic, you had started thinking about how to develop the Church space to complement the community centre and provide a flexible space that could be used by the Church, and for other events when the community centre is booked up. You are consulting with local schools and other potential user groups to find out what the market for wider community use would be. A Neighbourhood Plan has recently been completed (2017) in which lots of surveys and consultation were undertaken which can be used to inform your development proposals.

A well thought out and evidenced community-focused project could be of huge benefit to Hartshill and help to secure the Church's long-term future. Community outreach, particularly in serving the most vulnerable and needy, is part of our Christian mission and local ministry. Furthermore, the more people invested in a place – not necessarily financially, but emotionally – the more sustainable it will be in the future.

Needs
We talked about what the needs of the Church are. The priorities at the current time are:
1. Improved heating, possibly including solar PV for energy generation
2. Repairs to windows
3. Replastering/redecoration
4. Reordering to create flexible space (removal of pews), addition of facilities (WC, servery)

We recommend that you obtain advice from the DAC Heating Adviser, Peter Bemrose, regarding the heating options available that would work best for your Church usage.

It is important that the project team articulate the need for the reordering part of the proposals based on their own vision for the mission and ministry of the Church, and how they can support the wider needs of the community.
The pews, although not original to the Church, are part of the 1930s reordering of the Church under architect N.F. Cachemaille Day, who is gaining eminence as a significant twentieth century architect.

The pews form part of a designed piece with the other furniture in the Church including the pulpit and the lectern and are of good quality. A robust case would need to be made for their removal and break up of this

set (which I'm sure can be made, it just might take a bit of thought and time to put this together and would be helped by supporting evidence for future use of the flexible space).

The need for the repair works are clear. Your Church architect (or whoever you choose to undertake the work) will need to provide a full specification for the repairs as part of the Faculty application. The next QI is due in July, so it will be worth waiting until then to develop this part of the proposals based on priorities.

Funding
With significant repairs and large-scale reordering planned, there is likely to be a need for additional funding. Andy Duncan, the Church Building Funding Support Officer, is best placed to support you with this.

Most large grants (like the NLHF) are only obtainable through a lengthy process which requires a lot of input from the PCC/Church project team and are highly competitive. Most funders will not consider building projects unless they have a community focus, beyond the worshipping community.

Successful applications to the NLHF will require a strong 'vision' that meets local needs and incorporates a high level of community engagement based on a number of outcomes. The new 10-year strategy has now been announced, with a focus on 'saving heritage, protecting the environment, inclusion, access and participation, and organisational sustainability'. The engagement will need to be centred on a story or 'theme', with events and activities developed into an 'Activity Plan'.

You are starting to explore ways in which you can tell the story of the Church. Possible themes include:
• Hartshill Castle
• Quarry and industrial heritage/development of village (did stone from Church come from there?) – "Stories in Stone"
Finding partners to help with the development and delivery of the community engagement side of things would also be beneficial – e.g. library service, local history groups, Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (if a natural environment strand to project).

Andy Duncan (Church Buildings Funding Support Officer – Andy.Duncan@Coventry.Anglican.org) can support the PCC with identifying potential funders and advising and helping with grant applications, and particularly managing applications to the big funders like the NLFH.

Next Steps
• Take a look at the Crossing the Threshold toolkit – a thorough step by step guide into developing a community project in your Church building •

Contact Andy Duncan regarding fundraising for such a project (he's away for the first 2 weeks of May)

- Develop a Project Team – this could be the PCC, as is, or a sub-committee of it continuing some PCC members and some others from the congregation who may be able to offer additional skills that would be useful (see Crossing the Threshold toolkit for more info).
- Place audit – identify what other public spaces there are in Hartshill, alongside their use and capacity. Identify what their benefits and barriers/downsides of them. What can Holy Trinity offer that they can't (if developed with facilities, flexible space and heating).
- Community survey – to determine where the gaps are in the local community, how people feel about the Church, and how Holy Trinity could meet local needs. Claire and Andy can provide examples of community surveys that you can use/adapt.
- Consult the Neighbourhood Plan to identify needs of the local community and explore whether/how the Church reordering project could meet these needs (and those of the worshipping congregation)
- Identify potential partners – speak to local charities, businesses and organisations about how Holy Trinity could help to support their work. Would they use the space if it was available? This could include, for example, local Community Officers, the NHS, homeless charities and foodbanks, schools, local history groups, uniformed groups (eg. Brownies etc). Ensure notes of any meetings or correspondence are retained, as they could be useful for funding applications!
- Make contact with the local councillor to discuss how they could support a community project at Holy Trinity, and what the local authority's vision for Hartshill is.
- Explore heating options – contact the DAC Heating Adviser (Peter Bemrose – peter@pbemrose.co.uk) who will be able to suggest options for new heating systems in the Church, based on use and budget.
- Do some feasibility/survey work to support need for reordering and formalise this into a 'feasibility' report – based on some of the steps above (community survey, neighbourhood plan, discussions with potential partners and parish council)
- Develop a Statement of Need for the project and submit to the DAC.

At this point they may recommend that a site visit be arranged to discuss the project in more detail (CS and TL to arrange).

- Following the QI, draw up the details of the repair project with the Church Architect.

Appendix 3- Flow Chart.

Heating System Flowchart

The aim of this project is to develop a heating system for our church building; providing an outcome which offers the best combination of comfort and environmental care.

Adrian Fox, Environmental Sustainability Officer for Cathedral and Church Building Department, commentated that: ""It can seem a difficult task finding the right solution, but if you stay open minded, ask the difficult questions and let fact not feeling steer you, I'm sure you will reach the right conclusion."

Currently, heating is provided by a combination of gas fired boiler supplying hot water to radiators located throughout the church, and two separate storage heaters. Both systems are temperature controlled on a timed system. Only one of the storage heaters is currently operational, and the ability of the boiler and its controls to provide consistent heating when required is a challenge. When all systems are working, they have the ability to provide a comfortable environment - but not as often as desired.

Basic Staring Facts

1. The regular worship pattern of our church building currently consists of a weekly Sunday Service and Tuesday morning Prayer Group.
2. There a number of church festivals that may include additional services, such as Lent, Easter, Epiphany, Acension etc.
3. There are also a couple of special events such as Christingle, The Light Party and the Memorial Service.
4. Outside of this, there are Baptisms, Blessings, Marriages and Funerals that occur on an ad-hoc basis throughout the year.
5. The local schools use the church for their annual Christmas Celebration.
6. The community use is concert based - with only occasional use.
7. With the exception of the school's Christmas Celebration, Christingle, Rememberance Sunday and very large weddings and funerals, current seating capacity is adequate.
8. For the last 12 months (1st October 2023 to 30th September 2024), 88% of all services were attended by no more than 78 people.

Issued by the Cathedral and Church Buildings Division, February 2021 & the CBI, July 2020

During our planning phase, we have found the guidance published by the Cathedral and Buildings Division of the Church of England to be a valuable resource.

It provides a balanced approach to the subject, and we would recommend you utilise the on-line documents if you need further information on specific items as you work through this important document.

This can be found at: https://www.churchofengland.org/resources/churchcare/advice-and-guidance-church-buildings/heating

As well as giving guidance, it also supplies Case Studies and links to other resources you may need.

Background Reading

If you are not familiar with the heating requirements of a church building, then it may be useful to consider doing some background reading.

This flowchart is split into 15 sections, which can be sub-divided into the following areas:

Sections 1 to 2 asks you to look at the current way we heat our church and the people who use it during the week.

Sections 3 to 8 looks at important issues where it would be useful for you to have a working knowledge of the basic elements that all churches need to understand regarding the heating of their building(s,

Sections 9 to 12 looks at the proposals on how we may wish heat our building and the people who use it moving forward.

Sections 13 to 14 looks at how we should look to cover the recommendations for work on our church as detailed within our 2023 Quinquennial Report.

Section 15 looks at the potential to form a community heritage area within our church building.

If you want a crash course to give an appreciation of the overall task in hand, we recommend that you read 5 HEATING CHECKLIST and 6 PITFALLS as a starting point.

Sections 3 to 8 would be next. Below is a list of the topics to be investigated, which are cross referenced to the guidance document published by the Cathedral and Building Division of the Church of England detailed above.

The internet can also proivide a useful resource.

	 PRINCIPLES	 PERSPECTIVES	 APPROACHES	 DECARBONISING AND THE FUTURE OF HEAT	 HEATING CHECKLIST	 PITFALLS	 OPTIONS APPRAISALS AND GETTING ADVICE
Section 3: Which key drivers should direct the way we move forward with our heating system?							
3.1 5th Mark of Mission		2h					
3.2 The comfort of those using our church	1a, 1b	2a			5b, 5e		7b
3.3 The impact of our choices externally	1b	2e, 2f, 2g		4f	5i, 5j, 5k	6a, 6g	7f, 7g
3.4 Protection of historical aspects of our church	1b	2e			5f	6b, 6c	
Section 4: What approach(es) should we take with our heating system?	1a, 1b, 1c	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d	3b	4d		6a	7b, 7c, 7d
Section 5: What currently happens in our church building and ideas for its future use							
5.1 Current Usage	1a, 1b	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d			5a - 5h		7b
5.2 Future Usage	1a, 1b			4f	5b, 5c		
5.3 Consider how the church space is or could be used	1a, 1b	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d		4f	5a - 5h		7b
5.4 Consider how the church space could be used - church space	1a, 1b	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d		4f	5a - 5h		7b
5.5 Consider how the church space is or could be used - who are we heating	1a, 1b	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d		4f	5a - 5h		7b
5.6 Consider how the church space is or could be used - type of event	1a, 1b	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d		4f	5a - 5h		7b
5.7 Consider how the church space is or could be used - where to heat	1a, 1b	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d		4f	5a - 5h		7b

Section 6: What is the best way to heat our building?

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

A heating system to provide background heating ☐ | A heating system to provide frost prevention ☑ | A heating system to provide conservation heating ☐

A heating system to provide space heating ☑ | A heating system to provide people heating ☑ | A heating system to provide 'winter church' ☑

Section 7: Which fuel(s) should we be using?

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Natural Gas as the only fuel source for any heating system ☐ | Consider installing solar photovoltaic panels plus battery storage ☑

Green Electricity as the only fuel source for any heating system ☑ | A combination of Gas and Green Electricity as fuel sources for any heating system ☐

Section 8: Which heat emitter(s) should we be using?

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Radiators ☑ | Trench Heaters ☐ | Fan Convectors ☑ | Radiant Infra-Red ☑ | Underfloor Heating ☐ | Space Heaters ☑ | Church Pew Heaters ☑

Reposition radiators and storage heaters ☑ | Upgrade our radiators and storage heaters ☑ | Remove radiators, storage heaters and boiler ☐

Section 9: Proposals for when the altar Zone is used for a service

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Carpet The Entire Area ☑ | Move The Sound System Controls ☑ | Reposition Pews ☑ | Install Theatre Curtain ☑ | Install Wifi Within The Building ☑

Under Pew Heating ☑ | Portable Heated Seat Pad ☑ | Move The Two Stalls ☑ | Upgrade Audio Systems ☑ | Additional Screen(s) and/or Monitors ☑

Install Convection Heaters ☑ | Relocate The Digital Piano ☑ | Electric Boiler ☑ | Install Infra-Red Heaters ☑

Section 10: Proposals for when the combined Altar and Pew Zones are used for a service

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Repositioning Of Pews ☑ | Modification of one of the large pews to make into a smaller pew ☑

Section 11: Proposals for when the majority of the church is used for a service

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Repositioning Of the font ☑ | Removal of the font ☐

Section 12: Proposals for use of the area within and below the gallery section of the church

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Install Curtain To Gallery Space ☑ | Create A 'New Space' Under the Gallery ☑ | Re-Open The External Door ☑ | Create Second 'New Space' ☑

Section 13: Proposals for internal works identified in our 2023 Quinquennial Report

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

Plasterwork ☑ | Glazing ☑ ☑ | Cracking ☑ | Flooring ☑

Section 14: Proposals for external works identified in our 2023 Quinquennial Report

Please tick the box of the option or options which best matches what you think will give us the best choice. None of the options below ☐

General Maintenance ☑ | Brick/Stone work ☑ | Moss ☑ | Metalwork ☑ | Roofing ☑ | Woodwork ☑

Section 15: Proposal to establish a Community Heritage Zone

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Install a theatre curtain to zone off this space ☑ | Allocate the second 'new space' for Heritage ☑ | Purchase associated equipment ☑

Install wall mounted convection heaters ☑ | Carpet the heritage area and links to altar area ☑ | Maintenance to spriral staircase ☑

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The general direction route will be with a black

If any of your answers are YES, follow the green line.

If any of your answers are NO, follow the red line.

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The boiler is gas fired — Basic information and/or comment will be within a purple box.

Do we need to make changes? — The decision to be made will be within a dark red box.

If your decision is YES, put a tick in the Green Box.

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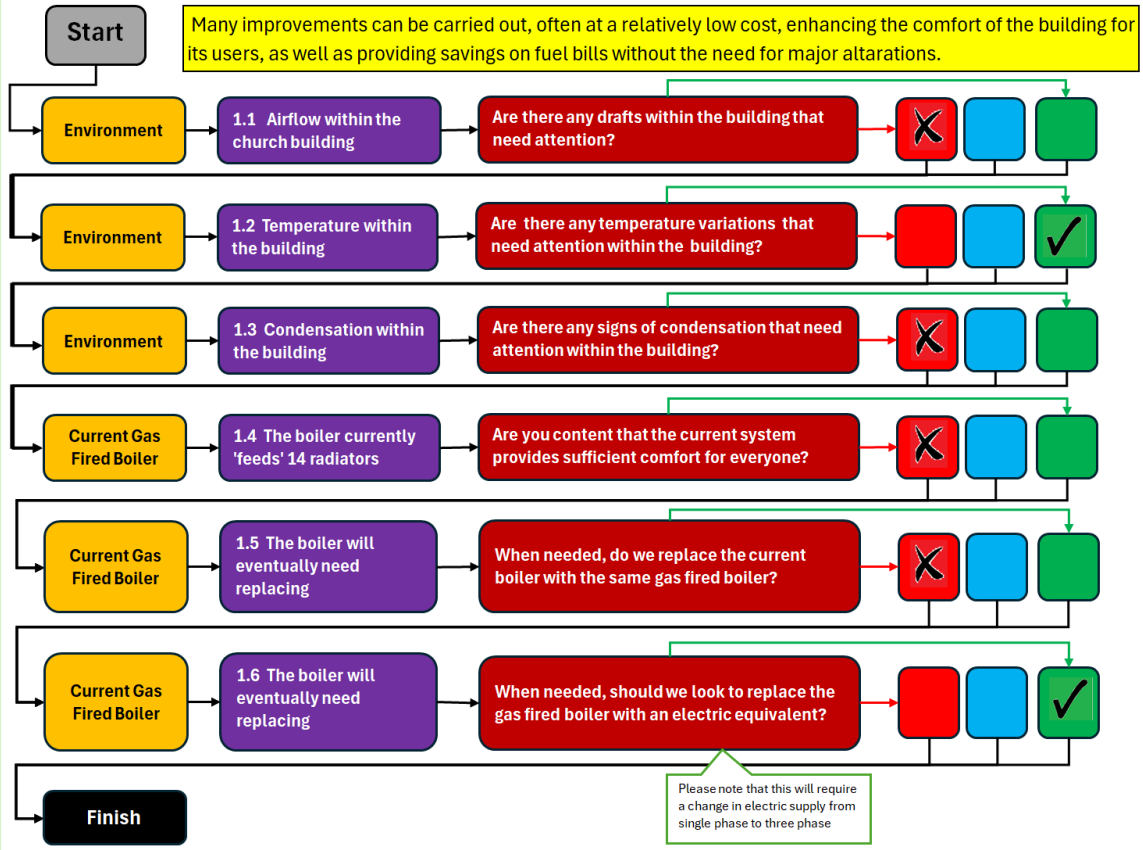
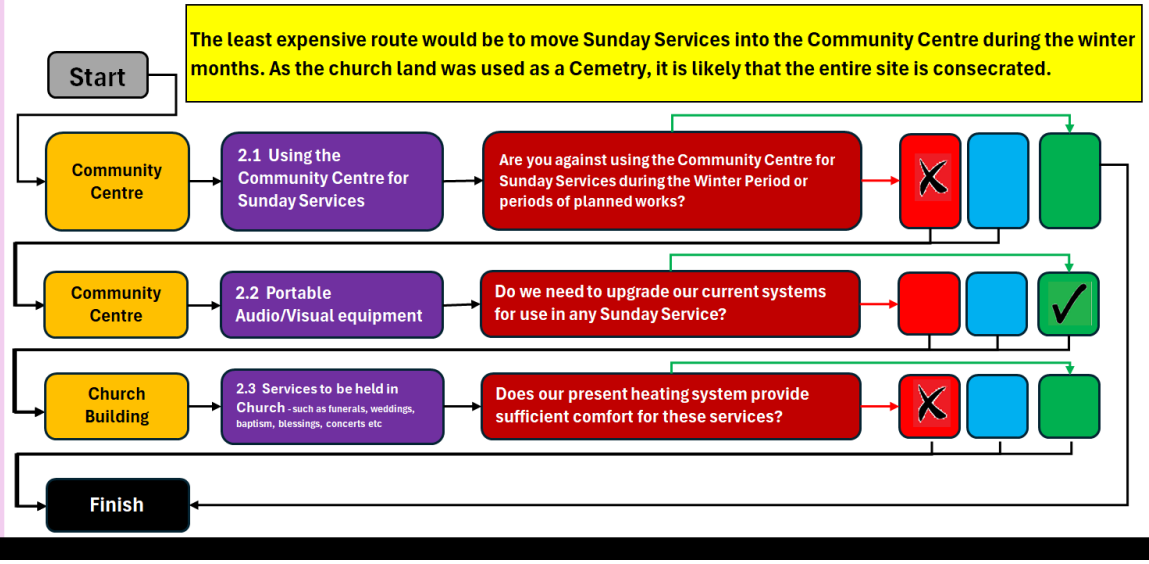


Section 2: Are we comfortable using the Community Center for Sunday Services during the winter months?



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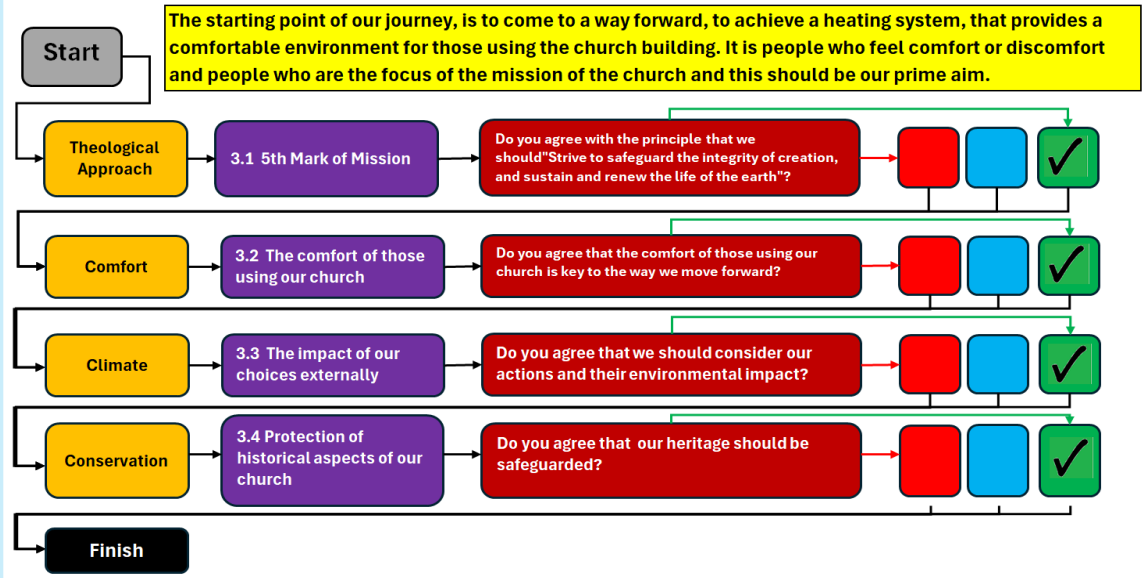

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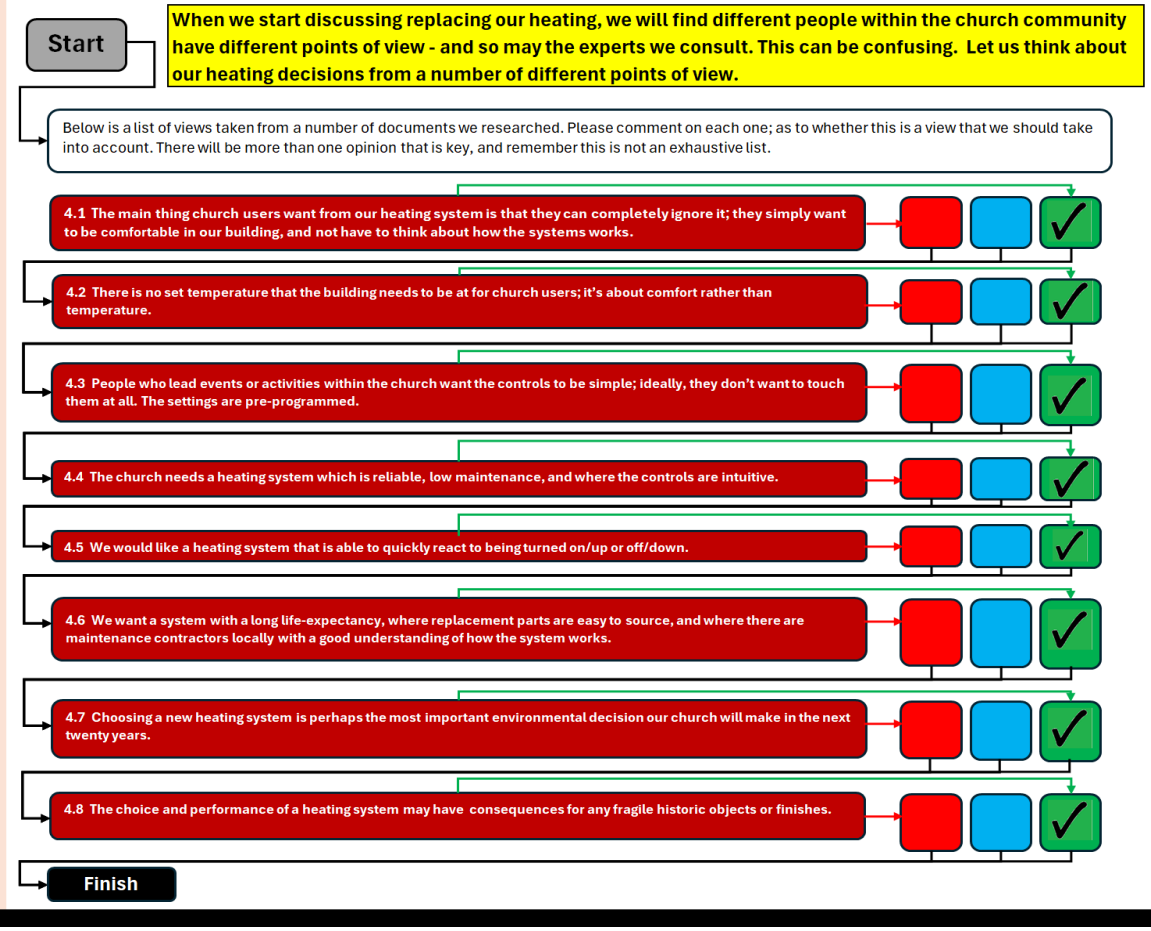

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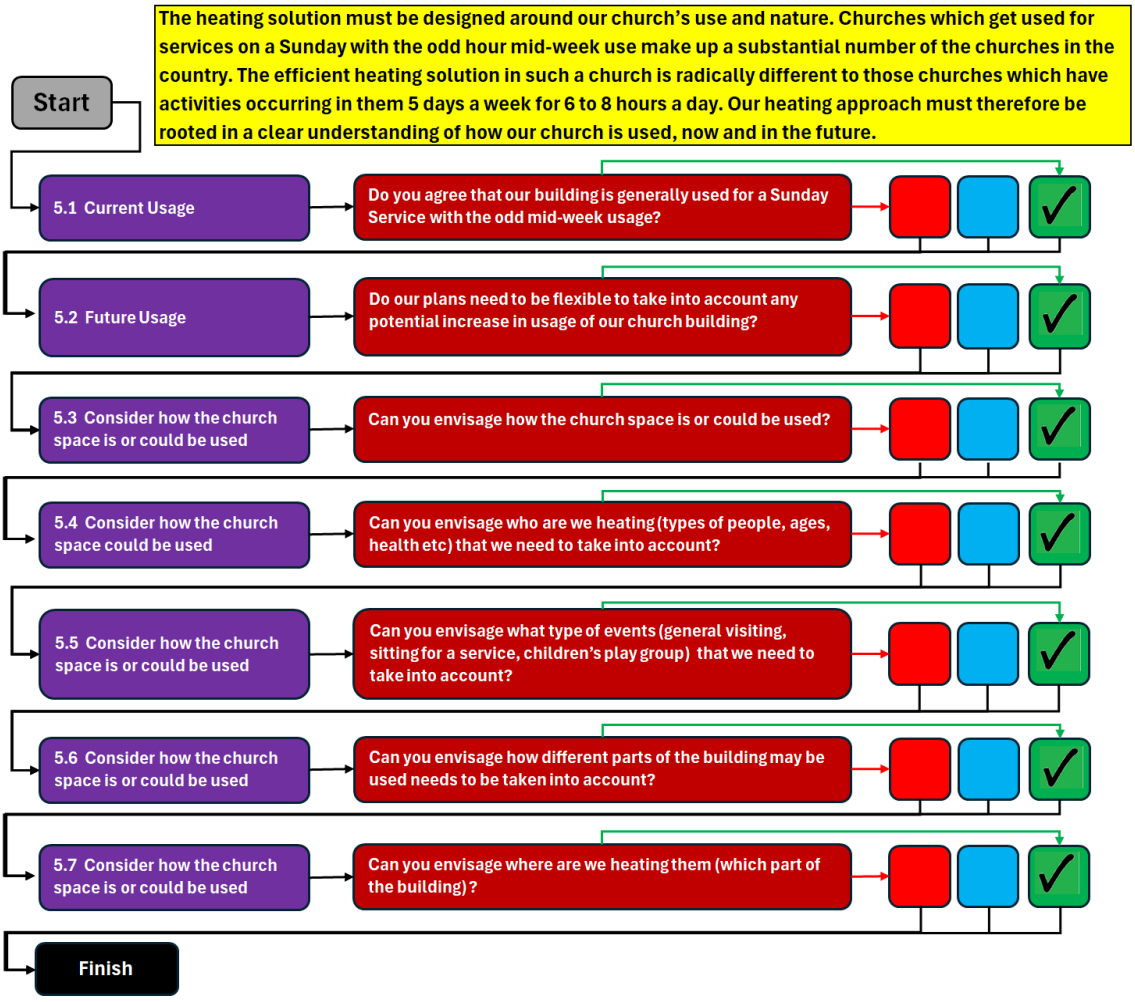
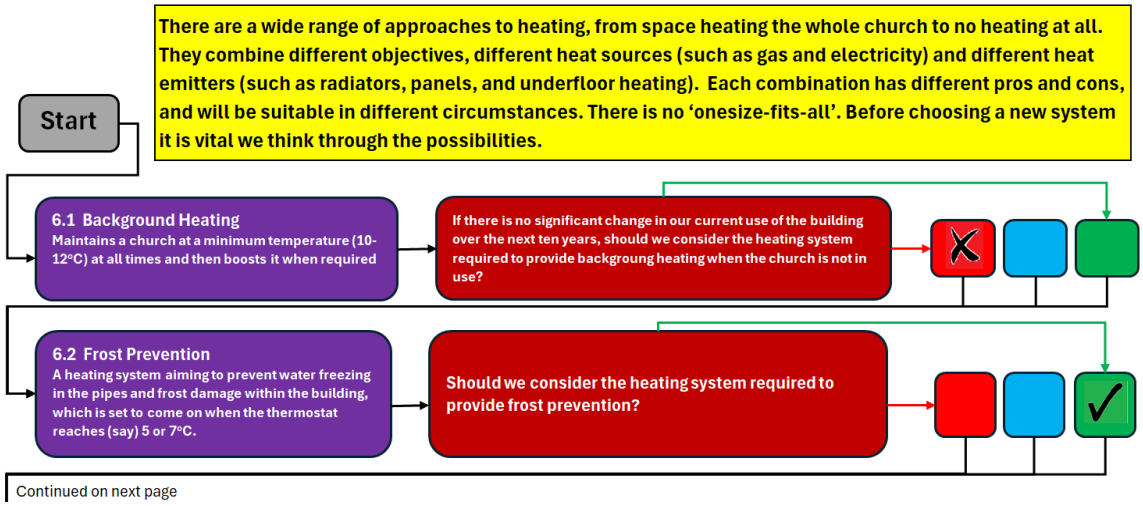


Section 6: What is the best way to heat our building?



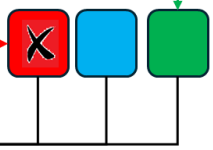
Continued on next page

6.3 Conservation Heating
Aims at preserving historic interiors susceptible to damage through environmental changes.

We spoke with Adrian Fox, Environmental Sustainability Officer, Cathedral and Church Building Department. His opinion is that the only item for us to take into consideration is the church organ.

The Institute of British Organ Building report that heating systems that heat up and cool down slowly (no more than 2°C/h) are best for the fabric of the building, and for the organ. Their prime concern is the control of relative humidity – which in their opinion causes greater damage if relative humidity falls outside of 55% to 75% range

Should we consider the heating system required to provide conservation heating?



6.4 Space Heating
Aims to heat the air of the church, so that the whole space is warm

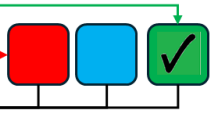
As space heating is our current mode of heating the building, are there any changes that could be made to make the system more effective?

6.5 People Heating
Aims to keep people comfortable, where they are

Most people who come into the church, enter in a "warm state". If the ambient temperature is below 20°C, the body will start to cool. The aim would be to try to keep the temperature in the persons' immediate proximity as close to 20°C as we can.

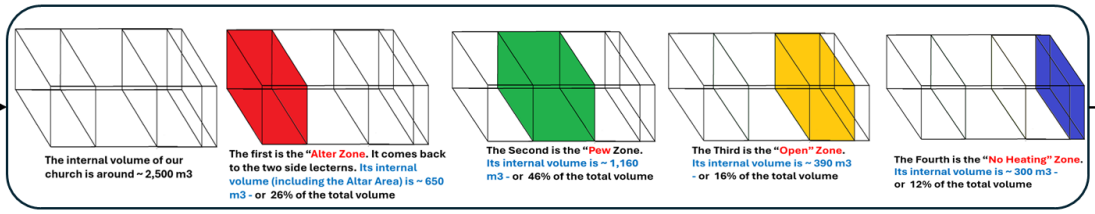
If we can achieve this, then for the time the local ambient air is at 20°C, the person will feel comfortable in their surroundings.

Should we consider the heating system required to provide people heating?



6.6 Winter Church
Aiming to create a space within the church which can be kept warm enough to use during winter, without needing to warm the whole space. The space is partitioned off, and heated, whilst the rest of the space is left unheated or on frost prevention.

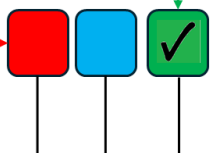
It is being suggested that we consider looking to 'divide' the internal volume of our church into four separate zones. The details are found in the box below.



It is being suggested that we use theatre curtains to provide the partitions.

They can be pulled back to increase internal area if required.
They can be partially pulled back to form a pathway between zones

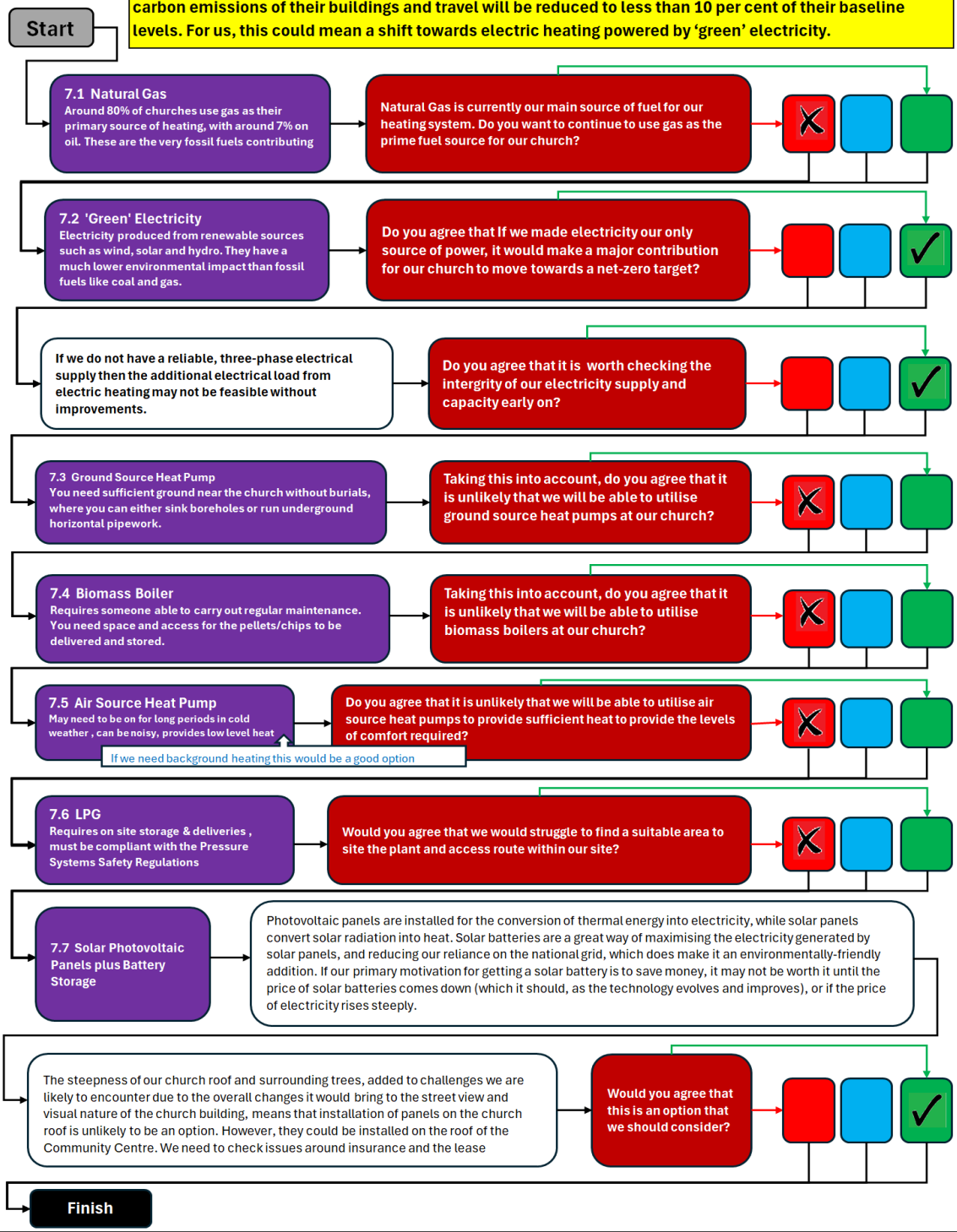
This approach is likely to give us the highest flexibility - as it utilises different parts of the heating system listed above. Should we consider the heating system required to provide a 'winter church approach'?



Finish

Section 7: Which fuel(s) should we be using?

The General Synod of the Church of England voted in February 2020 for the whole of the Church of England to achieve net zero carbon by 2030. The vote recognised that the global climate emergency is a crisis for God's creation and a fundamental injustice. For the Church of England, being net zero carbon means that the carbon emissions of their buildings and travel will be reduced to less than 10 per cent of their baseline levels. For us, this could mean a shift towards electric heating powered by 'green' electricity.



Section 8: Which heat emitter(s) should we be using?

A heat emitter is any product that sends out heat. Heat emitters are used to distribute heat around a building to maintain required set points within spaces. Heat can enter a space through:
a) Conduction - The transfer of heat through collisions of particles and movement of electrons within a body
b) Convection - The movement of molecules within fluids such as liquids and gases
c) Radiation - The emission, or transmission of energy as waves through space or a material.
It is likely, as there is not a one size fits all, that we may need a combination of heating emitters.

Start

8.1 Radiators
The most familiar type of heat emitter and usually offer the best mix of radiant heat and convective heating of the air in spaces. Existing radiators, if of great age, may be of great historical importance as well as being quite suitable for re-use if free from leaks.

→ **Should we continue to use radiators at church as the heat emitters for our heating system?** → ✗ ✗ ✓

8.2 Trench Heaters
Use a piped (or electrical) heat emitter located within the floor to heat the space above via convection.

→ **As installation requires some disruption to the floor (unless existing trenches are available), and location is important to minimise the ingress of dirt, is this unlikely to be an option for our church?** → ✗ ✗ ✓

8.3 Fan Convectors
Uses a fan to draw the room air across a pipe coil or electrical element to heat the space by convection.

→ **As they have a fast response time (the time taken to heat a space) , is this an option we should look at?** → ✗ ✗ ✓

8.4 Radiant Heating
Transmits infra-red energy, which is converted to heat energy when absorbed by objects, such as walls, floors or ceilings, or the occupants within the space.

→ **Should we consider this, as it is efficient: only heats the objects within the space and not the air. It provides thermal comfort: heat is instant and when it is required?** → ✗ ✗ ✓

8.5 Underfloor Heating
Provides good thermal comfort and is good for keeping a constant temperature within a space. It is costly to install and is slow to respond to changes in heat demand within the space.

→ **As this emitter is not ideally suited for spaces with intermittent occupation and changing heat demands, plus the major floor works required, should we consider using it?** → ✗ ✗ ✗

8.6 Electrical Space Heaters
The benefits of this type of heating is that it provides localised heat and as you only have to heat the occupied spaces, they tend to heat up quickly

→ **Should we consider this type of heat emmiter?** → ✗ ✗ ✗

8.7 Church Pew Heaters
These heaters can be convective or radiant. They are intended to provide local electric heating to warm the occupants rather than heat the entire church.

→ **As the advantages of this type of heating are likely lower running costs and associated carbon emissions, and some flexibility in the switching off of individual pews, should we considering this as an option?** → ✗ ✗ ✓

We currently have 14 radiators and two space heaters within a church. We should also consider:
a) Do we keep them in their current positions (currently at the front and back of the church building – but nothing in the middle section of the building where the congregation currently sit)? ✗ ✗ ✗
b) Do we move them to a different location to provide a more balanced heat input over the entire building? ✗ ✗ ✓
c) Do we replace our current units with modern, more efficient units? ✗ ✗ ✓
d) Do we remove them completely, along with the boiler and look at replacing them with something else? ✗ ✗ ✗

Finish

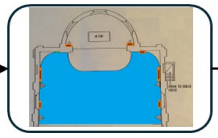
Section 9: Proposals for when the altar Zone is used for a service

Having worked through the basics of heating systems, we can now move into looking at developing specifics plans within each part of the church.

Start

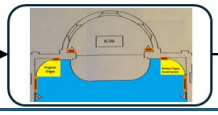
The first area for consideration is from the front of church, including the altar area, extending back to a position between the first and second side windows – or in line with the two side lecterns.

9.1 Carpet The Entire Area
Carpeting over concrete floors can be a quick, affordable and smart way to warm up a cool room, reduce noise and turn a bland and uninspiring space into somewhere warm and inviting. We would also re-



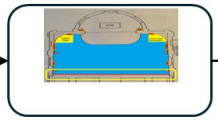
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.2 Relocate The Digital Piano and Sound System Controls
This is to make space at the front for other items.



Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.3 Install Theatre Curtain
This is to establish our first heating zone.
Note: it is not known what this will do to the accoustics.

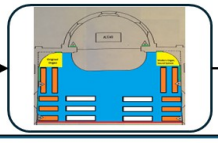


Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.4 Reposition Pews
This will give us a seating capacity within the Alter Zone of 78 people – which would have accommodated 88% of all services taking place over the last 12 months. This would mean removing/repositioning the two side lecterns.

Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.5 Under Pew Heating
Fitted to the external pews (orange in the drawing to the right), but not the internal pews (white (ditto)). This takes into account electrical tray ducting – already in place – and removes the need to bury power cables underground.

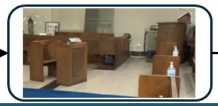


Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.6 Portable Heated Seat Pad
Three levels of heating modes are available. The heating pad has a special rechargeable storage bag, so you can conveniently protect the mobile power supply. It is equipped with high-density memory foam pad, which feels like sitting on the sofa. IThis is best described as to how it feels sitting on a heated car seat.

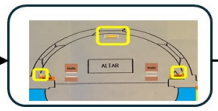
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.7 Move The Two Stalls, Pulpit and Reading Desk



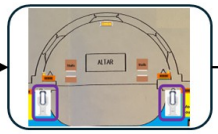
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

9.8 Install Infra-Red Heaters
These are to keep those leading our service comfortable where they sit or stand in the Altar area.



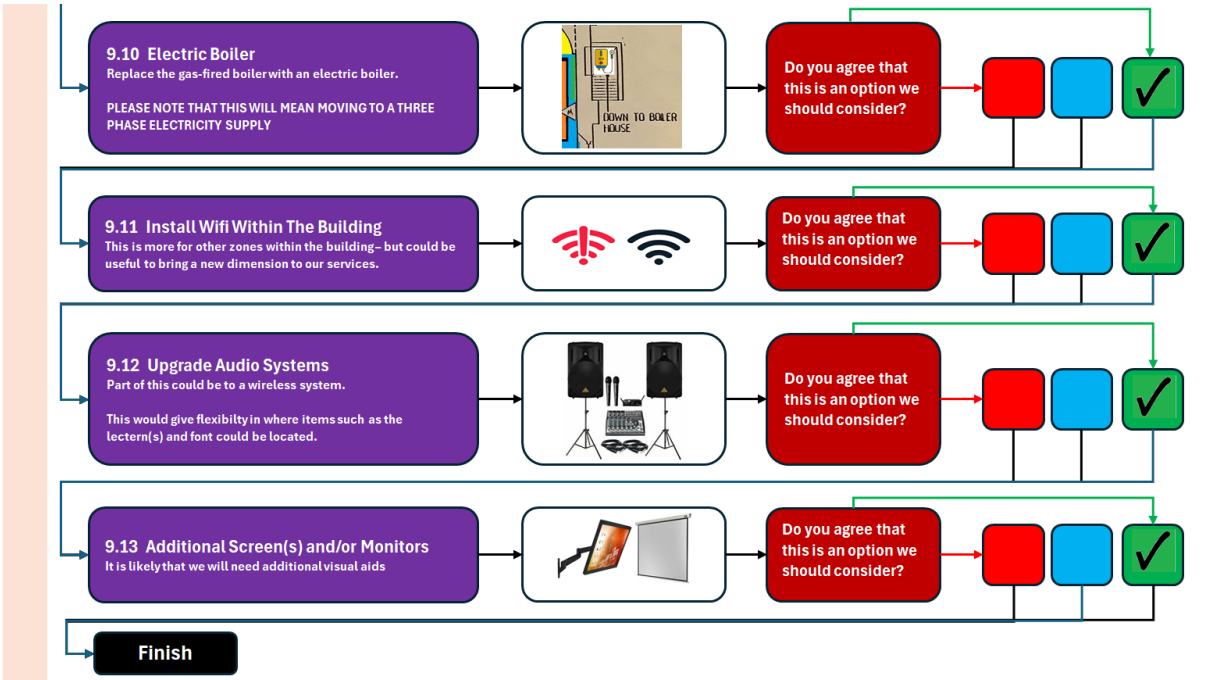
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

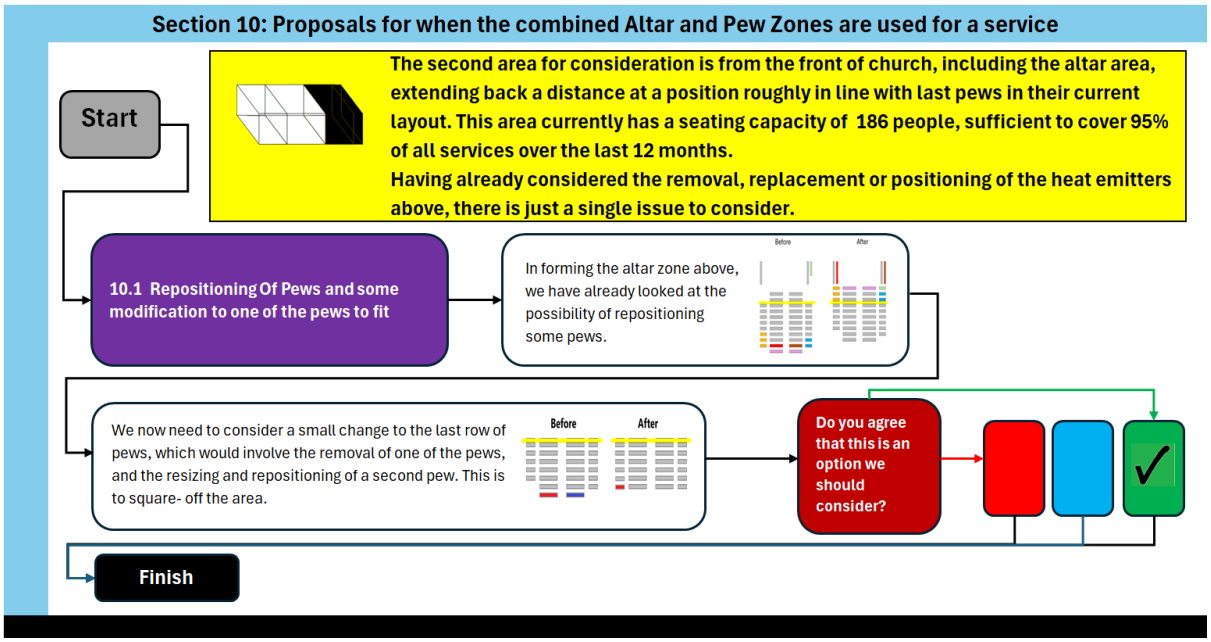
9.9 Install Convection Heaters
Used to help bring the main areas to a reasonable temperature before services start. It is not planned to use them during the service due to their noise and the fairflow caused by the fans can cool a person.



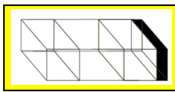
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

Continued on next page


9.10 Electric Boiler
Replace the gas-fired boiler with an electric boiler.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS WILL MEAN MOVING TO A THREE PHASE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
DOWN TO BOILER HOUSE
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?
9.11 Install Wifi Within The Building
This is more for other zones within the building– but could be useful to bring a new dimension to our services.
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?
9.12 Upgrade Audio Systems
Part of this could be to a wireless system.
This would give flexibilty in where items such as the lectern(s) and font could be located.
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?
9.13 Additional Screen(s) and/or Monitors
It is likely that we will need additional visual aids
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?
Finish


Section 10: Proposals for when the combined Altar and Pew Zones are used for a service
Start
The second area for consideration is from the front of church, including the altar area, extending back a distance at a position roughly in line with last pews in their current layout. This area currently has a seating capacity of 186 people, sufficient to cover 95% of all services over the last 12 months.
Having already considered the removal, replacement or positioning of the heat emitters above, there is just a single issue to consider.
10.1 Repositioning Of Pews and some modification to one of the pews to fit
In forming the altar zone above, we have already looked at the possibility of repositioning some pews.
Before
After
We now need to consider a small change to the last row of pews, which would involve the removal of one of the pews, and the resizing and repositioning of a second pew. This is to square- off the area.
Before
After
Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?
Finish

Section 11: Proposals for when the majority of the church is used for a service



The third area for consideration is from the front of church, including the altar area, extending back a distance at a position in line the gallery. As is current practice, we will bring in additional temporary seating to cover the larger service.

Start

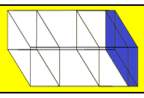
11.2 Repositioning / Removal of Font

Guidance on fonts can be found at: https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/fonts_v2_may_2024_0.pdf

Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

Finish

Section 12: Proposals for use of the area within and below the gallery section of the church



The fourth area for consideration is that located within and below the gallery section of the church.

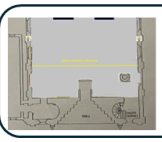
Start

12.1 Install Curtain To Gallery Space

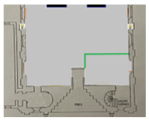
The volume within this section is ~5% of the total volume. It is highly unlikely that it will ever be used for its intended purpose. The curtain would stop warmed air being wasted.

Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

12.2 Create A 'New Space' Under the Gallery



It is proposed that we form a new space under the gallery which will be self contained. It will have its own furniture, carpet and heating.



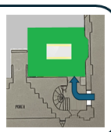
It's walls and door would be made from standard off-the-shelf safety glass panels.

It would be serviced by a combined infra-red heater and light fitting(s)

Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

12.3 Re-Open The External Door

In talks with the local schools, a common theme is a requirement for a quiet room "off-site" for meetings.



By re-opening the external doorway, and a key code/key, they could gain access without the need for anyone else to have to open up the room. The instant heat from the infra-red emitter would be ideal in this situation.

Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

12.4 Create Second 'New Space'

The second 'new' space is more for the use of the church.It will help the back of the church look symetrical. It could be used for Sunday School, Tuesday morning prayer group, play area during services, and any adhoc meeting(s). Part of the build will need to ensure access through into the vestry area as a link beyond into the toilets and Community Center.

Do you agree that this is an option we should consider?

Finish

Section 13: Proposals for internal works identified in our 2023 Quinquennial Report

We now move into the beautification section of our plans - but it must be stressed this has little to do with heating the building. Our 2023 Quinquennial Report highlights a total of 86 items, of which around 22 concern building maintenance issues that it would be good to address rather than 'papering over the cracks before we decorate.

Start

Do you agree that we should look to undertake the following works before decorating?

In addition to the No, ??, Yes boxes, there is an additional judgement that we would like you to make. It is likely that any works adreed will either be need to be phased or that additional funding may be required.

So could you please indicate your opinion on whether the priority for each item is either Low, Medium of High by ticking the relevant coloured Yellow, Orange or Red box.

13.1 Plasterwork

13.1.1	Nave and sanctuary	Carry out repairs to the internal plasterwork to the nave and sanctuary.	£ 1,000	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
13.1.2	North Wall	Arrange for all cracked render plaster to be repaired. Also carefully remove the Gypsum plaster form the north wall and replace with lime render.	£ 1,000	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
13.1.3	West Wall	The damage to the internal plaster of the west wall does appear to have worsened. Large high level areas of plaster look as though they are due to de-bond from the substrate.	£ 1,000	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
13.1.4	South West Corner	The internal plaster in the south west corner of the staircase to the west end is suffering badly through damp ingress. Inappropriate cementatious Gypsum plaster appears to have been used for some repairs.	£ 250	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
13.1.5	North Wall	The inappropriate cementatious Gypsum plaster on the north wall should be carefully removed and replaced with lime based render.	£ 750	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High

13.2 Glazing

13.2.1	General Comment	Carry out repairs to the leaded light glazing. (based on £3,000 per window 10 years ago - so double cost)	£ 102,000	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
13.2.2	General Comment	Carry out additional window repairs.	£ 2,500	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
13.2.3	General Comment	As mentioned in previous reports, the windows and glazing throughout the church are likely to require some repair works. The leadwork in some windows is weakening and bowing.	£ 2,500	No	?	Yes	Low	✓	High
13,2,4	South West	A piece of glass is missing from the west side of the south west window.	£ 300	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
13.2.5	General Comment	It is recommended that a glazing conservator visit and inspect the condition of the glazing.	£ 1,000	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓

13.3 Cracking

13.3.1	East Wall of Sanctuary	As mentioned in previous reports, the settlement cracks in the internal plaster do not make pleasant viewing. There are a number of cracks in the east wall of the sanctuary.	£ 2,000	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
13.3.2	East End of South Wall	The cracks that are evident at the east end of the south wall of the nave appear to have worsened.	£ 1,500	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
13.3.3	West End of South Wall	Further cracks are evident in the western end of the south wall of the nave.	£ 1,500	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓

13.4 Flooring

13.4.1	Balcony Stairwell	The spalling of the quarry tiles to the ground floor balcony stairwell do not appear to have worsened.	£ 750	No	?	Yes	✓	Med	High
13.4.2	Nave	Some of the wood blocks to the areas of wood block flooring in the nave are loose and uneven.	£ 250	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
13.4.3	Side Aisle	The thermoplastic tiles to the side aisles are not a floor finish that is usually associated with a church. It is likely that these contain some asbestos fibres and will need to be removed by a licensed contractor.	£ 1,000	✗	???	Yes	✓	Med	High

Finish

Section 14: Proposals for external works identified in our 2023 Quinquennial Report

Start

The second part of our look at the items raised by the Quinquennial Report relates to issues that are mostly external matters

Do you agree that we should look to undertake the following works before decorating?

In addition to the No, ??, Yes boxes, there is an additional judgement that we would like you to make. It is likely that any works adreed will either be need to be phased or that additional funding may be required.

So could you please indicate your opinion on whether the priority for each item is either Low, Medium of High by ticking the relevant coloured Yellow, Orange or Red box.

14.1 Metal Work

				No	???	Yes	Low	Med	High
41.1.1	Sanctuary Window	Refix the metal protective grilles to the sanctuary windows.	£ 250			✓	✓		
14.1.2	Doors	De-rust all ironmongery and redecorate with black Hammerite paint.	£ 100			✓		✓	
14.1.3	Windows	Carefully de-rust and redecorate the ferramenta of the windows and the frames of the hopper ventilators.	£ 1,000			✓		✓	
14.1.4	Rain Water System	De-rust and redecorate all cast iron rainwater goods.	£ 250			✓		✓	
14.1.5	South Elevation	There is a damaged cast iron ventilation grille at low level in the plinth brickwork of the south elevation.	£ 250			✓		✓	
14.1.5	East Elevation	The metal protective grille to the east window of the sanctuary is loose and requires careful refixing.	£ 150			✓		✓	

14.2 Roofing

				No	???	Yes	Low	Med	High
14.2.1	Nave and Sanctuary	Refix tiles to the north and south roof slopes of the nave and the sanctuary roof.	£ 5,000			✓			✓
14.2.2	General Comment	As mentioned in previous Quinquennial Inspection reports, there are a number of slipped and missing roof tiles. Some tiles appear to be lifting, the north slope of the nave roof is in the worst condition.	£ 2,500			✓			✓
14.2.3	General Comment	It would be worthwhile considering the installation of snowguards (refer to the 2018 Quinquennial Report).	£ 5,000	✗			✓		
14.2.4	Sanctuary	The tiles to the roof above the sanctuary appear to be lifting and some are loose.	£ 1,000			✓			✓

14.3 Woodwork

				No	???	Yes	Low	Med	High
14.3.1	External Doors	It is recommended that the external timber doors and frames be carefully cleaned down and treated with Danish oil	£ 200			✓		✓	
14.3.2	General Comment	All fittings and furniture appeared to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition	£ -	✗			✓		

14.4 General Maintenance

			No	???	Yes	Low	Med	High
14.4.1	Rain Water System	It is absolutely essential that all rainwater downpipes, hoppers, gutters and ground channels and gullies are inspected regularly (at least twice a year) and cleared of silt, leaves, debris, small plants, etc.. A monthly inspection should be made of any vegetation growing against or up the walls of the church and this should be immediately removed. During the inspection it was noticed that the channels were quite overgrown and these need to be cleared out.			✓			✓
14.4.2	Rain Water System	Generally the cast iron rainwater goods appear to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition. Some of the upvc plastic pipework had, however, come apart.			✓			✓
14.4.3	Leadwork	The leadwork at the roof junctions with the tower and the gable parapets appear to be in a satisfactory condition.	✗			✓		
14.4.4	Below Ground Drainage System	It is understood that this functions satisfactorily. During the inspection it was noticed that some ground gullies were clogged with leaves and weeds.	✗			✓		
14.4.5	Monuments and Memorial Plaques	The monuments and memorial plaques are in a reasonably satisfactory condition. When funds permit consideration should be given to getting them professionally cleaned.			✓	✓		
14.4.6	Churchyard	The churchyard is well maintained. It is recommended that a report be commissioned on the condition of the trees growing close to the south elevation and specifically identify whether the tree roots are causing some of the settlement/movement.		?				✓

Continued on next page

14.5 Brick/Stone Work

14.5.1	South Elevation	Carry out repairs to the cracked brick and stonework to the east end of the south elevation.	£	100	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.2	East end of south elevation	There is a significant crack through the brick arch and the stonework above the blocked up doorway (at the east end of the south elevation) behind the entrance to the boiler room.	£	500	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.3	General Comment	Repoint all open joints to the external brickwork and stonework. Also carefully infill the voids in the stonework.	£	1,000	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.4	North Elevation	The void in the stonework behind the central rainwater downpipe to the north elevation still exists (this was reported in 2018).	£	100	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.5	North Elevation	There are open mortar joints to the buttress located on the north elevation behind the library.	£	100	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.6	West Door	There are open mortar joints to the keystone above the west door.	£	100	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.7	West Door	Point up the open mortar joints to the stone paving adjacent to the west doors (with lime based mortar).	£	100	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
14.5.8	West Door	The entrance paving to the west doors is uneven and some stones are cracked. The open mortar joints require clearing out and careful repointing with lime based mortar.	£	2,000	No	???	✓	Low		✓
14.5.9	East Gable	Renew the decorated stone cross to the east gable of the nave.	£	750	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High
14.5.10	East Gable	A large section of the decorated stone cross to the east gable of the nave is missing.	£	500	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High
14.5.11	North Elevation	A piece of blue brick weathering has broken away from the plinth course on the north elevation.	£	50	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High
14.5.12	Nort East Buttress	A brick to the east side of the north east buttress has become chipped and a piece is missing.	£	100	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
14.5.13	East wall of sanctuary	Sections of low level brickwork have open mortar joints. There is a significant area at the base of the east wall of the sanctuary.	£	250	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.14	West Gable	The coping stones to the west gable (north and south slope) are chipped and a few of the mortar joints are open.	£	300	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
14.5.15	West Gable	The decorative sandstone medallions are badly eroded.	£	500	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High
14.5.16	West Elevation	There are a few voids in the stonework to the west elevation.	£	300	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓
14.5.17	South Elevation	The sandstone steps to the door at the west end of the south elevation are badly eroded.	£	200	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High
14.5.18	West Entrance	The dressed sandstone stonework to the engaged shafts capitals and bases to the west entrance are badly eroded.	£	500	No	???	✓	✓	Med	High
14.5.19	Tower	Some of the facing bricks to the tower have perished, due to frost action. The west elevation is the worst affected.	£	1,500	No	???	✓	Low	Med	✓

14.6 Moss

14.6.1	General Comment	Clean off the moss growth to the window cills and the semi-engineering blue brick weatherings to the plinth course.	£	500	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
14.6.2	North Elevation	There is moss growth on the semi engineering blue brick weatherings to the plinth course on the north elevation.	£	500	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High
14.6.3	General Comment	Some of the stone cills to the windows are covered in moss growth.	£	500	No	???	✓	Low	✓	High

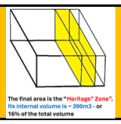
Continued on next page

14.7 Decoration

14.7.1	Sanctuary	Arrange for the walls and ceilings of the sanctuary and nave to be redecorated.	No ??? ✓	Low Med ✓
14.7.2	Small Vestry	Arrange for the redecoration of the small vestry (walls and ceiling).	No ??? ✓	✓ Med High
14.7.3	South West Window	Paintwork to some of the window reveals of the south west window appear to be peeling.	No ??? ✓	Low Med ✓
14.7.4	North and South Walls	At low level on both the north and south walls the paintwork has completely peeled off the wall surface.	No ??? ✓	Low Med ✓
14.7.5	General Comment	Note: Undoubtedly the redecoration of the nave would make a significant difference to the interior. That said, however, it is strongly recommended that all structural movement and damp ingress problems are resolved before any decoration takes place.	No ??? ✓	Low Med ✓
14.7.6	Ceiling	These appear to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition and would benefit from careful cleaning down and receiving full redecoration.	No ??? ✓	✓ Med High

Finish

Section 15: Proposal to establish a Community Heritage Zone



This final section looks at the possibility of establishing an area at the back of church that we effectively hand-over the running of to local volunteers - with a key emphasis being placed on heritage - which would be a vital element of any application fo the Heritage Fund.

Start

- **15.1 Additional Theatre Curtain** — Which will be situated just behind the last row of pews → Do you agree that we should undertake further work on this? ✓
- **15.2 Set aside one of the two 'new spaces'** — To accommodate multi media equipment → Do you agree that we should do this if appropriate? ✓
- **15.3 Purchase Associated Equipment** — Items such as display cabinets, interactive boards, multi media etc etc → Do you agree that we should undertake further work on this? ✓
- **15.4 Install convection heater within this and areas close by** → Do you agree that we should undertake further work on this? ✓
- **15.5 Carpet the entire area, including link areas to the altar end of the building** → Do you agree that we should undertake further work on this? ✓
- **15.6 General maintainance to spiral access tower to the gallery areas above** → Do you agree that we should undertake further work on this? ✓

Finish