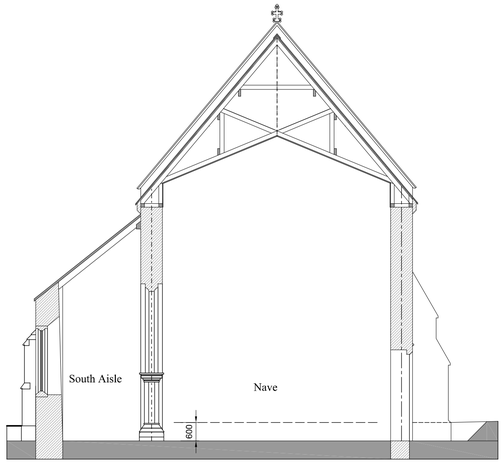
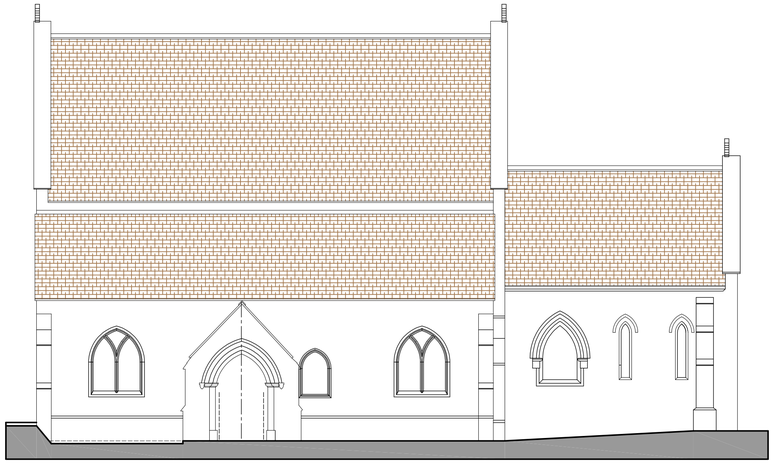
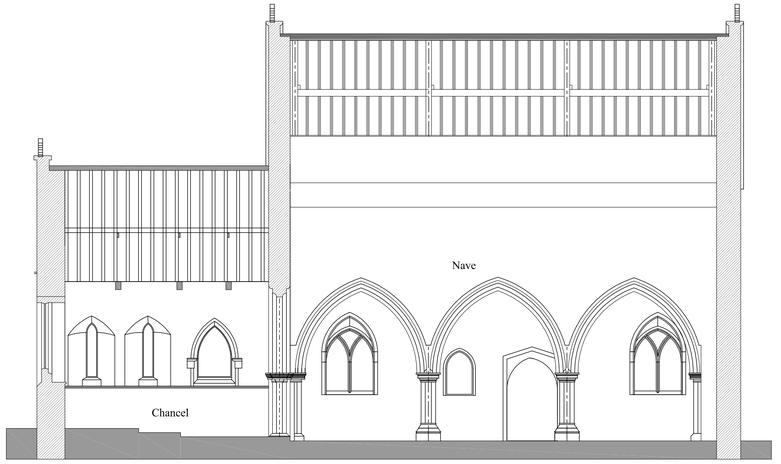


Cross Section B - Looking West showing
Nave, South Aisle, & North door.

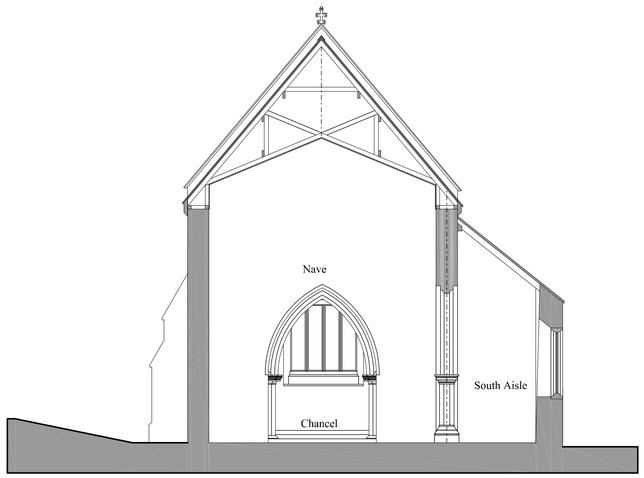


South Elevation

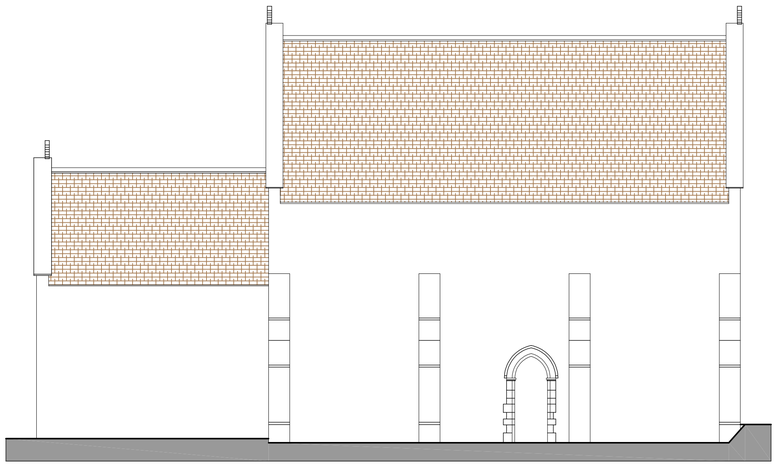


Long Section A - Looking South from C/L showing
Chancel, Nave, South Arcade, and South Aisle wall.

This drawing is an illustration of how the Church was probably made when the 12th Century (Norman Transitional) Chapel was demolished and a new Church was built in the Early English style, estimated to have been done in the first half of the 13th Century.
It consists of a new Chancel, built on the foundations of the former Chapel, a new Nave, long and narrow in the fashion of the time and to the West of the Chancel, a new South Aisle, separated from the nave by an arcade, and a new entrance porch.
The doorway inserted in the North wall is inserted for ceremonial purposes to facilitate the ceremony of processing with the Cross from the altar, out by the North door, around the East end of the Chancel, and back to the altar by way of the South door.
The Porch is shown without parapets, and derives from the evidence of the existing porch, which is believed to have been re-built in 1678 using the same stones as the original.
At this time the roofs to both Chancel and Nave were dou-pitched, shown here at a 50 degree angle although fifty five was more common, a pitch which was correct for Collyweston Slate roof covering which was probably the material of preference. Thatch has been considered, but the reed is not likely to have been locally available, whereas Collyweston stone slates probably were. The earliest recorded evidence of the use of Collyweston slate roofing is at Rockingham Castle in 1350, which indicates that the material was established at that time. It's use here, a century earlier is therefor possible, especially when taking into account that the Great Hall of Oakham Castle, believed to date from just after 1180, was clad in Collyweston slates. After some consideration the roofs of the nave and the chancel are shown with parapet upstands at the gables and with decorative crosses, following the fashion of the time.
The roof structure of the nave can only be guessed at for it was replaced in the 14th century. I have shown a pitched roof supported on a timber structure of scisor trusses which were fashionable in Early English roofs, thus forming a lower internal ceiling of a lower pitch. This format is suggested by the evidence of stone string courses on the East Elevation of the tower. The junction between the roof structure and the head of the eaves walls shows a form of framing known as ashlaring, also in use at about this time. The South Aisle roof is estimated, the resultant pitch being less than the minimum 50 degrees thought advisable for Collyweston slate roofing. The use of lead roof cladding did not come in until the next century, and so it is assumed that this roof was also clad in Collyweston slates, possible of greater size than usual. This roof may possibly have failed, which may have lead to it's replacement later.
Window openings and styles are also estimated, basing the form and position on what clues remain of them in the existing building.
Where no clues exist, no windows are shown, for example in the North and West walls which were replaced by later work.
The three windows in the South wall of the South Aisle are derived from evidence of stone arches on the inside, the double lancet window on the West end being derived from such evidence and then copied symetrically at the Eastern end in the wall which extends the aisle to the end of the nave. This wall is estimated, having been removed in the 18th Century and replaced by the quasi-transept which now holds the organ.
The smaller, central, pointed arch window in the middle is estimated from internal evidence. The existing lancet window in the West gable of the South aisle is removed, as records indicate that this was inserted during the Victorian works of 1897, ostensibly to replace an existing lancet in poor condition, as was the whole wall which was re-built at that time. Consequntly, although lancets may have existed, none are shown here for lack of evidence..
The Chancel East window form is based on an early Victorian water colour showing a trabeated window head which was later replaced by a Victorian pointed arch with stone tracery. The only windows which survive from this Early English period are the two lancet windows in the South wall of the Chancel, while the third shown in the South wall of the Chancel is an estimation derived from a stone capital and the segment of an arch set in the existing South wall. The presence of a capital implies a door rather than a window, but on drawing an example it was thought so high that it looked wrong; however it may have been a doorway on the South side of the Chancel. No windows are shown in the North walls or the West gable, for the simple reason that no evidence exists of them, all three walls having been replaced or covered by later works.
The buttressing shown on the North wall of the nave is estimated, encouraged by the presence of buttressing elsewhere and the great height of the wall.
The floor of the Chancel is shown stepped as it is to this day, for it gives a rise to the altar and follows the form of the land outside the Chancel. The Nave and Porch floor are retained at the same lower level, lower than that of the altar.

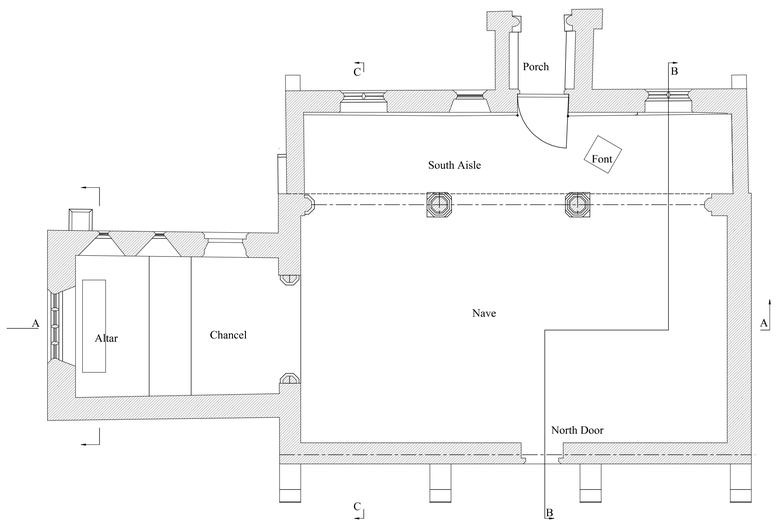


Cross Section C - Looking East Showing
Nave, Chancel Arch, & South Aisle

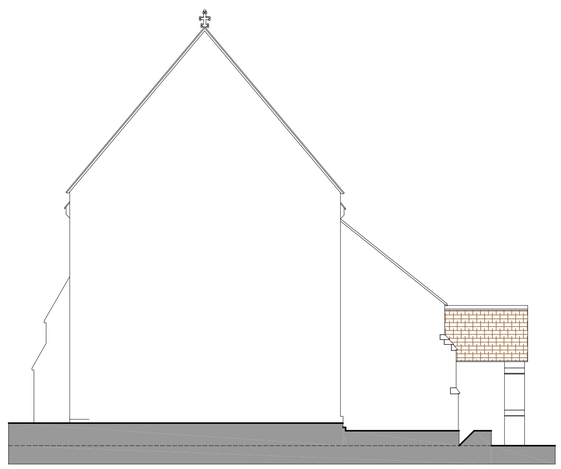


North Elevation

East Elevation



Ground Floor Plan



West Elevation

Development Note -
Please note that this drawings shows the development of the drawn record at the date of the drawing. The drawing is still not complete, as certain information requires to be updated in terms of the on site measure at this time, and so this is a record of the work in progress, for assessment.

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Greetham Church
Estimated Form of Church
1200 to 1250

SCALE 1:100 on A1
DATE Jan 2013
DRAWN AS

628/12/S10