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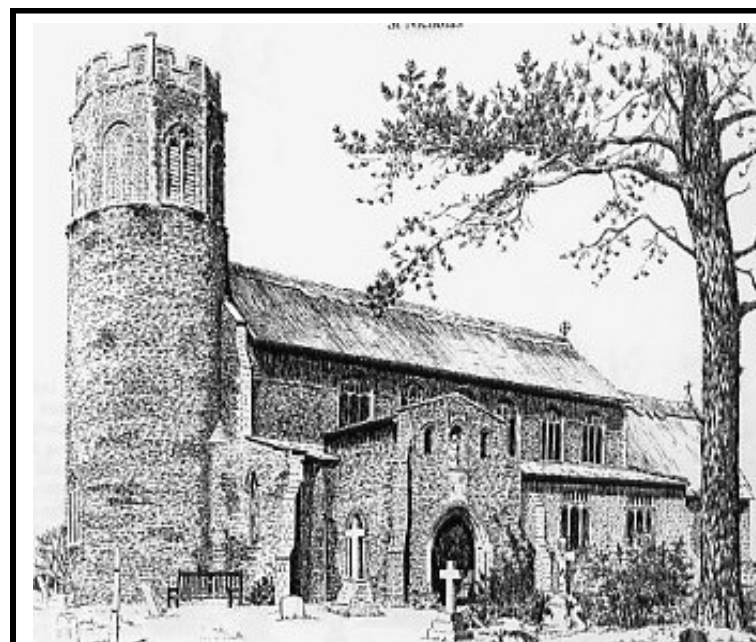
Vol. XXXV1 No. 4 June 2009



The Round Tower

Vol XXXV1 No 4

June 2009



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ROUND TOWER CHURCHES SOCIETY 2009 TOURS

Saturday Tours 2.30pm

6th June	Burnham Norton, Burnham Deepdale, Titchwell
4th July	Brome, Syleham, Weybread
1st August	Brandiston, Haveringland, Taverham
5th September	Woodton, Bedingham, Fritton



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21st June	Tibenham, Aslacton (RT), Great Moulton, Tivetshall St Margaret
19th July	Scarning, Wendling, Longham, Beeston St Mary

Everyone is welcome to both sets of Tours. There is no charge, although donations to the churches are encouraged. Refreshments will be provided by one of the churches each afternoon. The Sunday Tours were formerly organised by Richard Butler-Stoney and visit Norfolk Churches with square, round or no towers! These Sunday Tours end with a form of Service, usually Evensong at 6.30pm, though attendance is not compulsory! Enquiries to 'Lyn Stilgoe 01328 738237.

Membership Subscription

Minimum £10 (overseas £15) annually of which 40% is for the printing and posting of *The Round Tower* magazine and administration, with the balance going to the Repair Fund.

Magazines are published on the 1st of March, June, September and December. Membership renewal date is the first of these dates following the application for membership.

To join the Society, please make contact with the Treasurer:-

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6 The Warren, Old Catton,
Norwich, NR6 7NW
Tel: 01603 788721

Photographs:

Cover — *Dot Shreeve*

Horsey — *Nick Wiggin*

Great Hautbois and Tours —

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THE ROUND TOWER

The quarterly magazine of the
Round Tower Churches Society

Vol. XXXV1 No 4

June 2009

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The next issue is September and the deadline for insertion is Friday 24th July 2009.

Please send all items to:-

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ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH, POTTER HEIGHAM

St Nicholas', Potter Heigham was the featured church fourteen years ago in the June 1995 issue of this magazine in an article by Arnold Butler to which reference should be made for historical details of the site and the interior furnishings. Since that article was written, it has been possible to ascend to the upper levels of the tower, and fresh observations have thrown new light on the possible dating of tower and church.

The church comprises a nave about 16'3" wide with north and south aisles, a chancel of the same width as the nave, a south porch and a circular west tower with an octagonal belfry stage. There are flat fillets between tower and nave.



The church from the south-west

Most commentators have considered the tower to be Norman with a c.14 belfry, though W.J.Goode regarded the circular stage as Saxon, citing its flintwork quality and the fillets between tower and nave which he claimed were an exclusively Saxon feature. In fact, though, they are also found on Norman and post-Norman towers.

The uncoursed rubble flint of the north and south chancel walls is probably the oldest visible fabric of the church; it is very coarse and includes large nodules and roughly-cleft flints with wide mortar joints. The chancel north wall contains one two-light window with Y-tracery and shows evidence of two narrow blocked windows and, it appears, a

blocked door. The east wall is mainly cobble flints with medieval brick headers and is clearly later.

The equal widths of nave and chancel suggest that the original church had a single-cell plan and no chancel arch. The tower has no pre-Conquest or Norman features and there is considerable evidence to show that it was probably added to a towerless church and that the circular stage may be contemporary with the octagonal belfry.

The circular stage and the fillets are faced with a variably-coursed mixture of rounded water-worn cobbles and knapped flints; the latter occur within the cobble work mainly in irregular drifts and they are well cut, closely laid

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Saturday 4th July

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Monks Hall, Syleham

2 courses including a glass of wine

Summer Fete

Saturday 8th August

2pm — 5pm

Monks Hall, Syleham

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The south porch

western side. Between the free-stone quoins and the porch the flints are square cut. This is clearly of the Decorative period.

Interior

There was a medieval guild to St Mary in the church. A Tabernacle to St Theobald was a place of pilgrimage and reputed miracles. A bequest was left by Thomas Wood in 1507 for it to be painted and another in 1563. Its location may be indicated by the slight remains of a

statue niche in the east wall of the nave (Bryant) or the large niche in the east wall of the aisle. Francis Blomfield says there are 'no memorials in the church' (in 1790). In the chancel there are four floor slabs, three having brass indents. One was to Richard Hall, husband of Sybil who died in 1622 (Blomfield). Under the altar are two more floor slabs to Anne Dilke Taylor (1790-1887) and her husband the Reverend Samuel Taylor with armorial bearings. A modern granite kerb and iron railings (now gone) formerly enclosed the south aisle. There is a grave slab with a curved ridge to George Jackson, JP; 1819-94, 75; and another to The Rev John C Girling, 1830-1907, Rector of Coltishall.

General

The church was dis-appropriated from a Vicarage to a Rectory in 1480. The Prior of Coxford held the living until the dissolution of the monastery in 1537 when it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk. In 1603 a survey showed there were only 600 acres in this very poor parish and 40 communicants. By 1851 the population had risen to 181 and the move to a larger new chapel was made soon afterwards.

Comment

The thin walls; their type of flint work; the lack of free-stone in the tower; the simplicity of the openings and the narrow tower arch do not in themselves support a Saxon date as Goode suggested. The building sequence confirms that it post-dates the early Norman nave. The tower is probably of an Early English date, built around 1200.

Richard Harbord

Previous articles on Great Hautbois in the RTCS magazine; September 1978; September 1984; November 1987; March 1991.

and on the whole, evenly sized and show a proficiency of knapping not found in flint walls before the end of the 13th century. Split flints in Saxon and Norman walls result from fortuitous breakage or rough severing rather than skilled knapping. The extent of the knapped flints and the way they are laid in the tower and fillets does not suggest that they are repair insertions, and this flintwork shows a striking similarity to that in the west walls of nave and aisles and continuity with it.

Where the west walls of 14th-century aisles join the west wall of the nave, there is no sign of the original nave quoins. Except around the c.19 lancets that replaced earlier wider windows, uninterrupted flintwork of similar style on both walls suggests that the nave west wall was faced with a skin of matching flintwork when the aisle walls were built, covering the original nave corners. This theory is supported by the fact that the thickness of the nave west wall, measured outside the tower, is about 3'2" compared with the 2'5" thickness of the nave's original side walls as measured internally where short remnants of them form the west responds of the arcade walls and can be seen to be thicker than the arcade walls by three or four inches.

All this flintwork is entirely different from that of the chancel, and this seems to rule out any likelihood that the tower and church were contemporary. It implies that the tower is a later addition to an originally towerless church and was probably built at the same time as the 14th-century aisles.

The fillets are about 18" wide and flat. If they and the tower had been standing before the aisles and the facing of the nave west wall was added, then the fillets would have been about 2 ft. wide. This would be uncommonly wide compared with the normal early patterns and suggests that they are not earlier than the aisles and nave west wall facing. They are capped with stone copings apparently built into the nave walls rather than being scribed to them, which tends to confirm simultaneous construction of fillet and west wall facing.



West walls of north aisle and nave showing uniformity of their flintwork

The tower walls are about 3'9" thick measured at the west window and at the tower arch, above which the tower's east wall is curved internally. The wall thickness at the tower arch, appreciably thicker than the original nave west wall, corroborates the probability that the tower was added to an earlier church, having been positioned to achieve a uniform wall thickness for its full circumference. There is no evidence in the nave or in the tower of an upper tower door.

The two-light ground floor west window in the tower has cusped Y-tracery of c.14, and although windows in this position in many towers are later insertions, this one is likely to be contemporary with the wall.

The octagonal belfry, faced with knapped flints, has two-light belfry openings at the cardinal faces; the lights are a typical c.14 Decorated design, replicated in flushwork in the diagonal faces. Internally, the belfry openings have dressed stone jambs and arched heads of medieval brick.

There are no signs of earlier blocked belfry openings in the tower wall below the present belfry either externally or internally; this is a strong indication that the circular stage never stood as a complete tower because it is unlikely that a tower of the height of the circular stage (about 35 ft.) would have been built without a belfry. That implies that the c.14 octagonal belfry is contemporary with the circular stage unless, of course, it replaces an earlier belfry, though this seems unlikely because of the closeness of its date to that of the circular stage suggested by its flintwork.



The octagonal belfry

The different facing flintwork of the circular and octagonal stages of the tower does not necessarily imply different building periods. Corroboration of the likelihood that the octagonal and circular stages are contemporary is provided by the first row of putlog holes in the octagon. These can be seen in the flushwork panels about a foot above the stone table course which forms the base of the octagon. If the octagon had been an addition to an earlier circular stage, the first row of putlog holes for staging from which to build it would have been just below the start of the "new" work, not just above it; hence, the level of these putlog holes is an

The height of the arch was lowered to 2.9 metres and further voussoirs inserted. It was further lowered to door height and more voussoirs inserted. The adjacent wall has been repaired and an elaborately carved piece of free stone was inserted south of the arch with Decorative period mouldings.

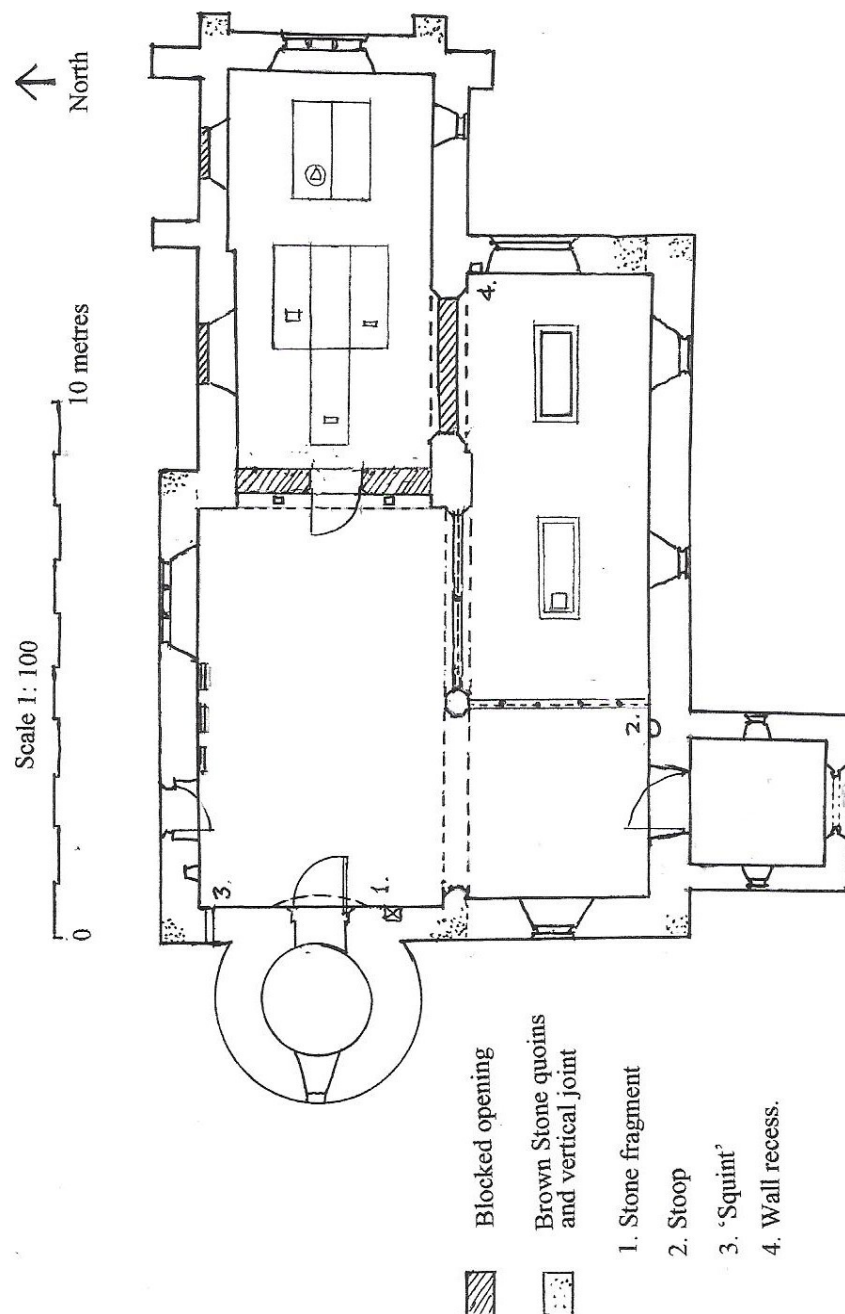


In the Early English period the church was enlarged to its present size. The south wall of the nave was replaced by an arcade of two bays. Their arches have elaborate capitals and a single chamfer. The two side and two end windows of the aisle are lancets without tracery or cusping. The aisle measures internally 3.5 by 11.4

metres. It extends further east than the chancel arch. The aisle had a further arch opening into the side of the chancel (now blocked—see above). This arrangement may explain why the chancel arch was off-centre to the nave. Only the flange walls with their free-stone quoins remain of this arch. On the exterior east wall of the aisle is a vertical line of relocated puddingstone quoins. These are placed 0.88 metres away from the corner, which has further relocated puddingstone quoins.

The chancel has a three-light eastern window with Perpendicular tracery. The north wall has two blocked window openings. The north wall narrows in width at an inset near the mid-point. This may indicate a point from where the chancel was extended. It has five large axial buttresses built almost entirely of puddingstone perhaps reclaimed from the earlier chancel. Only the south-eastern one is shown by Ladbroke as well as a shallow buttress (now gone) on the south wall to the right of the small lancet window. This wall may date from circa 1200 when the chancel was widened on the south side to link it with the south aisle.

Roman red bricks were used to form the internal reveals of the south door and the adjacent stoop. The south porch was added to the aisle in the 1300s. The mouldings of the entrance are deeply carved. The end-stops to the hood mould are carved with a male face on the east and a female on the



indication of unitary construction where the change from circular to octagonal occurs.

There is no evidence to suggest that the tower arch might have been altered from an earlier pattern. The arch itself is tall (11'4" to impost level) and about 6'3" wide with a pointed head. It has a double-splayed plan profile with stone dressings on the nave face; at the centre of the double splay there are chamfered stone responds 1 ft. wide, continued above the moulded imposts as matching arch voussoirs. The imposts are of a design similar to those of the chancel arch and to the capitals of the nave arcade piers and are judged to be c.14. This, and the similarity of the tower flintwork to that of the aisle west walls, seem strong grounds for assigning the same date to the tower as to the arcades and aisles.

Of a small stone window frame in the west wall of the tower, only part of its cill, its left jamb and one curved voussoir stone remain and so it is difficult to be sure whether it had a round or pointed head. However, a square rebate along the inner edges of its jambs and voussoir stone is similar to those on early round-headed windows and lancets elsewhere and so, if the tower is of the c.14 date suggested, this little window might be a window from the chancel, reset in the tower when the present chancel north window was installed in c.14. No definite evidence of this little window shows internally except that two or three flints set at an angle might be remnants of the arch of a blocked opening.

Summary of Conjectured Constructional History

C.13, or perhaps earlier:

Original towerless single-cell church.

C.14: (possibly all as part of one building campaign)

North and south arcades and aisles formed.

Added facing to nave west wall.

Fillets, round tower and octagonal belfry added.

Pointed tower arch and Chancel arch formed.

Dec windows inserted in chancel.

C.15: Clerestory added.

Perp. windows in aisles and chancel added.

Chancel east wall rebuilt, and earlier east window reset?

C.16: South Porch added.

C.19: Lancets in west walls of aisle replaced larger original c.14 windows.

East window replaced in cusped intersected style?

Stephen Hart

GARDEN OF SLEEP, CROMER



In search of peace and solitude one day, Clement Scott, drama critic of The Daily Telegraph and latterly author of the book Poppy-land, discovered Sidestrands' old churchyard. All that remained of the ruined church of St Michael and All Angels was the lonely tower

surrounded by gravestones. (The original church had been demolished due its proximity to the sea and the materials used to build a new church further inland.) He called it 'The Garden of Sleep', and wrote the following poem...

On the grass of the cliff, at the edge of the steep,
 God planted a garden - a garden of sleep!
 'Neath the blue of the sky, in the green of the corn,
 It is there that the regal red poppies are born!
 Brief days of desire, and long dreams of delight.
 They are mine when my Poppyland cometh in sight.
 In music of distance, with eyes that are wet,
 It is there I remember, and there I forget!
 O! heart of my heart! where the poppies are born.
 I am waiting for thee, in the hush of the corn.
 Sleep! Sleep!
 From the Cliff to the Deep!
 Sleep, my Poppyland, Sleep!

In my garden of sleep, where red poppies are spread,
 I wait for the living, alone with the dead!
 For a tower in ruin stands guard o'er the deep,
 At whose feet are green graves of dear women asleep!
 Did they love as I love, when they lived by the sea?
 Did they wait as I wait for the days that may be?
 Was it hope or fulfilling that entered each breast,
 Ere death gave release, and the poppies gave rest?
 O! life of my life! on the cliffs by the sea,
 By the graves in the grass, I am waiting for thee!
 Sleep! Sleep!
 In the Dews by the Deep!
 Sleep, my Poppyland. Sleep

enlarged, adjacent window were changed in the Middle Ages so there are no other early diagnostic features. The west wall of the nave is the same thickness (72 mm) as the north wall. This was measured through a put-hole (or squint?). The present height of the side-walls of the nave may indicate their original size. The profile of the medieval thatched roof on the eastern side of the tower is estimated to be over 8 metres high at its peak. This suggests that the nave side-walls were at least another metre higher than at present. If that is the case then they could have been raised when the church was reconstructed in the c.13. The present walls are close to their original height.

There are no fillets between the tower and nave wall. The walls of the tower are made of large flints from chalk beds with large mortar gaps from the base up to the first window. The walls are very thin – only 0.9 metres (Goode). A straight line between tower and wall suggest that the former was added some time later. Goode estimated the height as 13.6 metres, tapering in width towards the top and with a plain parapet. Above the belfry openings there are small flints and a smoother finish than below indicating repairs or perhaps the tower was heightened at a later date. Also the belfry openings are some distance below the tower parapet confirming the same. The four roughly finished openings are formed only with whole and cut flints. There are large brownstones at the base of the reveals on the west, east and northern sides. There is no tracery and only wooden louvres in the belfry openings. Goode believed these to be Saxon features, which I find doubtful.

Half way up the tower is a slit opening with a monolithic brown stone lintel. Below this and also on the western side is another slit window. Goode gives several dimensions, which were difficult to follow;

1. ground to the cill of the lower opening, 3.1 metres (2.5?)
2. middle window 1.5 metres above the lower one (2.5?)
3. internal diameter of the Tower 2.5 metres (I estimate it to be 1.9 metres, north to south). The interior is inaccessible and may be oval in shape.

The tower arch is only 0.8 metres wide with a planked door fitted into the narrow opening. Originally it was 3.65 metres high to the peak of the pointed arch with radiating red brick voussoirs. The brick dimensions are 40 by 100 by 230 mm so they could be Roman salvaged from the Roman Fort a kilometre to the south or the Roman town to the north of the church. Cox thought their use indicated a Saxon church but they have also been used in the Early English south aisle.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, GREAT HAUTOBOIS



The church consists of a western Round Tower, nave, chancel, south aisle and south porch. The chancel has been retained as a mortuary chapel so it is still roofed. The remainder of the church is now a roofless ruin. The church has statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.



The last rector left in 1738 but John Ladbroke's drawing (left) of circa 1822 made from the south-east shows the chancel with red clay pantiles; the nave, aisle, porch and perhaps the tower, leaded and still roofed.

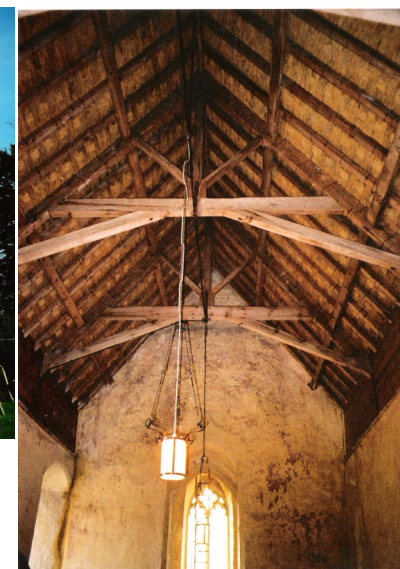
Great Hautbois is about a kilometre north-west of the large village of Coltishall. It is romantically situated next to the River Bure with its water-meadows and pasture. It is reached from the road only by a footpath. Neighbouring Round Tower Churches are at Ashmanaugh and Beeston St Lawrence five kilometres to the east and Brampton six kilometres north-west. The Norman French name *Haut-Bois* means 'high wood'. There was an exceptionally fine (says Charles Cox), early Norman font in the church. It has a square bowl supported on shafts with decorations of runic inter-lacings. This was moved to Holy Trinity Church (dedicated in 1864), which is situated on the Coltishall side of Great Hautbois Parish and which replaced the church now ruined. There is also a Norman piscina in the chancel (according to C. Hugh Bryant).

The nave is small. It measures only 4.6 by 7.4 metres internally. The oldest part is the north wall, which has 18 brown puddingstone quoins on the north-west corner and 20 on the north-east corner rising to 3.8 metres. It was built with whole flints, using very large mortar gaps. The north door and the

NEW THATCHED ROOF FOR HORSEY

Parishioners and friends turned out on Palm Sunday for a special thanksgiving service at All Saints, Horsey to celebrate the completion of the new thatched roof.

The church was closed last July in preparation for the thatchers starting work, however some medieval wall paint was discovered and so conservators were bought in to work on protecting part of the interior walls. Reed from both Norfolk and Suffolk was used on the roof which was last thatched in 1932.



Exposure of the interior roof line provides an opportunity to appreciate the intricate weaving patterns of the reed.

Whilst most of the £88,000 was raised through the parishioners and local activities to meet the repair costs, some grants were made, with the Round Tower Society donating £1000. A visit to the church provides an ideal opportunity to see how funds generated by the Society are used.



Why not promote your church events through the magazine?

**Advertise your Church Activities,
Special Services, Readings,
Concerts, Flower Festivals,
Village Fetes and Events**

TREASURER'S REPORT 2008 - 2009

A quick glance at the bottom line of the Statement of Accounts will leave no one in any doubt that the Society has had a very successful twelve months. The funds in hand have increased from some £26,000 to £55,000.

The reason for this increase is the fact that the Society received a very generous bequest from the estate of the late Brian Harmer. Brian was a founder member of the Society and an appreciation of his life appeared in the September 2008 magazine. Other noteworthy donations were £501 given in memory of Bill Goode, and a further £100 from Jack Sterry arising from the sale of his books and calendars.

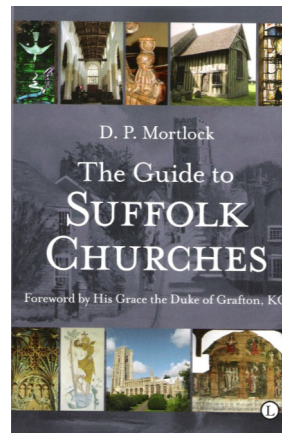
During the last twelve months the Society paid £16,250 to 19 different churches to help with repair bills. This figure, alone, was more than the cumulative amount given away by the Society during the first 23 years of its existence!. This must surely indicate the health of the Society and its ability to give meaningful grants to hard pressed churches - long may it continue. Up to the end of December 2008, over 36 years, the Society has given grants totalling just over £100,000. Not bad for an organisation that receives no public funding. I think that all members, past and present, may award themselves a pat on the back for being part of an organisation that has provided so much help to our much loved Round Tower churches.

The Society has already promised a further £20,700 to 14 churches in respect of repairs yet to be started.

Membership continues at the 570 mark, and well done to all of you for your involvement in various ways.

Richard Barham, Hon. Treasurer

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Save £5.00

The Lutterworth Press have kindly offered members of the Society a £5.00 discount on the recommended retail price. To purchase a copy at just £25.00 please contact Antoaneta Ouzounova – Sales & Publicity Department and quote order reference code **RT0509**.

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SAVE THE DATE...

RTS STUDY DAY

SATURDAY 3RD OCTOBER 2009

ST EDMUND'S HALL, HOXNE 10.00AM

More details to follow in the September issue

ROUND TOWER CHURCHES SOCIETY
THE 36th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at The
Village Hall, Weeting, on Saturday, 9th May 2009, at 2.15pm.

1. The Chairman, Mr Bowell, welcomed the 35 members present. The Rev'd Philip Gray led the opening prayers.
2. **Apologies** had been received as recorded in the Minute Book.
3. The **Minutes** of the **35th AGM** on 10.5.2008 were agreed, following a proposal by the Rev'd P. Gray, seconded by Mr Hart, and signed.
4. The **Chairman** gave a review of the year, mentioning the increasingly international aspect with the successful 2008 Tour to Saarland and Alsace-Lorraine. Sincere thanks were expressed to the individual members of the Committee, and indeed to all the members, for their work in promoting the Society. The Tours were often attended by over 10% of the membership and were much appreciated by the communities of the churches visited.
5. The **Treasurer**, Mr Barham, reported that, thanks to Mr Harmer's generous bequest, the funds had been greatly increased. The Committee was now in a position to double the grants in cases of real need. This year £16,250 had been paid in grants, with a further £20,700 promised when work starts. The Society has now given over £100,000 in grants, which was a very good achievement when the income is entirely membership orientated, with no outside funding. The adoption of the Accounts was proposed by Mr S Barnes, seconded by Mrs J James and agreed.
6. The **Grants Officer**, Mr N. Wiggin, reported that 19 churches had received grants, with several requests for thatching work. He answered questions on the various projects which had received grants.
7. **Election of Officers and Committee:** The current Committee were prepared to serve again and were proposed en bloc by the Rev'd P. Gray, seconded by Mr S Barnes and unanimously agreed.
8. **Auditor:** Mr. Russell Hadman was again thanked for his help with the auditing of the accounts. His re-appointment was proposed by Mr Barham, seconded by Mrs A Haward and agreed.
9. **Any Other Business:** the Rev'd F. Howard asked for some form of circular to co-ordinate those willing to share transport for Tours and Mr Pollitt suggested making more use of the web-site for communication. These suggestions will be considered. A Study Day is being arranged for 3rd October 2009, at St Edmund's Hall, Hoxne, starting at 10am.
Following the Meeting tea was kindly provided by Weeting P.C.C.

GRANTS PAID 2008 - 2009

CHURCH	Grant towards:-	Amount
ASHBY <i>St Mary</i>	Repair of thatched roof	£500
ASHMANHAUGH <i>St Swithin</i>	Re-roofing of the chancel	£1000
BARTLOW <i>St Mary</i>	Repair of roofs	£1000
BLUNDESTON <i>St Mary</i>	Work on east gable wall	£1000
BRUISYARD <i>St Peter</i>	Stonework repairs	£1000
GELDESTON <i>St Michael</i>	Guttering & drainage work	£200
HORSEY <i>All Saints</i>	Re-thatching of roof	£1000
INTWOOD <i>All Saints</i>	Window repairs	£300
LLANDYSILIO <i>St Tysilio</i>	Repair of boiler pipe work	£500
LONG STRATTON <i>St Mary</i>	Repair of south aisle roof	£250
LOUND <i>St John the Baptist</i>	Repairs to the bell frame	£500
ROCKLAND ST PETER <i>St Peter</i>	Window repairs	£1500
ROLLESBY <i>St George</i>	Tower repairs	£500
SOUTHEASE <i>St Peter</i>	Re-shingling the roof	£2000
SYLEHAM <i>St Margaret</i>	Repair of stone & flint work	£2000
THEBERTON <i>St Peter</i>	Repair of thatched roof	£500
WACTON <i>All Saints</i>	Re-plastering & redecoration	£500
WICKMERE <i>St Andrew</i>	General repair bill	£1000
WRAMPLINGHAM <i>St Peter & St Paul</i>	Repairs to tower roof	£1000
TOTAL GRANTS DURING THE YEAR		£16250

ROUND TOWER CHURCHES SOCIETY

Statement of Accounts for the Year Ended 31st. March 2009

		<u>Society Account</u>			
<u>2008</u>	Income	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	Expenditure	<u>2009</u>
20,309	Opening Balance	26,161	3,400	Grants to Churches	16,250
7,588	Annual Subscriptions	7,460	774	Magazine Printing	1,068
1,395	Tax Relief on Covenants and Gift Aid	1,358	579	Purchase of Society Items for sale	189
1,415	Donations and Lectures	1,385	928	Postage, Stationery & Advertising	920
	Legacies	35,402	50	Hire of rooms for AGM & Committee M'tgs	50
982	Bank and COIF Charities Deposit Fund, Interest	1,197	860	Donations to Churches	450
172	Magazine Advertisements	172	29	Website Rental	29
1,195	Sale of Books and Society Items	937	13	Secretary's Expenses	14
29	Postage from Sale of Society Items etc.	12	21	Treasurer's Expenses	20
			30	Refund of overpaid subscriptions	
			240	Speakers Fees (Study Day)	
			6,924		18,990
			26,161	Closing Balance	55,094
<u>33,085</u>		<u>74,084</u>	<u>33,085</u>		<u>74,084</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st. March 2009

1	NatWest Bank - Current Account	1	26,161	Society Account	55,094
14,578	- Reserve Account	42,895			
11,554	COIF Charities Deposit Fund	12,085			
28	Petty Cash in hand	113			
<u>26,161</u>		<u>55,094</u>	<u>26,161</u>		<u>55,094</u>

Richard Barham

Hon. Treasurer

I have examined the Accounts and Books, etc. of the Society
and certify this is a true Statement of the financial records.

Russell Hadman

Hon. Auditor 25th April 2009