The Church of St Wilfrid,

Barrow-upon-Trent

An Historic Building Assessment

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The church from the south-east

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St Wilfrid's Church, Barrow upon Trent

Introduction

Barrow upon Trent lies on the north side of the flood plain of the River Trent c 8km south of the centre of Derby, and the parish church of St Wilfrid stands on the south side of the village of Barrow upon Trent. The churchyard is bounded on the west and south by Church Lane, and on the east by the site of the former Barrow Hall, of which some subsidiary buildings survive although the house itself was demolished in 1962 following a fire a few years earlier, and a modern residential development now occupies its site. The church consists of a three-bay aisled nave with a western tower, and south porch, and an aisleless chancel.

The **West Tower** is largely built of squared stone of near-ashlar quality, although the courses vary somewhat in height; the belfry is of slightly poorer-quality stone. There is a chamfered plinth; stepped buttresses are set diagonally at the western angles and there are square buttresses at the east end of north and south walls, around which the plinth is not continued. The walls rise sheer to a big hollow-chamfered string at the base of the belfry, and there is another below the parapet. The west doorway has a simple two-centred arch with a continuous chamfer; directly above is a large window of five narrow lights with simple intersecting tracery, without any cusping other than a quatrefoil in the head; mullions and tracery, set flush with the outer face of the wall, are all recent restoration but the frame (and part of the quatrefoil) is old; there is a simple moulded hood with turned back ends. There are no other openings in the tower other than the four at belfry level, which are each of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in the spandrel, in a broad chamfered surround and under a moulded hood with turned back ends. The parapet, with its simple crenellations and a pinnacle at each corner, may be of no great antiquity.

The external walls of the **Nave** are largely covered by the adjacent parts of the building; what can be seen is very interesting, but hard to interpret. At the south-east corner, in the angle between chancel and south aisle, c 10cm of the east face of the original south-eastern quoin is exposed, of megalithic blocks, probably laid in side alternate fashion, which are very much of Anglo-Saxon character. Any similar exposure of the north-eastern quoin is concealed by the brick chimney to the boiler room. At the north-west corner there is a straight joint between the nave and aisle, but the quoins here are much smaller, no larger than the adjacent coursed masonry, whilst at the south-west corner the fabric of the south aisle wall continues across the line where one would expect to see the nave quoins and directly abuts the tower buttress; the implications of this are discussed below (see óStructural Development;)

The nave clerestorey is in well-squared stone, with three windows on each side. All look similar internally; the external faces of those on the north are very difficult to see because of the gabled roof of the aisle. Those on the south have originally been square-headed windows of two arched lights, but the lower parts of their heads have been cut away; from what is left it is hard to reconstruct their original form, which may have been somewhat unusual; it looks as if the individual lights may have had semicircular heads with bi-foil rather than the more

common trefoil cusping. Above the windows is an oversailing chamfered course. The upper part of the east gable of the nave, above the chancel roof, is handled in a very strange manner, a wall-face of large and irregular blocks sloping back at a raking angle to the thinner walling of a very shallow gable.

The **South Aisle** is constructed of coursed and squared stone, with a chamfered plinth, stepped buttresses set diagonally at the angles and between the bays, although that between central and western bays has since been removed, its position remaining visible through new stone having been patched in at this point. There is a chamfered oversailing course to the eaves on the south; the east and west ends have shallow gables. At the west end there is a straight joint between the aisle wall and the south-east buttress of the tower, which is in line with the inner rather than the outer face of the south arcade. The buttress is 0.38 m deep (as opposed to the corresponding north-east buttress which is 0.45 m deep) but above the aisle roof steps out to c 0.45 m[1] . The length of plinth below this joint, which might have provided some clue to the sequence of events here, has unfortunately been renewed in parallel-tooled ashlar

The western bay of the south wall is largely covered by the South Porch; the windows in the two other bays, and that in the west end, are all of the same type, a single broad squat lancet with a simple chamfered surround; internal evidence shows that an inner order - they were presumably once of two lights ï has been cut away. The east window is of three narrow trefoiled ogee lights with reticulated tracery above, the tracery, all apparently renewed, being set on the centre line of the wall in typical 14th-century manner.

The **South Porch** is of good quality coursed and squared stone, of a distinctly greener tinge than that of the aisle. There is a chamfered plinth, diagonal buttresses at the corners, and a chamfered oversailing eaves course to the side walls. The broad almost-semicircular outer arch has a sunk quarter-round moulding, and above it is a niche that also has a near-semicircular head and a badly-worn moulded surround; the lowest block of each of its jambs is a long one, and has an infilled socket, perhaps to carry some sort of canopy above the arch[2]. In the centre of each side wall is a window of two short paired lancets, their heads cut into a single block.

The **North Aisle** is built of squared coursed stone, with paired stepped buttresses, rising to about three quarters of its height at the outer angles and dividing the north wall into two broad bays; there has been considerable recent patching, and the western of the pair of buttresses at the north-west corner is almost all new stone. The upper four or five courses of the eastern third of the north wall are of more elongate blocks and look to be of more recent stone; the aisle has a gabled roof, and the gables are clearly of more recent stone as well (and brick internally). The windows in each bay of the north wall, and the one in the west end, are of three lights with simple intersecting tracery set flush with the face of the wall; they have the look of being early Gothic revival work of the late 18th or early 19th century, although

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[1] [illegible]

[2] [illegible]

that in the west end has had much of its stonework replaced more recently as well. The north door, towards the west end of the north wall, has a two-centred arch and a wave-moulded surround, under a simple moulded hood, with two sockets in the wall above, perhaps for some sort of canopy. There are traces of the jambs of a second doorway a little to the east, beneath the east jamb of the western three-light window. In the east wall of the aisle, above the 20th-century boiler house, is a three-light window with a broad chamfered surround and reticulated tracery of mid-14th century character, set on the centre-line of the wall; this seems an unaltered medieval feature, and has suffered from some movement, the mullions inclining northwards.



The east end of the North Aisle, with its 14th century window

The **Chancel** is of a single bay, and almost square in plan; it is clear that it has been truncated. Its side walls have a chamfered plinth, continued around the bases of the buttresses at their east end, then returning to continue along the missing eastern bay(s). The buttresses rise to the full height of the walls where they have crude sloped caps; their upper sections, especially that of the southern, look to be in later less-weathered stone. The side walls are in coursed quite elongate blocks of green/ yellow stone. On the south this is quite badly eroded, and the upper c 1.5m of the wall looks as if it might be later. On the north there is a clear change at mid-height to blocks with diagonal or V-tooling, with a single course of much thinner stones at three-quarters height.

On the south there is a large window near the west end of the wall, of three trefoiled ogee lights, with shaped and cusped sunk spandrel panels; its head, formed from two stones, looks old although the mullions have been restored; below and to the west is a short straight joint

which might perhaps be the remains of an earlier ólow sideô window. Built into the wall below, and set horizontally, is a tapering medieval cross slab (now devoid of any design other than traces of the cross shaft) whilst towards the top of the wall three red sandstone blocks are all pieces of cross slabs, as is with a larger block just below the eaves at the extreme west end of the wall. Near the east end of the wall the plinth is stopped on either side of a blocked doorway which is, stylistically, the oldest surviving architectural feature in the church. It has a semicircular arch and a chamfered surround, and a very worn hoodmould of uncertain profile, in a rather greener stone; set within the blocking of the arch is a small window, itself now blocked, with a rough four-centred monolithic head and dressings, of very coarse gritstone.

The present east wall is set flush with the eastern faces of the two buttresses and is built of coursed roughly-squared stone; there is a chamfered plinth, set considerably higher than that of the side walls. The east window is a large opening with a shallow three-centred arch ï two upright iron bars take the place of any tracery ï with a chamfered surround, the head looking to be in less weathered stone, perhaps of 19th or early 20th century date. Above is a horizontal chamfered oversailing course, then a very shallow timbered gable carrying the low-pitched lead roof.

Midway along the north side of the chancel the plinth is stopped on either side of a priestôs door with a chamfered two-centred arch formed from two stones, and a simple moulded hood with eroded head stops; it looks to be an insertion. East of this the lower part of the wall is concealed by a 20th century brick boiler room with a flat concrete roof c 1m above the ground; above this is a strange little low-side window with a trefoiled almost-triangular light cut into a single slab; immediately to the west of this is a low projection spanning the angle between chancel and north aisle, made to accommodate the diagonal passage cut between them, but this is largely hidden by the brick boiler room stack. Inside the boiler room it can be seen that this projection has its own narrow chamfered plinth.

The Interior

The internal walls of the church are all of exposed stone, of a variety of types. The west wall of the **Nave** is of large squared blocks of fawn sandstone, or near-ashlar quality, with the lofty tower arch set centrally, the apex of its two-centred head hidden by the western tie-beam of the present roof structure. The arch is of two chamfered orders, the inner carried on simple corbels, the outer dying straight into the jamb. The lower part of the arch is closed by a modern timber partition, behind which the southern part of the ground floor of the **Tower** is occupied by a modern toilet. The west door has an almost semicircular rear arch, and the west window above a plain four-centred one, with an internal hoodmould; access to the upper floors is by means of a long ladder from the internal sill of the window. There was at one time a western gallery, and there are remains of sockets for its floor timbers in the side walls of the tower, although to some extent obscured by heavy pointing; there is also a considerable amount of old graffiti at gallery level, including the date ó1770ô (and various initials) at the west end of the north wall, and on another block at the east end of the same wall. The floor

of the chamber below the belfry is carried by three heavy old north-south beams, one set against each side wall.



Interior looking east; note earlier roof-line above chancel arch

The nave has three-bay arcades of two-centred arches, all of two chamfered orders, with their eastern responds set c 2 m from the east wall. The north arcade is the earlier, and is quite complex. It is in two parts, with the pier between the western and central bays being in effect a short length of wall between two responds; it is virtually all of recent stone (red sandstone ashlar); a few yellow sandstone blocks, probably older, remain but have been re-tooled. The responds ï of double-chamfered section - and pier all have attached shafts, all now renewed, except in the case of the eastern respond which is now partially concealed by the pulpit and still lacks its shaft. The shafts of the western arch are of red sandstone ashlar, the remainder of coarse-grained fawn sandstone; all have moulded rings of buff ashlar at mid-height. The

capital of the western respond of the western arch is of grey stone, and crudely shaped; it may have been re-cut; that of the eastern respond of the arch is a modern copy. The western respond has a base with ówater holdingô mouldings, as do the two piers, although these are all restoration; the base of the eastern respond is concealed by the pulpit. The capitals of the responds and pier of the eastern bays of the arcade are moulded, and in part old. The circular pier is of very unusual form with six shafts, pairs to east and west, and single to north and south. The arches all have had a hoodmould, now hacked back, towards the nave; the western arch is of greyish stone and the eastern ones of red and yellow sandstone; in addition the voussoirs of the outer order of the western arch (towards the nave) have a groove at the outer edge which the others do not. The wall above and to the east of the arcade arches is of rubble, although to the west is rather more squared stone; above the level of the apex of the arches the walling of the added clerestory is of good-quality squared stone, like that of the west end of the nave.

The south arcade is less complicated, and of three uniform arches, without hoodmoulds, carried on octagonal piers and responds in which the inner order is carried on a corbel (the eastern restored) and the outer continued down the jambs. All the capitals have similar mouldings; the moulded bases are set on square plinths, with broach stops at the corners, although their north sides have been cut back when box pews were fitted in the early 19th century. The wall above the arcade is of coursed quite-roughly squared stone, and here are a series of sockets, presumably for corbels that carried the timbers of a previous roof, c 1.2 m above the capitals. Above the apex of the arches is a clear change to the good-quality masonry of the clerestory.

The lengths of wall to the east of the arcades ï rubble on the north and coursed squared stone on the south, show a variety of features associated with what must have been a substantial rood loft. These include large sockets c 2.8 m above the floor, and other vertically above in the lower courses of the clerestory heightening; on the south the outline of a high-level doorway, more clearly visible on the opposite (south) face of the wall, is also traceable. Lower down is an opening into the side of the squint which allowed worshippers in the south aisle a view of the chancel altar; this opening has been reduced in width, probably in the 19th or early 20th century, doubtless to counteract structural concerns. Opposite in the north wall there has been an opening at floor level into the ótunnelô cut between north aisle and chancel, which has similarly been blocked up again ï the infill includes some bricks ï except for a very small hole.

Both arcades have infilled sockets in the underside of lowermost voussoir on each side of their easternmost arch, which must relate either to screens or possibly a gallery.

The chancel arch is set centrally in the east wall of the nave; it is of segmental-pointed form, and of two chamfered orders, the inner dying into the jambs and the outer continued down the jambs to stops c 1m above floor. Close to the north jamb is a very strange splayed low-level squint with its lintel only c 0.70 m above the floor; at the south end of the wall is the larger square-headed squint from south aisle to chancel that cuts through the corner of the nave, its sill c 1m above the floor. Above the arch the wall is of big roughly-coursed roughly squared

blocks, and there is a pronounced set back at the level of the original pre-clerestory eaves, above which the line of a previous quite steeply-pitched roof is clearly visible[3].

The five-bay roof of the nave has paired tie beams held together with metal clamps, with shallow triangular panels above, carrying the ridge whereas the purlins rest directly on the tie; it is of no great age.

Inside the **South Porch** the outer archway has a segmental rear arch with a chamfer to its head only, as have the paired lancets in the side walls, which have level sills, above side benches of early 20th-century ashlar[4]. The inner doorway has a four-centred arch of two moulded orders, and a moulded hood with turned-back ends. The 19th-century roof has two trusses with collars and tie-beams.

In the **South Aisle** the south doorway has a segmental rear arch with a chamfered head. The windows in the south and west walls show clear evidence of the cutting away of an inner order; between the two in the south wall is a tomb recess, containing an alabaster figure of an ecclesiastic with his feet on a dog, that has a wave-moulded segmental arch and moulded hood; immediately to the east is a shallow sunk panel with a trefoiled ogee head and a moulded frame, containing a black line drawing of a standing man in armour with a spear and a shield with a plain cross, along with other pencil (?) figures that are probably secondary. Near the east end of the wall is a piscine with a shallow ogee-arched recess and a moulded surround, its projecting bowl now cut away.

At the east end of the north wall of the aisle, ie on the south face of the long eastern respond of the arcade, are a whole complex of features. At the foot is a much mutilated segmental-arched recess, probably for a monument, and above is the opening of a squint that cuts diagonally through the south-east corner of the nave to give a view of the chancel altar. Clearly secondary, it cuts into the chamfered southern angle of the respond. Above it is a blocked doorway that gave access to the rood loft, with a basket-arched head.

The roof of the aisle is of five bays, with tie-beams on which small blocks carry the ridge; on the north the ties rest on a plate which is supported by seven moulded stone corbels,. The fourth, fifth and seventh from the west) being recent restoration.

Inside the **North Aisle** the north door has a segmental rear arch with a chamfer to its head; immediately to the west of it is a straight joint which is apparently the west jamb of a former window opening (although there is no sign of it externally); the jambs of the earlier doorway further east are clearly visible. The west and north windows have chamfered two-centred rear arches, and dressings that do not course in with the walling. East of the two windows there is a óthinô course of stones c 1.2 m below the eaves. The east window has an internal splay quite different to the others. At the south-east corner of the aisle is the ótunnelô opening into the chancel; like the squint on the south it has been cut diagonally through the wall even taking out part of the arcade respond, but wide enough to remove the south end of the east wall as

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[3] [illegible]

[4] [illegible]

well. The section of the opening in the south wall has had a shallow segmental arch above it; this part has largely been infilled with later masonry (in the 19th century) as collapse of the wall above would appear to have been, quite reasonably, feared.

The rubble walling to the east of and above the arcade shows rather more evidence of disturbance on this side of the wall. There is a clear break above the eastern respond of the arcade, and also an obvious disturbed area above the western pier, although nothing that is readily interpretable as evidence for extension, or removal of a cross-wall. At the top of both east and west walls is a horizontal set-back, with a thinner brick gable above.

In the **Chancel** the east face of the chancel arch is very like the west; close to the base of the north jamb is the narrow slot of the floor-level squint, with what look like knife-sharpening grooves on the big adjacent block that forms the base of the arch respond. The face of the lower part of the west end of the south wall has been cut back when the squint from the south aisle was formed, above which the west jamb of the rear arch of the three-light window is carried on corbel-like projections, the rear arch is unusually broad and tall, and has a shouldered four-centred arch with a chamfer to its head; the sill is level[5]. Further east the blocked opening of the doorway visible externally has a plain square head.

At the west end of the north wall is a broad recess at the commencement of the ótunnelô from the north aisle, with a re-used cross slab as its lintel and the low-side window in its rear wall, with a level sill c 0.40m below the opening. The ótunnelô itself has opened by a chamfered four-centred arch, rather mutilated, set at an oblique angle to the wall, and is now partially obstructed by a square-edged pier of infill (which incorporates some brick). Further east is the four-centred rear arch of the north door, with a chamfer to its head only.

The large east window has a level sill and hollow chamfered internal head; the internal splay has had a raised moulding, roughly cut back, towards the inner face of the wall; this looks to be medieval work, re-used when the chancel was shortened. Built into the wall above and slightly to the north of the apex of the window is a good medieval cross slab, with two other more worn examples in the wall to the south. The low-pitched chancel roof is of two bays and appears relatively modern.

Structural History

This is an intriguing building, and its development is not easy to reconstruct. Canon Cox, who has been followed by most subsequent writers, interpreted the following scenario:

Early 13th century; North arcade and the walls of both aisles as of the early 13th century.

c1300. Lower part of the tower together, three windows and doorway in north aisle.

c1320-1330. South arcade and south aisle windows, south porch, and east window of he north aisle.

ôPerpendicularô (late 14th/15th century). Belfry, clerestory and the window and door on the south of the chancel.

Some other accounts have seen the nave being lengthened to the west in the 13th century.

As often with older church interpretations, there was a heavy reliance on stylistic dating of architectural features, and little observation of changes in fabric type. A longer and more complex chronology can now be tentatively offered:

(1) An Anglo-Saxon nave, identified on the basis of the substantial quoins glimpsed at its south-east angle. How much other fabric survives is questionable; the heavy roughly-shaped blocks of the east wall of the nave seem likely to be coeval with the quoining.

(2) The rubble masonry of the north wall of the nave is very different from the shaped blocks of the east wall, and is presumably later, and probably pre-date the arcade. The north-west angle quoins are quite small and regular, and could be of the 12th century; are they of the same build as the rubble walling?

(3) The blocked doorway on the south of the chancel looks like late-12th century work, although the walling here is not of any distinctive character. The chancel is as wide as the nave, suggesting it is a secondary build. Elongate chancels are very typical of the late 12th and more particularly the 13th centuries.

(4) The north arcade is of 13th century character, as are the paired buttresses at the angles of the north aisle. The two sections of the arcade would seem to be of different dates. It has been suggested that the two-bay eastern section was built first, and then the nave lengthened westwards and arcade and aisle extended. There is no real evidence of this in either the nave or aisle wall, although the fact that the aisle has a blocked door late replaced by one further west would tally with this interpretation. However, the present door near the west end replaces an earlier window in the same position, so was not in a new extension of the aisle. It is possible that the western bay of the aisle may not have been originally integrated with the body of the church (might it have served as a priestôs residence?).

(5) In the 14th century the south aisle was added, the older nave wall being completely removed. The relationship between the west wall of the aisle and the tower is a real puzzle; it looks as if the aisle came first, but its wall was not butted up against an earlier nave wall, but something narrower. Was there a previous tower? The east window of the north aisle (and perhaps its north door, replacing an earlier one further east) are of the same period.

(6) The tower is a puzzle; it may be as late as the 15th century; the change in masonry at belfry level could indicate two phases, or perhaps just a change in supply. Only the cusped head of the west window suggests a 14th century date, but this could have been

re-used ï certainly the intersecting tracery beneath (together with that of three windows in the north aisle) does not seem trustworthy and may be post-medieval. The clerestory clearly is of the same build as the tower. The three-light window on the south of the chancel is also problematic, and could be of the 14th or 15th century.

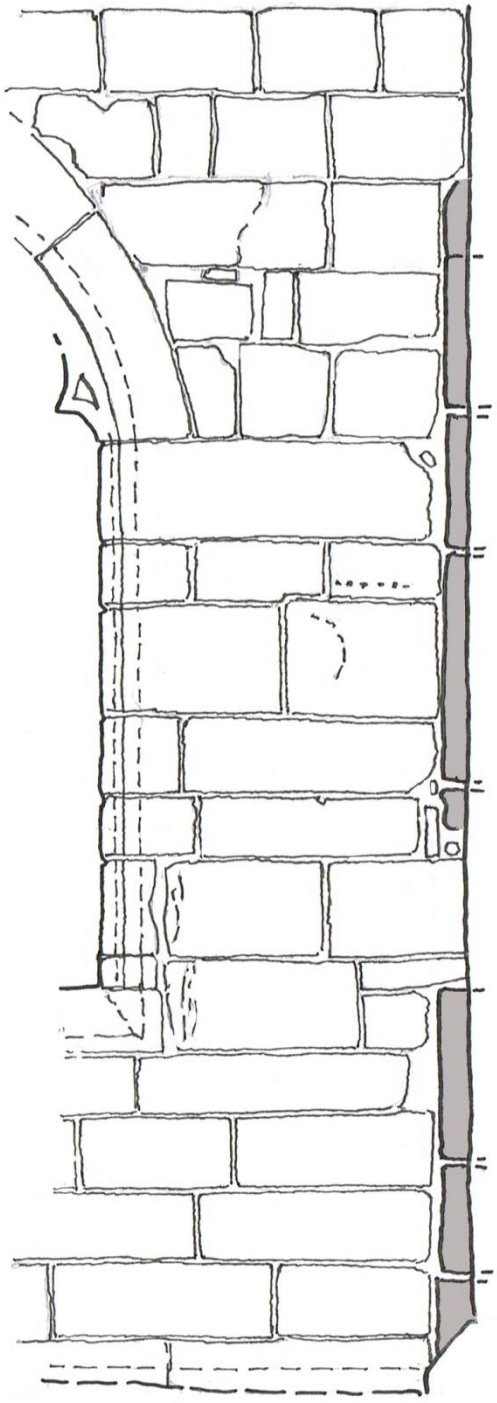
The south porch clearly post-dates the aisle and may be of the 15th century as well, although the windows in its side walls could, on stylistic grounds, be two centuries older. Their horizontal sills are interesting; possibly they functioned as low-side windows are conjectured to have done, to house lanterns illuminating the churchyard at night to keep evil spirits at bay.

Other later medieval changes are the creation of the squint between south aisle and chancel, and the strange tunnel occupying a corresponding position on the north. What was it for? Presumably access, and probably access for a priest, into the chancel. Medieval builders were notorious for taking liberties with their fabrics, but one rarely sees so much of the eastern angles of a nave quarried away as here; it is a wonder that collapse did not ensue.

(7) The church clearly underwent various post-medieval vicissitudes, at some time losing the eastern part of its chancel (and perhaps a vestry, which may have been on the north of the sanctuary); the present east window, decried by many, seems to re-use the jambs of its late medieval predecessor. The windows of the clerestory and those on the south and west of the south aisle were crudely enlarged by the cutting away of mullions and tracery. All the old roofs of the building seem to have been lost; the trusses of the north aisle may be of the late 18th or early 19th century, but the others are more recent.

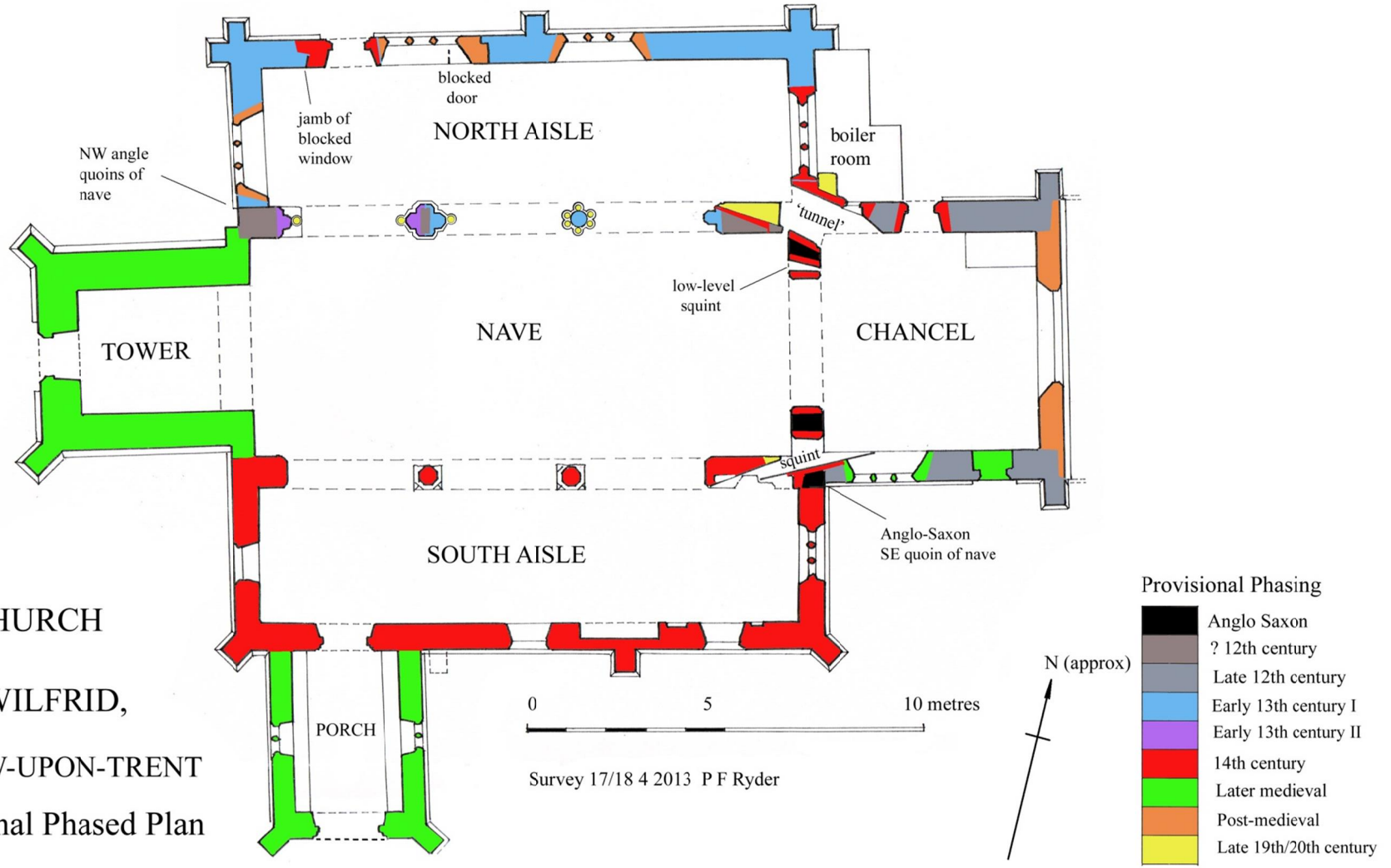
(8) The church seems to have escaped any heavy programme of 19th century restoration; the Parish Magazine documents some works carried out in 1908, H.M.Haigh of Derby being the architect, when the columns of the north arcade were restored (the western being completely rebuilt) and works carried out on the South Porch, including the insertion of stone seats.

St Wilfrid, Barrow-upon-Trent
South-East Quoin of Nave



0 1 2 m

drawn P F Ryder April 2013



THE CHURCH OF ST WILFRID, BARROW-UPON-TRENT

Provisional Phased Plan

Appendix; The Cross Slabs

(1) Upper part of slab built into east wall of chancel above the present east window; relief-carved design of slender straight-armed cross with open bracelets, with small discs between their terminals. Mid-late 12th century, a good-quality piece.

(2) Slab re-used as the lintel of an opening cut between the south-east corner of the north chapel and the chancel; tapering slab with chamfered edges; only an incised cross shaft is visible.

(3) Part of the head of a slab re-used in the internal face of the east wall of the chancel to the south of the head of the east window; incised design, round-leaf bracelet cross with fleur-de-lys buds. Late 12th/early 13th century.

(4) The head of a slab re-used in the internal face of the east wall of the chancel, near the south end, 3m above the floor. Cross carved in relief within sunk circle with expanded centre and big trefoil buds. 12th century?

(5) Complete slab of fawn gritstone re-used in the external face of the south wall of the chancel, at the west end, low down. 1.91 m long tapering from 0.45 m wide at the head to 0.36 m at the foot. Worn; only traces of a cross shaft are visible (not drawn)

(6) ï (8) are three very obvious blocks of red sandstone in the external face of the south wall of the chancel a little above the head of the three-light window. From west to east they comprise:

(6) Faint; what appears to be a broad straight-armed cross with fleur-de-lys terminals, carved in relief within a sunk circle

(7) Even fainter! With the eye of faith part of a round-leaf bracelet cross head is just visible.

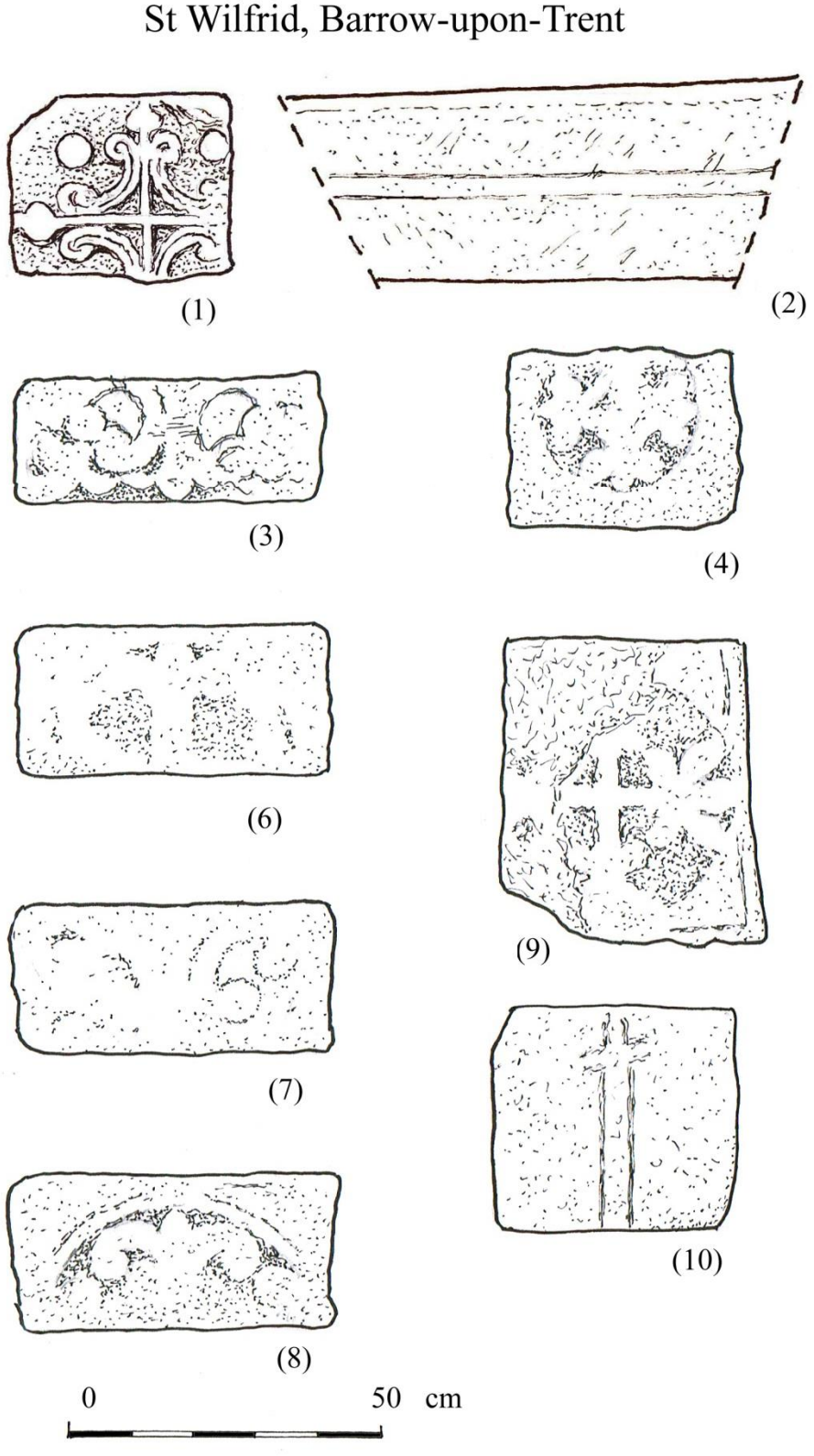
(8) Rather clearer, a round-leaf bracelet cross with pointed buds carved in relief within a sunk circle.

(9) At a higher level at the far west end of the wall, above (6) (and partly behind a drainpipe) the head of a straight-armed cross with big five-lobed terminals carved in relief within a sunk circle. 13th century?

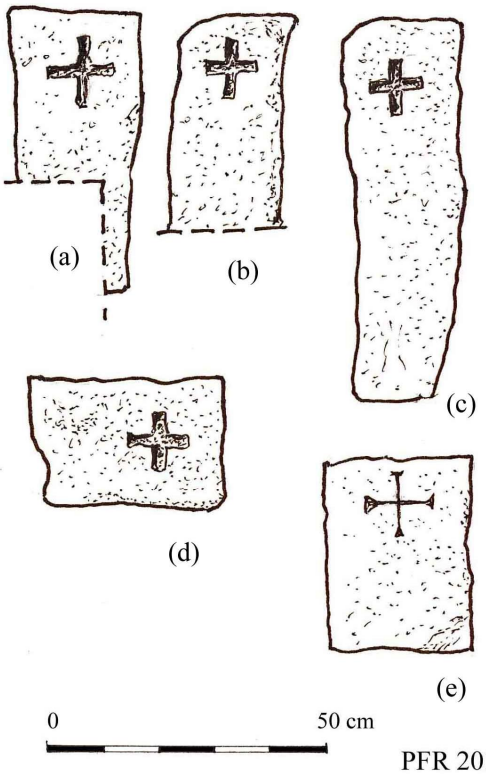
(10) In the external face of the east wall 1.2 m from the south end and 4 m up, incised shaft with a cross-bar, possibly the hilt of a sword

(a)-(e) A series of what appear to be early headstones, presumably from the church, have been collected and set in a wall alongside a short flight of steps at the rear (southern) entry to a house, the third to the east of the churchyard; the entry opens onto the road that rounds the west and south sides of the churchyard. All are upright pillar-like stones, of gritstone, with simple equal-armed crosses sunk into them. (a) ï (d) are near identical (although varying in height); (e) has a more delicately-incised cross.

A whole series of coping stones to the wall that runs round the west and south sides of the churchyard bear incised chevron patterns (i ï xiv). The wall itself looks ôancientô; it stands c 1.2 m high on the road side but only c 0.30 m towards the churchyard. The stones, varying in size although almost all neatly squared, appear to be cut-up sections of grave covers with ôEarly Geometricô designs of around 1100; there is a good complete example, from the excavations at Repton, now in Derby museum (see below). Most are around 100mm thick.

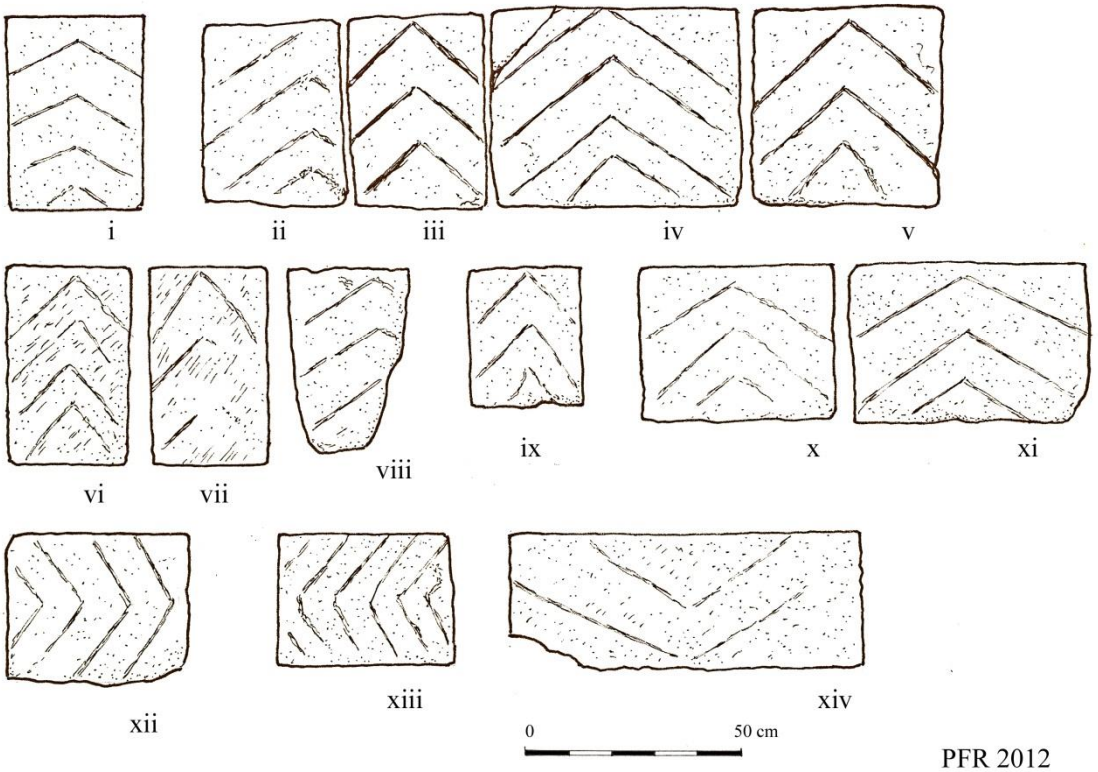


Barrow-upon-Trent
Early headstones now in garden wall
to east of St Wilfrid's Church



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Barrow-upon-Trent. Pieces of early grave slabs (?) re-used as coping to churchyard wall



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