

# St James Church North Cray

## Application Document to support our need to restore the Church spire.

- This document is to be read in conjunction with the online List B application
- This document is designed to cover the relevant parts of both the Statement of Needs and the Statement of Significance in relationship to the proposed restoration work.

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## **Section 1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 General Description**

**S**t James Church North Cray is a Grade 2 listed building. Although the present structure dates from the mid-nineteenth century<sup>1</sup>, there has been a church on the site since at least the twelfth century.

The old church building that was demolished in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century perhaps dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> century with some remodelling in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was a simple structure consisting of a nave, chancel, south transept and north porch, with a small four-sided steeple with a slightly fluted base built onto a squat weather-boarded belfry

The current church was built in three phases: the nave in 1850-52, the tower and shingled spire in 1856 and the chancel in 1871-72.

The current spire originates from this date and is of a traditional duck's foot broach design constructed from softwood and clad with softwood sarking boarding approx. 8" x 1". The boards are covered by 16" cedar shingles fixed with aluminium/zinc nails. There is evidence of a previous shingle covering fixed with copper nails.

The shape of the spire (tower) consists of eight main cants (or slopes) converging at the top, giving it a height of forty foot, with a base measurement of fourteen foot in width. Other than one central main rafter on the cardinal elevations (which only goes as far as the top of the broaches) the cants are braced by an 'X' formation lattice, with one ring beam approx. two thirds up.



The material used for the building is rock-faced ragstone and the style, simple decorated gothic, typical of the mid-nineteenth century and giving the building a medieval appearance.

## **Section 2.0 The Need**

### **2.1 Statement of Need**

**T**he issue we wish to address is that the cedar shingles, on both the cants and broaches of the tower, and to some extent the supporting sarking boards, are in a poor condition.

Although the extent of damage varies dependent upon the slopes facing the worst of the elements, there are large areas where shingles are loose, slipped or completely missing. This exposes the sarking boards behind that support the shingles and where these can be seen a number are showing signs of distress. Virtually all the mitres on the corners of the slopes are damaged, opening up the tower to the elements.

The poor condition of the spire shingles is due to a combination of damage caused by woodpeckers, parakeets and squirrels and due to the age and type of shingle material.. Weathering & nail fatigue have also contributed to the shingles becoming worn, loose and ultimately falling off the tower. This taken all together means the main structure of the tower is gradually becoming more and more open to the elements.

From inside the spire, light can be seen through the holes caused by missing shingles and wildlife damage. There is also much evidence of wildlife nesting material inside.

Currently there is no evidence of major structural damage to the rafters or beams, however if water penetration continues to find its way into the inside of the structure, then it is only a matter of time before they too are affected and ultimately the stability of the spire timbers will be of concern.

This situation will only get worse if left without any restoration work taking place.

Any restoration work would need to address the ongoing intrusion attempts by wildlife.

A further consideration is the appearance and impact upon both the church members, visitors to the Church and the members of the public, who pass by the church and hence the spire. There are pedestrian routes passing through the Church grounds from North Cray to: Foots Cray, Bexley and Albany Park. All provide access to and from housing, shops, railway station and three schools.

Although the individual shingles are light in nature a fall of a number of shingles under strong wind conditions may eventually cause a hazard to the public.

The spire is without doubt a focal point of the surrounding area and for that reason too, it should be maintained in a good state.

## 2.2 Evidence of Need

The latest Quinquennial report carried out in 2022, recognised the problems associated with the degradation of the spire shingles. In their report, it was suggested that an option could be to carry out a phased repair programme using steeplejacks. This was seen to be more affordable in the short term than a complete refurbishment, but obviously had limitations. We commissioned Thomas Ford and Partners who had provided the report to provide a specification for work in this manner such that we could go out to tender on that basis.

Steeplejacks who are able to provide this work are scarce and generally the results of our enquiries suggested that we should explore other options too. This included using standard shingle replacement techniques with various forms of access. We approached a number of companies. In addition to steeplejacks we looked at options using a “cherry picker,” using abseilers and also for a fully scaffolded spire.

An initial inspection and a photo survey using a drone was carried out in October 2024. From the information obtained we approached a number of specialist companies in order to determine the viability of carrying out patch repairs. The three companies we approached concluded that they were unable to provide a quotation to carry out the work because the full extent of work could not be determined. The consensus of two of the companies was that we would need to have the tower scaffolded first to enable a survey. As an example a full scaffold alone was quoted at approx. £30K.

The third company AE Hughes & Sons came recommended to us from a number of sources.

They were able to offer a full survey carried out by steeplejacks.

We decided to change our approach and pay for a full survey by steeplejacks in order to determine:

a –the extent of work

b –if the work could be carried out using steeplejacks alone in order to obviate the need for a full scaffolding and hence the costs involved.

A full visual survey was carried out by steeplejacks employed by AE Hughes & Sons on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> October 2025. This provided us with a Report of the condition and recommendations for refurbishment together with full photographic evidence of the condition of the spire.

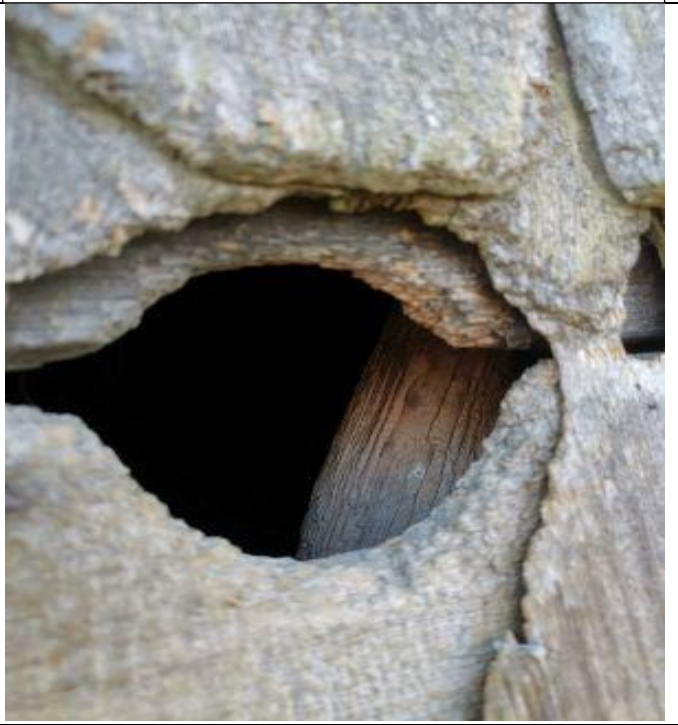
It was also noted that there are a number of areas where the stonework facings were poorly eroded.

The Survey concluded that unfortunately the spire cladding was beyond economical repair and the only effective remedy would be to completely re clad the spire. A provisional sum should also be included for any necessary repairs/replacements to the backing (sarking) boards.

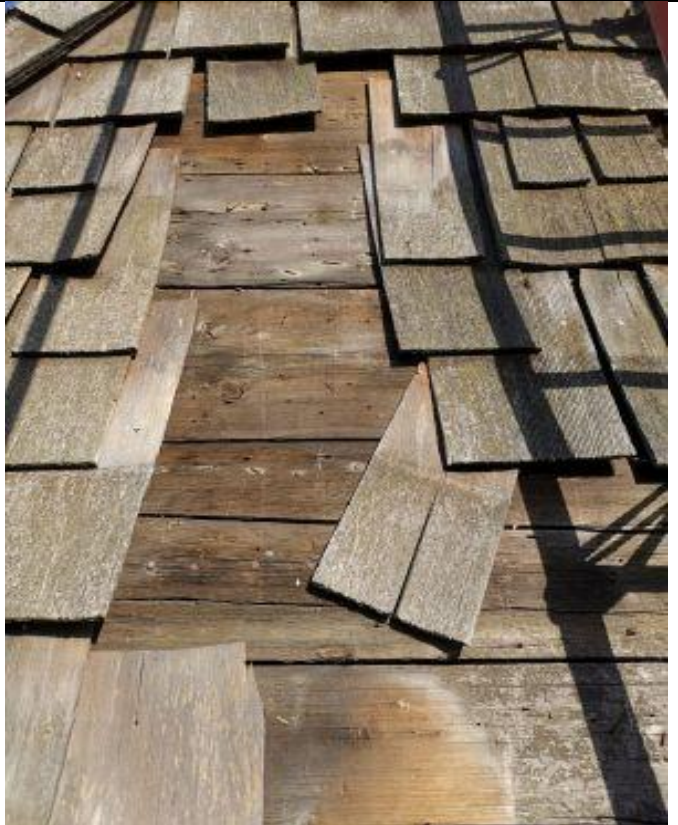
General view showing typical damage. Both loss of shingles and a hole penetrating the shingles and sarking boards.



Detail. Hole started by Woodpeckers and then opened up by squirrels. This photo shows the inside of the spire now open to the elements



Vast evidence of woodpeckers and approx. 95% of all the mitred corners have been chewed away by squirrels.



Shingles shown to be degraded and in poor repair. Evidence of nail fatigue on both shingles and sarking board fixings

## **Section 3.0 The Proposal**

It is proposed to re-cover the spire in Oak shingles with an exposure gauge of 4" and using 50mm annular ring shank nails. Where necessary the sarking boards would be replaced and all existing and new boards re-secured to the spire structural timbers.

Although the present cladding is of cedar shingles, we recently found evidence that in the 1930's the spire was completely refurbished and at that time they used oak shingles. After the Second World War there was some repairs made generally to the church which included the spire. Oak was not generally available and it appears it was at this time when cedar shingles probably from Canada were introduced. In the 1970 further work was carried out on the spire and anecdotally this has been recorded as cedar material used.

Returning the spire to its original 1930's cladding of Oak will have a number of benefits. The use of new hand cleft oak shingles, would be thicker material than the Cedar and the more dense wood will vastly reduce the impact of vermin damage and improve the future life of the spire. Improved future prevention from nail erosion will be achieved by the use of stainless steel nails. The inclusion of the use of stainless steel bands behind the shingle exposure area may also be an option.

The weathervane was seen from the survey to be generally in good condition, however it was noted that it was not original and the method of fixing was showing signs of wear. It is proposed that while access is in place the opportunity would be taken to refurbish the weathervane.

All works would be carried out by AE Hughes & Sons Ltd and accomplished using steeplejacks with a minimal need for fixed access scaffolding, all to the requirements of the relevant H&S at work regulations.

In order to provide professional supervision of the contract Thomas Ford and Partners (Architects) will be instructed to act on our behalf.

## **Section 4.0 Costs**

It is anticipated that we will require in the order of total funding for the project of £160K +VAT for the work and £10k+VAT for professional services. There is a further allowance of an additional 20% to cover contingencies. The initial charge for the survey of £1.5K +VAT will be deducted from the final invoice from AE Hughes & Sons on completion of works.

## **Section 5.0. Funding**

St James Church has had a Save our Spire fundraising scheme in operation for the last two years and has raised through local events and donations in the order of £14K. We currently hold in funds the order of £40k that we could direct towards this work. We are also investigating the options for achieving some of the funding through charities. We are fortunate to have the support from a local Project Management Company Ashstone Consulting, who are leading a working group in this effort.

The initial investigations into possible sources are progressing.

Currently the agencies approached regarding funding are:

- The National Lottery Heritage Fund:
- Friends of Kent Churches Trust:
- Diocesan of Rochester small grants fund

Additionally, fund raising from church events and by reaching out to local businesses for support continues to form an integral part of our fund raising exercise.

## Section 6.0 Significance

### 6.1. A brief account of St James Church North Cray



**A**lthough the present structure dates from the mid-nineteenth century<sup>1</sup>, there has been a church on the site since at least the twelfth century. The church served a scattered rural parish with population centres in the “village” around where the White Cross public house still stands and to the south on the Maidstone Road. Because of the relative proximity to London with access via the nearby Maidstone and Dover Roads (A20 and A2) from early times (Tudor times) the parish became a place where wealthy London merchants established desirable residences. These included Mount Mascall, North Cray Place, Woollett Hall (now known as Loring Hall), and Honeyden (now known as Cray Hall). In 1557 the neighbouring parish of Ruxley was so depopulated and its church so ruinous that it was joined with North Cray. The remains of the church of St. Botolph, Ruxley still stand within the grounds of Ruxley Garden Centre.

The old church building that was demolished in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century perhaps dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> century with some remodelling in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was a simple structure consisting of a nave, chancel, south transept and north porch, with a small four-sided steeple with a slightly fluted base built onto a squat weather-boarded belfry. Early nineteenth century antiquarians used terms such as ‘small’, ‘mean’ and dilapidated’ to describe the building. Fortunately, a number of paintings, sketches and engravings of the old church have survived.



Mid-nineteenth century engraving of the old church

**M**ost likely the pressure for rebuilding the church came from the local gentry. There was not enough seating to accommodate them all in the individual pews they desired. The new church was built in three phases: the nave in 1850-52, the tower and shingled spire in 1856 and the chancel in 1871-72. The material used is rock-faced ragstone and the style, simple decorated gothic, typical of the mid-nineteenth century and giving the building a medieval appearance. The architect of the church was Edwin Nash (1812-1884). Though not a great architectural name, he was active for nearly forty years in the middle of the nineteenth century. His commissions were mainly churches, both new buildings and church restorations and included St. John's, Penge; All Souls, Crockenhill; St. Martin of Tours, Chelsfield; St. Mary, St. Mary Cray; St. Nicholas, Sutton; St. Bartholomew, Sydenham; and All Saints, Beulah Hill. The quality of Nash's design for his church at North Cray was recognized when the building became Grade II listed in 1980.



Architect's impression of the new church, c1850.

**A**lthough Victorian, the church contains many items transferred from its predecessor dating back considerably earlier. The truly outstanding feature of the church is the carved woodwork in the chancel. Although this was present in the earlier building it was not created for the church of St James but 'bought in' to beautify the church probably in the early nineteenth century. Much of it is foreign but it is made up into a unified whole of some splendour. The choir stalls incorporate Dureresque reliefs of the Adoration of the Magi and of the Shepherds, the Visitation and Circumcision. Behind the stalls on the north side is a 15<sup>th</sup> century relief of the Seven Acts of Mercy. The climax is the reredos, large panels of very high relief depicting the Adoration of the Magi and the Flight into Egypt dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.



A section of the Seven Acts of Mercy

Several of the monuments in the church were moved from its predecessor building. The earliest of these date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and include monuments to William Wiffin of Mount Mascall (a large house in the north of the parish demolished in 1950's) a brewer; Elizabeth Buggin (1578?-1657) wife of William Buggin of North Cray Place.



The Wiffin monument

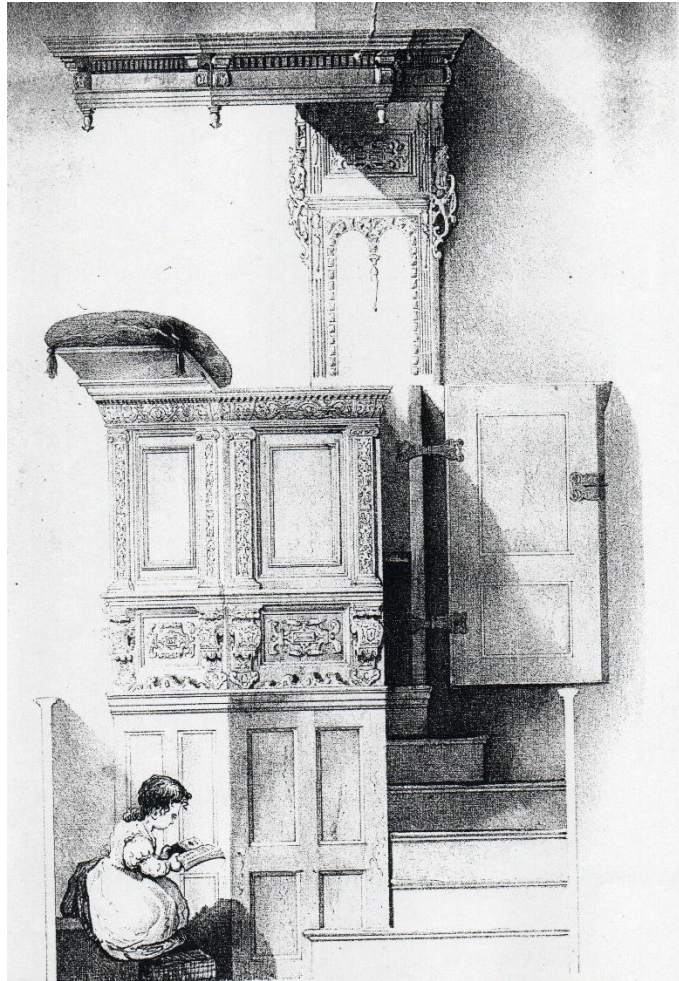


The Buggin monument

**T**he finest monument is that to Octavia, Lady Ellenborough (d 1819) daughter of statesman and politician Lord Castlereagh (1769-1822). The monument by Sir Francis Chantrey depicts a kneeling woman looking up with a wreath of flowers at her feet. Chantrey was an outstanding sculptor and one of the most prolific of the Georgian period.



Engraving of the pulpit dated 1837.



**T**here are many pieces of ancient stained glass in the church, mainly fragments of heraldic devices, presumed to have been transferred from the old church. Of the stained glass designed for the new (Victorian) church much was lost when the east end of the church was badly damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. However, the west window, dating from the rebuilding of 1832 survives, the general theme being 'Te Deum Laudamus' (God we praise You). This was designed by Clayton and Bell, one of the most prolific and proficient stained glass workshops in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century [more if necessary]. The 1950s stained glass that replaced the bomb-damaged windows is beautiful and of a high standard. The east window of 1952 depicts the Glorified Christ surrounded by the apostles. It was designed by James Blackford prior to his moving to St. Louis, Missouri, USA where he became a prolific designer for the Jacoby Art Glass Company. The most charming window is that at the east end of the south aisle of 1953 which includes images of the church of St Janes itself and the nearby Five Arches Bridge. This was designed by Harry Warren Wilson, famed for his mosaic mural on the London School of Economics St. Clements Building, 1961.



16<sup>th</sup> century stained glass.



The West window



The East window

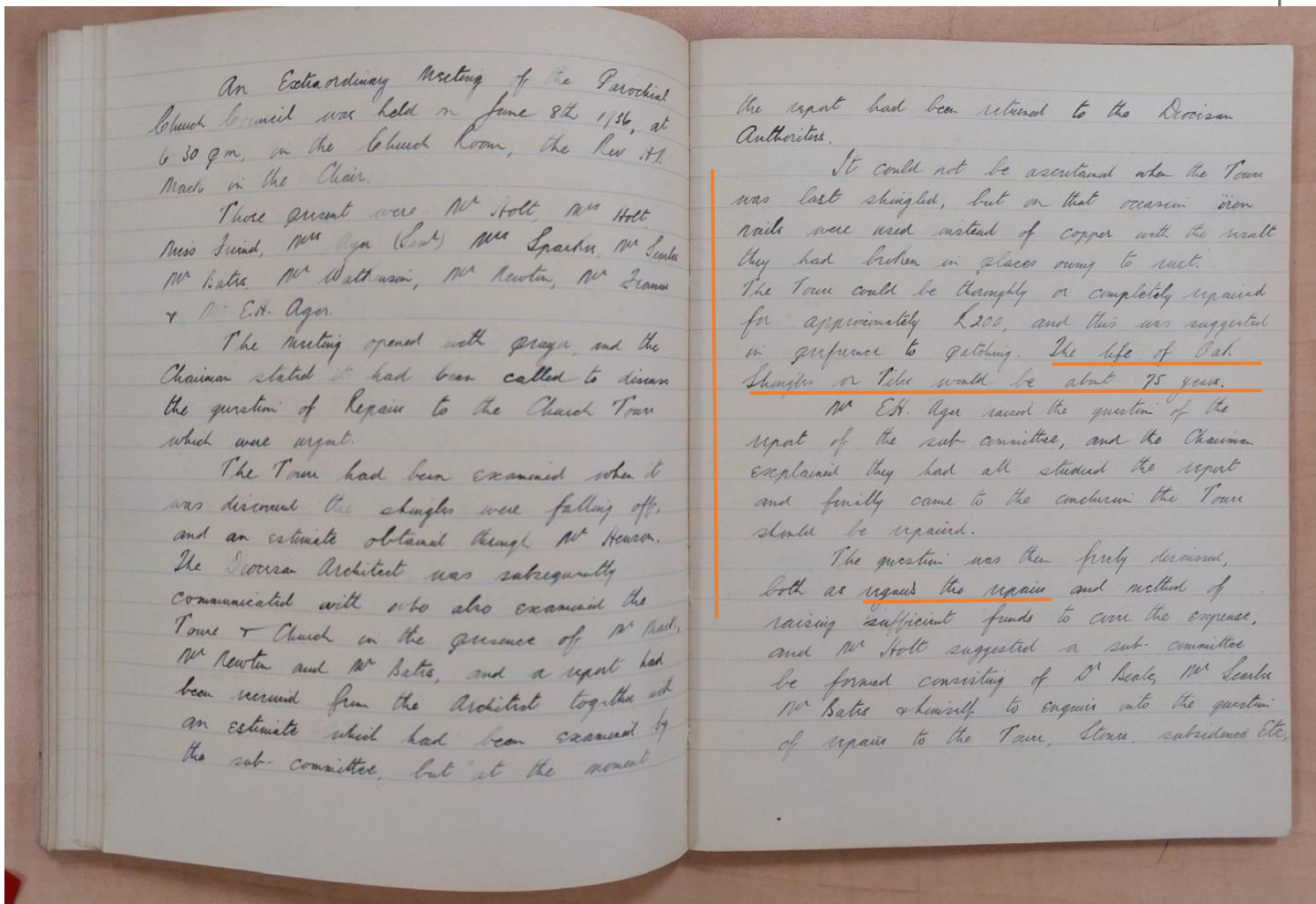
The church of St James stands in beautiful surroundings on the edge of parkland belonging to the former North Cray Place, now part of the Foots Cray Meadows open space. A handsome wrought-iron gate, dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century at the west end of the churchyard acted as a private entrance to the churchyard for the residents of North Cray Place. The churchyard contains many interesting tombs; three of these have Grade II Listed status including two chest tombs of the Frith family.



The Frith family chest tombs. [photo:  
Ethan Doyle White]

Thanks to Malcolm Barr-Hamilton

## 6.2 - PCC Reference to Oak Shingles June 8<sup>th</sup> 1936



Thanks to Malcolm Bar-Hamilton for the Research

### 6.3 - News Paper Reference to Re-Shingling October 1936

Extract from Evening News 1<sup>st</sup> October 1936

Thanks to Malcolm Bar-Hamilton for the Research



parading



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#### *Re-Shingling an Old Spire*

At work on the steeple of the old Parish Church, North Cray, Kent, which is to be re-shingled.

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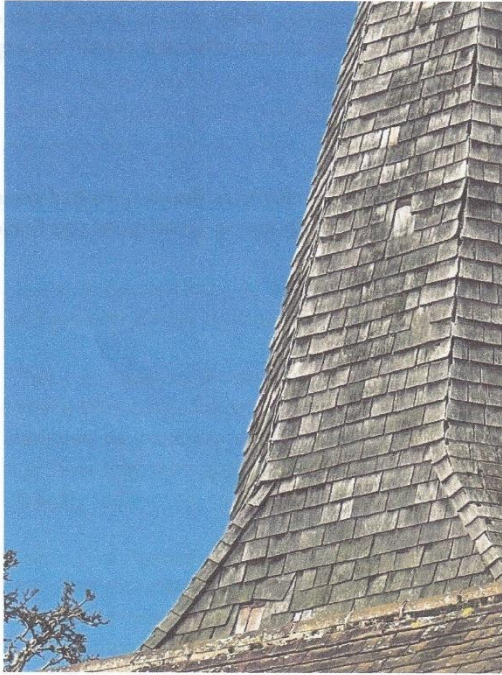
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## Section 7.0 Appendix

### App. 7.a Extract from 2022 Quinquennial Report

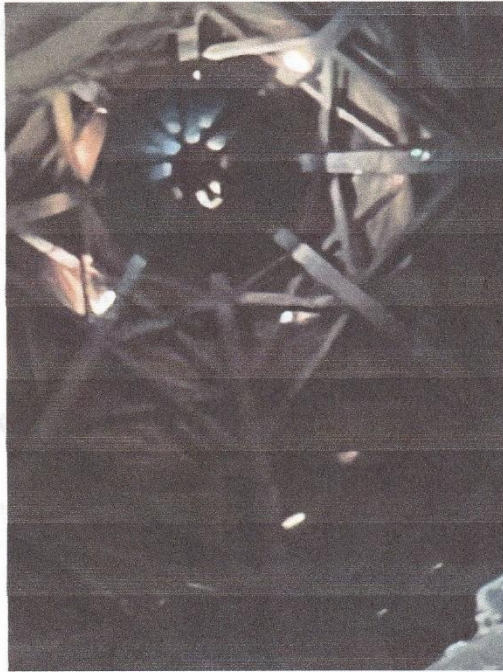
#### Spire

- 3.1 The Tower is surmounted by a broach Spire clad in cedar shingles topped by a weathervane and finished with a lead weathering.



*Slipped and damaged shingles to the Spire.*

- 3.2 The last inspection noted the substantial action of parakeets. During this inspection none were noted which is a relief. However, the condition of the shingling is poor with a number of shingles missing. Inspection from within the Tower indicates that the main structure is dry and well ventilated.



*View up inside the spire showing light through shingles.*

- 3.3 The proposal is made that the repairs to shingles are at least carried out in phases, possibly using a steeplejack to repair the missing and damaged shingles. It is appreciated that this is a less thorough job than fully re-shingling the Spire and does not allow for the installation of a metal underlay behind the shingles. However, it may provide a cost effective repair strategy for the parish, albeit one that will need to be regularly revisited.

#### Roof over the Nave

- 3.4 The roof over the Nave and Aisles is pitched and clad in clay tiles draining to half-round gutters at the eaves of the Aisles. There is a minor change in pitch at the position of the Nave arcading on both the north and south sides.

# **A.E.Hughes & Sons (Contracts) Ltd.**

**ROOFING SPECIALISTS**

PLOUGH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE . KINGSTON ROAD . LEATHERHEAD . SURREY KT22 7LF  
TEL 01372 373851 FAX 01372 373557 EMAIL info@aehughes.com

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16 October 2025

## **St James Church, North Cray**

### **Spire Condition Inspection**

Inspected by Andy Smith (steeplejack) employed by AE Hughes & Sons (Contracts) Ltd

#### **General**

Spire is of a traditional duck's foot broach design constructed from softwood and over clad with softwood boarding approx. 8" x 1". The boards are covered by 16" cedar shingles fixed with aluminium/zinc nails. There is evidence of a previous shingle covering fixed with copper nails.

#### **Construction Details**

The shape of the spire consists of eight main cants converging at the top, giving it a height of forty foot, with a base measurement of fourteen foot in width. Other than one central main rafter on the cardinal elevations (which only goes as far as the top of the broaches) the cants are braced by an 'X' formation lattice, with one ring beam approx. two thirds up.

Without removing any of the top boards, it is not known at this time how the post is fixed as there is no sprattle beam visible, and there is definitely no king post.

#### **Weathervane and Finial**

These are definitely not original. The cockerel has been templated and is of one flat piece – assumed to be copper and is mounted on a copper tube which has worn slightly due to the male spigot being of a harder metal and is not straight on the vane rod. This is evidence of previous gilding but has worn away due to its age and exposure.

The finial has been made of several components of mild steel including the scrolls and has been formed to replicate a medieval fixing and coach screwed onto the existing post. The compass points on the arms, again assumed to be of copper have been gilded and are showing signs of wearing. The condition overall is good and would require very little work to correct and would benefit also from re-painting.

#### **Lead Capping**

The lead capping is of at least code 6 and is wrapped around the post with one single welt joint. There is evidence of reducing its size in situ to receive the copied



Constructionline  
Silver Member

medieval fixing and is not in a particularly good condition and has been penetrated by the coach screws fixing the finial in place.

### North Panel and Facet

In good condition apart from one missing shingle and a few split ones at the top.

Director: N P Roberts

Registered Office: Pentland, Farley Heath, Albury, Guildford, Surrey, GU5 9EW  
Company Registration No. 3372932 England VAT Registration No. 688 9888 22  
SLATING . TILING . LEADWORK . FLAT ROOFING . NEW WORK . REFURBISHMENT



### South Panel and Facet

In very poor condition approx. 90% of the shingles are either loose or missing.

### East Panel and Facet

In slightly better condition than the south. A few missing shingles but the rest are starting to work loose. Evidence of woodpecker attack.

### West Panel and Facet

In poor condition, shingles are now starting to fall out. This elevation is now becoming similar to the south elevation, also with woodpecker attack.

### All Broaches

Being of a shallower pitch, these are now coming to the end of their life and the shingles are starting to rot out. Evidence of woodpecker attack and from squirrel chewing the Half Boston hips.

### All Broach Facets

All in poor condition with the southwest being the worst. Vast evidence of woodpeckers and approx. 95% of all the mitred corners have been chewed away by squirrels.

### Conclusion

Unfortunately, the spire is in poor condition due to a bad case of nail fatigue and vermin attack and is beyond economical repair. As seen in the photos, the squirrels have opened up access points to gain entry to the inside of the spire in various elevations, causing damage to the boarding and with the corners being exposed, these will need replacing. Approx. 10 to 15% will need attention. Please note that no covering was removed during the inspection and that it was done purely on a visual and experience basis, and until the existing covering is removed, the extent of any further repairs cannot be seen.

### Future Prevention

If the spire is to be re-covered in Cedar shingles I would advise the use of 40mm annular ring shank nails and to reduce the exposure gauge to 4.5", which at present is 6".

Future prevention from pests can be achieved by incorporating stainless steel with Cedar shingles.

The use of stainless steel nails (and stainless steel sheets) will vastly improve the future life of the spire.

If the spire is to be re-covered in Oak then I would advise an exposure gauge of 4" and using 50mm annular ring shank nails. There is a reduced need for the stainless steel sheets.

## A.E.Hughes & Sons (Contracts) Ltd.

ROOFING SPECIALISTS

PLOUGH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE . KINGSTON ROAD . LEATHERHEAD . SURREY KT22 7LF  
TEL 01372 373851 FAX 01372 373557 EMAIL info@aehughes.com

NPR/NJ/31742

16 October 2025

Peter Collins  
St James Church  
North Cray  
Sidcup  
DA14 5EU

### TENDER

Dear Sir

**Re: St James Church, North Cray  
Church Spire**

Option 1: New cedar shingles

Supply and erect access/safety scaffold deck to base of spire (deck will be hung on gallows brackets with no scaffold from ground level).  
Strip existing cedar shingles and clear from site.  
Renail existing roof/spire boarding.  
Allow provisional sum of £500 to replace defective roof boards.  
Supply and fix Blue Label Canadian Western red cedar shingles fixed with stainless steel anular ringshank nails according to manufacturers recommendations.  
Supply and fix pre-formed cedar hip cappings to broaches.  
Supply and fix stainless steel 100mm strips between courses to prevent future woodpecker attack.  
Clear all arising rubbish from site.

**For the sum of.....£84,300.00 + VAT**

#### **NB**

Safety scaffold to meet requirements of Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 (BS 5973) is allowed for in this tender.

The above roofing works are covered by a 10 year guarantee for workmanship and materials.

This tender will be open for acceptance for a period of eight weeks from date of tender.

Cont./...



Director: N P Roberts Registered Office: Pentland, Farley Heath, Albury,  
Guildford, Surrey, GU5 9EW Company Registration No. 3372932 England VAT  
Registration No. 688 9888 22 SLATING . TILING . LEADWORK . FLAT ROOFING  
. NEW WORK . REFURBISHMENT



OUR LEGAL LIABILITIES FOR ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES AND THIRD PARTY RISKS ARE FULLY INSURED.

Options 2: New oak shingles

Carry out work as per Option 1 using new hand cleft oak shingles.

**For the sum of.....£121,130.00 + VAT**

**NOTE**

The inclusion of stainless steel strips between courses would not be required due to the additional thickness of the oak shingles.

**NB**

Safety scaffold to meet requirements of Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 (BS 5973) is allowed for in this tender.

The above roofing works are covered by a 10 year guarantee for workmanship and materials.

This tender will be open for acceptance for a period of eight weeks from date of tender.

OUR LEGAL LIABILITIES FOR ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES AND THIRD PARTY RISKS ARE FULLY INSURED.

Additional items

Weathervane

Remove existing weathervane to workshop and allow for complete refurbishment of vane rod and redecorating in 2 coats of metal paint.

Rub down to bare metal and regild existing cockerel in 23½ carat gold leaf.

Refix refurbished weathervane with lantern fixing over new code 6 lead capping to spire apex.

**For the sum of.....£3,410.00 + VAT**

**NB**

The above roofing works are covered by a 10 year guarantee for workmanship and materials.

This tender will be open for acceptance for a period of eight weeks from date of tender.

OUR LEGAL LIABILITIES FOR ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES AND THIRD PARTY RISKS ARE FULLY INSURED.

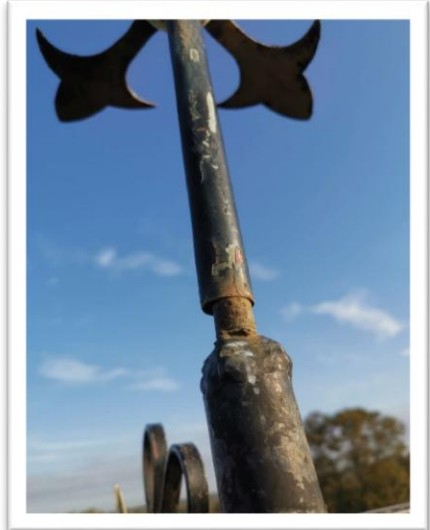
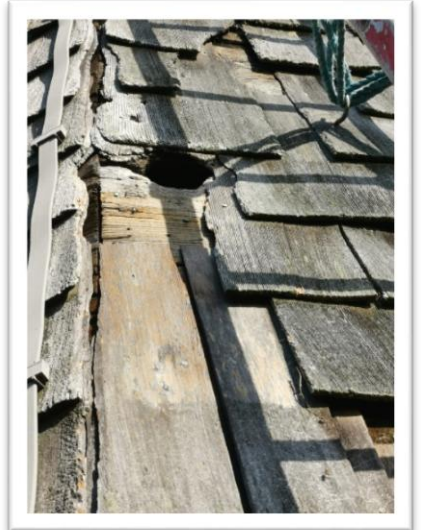
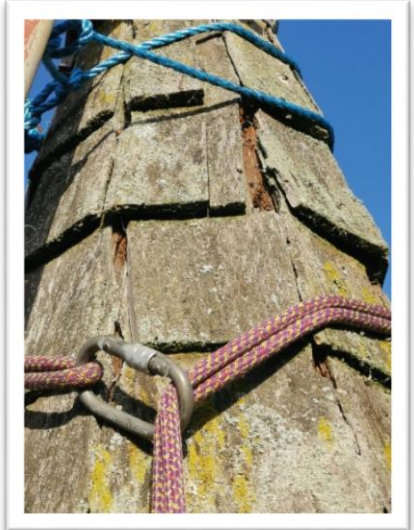
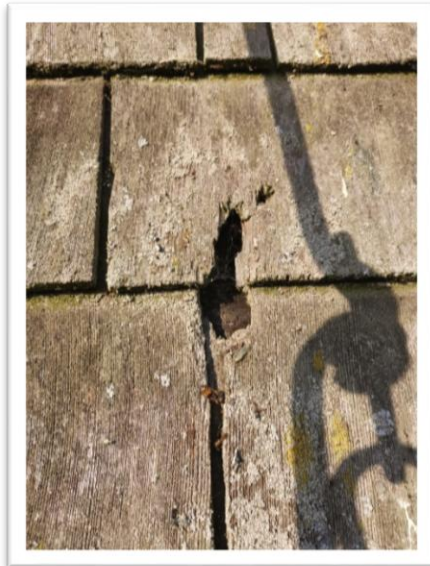
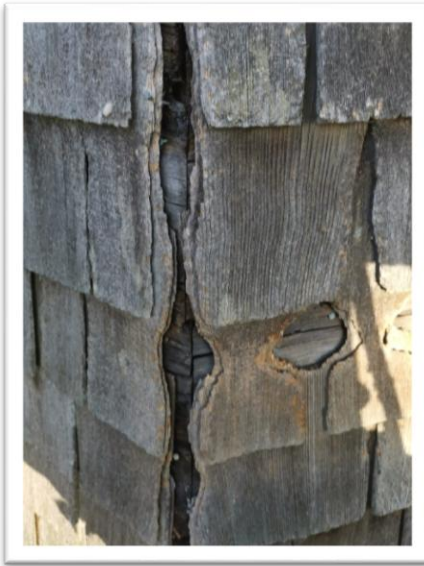
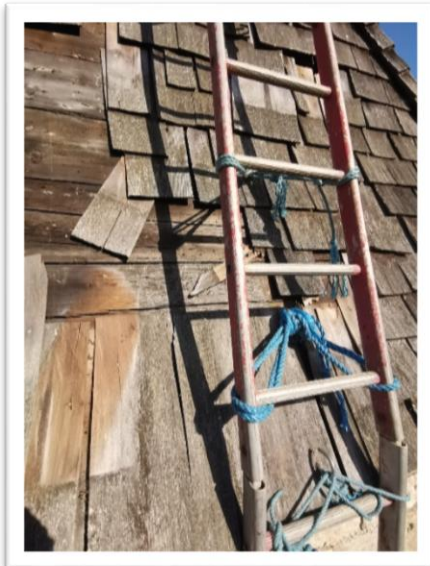
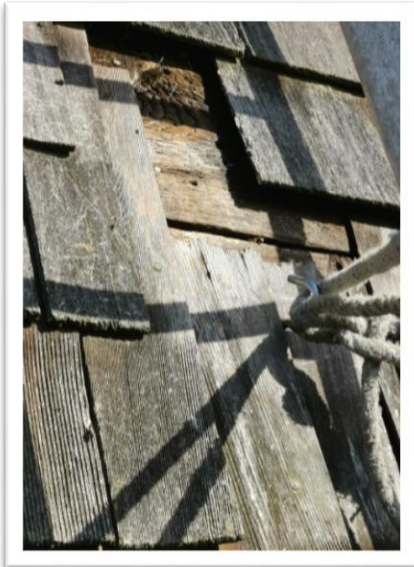
Yours faithfully

**A E HUGHES & SONS (CONTRACTS) LIMITED**



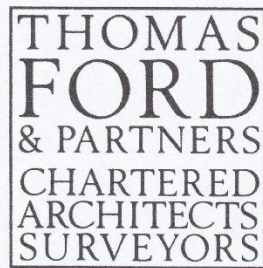
**NIGEL ROBERTS**

A small selection of photos taken by Steeplejacks during inspection



## App 7.d Extract (Front Page) TF&P original work spec for partial repairs

Original spec front page shown for completeness. This will be superseded by new spec for full recladding of the spire.



### SPECIFICATION AND SCHEDULE OF WORK

For

SPIRE REPAIRS

at

NORTH CRAY, ST JAMES'S CHURCH

Job no. 630916

11 October 2024

177 KIRKDALE LONDON

SE26 4QH

TEL 020 8659 3250

[www.thomasford.co.uk](http://www.thomasford.co.uk)

# App 7.e Copy of Parish Census ( updated January 2025)

## National Census 2021 Dashboard for the Parish of North Cray: St James in the deanery of SIDCUP



**7. 2019 Deprivation Statistics**

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), domains, and subdomains

IMD - overall deprivation **16%**

Category	Percentage
Employment	18%
Crime	13%
Health	26%
Income	13%
Income: Children	11%
Income: Old people	24%
Education	18%
Children & Youth	32%
Adult Skills	10%
Housing & services	38%
Local services	62%
Affordability	7%
Living Environ't	68%
Indoors	73%
Outdoors	18%

Shading shows severity of deprivation compared to other parishes, colour-coded by decile. E.g., a figure of 25% means that 25% of parishes are more deprived than this parish.

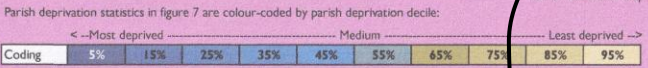
	Parish	Deanery	Diocese	National
Population	3,814	76,656	1,376,037	56,506,784
Occupied households	1,547	30,764	553,760	23,444,438
Living in households	3,798	75,993	1,365,485	55,542,946
Average household size	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.37
Living in communal estab'ts	16	663	10,552	963,838

**Parish, Deanery and Diocese codes**

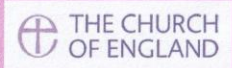
Parish	310071 North Cray
Deanery	31105 SIDCUP
Diocese	31 Rochester

**Notes & definitions**

Census and deprivation statistics have been mapped onto parish boundaries, and are therefore approximations. Census data as shown in figures 1-3, 5, & 6 are derived from the National Census 2021 produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). For details from ONS see: [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census\\_2021](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021). Deprivation statistics are derived from the English Indices of Deprivation 2019, produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. More details can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>. Deprivation statistics are published at LSOA level. Figure 4 shows how the population of each area is split across LSOAs, categorised by LSOA deprivation decile. For more detailed parish census and deprivation information, see: <https://www.churchofengland.org/about/data-services/resources-publications-and-data#2>. For an interactive map showing parish deprivation and census statistics, see: <http://arcg.is/1Ra54CS>.



Produced by the Data Services Team, Church House, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3AZ. Date of production: 09/01/25, v44; index: 6468  
Every effort has been made to ensure that data are reliable. We would be grateful to be notified of errors and to receive comments/suggestions: please email [statistics.unit@churchofengland.org](mailto:statistics.unit@churchofengland.org)



	Parish	Deanery	Diocese	National
Population	3,814	76,656	1,376,037	56,506,784
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### Notes & definitions

# App 7.f Minute from PCC meeting 19<sup>th</sup> November 2025

Extract from : MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PAROCHIAL CHURCH COUNCIL  
OF ST JAMES CHURCH NORTH CRAY at 8pm.

Wednesday 19th Nov. 2025.

## Item 6: Administration/Fundraising /Services

### Save our Spire

#### Application to obtain permission from the Diocese to work on the spire.

Referring to items 1 and 2 in the information document Peter outlined the process for the Faculty system and the progress to date.

Peter (Collins) confirmed that he had produced a draft document (**Application Document to support our need to restore the Church spire.**) requesting Permission from the DAC and shared it with the PCC.

It was proposed that we accept this document for our submission to the DAC. This was proposed by David and seconded by Joanna. This was agreed unanimously by the PCC

The screenshot displays the 'Online Faculty System' interface for 'THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND'. The user is logged in as Peter Collins. The application details are as follows:

- Application Ref: 2025-121340
- Diocese: Rochester
- Status: Awaiting DAC advice on List B application
- Summary: To reshingle the church spire.
- Church: North Cray: St James
- Archdeaconry: Bromley and Bexley
- Logged By: Mr Peter Collins (Wed 29 Oct 2025)

A yellow notification bar states: "Your application for proposed work on 'List B' has been submitted and is now waiting for the DAC to give its advice to the Archdeacon."

The application details table is as follows:

Details	Supporting documents and images	History	Messages
Summary description of proposed works	✓	📄	
List A or List B classification	✓	📄	
List B application details	✓	📄	
DAC advice		🕒	

Buttons at the bottom of the application details section include: "Return to Applications dashboard", "Delete the application", and "Download all forms & documents".

Footer information includes: Site Map | Privacy | T & C | © 2014 - 2025 Archbishops' Council | Web site by exeGesIS SDM | Rev. 3.4.8529.22773