

Statement of Significance

Basic Facts

Parish	St John's with St Mary's
Dedication	St Mary
Benefice	Devizes St John with St Mary
Diocese	Salisbury
Address	New Park Street, Devizes SN10 1DS
Grid Ref	400557 161585 SU 005 615
Local Planning Authority	Wiltshire Council
County	Wiltshire
Statutory Listing of church	LB_Ref 003A/160 Grade 1 HBR_Ref 022/301
Statutory designation for structures and objects within the churchyard	LB_Ref 003A/160A Grade II HBR_Ref 022/300 Gates and Railing at St Mary's Church LB_Ref 003A/160B Grade II HBR_Ref 022/303 Main Entrance Gates to St Mary's Church
Conservation Area	Church lies in a Conservation Area
Scheduled Monument	
Protected Species	
Tree Preservation Orders	Group TPO exist. None for individual trees
County Wildlife Site (or SSSI)	Churchyard is not designated a Local Nature Reserve
Any other designations	

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1 The setting of the church

1.1 *Devizes town*

The town of Devizes lies in the middle of the county, its name recalling the fact that it was built on the boundary of the Bishop of Salisbury's estates of Potterne (to the south) and Bishops Cannings (to the north-east). The town grew out of the castle, begun in c.1100 and built on the usual plan of a motte and bailey, surrounded by four concentric defensive ditches which have shaped the street pattern of the town centre down to the present - a half-moon plan lying to the east of, and centred on, the castle mound. There are three churches of medieval foundation: St John's stood within the bailey, St Mary's was built to serve the town outside the castle and St James's began as a chapel of Bishop's Cannings to serve the outlying countryside.

1.2 *The Setting of the Church*

The Church lies to the North East of the historic centre of this important Market Town.

The Church building is primarily perpendicular in style with its main features to the East (Chancel), South (Porch) and western Tower. The exterior of the main body of the Church is characterised by the large perpendicular windows and the numerous crocketed pinnacles at parapet level which result in an interesting roof-scape.

The irregular shaped Churchyard is surrounded by a number of substantial buildings; primarily the listed Castle Public House to the South, with small group of shops with Offices above to the West. Behind the Shops and Offices is a parking area, which is characteristic of many recent Brown Site developments within the Town Centre. A modern block of residential units runs along the full length of the East boundary. Commercial Road, to the North of the Churchyard is set at a lower level with a rendered stone retaining wall along the boundary of the Churchyard. To the North of Commercial Road there is a 1950s Local Authority's Housing Scheme, mostly single storey.

Visually only brief glimpses are possible of the Church from New Park Street as the Churchyard is very narrow to the gates on each side of the Castle Public House. There is no open view of the Churchyard even from the North due to the lower level of the highway and a number of trees, which include several long term species e.g. Yew. The Churchyard has been raised over the years and the church appears as slightly sunk within the Churchyard. However, the floor level is that of Commercial Road to the north.

The principal feature of the Church is the fine Tower, which can be seen when passing along New Park Street, in either direction. It can be seen more distantly when approaching the Town from the Swindon direction and when approaching the Town Centre from the North West.

The south gates are early 19th century in date, with cast-iron double centre gates and single side ones hung from open piers with cross-bars and rosettes. From them a paved path leads to the south porch. The second set of gates, of similar date but smaller, are at the west end of the churchyard. Both gates are separately listed. The churchyard is open, above a low retaining wall, to Commercial Road on the east. It is a pretty space and closed for burials but with a number of marked burials earlier than the mid-19th century. South of the chancel is a late-medieval tomb-chest with shields in quatrefoils round the sides described by the VCH as a dole table. The churchyard is planted with yew and holly trees, with pines in the south-east corner. The largest tree is a fine copper beech to the south of the chancel.

1.3 *Impact of the Proposed Development on the Setting*

The internal changes proposed will have no impact on the setting of the church.

2 The Living churchyard

2.1 *Burials in the Churchyard*

As is noted in the historic building assessment¹, the churchyard has been subject to constant change with the importation of earth and the gradual reduction in size as building has been permitted within the original churchyard bounds.

The records show that burials in St Mary's Churchyard mainly ceased in 1878 on the opening of the Devizes and Roundway Joint Burial Board Cemetery near Quaker's Walk, with its first interment on 9 October 1878. However a number of internments have been recorded subsequently. These exceptions would seem to have been allowed because of a family link between the person and an existing tomb.

Some names re-occur in the post 1878 list e.g. Brinkworth, Romain, Smith, Leeds, Reynolds, these internments account for a half of the 36 names.

No burial location layout plan has yet been identified. However all burials/ internments since 1907 are away from the northern side of the church.

2.2 *Earlier work in churchyard*

The chancel² was probably originally served by 2 doors, one on the south, the scars of which can easily be seen in the chancel stonework and one on the north. The latter was identified through study of Buckler's watercolour of the church from the north east. The identification of this doorway along with the anecdotal evidence quoted from the Rev. Dr Burgess in 1881 suggests that there may have been a 12th century vestry on this side of the chancel.

Dr Burgess is quoted as saying to the members of the British Archaeological Association in 1879 "I am told by one of my churchwardens that some years since foundations were discovered leading north-east across from the chancel to the buildings adjoining the churchyard, which were considered to be either the site of an old Church or Chapel". It would seem logical to assume that these were found in either the 1839 excavations (4.9.15) or those in 1854 when the current blue brick lined gullies were created, as they extend below the original 12th century ground surface.

The constant changes to the churchyard³ in the 18th century, the importation and removal of soil and rubble, as well as the effects of the weather, seem to have resulted in a build-up of soil against the walls of the church on the north and east sides. In October 1839 this was dug out and some of the graves were repaired at a cost of £7 10s 7d. This was followed in July the following year by three instances of men being paid to remove more earth from the churchyard.

3 Social history

3.1 *Early History*

The Churches of St. Mary and St. John, Devizes⁴ have an inextricably linked history, as it is reported that they have always been "a single cure under a single Rector, rector ecclesiarum loci, as he was called in 1322". This however did not prevent the two churches from having separate incomes and separate parish officers. There was a move made in 1906 by the Rector, J. G. Watson, to separate the parish of St, Mary but this was not successful.

It has always been presumed that St. John's was originally the castle chapel, and "in very early times the garrison may have been large enough to fill it", and that St. Mary's served the growing civilian settlement in the Old Port. This however seems unlikely, as it is known that there was a large chapel in the castle. It seems probable that both St. John's and St. Mary's were both built as a pair in the period 1120-1135 by Bishop Roger to serve the civilian populations of both parishes.

¹ St. Mary the Virgin, Devizes. Historic Building Assessment by Matthew McMurray

² St. Mary the Virgin, Devizes. Historic Building Assessment by Matthew McMurray 4.2.5a:

³ St. Mary the Virgin, Devizes. Historic Building Assessment by Matthew McMurray 4.9.15

⁴ St. Mary the Virgin, Devizes. Historic Building Assessment by Matthew McMurray 4.1.1/2

3.2 Recent History

The congregation of St Mary's has been falling for many years and in 2006 the Parochial Church Council (PCC) applied to have St Mary's declared redundant when the administration of the churches were formally recombined.

This application was withdrawn in November 2009. Two factors led to this decision: St Mary's was used as the parish church after the fire which badly damaged the interior of St John's and a public consultation had demonstrated local support for a Community Event space and serviced charity accommodation. The PCC set up St Mary's Future Group as a working group to take the community event concept forward.

The first planning application for an external cloister has been refused at planning committee and on appeal. The DAC have advised a step by step approach, hence this application for the necessary internal changes.

A fuller explanation of the background to the present initiative can be seen in the associated Statement of Need.

4 The church building in general

4.1 Building history⁵

The chancel is 12th century and the remainder of the church was rebuilt in the 15th century. There were major restorations in 1854 by Carpenter & Slater, and in 1897-8 and in 1923-4 under Sir Harold Brakspear.

It has sometimes been thought that the first church, from which the chancel survives, was built by Bishop Roger of Sarum (1107-42), but others consider that the style of the church belongs to a later date in the 12th century. Of the nave of that church nothing now survives, but it may have been rebuilt in the 13th or 14th centuries, as the south wall of the porch retains some 13th century work and the inner order of the porch doorway is of this date, the other four orders being reset 12th century work. The footings of the east wall of the south aisle are thicker than those of the remainder of the nave aisles, and may also be 13th century. There seem to be re-used 12th century ashlar blocks in the 14th century construction of the aisle walls. The nave, aisles and west tower were rebuilt in their present form at the expense of William Smith who died on 1 June 1436 (as an inscription on the east part of the nave roof records). The Victorian County History (VCH) discerns the progress of the work as having begun with the south aisle followed by the nave arcades and clerestory, then the refurbishment of both aisles with new windows, buttresses and roofs, together with the insertion of new windows into the chancel and the enlargement of the chancel arch, and finally the construction of the west tower.

An exceptional surviving run of churchwardens' accounts provides much information about the 16th century changes. In 1550-1 the altars were pulled down, the Ten Commandments and scriptural texts were inscribed on the walls and the organ and rood loft were removed. In 1553-6 the high altar, a side altar and the organ were re-erected and the mural inscriptions were defaced. Two more altars were built in 1558. These restorations were again swept away under Elizabeth - the loft in 1561-2 and the organ and candlesticks in the next year. In 1575-6 the Commandments were re-inscribed.

The south porch was repaired in 1612 and in 1637-8, and in the latter year the communion table was railed in. The next major work, of which documentary evidence survives, was the restoration of the east chancel wall, with replica arcading in the lower part and a new window in the upper, executed in 1852. Wall paintings revealed at this time were becoming invisible by 1878 and have now all but disappeared. In 1854 there was a major restoration by Carpenter & Slater, when the north vestry was also added, and in 1875-6 another restoration included the removal of a west gallery and the lowering and repaving of the chancel floor. In 1897-8 the tower was underpinned, some of its battlements, pinnacles and gargoyles were removed and the chancel was re-roofed. In 1923-4 the

⁵ Extracted from Item 9[b] Pastoral Measure Report: Devizes St Mary. Council for the Care of Churches. Wilts ADP 20 July 06
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nave and tower roofs were repaired under the direction of Harold Brakspear, the builders being F. Rendell & Sons.

5 The church building in detail⁶

5.1 *Physical dimensions*

Ground plan: West tower, nave of five bays with clerestory and aisles, south porch; chancel with small north vestry.

Dimensions: Nave 20m by 6.5m; aisles each 3.5m wide; chancel 9.5m by 5.9m.

The walls of the tower are 27m above the ground level below. The pinnacles rise 3.2m above the walls

5.2 *Building materials:*

Walls of local oolitic Bath limestone, mostly with ashlar finish; the roofs are covered with lead, with the exception of the chancel roof, which is covered with stone slates.

5.3 *General Description:*

The church of St Mary, Devizes is an important building that makes an interesting comparison with St John's, the other major medieval church of the town. Whereas both churches have similar chancels, the development of the remainder of the building has been very different: St John's retains a Norman crossing tower and has gradually grown at various periods, but St Mary's apart from its chancel is now essentially **a building of a single period**, on a regular symmetrical plan. Both parts of St Mary's are products of prosperous generations, but the conjunction of the soaring Perpendicular tower, nave and aisles with the low Norman chancel is a dramatic one.

5.4 *West Tower*

The west tower is of three stages divided by stringcourses above a high moulded plinth. At all four corners are prominent diagonal buttresses with a weathering at the midpoint of each stage upon which stands a pinnacle set against the upper part of the buttress. The west doorway has continuous mouldings dying into canted jambs at the base and a moulded hood terminating in large carved heads. The west window is of four cinquefoil-headed lights with a transom and panel tracery. At each side are fine niches with shields on the corbels and crocketed⁷ canopies. The lowest stringcourse does not divide the ground stage from the middle stage but runs at the height of the springing of the arch of the west window, rising over it as a hood. The middle stage has small two-light windows in each face. The top stage has two two-light openings in each face. The parapet has battlements, and the buttresses continue up into crocketed pinnacles. Within the parapet is a flat roof with a central lead-clad spike. The stair is housed in an octagonal turret on the south wall near the south-east buttress. It is embraced by the stringcourses and has a small embattled parapet.

5.5 *The Nave and Aisles*

The nave is of five bays with the aisle bays divided by buttresses with two weatherings that lie well below the continuous embattled parapet. The buttresses against the clerestory, on the other hand, become elegant pinnacles set diagonally which rise well above the line of the parapet. At the northeast corner of the nave is an octagonal stair turret which once served the rood screen, and over the middle of the east nave gable is a large niche under a tall pinnacle. It contains a Baroque statue of the Virgin and Child, which very probably goes with the inscription, dated 1624, carved on the back of the niche. On the corbel below the statue are two shields carved with the initials W S for William Smith whose legacy paid for the rebuilding of the nave, aisles and tower after his death in 1436.

The nave and aisles are richly ornamented with carved gargoyles along the stringcourses at the base of the parapets. By contrast, the hoods of all the windows are simply returned without carved stops. The clerestory retains good 18th century rainwater-heads and downpipes. The aisle windows have three lights with panel tracery; with similar windows in the east and west walls, and the

⁶ Source Pastoral Measure Report: Devizes St Mary. Council for the Care of Churches 20 Jul 06

⁷ A small, independent, sharply projecting medieval ornament, usually occurring in rows, and decorated with foliage.

clerestory windows have three lights with tracery quatrefoils. There is an 18th century tablet beside the second window from the east in the south aisle, with marks of the fixings of another beside the easternmost window. At the south-west corner of the aisle parapet is a sundial.

The south wall of the south aisle is not symmetrical with the north wall of the north aisle for, whereas the latter has five bays running in rhythm with the nave arcades, the former has only four bays. The south porch projects from the second bay from the west. Its outer arch is two-centred and consists of re-used Norman zig-zag with a roll moulded innermost order set on shafts which have been cut off not far below the moulded circular caps. The arch is closed by 18th century timber and wrought-iron gates with close-set verticals and a moulded top edge capped by fleur-de-lys finials which ramps up at each end. At each side are buttresses in line with the south wall, and above is a two-light window with cusped Y tracery. A stair turret at the western angle with the nave leads to the former first-floor room (the floor for which has been removed) and to the south aisle roof. The parapet is continuous with that of the aisle with very large carved figures projecting at the angles, that at the south-east apparently showing a lady and a dog.

5.6 South Door and Porch

The porch has a stone-flagged floor and stone benches along the sidewalls. In the west wall is a small doorway to the stair turret with a four-centred chamfered arch. The inner doorway has a four-centred arch within a square head, with cusped panels in the spandrels and a casement-moulded surround. The door itself is medieval and has a small wicket. Above it is a broad recess with a cusped three-sided canopy.

The interior of the nave is spacious and lofty, but the general absence of figurative or foliate sculptural detail and of stained glass from all except the east and west windows renders it slightly forbidding, a characteristic reinforced by the dull grey-brown colour of wall plaster and stonework. Perhaps not always so, there are the faint remains of a floral stencil border around the very top of the nave, just beneath the eaves which is probably contemporary with other painted decoration by Carpenter around the chancel and mentioned below.

The passage-ways are paved with stone flags set with a number of ledger slabs, and the pews stand on platforms. The arcades are carried on tall octagonal pillars with moulded octagonal capitals and bases, and the arches have two hollow chamfers. There are a few monuments on the aisle walls. The tower arch is exceedingly lofty and is carried on three attached shafts with a casement moulding and a bowtel⁸ between. The tower space is covered by a tierceron⁹ star vault with flowers and foliage carved on the bosses and a central circular bell-way. Access to the tower stair is by a small doorway with a pointed chamfered arch closed by an 18th -century doorway with four fielded panels. The west door is medieval, of two leaves, with a wooden box lock. The nave roof is carried on big stone corbels carved as the heads of kings, queens and bishops.

There are florets on the wall-plates, and the second bay from the east has a carved and painted inscription seeking prayers in memory of William Smith, d.1 June 1436, with whose legacy the church was rebuilt. The aisle roofs have big foliate bosses. The west bay of the south aisle is discreetly screened with a grained timber screen of c. 1850 to form a choir vestry.

5.7 Chancel

The chancel is of two bays with a pitched roof. The bays are marked by pilaster strips, and the Norman windows, two in each side wall, were replaced when the nave and aisles were rebuilt. In their present form the windows are Perpendicular designs with three equal main lights, a horizontal bar above and panel tracery. Like the aisle windows they have simple returned ends to the hoods, except for the south-east window which has carved heads. The priest's doorway was also inserted or renewed at this time. On the south wall are four 18th century tablets, now mostly illegible. The buttresses at the eastern angles clasp the walls, and the east wall seems originally to have been windowless. The present east window was created in 1854 and has nook-shafts, zig-zag round the semi-circular arch, and billet on the hood, an interesting example of Carpenter and Slater, proponents of the Middle Pointed style, working in an earlier style when appropriate. The chamfered sill extends along to the buttresses at each side as a stringcourse. There is also a small round-

⁸ Bowtel or bowtell, a round or corniced moulding below the abacus in a Tuscan or Roman Doric capital

⁹ A major rib in a complex rib vault.

headed light high in the gable. Below the eastern of the two windows in the north wall is a small vestry with a flat roof concealed by a straight parapet, a two-light window under a label in the north wall and a small doorway in a canted projection at the west end.

The chancel arch is much lower and broader than the tower arch. It has ogee cinquefoil-ended panels running from the floor to the apex on the canted side facing the nave, and it is flanked on the nave side by empty stone niches with corbels set on shafts, vaulting and crocketed canopies which look entirely 19th century. Beside the shafts below each niche is a trefoil-headed squint. On the wall are remains of painted decoration probably belonging to Carpenter's restoration (his obituary in the *Ecclesiologist* in the following year drew particular attention to his use of coloured decoration) consisting of Marian emblems such as the fleur-de-lys. High on the north side is the upper doorway of the rood stair, with a chamfered surround and four-centred arch.

The low Norman chancel consists of two bays divided by a central arch with a fat double roll moulding set on paired shafts with fluted capitals and heads at the angles. Each bay has shafts in the corners carrying further rolls which intersect at the midpoint of the groin vault. On the side walls are remains of intersecting arcading, reproduced on the east wall in 1852 with vertical and horizontal zigzag on the arches carried on seven attached shafts with scalloped capitals all carved with different motifs. Within the spandrels and on the wall between the arches and the stringcourse at sill level of the east window (also inserted in 1852) is a carved scale pattern. The arch of the east window, carried on attached shafts, has a beaded edge. There is a corbel table to the west of the north-west window. The tile pavement laid in 1875 (a gift of Thomas Badger) is mostly of plain green, brown, red black and buff tiles laid in geometrical designs. There is one step at the chancel arch, and at the rails are two further steps.

6 Contents of the church¹⁰

6.1 *Furnishings and Fittings*

Altar: The altar is a plain oak table with six legs, mid-19th century.

Reredos: No reredos.

Pulpit: The pulpit is of oak, hexagonal with open traceried panels, on a plain stone base; late 19th century.

Lectern: The lectern is a free-standing brass eagle of stock design, 1904.

Font: The font is octagonal, of stone, with spurs at the angles of the base, paired panels against the stem and tracery patterns on the bowl, in 15th century style but either 19th century or at least much re-cut, positioned next to the entrance in the south aisle. It is mounted on concrete blocks,

Stained glass: East window: depicts the Transfiguration, c.1896, probably by Hardman.

West window: The Nativity with The Annunciation below, The Marriage at Cana with the Epiphany below, The Raising of Lazarus with Christ and Mary Magdalene in the Garden below, and The Angel and the Marys at the Sepulchre with Christ with Martha & Mary at Bethany below, by Hardman, c.1880.

6.2 *Ledger stones*

6.2.1 **Phillips 1822 Survey**

The following is noted in *Monumental Inscriptions of Wiltshire* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1822 edited by Peter Sherlock. Copy from the Wiltshire Family History Library – Pages on St Mary's :

On a Monument against the north wall of Chancel.

II. S.

Jacobus Harris, Generosus, Qui

¹⁰ Extracted from Item 9[b] Pastoral Measure Report: Devizes St Mary. Council for the Care of Churches. Wilts ADP 20 July 06
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Recentoribus Generosi indicus repudiatis,
 Fidem vere apostolicum, cultu inconcussu cohonestavit
 Pietatem utut languentem
 Illustri exemplo
 Restauravit;
 Inter Domcsticos Patris familias,
 Munus feliciter adimplevit,
 In omnes deniq. aftabilem,
 sed in seipsum scrupolose severum ;
 se praestitit quoad siceret;
 Ea autem instabilitas rerum,
 Ut qui florenti setate vigebat
 Variolaram vi. ercptus,
 vergeret inopinato in occasum
 En integrum,
 Et ecce sincerum,
 Nam hie requieseit in pace.
 Obiit V Caleud. Augusti, MDCXCV.

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three bears or; impaling nr. gent, a lion passant sable, between three fleur-de-lis, or.

East End.

In Memory of Mrs. Rebecca Garth, who died Feb. 9th, 1785, Widow of John Garth, Esq. Daughter and Coheirress of John Brompton, Esq. Distinguished by her exemplary Piety, endowed with every Chris-tian Virtue, beloved, respected, and regretted.

This Monument is Erected by her Dutiful and Affectionate Sons and Daughters, as a just tribute to the best of Mothers.

Blessed are the Righteous, they shall be had in everlasting Remembrance, and their works shall follow them,

Arms—Or, two lions passant between three crosslets, fitchy sable, crescent for difference; impaling, or, two lions passant, gules.

M. S.
 Post tantos Labores
 Totidemq. serrnones,
 Hic demum quiete silet
 Dignissime Reverendus
 Henricus Johnson, A M.
 Hujus Ecclesiae Rector,
 Pulpitiq. dominator,
 Coeionator strenuus frequensq.
 Praepotcus ac desiderabilis,
 Dictis factiq. primaevus,
 Vere et omninode Theologus
 Sacris Pagine
 Literis infuetis
 Versatissimus,
 Rara tain en Modestia
 Praestabas,
 Vir sobrietate vitas gravis,
 Suavitate morum placidus,
 Nulliq. molestus,
 Qucm in sylvis vivarium solitudini vacantem,
 Dolorosa heu! tandem fistula,
 Sibi fcliciter gravitaq. aliis
 In sanctorum turbam,
 Fideliumq. Salutem,
 Erogavit
 Oct. 31, 1681.

Sacred to the Memory of Miss Frances Garth, Youngest Daughter of John and Rebecca Garth. She Died in London March 6th, 1768, Aged 24, and lies underneath, near her Father.

Under the three Stones Beneath lye the Bodies of Sara, the Pious and faithfull Wife of John Tayler, of this Pariah, Gent, who died 16 July, 1674, Ætatis sua 62, And of their three Sons and two Daughters: Isaac, Mr of Arts, and Rector of Almer, in co Dorset. A constant and faithfull Preacher of the word, died 18th April, 1673, Ætatis suae 28 ; James died 9th July, 1656, Ætatis suae 3; Timothy died 25 May, 1656, Ætatis suae 7 ; Sarah died 20 August 1651, Ætatis suae; 15; Mary died 8th June, 1647, Ætatis suae 7.

North Wall.

In Memory of Richard Griffiths, Apothecary, Died the 31 July, 1758, Aged 32 years.

Robertus, Filius Roberti Townsend, A. M. hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris, Obiit 23 Sept. An. 1700, Ætatis suae 3. (*currently propped against a wall, May 2015*)

Here Lyeth ye Body of Simon (*Aston*) *now visible*

Citizen and Grocer of London

Sonne of Walter Ashton, of (*Longdon*)

in ye County of Staff : Gent (*Simon*)

Had by Elizabeth, Daughter (*of John*)

Wheler, Esq. 5 Children, wh (*o departed*)

This Life ye 4 of August, 1638, (*being*)

Aged Forty years.

Arms—On a fess, a crescent charged with a crescent, in chief three lozenges.

Flat Stones in Chancel.

Henry Wilcocks, Batchelor of Arts, Son of James Wilcocks, Batchelor of Divinity, Departed this Life ye 3d Day of Oct. 1681, Aged 19 years.

Here Lyeth ye Body of the Rev. Mr. John Gordon, Rector of Little Cheverell, who died July ye 31, 1735, Aged 70,

Here Lyeth the Body of Mary Gurnell, Wife of Thomas Gurnell, Esq. of the Parish of Great Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, who died April 22, 1782, Aged 52.

Sacred to the Memory of Ellen, Wife of Duncan Macfarlane, Esq. of Maidenhead Bridge, in the County of Berks, who departed this Life March the 2nd, 1808, Aged 63.

In Hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection unto Eternal Bliss, hereunder lieth what is Mortal of Mary, first the Wife of James Harris, Gent. Deceased , and afterwards of John Locke, of this Borough, Gent. A Wife, Parent, and Friend, most virtuous, tender, loving, and sincere, most cautious of the true religion under the most severe affliction most truly meek, patient, and resigned; who, amidst the painful tears of her Husband, Children, and Relations most beloved.' Departed this life the 25 of June, 1739, Ætatis 67

On Flat Stones in Nave.

Charles Lowe, Gent Departed this life the 11th of Nov. 1785, Aged 46.

Sarah Lowe, Wife of Charles Lowe, Gent. died 15th Jan. 1808, Aged 71 years.

Sarah Lowe, Wife of Henry Swann Lowe, died 9th March, 1801, Aged 27 years.

Also Thomas Wright Lowe, Son of the above-named Charles and Sarah Lowe, died 26 Oct. 1813, Aged 52 years.

In Memory of Mr. Edward Phillips, Clothier, of this Borough, who died Nov. 10, 1751, Aged 69 years.

Alto of Jane, his Wife, who died August 15, 1751, Aged 70 years.

Also of Timothy, their Son, who died June 11, 1745, Aged 22 years.

Also of Edward Poore, their Grandson, who died in hit Infancy, Dec. 17, 1743.

Also of Jane, their Daughter, the Wife of George Webb Poore, Gent, who died the 5th Day of Dec. 17**

Also of Mary Ann Poore, their Daughter, who died the next Day, Aged 15 weeks and two Days.

And of George Webb Poore, Gent who died Nov. 9, 1766, Aged 51 years.

Underneath are deposited the Remains of Edward Phillips, Clothier, who died April 17th, 1767, Aged 34 years.

And of Hannah, his Wife, who died April 26, 1757, Aged 35 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Sally Wilkinson, Daughter of William and Sibella Wilkinson, of Streatham, in Surrey, who Departed this Life May the 12th, 1797, Aged 15 years.

Underneath are Deposited the Remains of Mrs. Jane Hardyman, who died 12th January, 1802.

In Memory of Elizabeth, Wife of Benjamin Fuller. She Departed this Life Sept 9th, 1741, Aged 32.

Also of Ann, their daughter, who died in her Infancy, March 27, 1739.

Ann Fuller, Daughter of Benj. and Eliz. Fuller, died Feb. 4 : 1748/9 Aged 8 years,

Also in Memory of Elizabeth, the second Wife of Benjamin Fuller. She departed this life the 15th day of December, 1774, Aged 76 years.

On a Monument in the North Aisle.

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of Abel Filkes, Esq. many years a medical practitioner in this Town. He was an ornament to his profession, and much esteemed and respected by all his Friends and Relations, by whom his loss will be long regretted. He died Dec. 20th, 1815, Aged 65

Also James Filkes, Son of the above, who died Sept, 20th, 1796, Aged 8 years,

On Flat Stones in North Aisle

Infra hoc Saxum jacet corpus Johannes Overton, hujus Municipii incolae, qui obiit primo die Muij, Anno Dom. 1730, et JEtatis suae 61.

Hie etiam Hannah Overton, praedicti Johannis Overton neptis, quae in infantia . . ia vitam cum morte Anno futura . . . commutavit, Disce quid esq.....monitis parento virator, vita et mort....sequiro ipse ducem.

Here Lyeth the Body of Robert Forman, Gent, who departed this Life February the 12, Anno Dom. 1692.

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Hope, Wife of Edward Hope, ye younger, Gent, of this Borough, who Departed this Life December ye 1st, Anno Dom. 1689.

Here Lyeth the Body of Robert Hulbert, jun. who Departed this Life the 11th Day of Oct. 1742, Aged 42 years,

Here Lieth the Body of Edward Hope, Gent. who departed this Life the 3 Day of Feb. 1706, Aged 66 years,

On a Monument in S. Aisle.

In the Chancel of this Church lie Interred the Remains of John Garth, Esq. Son of Colonel Thomas Garth, of Harold, in the County of Bedford, by Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas Colleton, Esq. April 27th, 1732, he was chosen the Recorder, and Feb. 26, 1739, elected Representative in Parliament for this Borough of Devizes. Zealous in its Service, and attentive to its Prosperity, this honour was repeatedly conferred upon him for the remainder of his Life, ever esteeming it a real honour to represent a Borough Distinguished for its Loyalty, Freedom, and Integrity. To the sedentary way of living (which he fell into from an early and continued love for the pleasures of literature), the illness was chiefly owing that occasioned his Death, which happened on the 26th of December, 1764, Aged 63. With his Cotemporaries his Virtues are in Remembrance : to Posterity the Example of his Life may be Recommended; his "Wife losing by his Death the tenderest Husband, his Children an affectionate Father, his Constituents a faithful Servant, and his Country an useful Citizen, and truly virtuous Man. In testimony of her sincerest and most dutiful respect, this Monument is erected to his Memory by his afflicted widow Rebecca Garth.

Arms—Or, two lions passant armed gules, between three cross-lets fitchy, sable ; impaling or, two lions passant gules.

On Flat Stones under the Tower.

Here Lyeth the Body of Mary, ye Wife of John Smith, who Departed this life Jan. the 16, A. D. 1721/2, Aged 25 years.

Here also Lyeth ye Body of Grace, the Wife of John Smith, who Departed this Life August 17 . . Aged 36 years.

James Filks died Nov. 23, 1745, Aged 57.
Mrs. Ann Filks, Wife of the above, dyed June 6, 1761, Aged 75.

Children of the above here interred:

Elizabeth Filks died Dec, 9, 1754, Aged 24.

Mary Filks died Aug. 12, 1759, Aged 34.

John Filks died April 27, 1760, Aged 39.

Ann, Wife of the Rev. Mr. John Needham, of Bristol, died August 26, 1775, Aged 58.

Also Four children died in their Infancy.

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah, the Daughter of Mr. John Filkes, who Departed this life Oct. 1719, Aged 26 years.

Here lyeth also the Body of John Filkes, Gent, who Departed this Life 1st Day of August, 1728, Aged 66 years

Here Lyeth the Body of Dionisia, Wife of John Cooke, jun. Glover, who dyed Nov. ye 18, A. D. 1733, Aged 27 years.

On a wood frame in south aisle.

Anno Dom. 1750. To the sacred Memory of Eleanor his Wife, Late Mrs. Eleanor Powell, who also gave Six two-penny Loaves of Bread to Six poor Widows of this Parish weekly for ever, not receiving Alms, as the Churchwarden shall think fit.

On a wooden frame in the north aisle

Anno Dom. 1718. To the sacred Memory of Mr. Philip Phillips, late of this Borough, who gave Six two-penny Loaves of Bread to six such poor persons of this Parish weekly for ever not receiving Alms, as the Churchwardens shall think fit.

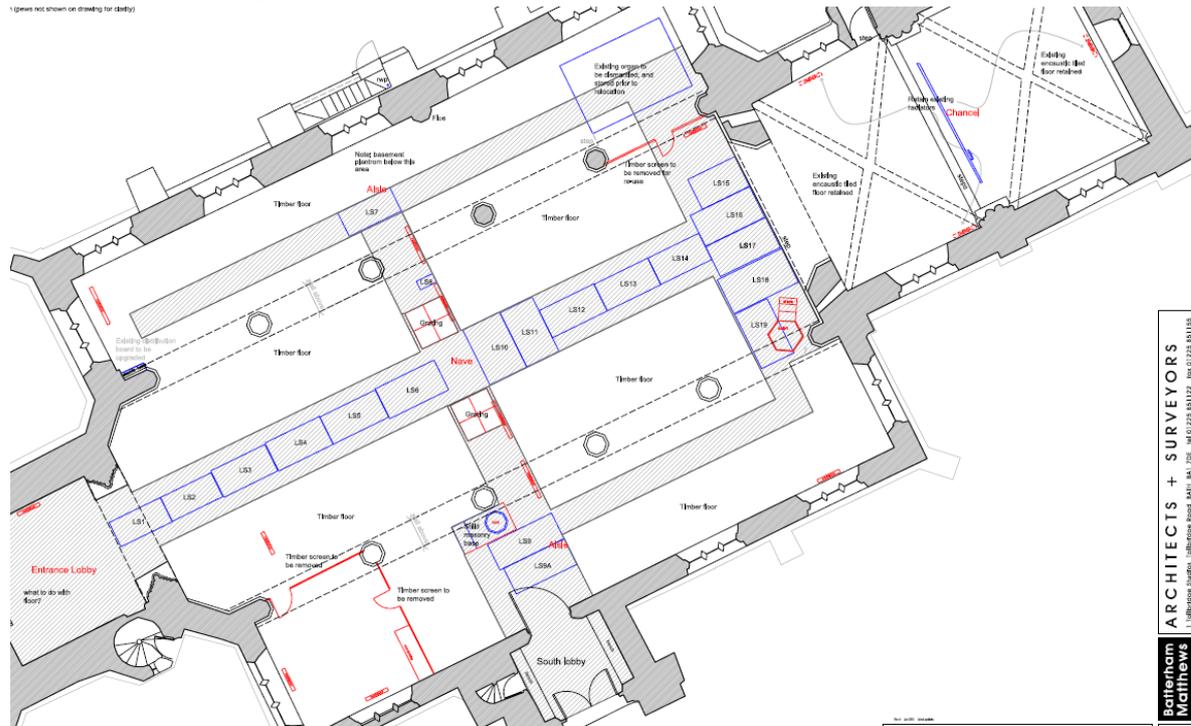
Against the vaulting of the Nave

Orate pro: aia Willi Smyth, qui ista eccliam fieri fecit, qui obit primo die mensis Junij, Anno Dni Mill CCCC XXXVI

The Church consists of a Chancel, Nave, North and South Aisles : the Nave is supported by live pointed arches on each side.

The Rev. James Liddiard Rector

6.2.2 Current Ledger Stone Layout



6.2.3 Interpretation of 1822 and current layout

The Demas Building Diagnostics Ltd report of 9th April 2013 supports the belief that the floor was completely relayed in the 1850's work on the church.

The stones of the central aisle seem to be bedded on a compacted aggregate contained between brick dwarf walls running each side of the aisle. There is probably some voiding under the stones. There may also be intermediate brick cross walls under joints.

In the side aisles, the smaller stones of the side aisles are supported on brick dwarf walls, running across the aisle (i.e. north-south) seemingly built as necessary to suit the stone sizes. The cross walls are relatively crudely constructed, and built with what appears (by visual examination only) to be relatively strong cementitious mortar. The dwarf walls running east-west are more neatly constructed and have been limewashed. It seems reasonable to deduce that the cross walls are a later alteration/intervention.

The clear void under the slabs is typically 200-250 deep from underside of stone. There is no evidence of any infill between the brick walls.

Some of the 'slabs' used in the side aisle have lettering cut into the underside, indicating that they are actually ledgers that have been inverted and re-used.

Note also that a number of ledger stones in the cross aisle have been moved since 1822, mainly from the re-floored chancel.

LS number	Nadfas Ref		Width	Length	
Central aisle from tower to chancel					
LS1	27	To Robert Forman, d.1692; with shield-shaped frame of leaves, flowers and scrolls.	0.80	1.57	north aisle 1822
LS2	26	To John Overton, d.1730.	0.82	1.75	north aisle 1822
LS3	25	To Elizabeth (?) Fuller, d.1741.	0.91	1.85	nave 1822
LS4	24	Mary Smith, [date of death illegible]. Wife of John	0.94	1.84	Was under tower
LS5	23	To Mrs Jane .Hardy..... d.1802.	0.93	1.84	nave 1822, Hardyman
LS6	22	To Sally Wilkinson, d.179?	1.01	2.00	nave 1822 d 1797 age 15
LS10	21	Ann Poore, George Webb Poore	1.83	1.07	Maybe was nave
LS11	21	To Edward Phillips, clothier, d. 1731, and others. <i>Check names</i>	1.83	1.28	Was nave
LS12	20	To Thomas Bowman, d.1830. <i>12 Feb BOWMAN Thomas Chandler 7</i>	0.91	1.83	Not in 1822

LS13	19	To Elizabeth d.?1824. BT: 6 Oct FRANCIS Elizabeth 68; 16 Nov NORRIS Elizabeth 63	0.90	1.82	Not in 1822
LS14	18	To Edward Hope, d. 17?6; with shallow scroll.	0.90	1.68	north aisle 1822
North to South cross aisle near chancel					
LS15	7	John Hope, d.1689; with elaborately engraved cartouche with flowers and foliage, cherub at the top. <i>Check</i>	0.80	1.60	??
LS16	8	To Edward Phillips, clothier, d.1767. Matrix for the brass of a priest, a scroll and inscription plate, re-used by Robert Hulbert junior, d.1742.	1.03	2.05	Nave 1822
LS17	9	To Mary Gurnell, d. 1782. bottom half gone away	1.04	2.05	North aisle 1822
LS18	10	To Ellen Du.....; late 18th-century, very worn.	1.18	2.20	was chancel 1822
	11	To John Garth, Francis Garth, Rebekah Garth and others (partly under pulpit base; not dated.	0.96	1.14	was chancel 1822
LS19	12	Small black stone with -small lettering to Henry - hardly read it now	0.94	1.70	Was east end
North end of central cross aisle					
LS7	30	To Margaret Hope, d.1689; (like Robert Forman above).	0.79	1.77	Was north aisle
LS8	30a	small stone with dates 1754 1759 "Above here interred"			Was under tower
South door by Font aisle					
LS9A	13	To Henry Wilcocks, d.1681; black ledger.	1.00	1.98	was chancel 1822
LS9	14	To Simon Aston, d.1638; black ledger with shield of arms in oval. 3 illegible, by south door, .	0.89	2.26	was north wall 1822
	15 - 17	Part of stone with dates 1754 and 1709, aged 22. See Filkes stone	0.92	0.83	Filkes from tower
under Tower					
	28	To the Revd John Needham, d.17??			under tower 1822
	29	[Illegible, by west door].			
South aisle - nothing					

All plain, a mixture of lias and limestone, unless otherwise stated.

These 1822 stones recorded stones still to have location established:

Under the three Stones Beneath lye the Bodies of Sara, the Pious and faithfull Wife of John Tayler, of this Pariah, Gent, who died 16 July, 1674, Ætatis sua 62, And of their three Sons and two Daughters: Isaac, Mr of Arts, and Rector of Almer, in co Dorset. A constant and faithfull Preacher of the word, died 18th April, 1673, Ætatis suae 28 ; James died 9th July, 1656, Ætatis suae 3; Timothy died 25 May, 1656, Ætatis suae 7 ; Sarah died 20 August 1651, Ætatis suae; 15; Mary died 8th June, 1647, Ætatis suae 7;

Here Lyeth ye Body of the Rev. Mr. John Gordon, Rector of Little Cheverell, who died July ye 31, 1735, Aged 70,

Sacred to the Memory of Ellen, Wife of Duncan Macfarlane, Esq. of Maidenhead Bridge, in the County of Berks, who departed this Life March the 2nd, 1808, Aged 63.

In Hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection unto Eternal Bliss, hereunder lieth what is Mortal of Mary, first the Wife of James Harris, Gent. Deceased , and afterwards of John Locke, of this Borough, Gent. A Wife, Parent, and Friend, most virtuous, tender, loving, and sincere, most cautious of the true religion under the most severe affliction most truly meek, patient, and resigned; who, amidst the painful tears of her Husband, Children, and Relations most beloved.' Departed this life the 25 of June, 1739, Ætatis 67

Charles Lowe, Gent Departed this life the 11th of Nov. 1785, Aged 46.

Sarah Lowe, Wife of Charles Lowe, Gent. died 15th Jan. 1808, Aged 71 years.

Sarah Lowe, Wife of Henry Swann Lowe, died 9th March, 1801, Aged 27 years.

Also Thomas Wright Lowe, Son of the above-named Charles and Sarah Lowe, died 26 Oct. 1813, Aged 52 years

Here Lieth the Body of Edward Hope, Gent. who departed this Life the 3 Day of Feb. 1706, Aged 66 years,

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah, the Daughter of Mr. John Filkes, who Departed this life Oct. 1719, Aged 26 years.

Here Lyeth the Body of Dionisia, Wife of John Cooke, jun. Glover, who dyed Nov. ye 18, A. D. 1733, Aged 27 years

6.3 Wall Monuments:

Chancel:

- To John Llewellyn, d.1913; brass tablet provided by C E Neate of Devizes.
- To Anne Badger, d.1871 & Elizabeth Coward d.1873; brass tablet by Cox & Sons, London.

North aisle:

- To William Hull, GB, Colonel of the First regiment of Bombay Grenadiers, d.1840; with inscription recording his career; Gothic aedicule with cinquefoiled sub-cusped arch framing the inscription, square panelled buttresses at the sides, coloured shield of arms and the insignia of the CB below, under an ogee arch with crockets and finial; by Osmond of Salisbury.
- To Abel Filkes, medical practitioner, d.1815, and James, his son, d.1796 aged 8; inscriptions carved on drapery hanging from three knots, with reeded apron, bay-leaf fronds at each side and a weeping willow overhanging a broken pillar above and sun's rays at the top; by T. King of Bath. *Noted in North aisle 1822*
- To Mrs Rebecca Garth, d.1785; oval tablet against coloured marble, palmette on the brackets and draped urn above. *Noted here in 1822*
- To Robert Townsend, rector, d. 1700; tablet with fleurons at the angles, lying loose at the west end of the north aisle. *Noted in North wall 1822*

South aisle:

- To John Garth, MP and Recorder, d.1764; white tablet in black frame with coloured marble pyramid above and a relief three-quarter bust of him in an oval, white cornice, ovoid urn and cartouche of arms below. *Noted in south aisle 1822*
- To Frances Garth, d.1768; oval tablet within wreath of palm fronds (barely legible) *Noted at East end 1822*

6.4 Other memorials

There are no floor brasses. A number of ledger slabs have in the past been repositioned to be used as paving slabs outside the church.

6.5 Pews

The pews were constructed in the mid-Victorian reordering. The architect at the time did not consider it necessary to record the name of the maker. These pews are all of the same height and probably constructed of pitch pine. The pews that abut the walls are suffering from the effects of damp and wood boring beetle.

6.6 Bells

The bells were re-hung in 1878, 1897 and 1915; the four by the Purdues are listed for preservation.

Treble, Second, Fifth and Tenor by W & R Purdue, 1663;
Third by W Cor, 1701, recast by Llewellyns & James, Bristol, 1879;
Fourth by W & R Cor, Aldbourne, 1696.

6.7 Organ

The organ is a small two-manual and pedal instrument positioned at the east end of the north aisle; by Sweetland of Bath, c. 1855 (according to a brass plate set in the fascia between the two keyboards), in a Gothic case of three gabled Hats of 7-9-7 pipes decorated with crocketing, tracery and finials. The specification is as follows:

Great: OD1 8, OD2 8, SDB 8, SD 8, Pr 4, Fl 4, Tw 2 2/3, Fift 2, Ses II, Trumpet 8;
Swell: D Dulc 16, OD 8, SD 8, Pr 4, Fift 2, Cornopean 8, Hautboy 8;
Pedal: OD 16.

The console seems to remain in original condition and the action is still mechanical; this is an instrument of historic interest.

6.8 Other items

Communion plate: The communion plate consists of a set of two cups, two patens on foot and a flagon (the last currently in the Salisbury Treasury), by IK, 1789, given in 1790 after the theft of the

previous plate. Also a silver-gilt straining spoon, inscribed 'St Mary's 1804', by Peter, Ann & William Bateman, and a modern EPNS chalice and paten of 1970.

Registers: The registers date from 1569; those not in current use are deposited in the Diocesan Record Office, or at Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Chippenham. The parish also possesses a remarkable run of early churchwardens' accounts.

Other woodwork:

- Pair of chancel chairs, oak, with arms and turned and ringed legs, c. 1870; good (there are two desks which do not belong).
- The choir stalls are of oak, late-19th century.
- Two blackboards painted with the names of the evening canticles, 'hymns', 'psalms' etc.; mid-19th century, simple but an interesting survival.
- Royal arms of George III dated 1797, on wooden boards in a frame with lugged corners enclosing rosettes, restored and re-hung over the chancel arch in 1963. · The pews are of oak with plainly chamfered rectangular ends, probably of 1852.
- Bible box, carved with lunettes round the edge, 17th century..
- Pair of joined stools, oak, 17th century.
- Board recording that the Incorporated Church Building Society gave £30; not dated, perhaps of 1852.
- Chest of oak bound with iron, with four locks, 18th century.
- Over the south door is a carved wooden pelican, perhaps from a reredos, 18th century.
- Chest, large, plain, of oak, on a plinth, with strap hinges, 18th century.

Other metalwork:

- Two small brass mace-rests on the front pew on the north side, mid-19th century.
- Turret clock installed in 1923.
- Small weathercock on south wall of tower space, gilded metal, late 17th century.

Communion rails are a stock design of a brass rail on iron uprights, c. 1875.

War memorials: No war memorials.

Miscellanea:

- Statue of The Virgin and Child in the niche on the east nave gable, carved in stone in Baroque style and probably contemporary with the inscription: RA MOOR16 24 MA 13 which is cut into the lower part of the back of the niche, even if part of the body may be of 15th century origin; a figurative religious statue of this date on an Anglican church is of great rarity, and may be compared with the statue of the same subject on the south porch of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford.
- Stone tablet recording the repair and re-leading of the nave roof, repair of parapets and pinnacles, repair and re-leading of the tower roof, with the rebuilding of two pinnacles, and repair of the parapets of the south porch and aisles, carried out for £3,500 under the supervision of Harold Brakspear, builders F Rendell & Sons, 1924.
- Oil painting of The Virgin and Child after the Raphael tondo.

7 Significance for mission

The Parochial Church Council (PCC) and congregations of the Parish of Devizes, St John with St Mary have responsibility for the maintenance and use of three parish buildings, St John's Church, St Mary's Church and the Parish Rooms situated alongside St John's Church.

Following a Parish Away Day in October 2008 which developed the parish mission plan, it was decided to address the opportunities and challenges of these buildings together, as part of that plan, rather than simply as individual building projects without any reference to our overall mission strategy.

The Church of England's stated mission is "A Christian presence in every community". Our mission statement, in the parish of Devizes, St John and St Mary, exhibiting that Christian presence in this community, is: "to be a community growing in love, faith and service; reflecting the love and faithfulness of God towards us."

The PCC sees that it can meet a variety of needs within the town of Devizes, the Deanery and beyond, in the way in which these buildings are developed. In particular there is need for a community meeting and gathering space for medium to large size gatherings of 200-250 people. In Nov 2008 the PCC invited Revd Andrew Mottram of Ecclesiastical Property Solutions to come and spend a day to help us consider the way forward in the development of our parish buildings.

The PCC envisages the two Parish Churches continuing to serve the parish and wider needs of the Church in contrasting but complementary ways. One, St Mary's, as a Church which is developed primarily for mixed community use suitable for medium to large gatherings and smaller groups, as well as continuing to be a place of worship for the parish, and the other, St John's, as a Church which is developed primarily as a place of worship both for parish use and for the wider civic role in town and county that it has long fulfilled.

The Parish Rooms have since been enhanced and renovated to provide ancillary facilities for St John's Church with a recent (2013) kitchen providing catering facilities for small to medium group use, together with new toilets and shower unit.

8 Significance of area affected by proposals

8.1 Parts of the church affected

The proposal is to accomplish a substantial change of use for St. Mary's Church to reflect a plan for community use, yet retaining the chancel as a viable space for worship. A major element of the proposal is to alter as little as possible of the structure and architectural identity of St. Mary's above floor level and thus preserve the clear uncluttered medieval interior for the appreciation of visitors.

There will be a renovation of the nave, requiring the removal of the pews, pew platforms and decaying floor joists, the moving of monument slabs to allow for a modern multi use wooden floor. A new lighting and sound system will be installed. A mixture of radiator and under floor heating will be installed, which together with proper venting will address much of the cause of underling decay of wood.



The interior of the church will largely be unchanged above floor level. There will be no new partitions, pods or galleries within the building. The new seating will not be fixed to the floor and the tiered element will be moveable.

8.2 Re-siting of the Font to create a Baptistry

It is proposed to remove the 19C font from its concrete block base and relocate to the area under the tower to create a Baptistry. By locating this at the main west entrance it will form part of the introduction to the Sacred Space of this consecrated building. The font will thus be a focal point on entry and not just a passage point to be passed by.

8.3 Significance of parts affected

From the criteria suggested in the Guidance notes for the assessment of significance on an international to local significance scale, an overall Low placement position suggests itself.

In summary the impacts of the proposed changes are:

- Reposition existing memorial slabs (already repositioned in the 1850's) towards the chancel and walls. This will reduce wear by moving from heavily trafficked areas: Low to Moderate
- Remove all pews, floor boards and supporting sub-floor joists floor in the Nave and aisles and replace with a sprung timber floor to the Nave and side Aisles. Noting that in the 1854 works the earth was cleared out within the church, the vaults were altered and repaired with brickwork in cement: Low
- Install frameless glazed screens under the tower arches to form entrance: Low
- Adapt tower entrance doors to hold these open with frameless glazed doors behind: Low
- Install retractable echo deadening tensile fabric sailcloth's in the nave: Low
- Internal walls: Cleaning the stonework using a non-abrasive cleaning system [eg JOS/TORC]: Low
- Moving of the 1877 font: Low
- Removal of the Pulpit: Low
- Connection of utilities: Low
- Install new lighting system. Low
- Install a new lighting gantry system together with rewiring generally: Low
- Install a new sound/ microphone system together with a continuous induction loop: Low
- Remove central heating pipework, radiators, and install a new under-floor heating system with supplemental radiators served by a new ground source heat pump: Low
- Move the organ from the north east corner to the south west corner of the church: Low
- Re open the doorway¹¹ in the tower staircase, blocked up in 1877, to allow access to the new lighting control floor: Low
- Sub floor: The current subfloor is inadequately ventilated and has led to wood rot in the structure. A new sub-floor supporting structure with associated heating airflows will ensure longevity to the new structure, Impact Very Low

The wall monuments and hatchments are to be retained in situ. The existing encaustic tiles to the Chancel floor are to remain. The floor area under the tower to remain.

Items that will not affect the fabric include new seating, both raked and individual, to be loose and moveable.

8.4 Mitigation of development

One of the principles of conservation is to maintain a building for its original intended purpose and this proposal seeks to do this by increasing the number who visit and use St Mary Devizes.

The interior of the church will be largely left unchanged in that the removal of the pews and the laying of a new floor will be the only permanent alterations. Other features relating to seating and lighting are planned to be reversible.

8.5 Impact of the proposals

The impact of this proposal in concept and use will be high, because a major change is planned: from a potentially redundant place of worship to a place of worship with value and benefit to a wider community.

The physical impact of the proposal on the church surroundings will be extremely low. The axial integrity of the building and the sense of space will be retained, if not enhanced under this proposal.

¹¹ Historic Building Assessment 4.4.5 and Appendix Figure 26 and 28
Statement of Significance St Mary 2015v3

9 Sources used for the Statements of Need and Significance

Church Building Council Guidance for Parishes: Statement of Significance and Statement of Need
Council for the Care of Churches, Pastoral Measure Report Devizes St Mary. Item 9 [b] Wilts ADP
20 July 06 and 29 May 1996

Church Commissioners Letters

RD Trahair 2nd February 2006 RDT/TB/4230, Property Secretary, Diocese of Salisbury
RD Trahair June 2006 RDT/LC/5375
RD Trahair January 2007 RC34/112 and attachments
Paul Lewis 20 June 2007 NB34/112/RA
Rex Andrew November 2009 NB34/112B/RA

Diocese of Salisbury;

RD Trahair RDT/LC/5375 Property Secretary, Diocese of Salisbury 21 June 2006
Pastoral secretary letter 1st August 2006 Ben 363A
Diocesan Advisory Committee Notes on a DAC site visit to Devizes St Mary on 19 October
2009

Parish reports

St. Mary's Church, Devizes, Historic Building Assessment; Matthew McMurray BA (Hons)
MA; Historic Buildings Archaeologist.
Appendix of Figures to the above
Summary Report on St Mary's Future Consultation 2009
Marketing Plan for the use of St Mary's Devizes as a Community Event Space 2010
Study on St Mary's Churchyard 2010
Written Scheme of Investigations for Mitigatory Archaeological Works April 2012 ref 3537-2.
Michael Heaton Heritage Consultant
Future Users Seminar- Consolidation of seminar input and StMFG plans 23/08/2012
Sir Thomas Phillipps record of Ledger Stones Wiltshire Record Society, Monumental
Inscriptions of Wiltshire 1822
Demaus Building Diagnostics Ltd report , 9th April 2013.