

NYCC HER	
SNY	6937
ENY	885
CNY	2453
Parish	8020
Rec'd	19/09/2002

ST WILFRID'S CHURCH, BRAYTON,  
SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF PROPOSED EXTENSION

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

ST WILFRID'S CHURCH, BRAYTON,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
PROPOSED EXTENSION

Report no	2000/121 R01
Version	Final
Date	January 2001

---

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services  
18 Spngdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

---

Parochial Church Council  
c/o Revd D Reynolds  
The Rectory  
Doncaster Road  
Brayton  
Selby YO8 9HE

# ST WILFRID'S CHURCH, BRAYTON, SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED EXTENSION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1 1 It is proposed that a church hall be built on the north side of St Wilfred's church Brayton, 2km to the south of Selby in North Yorkshire. The church dates from the 12th to 15th centuries although considerable repairs and alterations were carried out in the 19th century and it is a Grade 1 listed building.
- 1 2 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) were commissioned by the Parochial Church Council to undertake a desk-top survey to allow the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed and to provide appropriate recommendations to mitigate against any impacts.

### 2 METHODOLOGY

- 2 1 This desk-top assessment collates relevant and appropriate information from a number of published and unpublished sources to provide a context for the site and to allow an outline history of the church to be established.
- 2 2 Information was gathered from the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research (BIHR) in York, the North Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record (NYCC SMR) and the North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO) in Northallerton, the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by English Heritage and Selby Local History Library. The church architect Mr Peter Pace also provided some relevant details from his 1995 Quinquennial Report and there are several locally-produced histories of the church and village.
- 2 3 The sources that were examined can be grouped as follows:
- Published and unpublished archaeological and documentary information from parish files, local libraries and public record offices
  - Historic maps and plans
  - Listed Building information,
  - Locally produced historical accounts
  - Existing surveys and architectural descriptions

These items are detailed in the bibliography below

- 2 4 A brief site inspection was also made to examine the area of the proposed development to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological features and to identify any earthworks or concentrations of material which might indicate the presence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

### 3 SITE INFORMATION

- 3 1 St Wilfred's church is located some 2km to the south of Selby at NGR SE60413099 (centred) at the north end of Brayton village (see figure 1). The church stands within a sub-triangular churchyard which is bounded to the east

by the A19 road and to the west by a track leading to the adjacent vicarage (see figure 2)

- 3 2 The church has a relatively simple ground plan although it has undergone much rebuilding throughout its history (see below) For ease of description the church can be broken down into a number of elements based on the 1995 Quinquennial Inspection (Pace 1995)
- 3 3 Overall, the church measures approximately 37m east-west and 19m north-south and is built of Magnesian limestone with a slate roof It comprises a west tower a central nave with north and south aisles and a south porch and a long chancel to the east (see figure 3) The south aisle contains the Crosthwaites Chapel (named after a former parson) while the north aisle houses the Lady Chapel reredos and font The west tower is surmounted by an octagonal lantern and spire A vestry and adjacent small room were added to the north side of the chancel in the 19th century
- 3 4 The church was listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest Grade 1 on the 17th November 1966 (DOE 1984 2) the accompanying description is reproduced as Appendix 1 The church is also described in some detail by Pevsner (1979 144-145) and is listed on the NAR (site SE63SW6) and the NYCC SMR (site 9540 02)

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

##### The Village and Surrounding Area

- 4 1 The earliest documentary reference to a settlement at Brayton occurs in 1030 when *Bretone-tun* is mentioned the name probably stems from an Old English or Old Norse personal name and *-tun* meaning a farmstead (Smith 1961, 24) The village is also recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book when it formed part of a larger manor owned by a prominent regional landowner Ilbert de Lacy (Faull and Stinson 1978, 9W20) A church and parson are mentioned at this time when the village was called *Bretone* or *Brettan*
- 4 2 During the medieval period, most of the township was owned by Selby Abbey with other land held by the priors of Drax and Nun Appleton (Morrell 1867 305) After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the manor passed into the hands of the Beckwiths the Earls of Shrewsbury the Walmsleys the Petres and in 1720 to the Starkeys and subsequently to Lord Londesborough One of the most famous medieval residents was William de Hamelton who became Lord High Chancellor of England The subsequent history and development of the village which is beyond the scope of this report is covered by a recent locally-produced booklet (Anon 2000)
- 4 3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6' map (sheet 221 dated 1851) shows that the church and vicarage lay to the north of the village in open countryside This is still the case today although 20th century housing developments have now extended south from Selby as Westfield, over parts of the former open fields It is possible that there was originally a settlement around the church but the village appears to have moved or been relocated south to slightly higher ground at an early date Moss Green Lane was formerly known as Back Lane and this together with the rectangular village green might imply some element of village

planning The present A19 was turnpiked in 1834 (Anon 2000 22) and the 1803 enclosure map (NYCRO MIC 604) shows it following the same course, but Back Lane might represent an earlier alignment of this road

- 4 4 A secondary focus of settlement lies to the east of the main village centred on the mid 19th century Methodist chapel a former green and the moated medieval Brayton Hall which is referenced from 1664 There are additional medieval moated sites to the south-east and south-west of the church at Banks House and Parsonage Closes respectively although these have been disturbed or partially destroyed by subsequent agricultural activity

#### The Church

- 4 5 The church is dedicated to Saint Wilfrid and the earliest surviving parts have been ascribed to the late 11th or 12th century (Pace 1995 DOE 1984 2) The Norman elements form the three stage tower, the chancel arch and the reset south doorway (see figure 3) This might suggest that the original Norman structure consisted of a nave a west tower and a square or apsidal-ended chancel at the east end although no remains of any earlier timber or stone church survive (Malthouse 1986 6-8) In 1292 the church was valued at £33 (Morrell 1867 305)
- 4 6 The chancel appears to have been rebuilt and extended in the early 14th century so that it is actually slightly longer than the nave The arcades to the north and south aisles are also of the same period (Pace 1995 2 Pevsner 1979 144-5) The nave and aisles appear to have been largely rebuilt at a slightly later date as apart from the arcades they are of 14th or early 15th century appearance (Pace 1995) The south door was also reset at this time presumably from an earlier location in the south side of the original nave The octagonal lantern was added to the tower during the 15th century the date of the spire is unclear but it was shortened in 1766 (Malthouse 1986 13) In 1684 pews were erected in the church although their exact location is not known (BIHR Chanc AB35 f59r and AB35 f62v)
- 4 7 Between 1874 and 1883 the church underwent an extensive restoration by the architect J L Pearson His detailed specification for the works, as well as a list of alterations requiring a faculty a proposed ground plan two proposed sections and other documents survive (BIHR Faculty 1877/3, Fac Bk 6 pp206-209 see Appendix 2) The major structural works involved the addition of a vestry with an organ chamber above and heating apparatus below, on the north side of the chancel and the rebuilding of the south porch The nave aisles and chancel were also re-roofed in some places to a different pitch the floor level of the nave was lowered, and that in the chancel altered Various windows were rebuilt and all had the glazing removed although the glazier was instructed to keep the iron bars the small fragments of old painted glass for re-fixing The contractors were also instructed to retain or otherwise re-instated any ancient remains that were uncovered by the works
- 4 8 In 1895 a stained glass window to the design of Heaton, Butler and Bayne was inserted on the east side of the chancel and the original faculty and design still survive (BIHR Faculty 1895/4 Fac Bk 6, pp1091-1092) The room to the west of the 19th century vestry, on the north side of the chancel must post-date the 1870s as a flight of steps are shown here on Pearson's ground plan, leading to the heating apparatus beneath the vestry (BIHR Faculty 1877/3 Fac Bk 6

pp206-209) Another plan of the church drawn in 1920 by S D Kitson and held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds also shows the church without the vestry and associated building although it was in place by then

- 4 9 Other alterations were carried out in the 20th century. In 1963-64 the stonework of the octagonal lantern and spire was repaired under the direction of the architect R G Sims. In 1991-93 the present church architect Peter Pace directed repairs to the exterior stonework of the tower and other parts of the church and underpinned the nave piers in two phases: the later works may have uncovered part of the original nave wall (pers comm P Pace). Exterior flood lighting was provided in 1994 and the 19th century leaded roof of the nave was replaced with Welsh slate in 1995 (Pace 1995: 3).

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

- 5 1 The following account is based on the Listed Building description (DOE 1984: 2), the 1995 Quinquennial Inspection (Pace 1995), and a site visit made by EDAS in December 2000.
- 5 2 The three stage crenellated unbuttressed Norman tower at the west end of the church has central slit windows in the lower and central stages of the west elevation. The upper stage has two-light belfry windows to all four elevations, and a continuous billet frieze at impost level rises above the belfry windows to form hood-moulds. The tower is surmounted by a 15th century octagonal lantern with narrow two-light belfry windows in four of the eight sides (see plate 1). The lantern itself is crowned by a slender octagonal stone spire.
- 5 3 The late 14th-early 15th century nave and aisles are of three bays. The north and south nave clerestory windows have three lights and are square-headed with Perpendicular tracery. Those to the north and south aisles are of a similar form with the exception of a small lancet window and a larger three-light window with tracery and a pointed arched head situated in the east and west elevations of the south aisle respectively. The late 19th century south porch is buttressed.
- 5 4 The 14th century chancel is of four bays. On the south side the second bay contains a small lancet window and priest's doorway with double chamfered continuous moulding separated by a buttress; otherwise each bay of the north and south elevation contains a two-light window with Geometrical tracery. The large four-light window in the east elevation retains Curvilinear tracery and some medieval glass. The late 19th century vestry on the north side of the chancel is entered via a doorway in the west elevation and is lit by a single window in the east elevation. The adjacent small room has a doorway in the north elevation.
- 5 5 The principal access to the interior of the church is through the doorway at the west end of the south aisle. This door is now covered by the south porch, but it retains a richly carved surround dating from c 1160 comprising four orders of arches with beakhead, medallion and chevron ornament and roll moulding. This doorway was reset in the 14th century and retains arch moulds of this period on the inner face. The doorway leads into the south aisle which contains the Crosthwaite's Chapel, a medieval tomb recess and trefoil headed piscina. Within the nave the early 14th century arcades are supported by later octagonal piers, with traces of medieval red paint surviving in places. The north aisle contains the Lady Chapel with a medieval piscina at the west end and 19th century reredos.

at the east end. All of the surviving pews in the nave and aisles are 19th century and the wrought iron light pendants were designed by R G Sims in 1974.

- 5.6 At the east end of the nave, the chancel arch although partly reconstructed is of decorated Norman work with an inner order of chevron moulding and an outer plain roll moulded order supported by responds with decorated capitals and abaci. At the east end of the chancel in the sanctuary a 14th century sedilia and piscina survive. Within the main body of the chancel, a number of high quality monuments are also present including a re-positioned mid 16th chest tomb bearing the recumbent effigies of George Lord d'Arcy (d. 1588) and his wife Dorothea. The effigies were mutilated in the mid 17th century and are now both headless.
- 5.7 The 1803 Brayton Enclosure Plan (NYCRO MIC 604) shows that the church was originally placed within a rectangular churchyard. This was still the situation in 1888 but it has since been extended to form the present sub-triangular shape; this may have occurred in 1936 when the lych gate was constructed. The remains of the churchyard cross lie near the south porch and a sundial was added to it in 1776. A stone coffin likely to be of medieval date lies on the north side of the tower. Pearson's 1877 specification notes that the ground around the aisles and tower was to be lowered to a distance of three feet from the walls and this difference in ground level can still be seen in part.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 6.1 St Wilfrid's church retains a number of important Norman features principally the three stage tower, the south doorway and the chancel arch. The building forms one of a group of three churches between Selby and Doncaster (the other two being at Campsall and Arksey both in South Yorkshire) in which the Norman tower has survived either unchanged or with later additions which have not greatly altered its structural or architectural integrity (Hey 1986, 54-56). At a regional level the south doorway although not so well known as similar features at Adel, West Yorkshire and Stillingfleet, North Yorkshire (Hey 1986, 54-56), is an important example of Norman decorative work.
- 6.2 The distribution of Norman elements within the church (see figure 3) together with the possible identification of an earlier bonded wall under the north nave arcade implies that the original Norman building was entirely contained within the existing footprint of the present structure. However the location of any earlier possibly timber church or chapel is not known, and it could lie within or adjacent to the existing building, or anywhere within the present churchyard. The presence of an earlier structure in the vicinity might help to explain the fact that the existing church is not aligned precisely east-west (see figure 3).
- 6.3 The surviving church also retains a number of important features from the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. The 14th century sedilia and piscina in the chancel have been previously noted as being of a high quality (Pace 1995) and the d'Arcy tomb although damaged, forms an interesting comparison with the d'Arcy tomb of 1411 at Selby (Pevsner 1979, 144-145).

## 7 THE PROPOSED WORKS

- 7 1 The proposed works involve the construction of a new hall on the north side of the church (see figure 4 and plates 3 and 4) This new building will be single storey, aligned parallel to the church and will measure approximately 14m by 6m It will be constructed of Magnesian limestone to match the church and the hipped roof will be of Welsh slate to match that of the nave Access from the church will be achieved through the existing doorway at the west end of the north aisle (see plate 2) via a single storey glazed link some 4m long In addition to the hall the new building will contain an office kitchen and WC facilities
- 7 2 Details of the precise method of construction are still to be finalised, but it is envisaged that the building will be floated on a concrete raft supported by a ring beam foundation (pers comm P Pace) This will involve the excavation of a trench around the footprint of the new building to a depth of some 0.4m It is presumed that deeper excavations will be required for services and drains and soakaway pits and/or French Drains may also be incorporated into the final foundation design
- 7 3 The proposed works also involve the creation of new car parking adjacent to the vicarage and the upgrading of the existing track to allow access from the A19 road

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8 1 An examination of the relevant part of the churchyard has established that there are up to six marked graves within the footprint of the proposed new building These are indicated by recumbent stone slabs which although being partially overgrown all appear to be 19th century in date However it is quite probable that there are other unmarked and as yet unidentified graves or burials within the development area
- 8 2 No other stonework or foundations could be seen apart from modern concrete footings presumably associated with now disused heating equipment just beyond the east end of the proposed new building There is a slight drop in ground level near the church probably reflecting the clearance works undertaken by Pearson in 1877 As noted above the presence of any earlier building structure adjacent to the existing church or elsewhere within the churchyard, although unlikely cannot be discounted at this stage
- 8 3 As the churchyard is still in use it is presumed that any legal issues relating to the excavation removal or disturbance of any burials and their markers within the area of the proposed development will be covered by the Diocesan faculty jurisdiction It is also presumed that any considerations relating to the reburial of any remains the repositioning of any grave markers and the notification to and the liaison with any surviving relatives will be covered by any approved faculty These items are therefore not included in these recommendations
- 8 4 In order to mitigate any disturbance to burials or other archaeological deposits within this part of the churchyard, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken by a recognised archaeological contractor appointed and commissioned by the Parochial Church Council Although a detailed specification or brief for this work would need to be produced once the



design of the new building has been finalised it is considered that three distinct phases of activity will be required

*Phase 1 pre-development work*

- 8 5 Prior to any work on site the area of the proposed new building should be subject to an archaeological survey so that the precise position of any grave markers and other items of interest likely to be affected by the works can be determined. This survey should be sufficiently detailed to identify small-scale items and should be undertaken using appropriate EDM-type equipment. The wording and other details of the visible grave markers should also be recorded and the slabs photographed. The resulting survey data can then be married to the detailed design proposals so that the precise implications of the development can be assessed and mitigated.
- 8 6 The proposed access to the new building will use the existing doorway in the west end of the north aisle (see plate 2). It is understood that no significant disturbance to this fabric will be required and so no pre-development recording is considered necessary at this stage.

*Phase 2 work during development*

- 8 7 Under archaeological supervision the turf in the area of development should be removed and the resulting area cleaned by archaeologists. This will fully reveal the existing grave markers and should provide an indication of any unmarked graves or other items of interest (wall footings etc). Any new features uncovered should be added to the detailed survey produced in Phase 1.
- 8 8 Any burials or other features that will be affected by the proposed works should then be carefully excavated. The precise method and scope of this work will be dependant on the specific requirements of the church faculty it may be sufficient for archaeologists to simply monitor the work undertaken by the building contractors or it may be necessary to archaeologically excavate the remains using standard archaeological techniques and equipment. Whichever course is decided upon the amount of ground disturbance should be kept to the minimum required for the successful completion of the building works. It may, for example be possible to float the new floor levels over existing graves, providing that this does not conflict with any faculty requirement. All excavations should be undertaken with due regard to Health and Safety requirements and any specific procedures required by the Diocese and Parochial Church Council.
- 8 9 All other excavations or groundworks within the churchyard associated with the development should be undertaken under archaeological supervision, through a detailed watching brief while work is in progress. It is expected that this work will be confined to the excavation of drains and service trenches although some additional recording may be required during any subsequent landscaping works.

*Phase 3 post-development work*

- 8 10 In line with standard archaeological practise a report detailing the results of the archaeological work should be produced, and copies presented to the Parochial Church Council (the client) the County Sites and Monuments Record and other interested parties. The project archive which may also include artefacts and

specialist reports should also be deposited with an approved museum subject to the client's permission

## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Unpublished Primary Sources

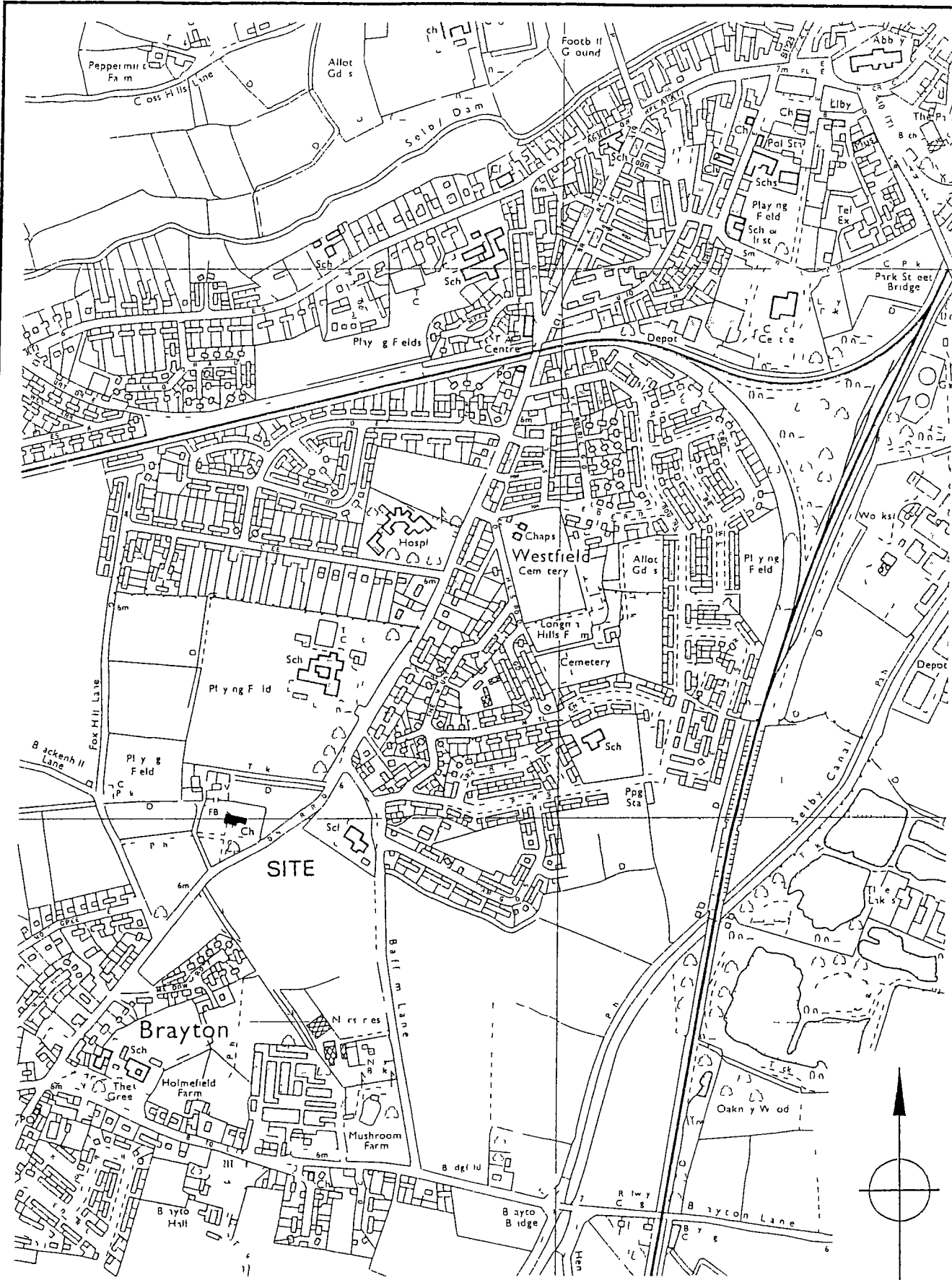
- 1684-85 Faculty papers relating to erection and allotment of pews  
BIHR Chanc AB 35 f 59r 35 f 62v 35 f 154r
- 1803 A Map of the Townships of Brayton Thorp Willowby and Buton in the West Riding of the County of York by William Shipton  
NYCRO MIC 604
- 1855 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map (sheet 221)
- 1877 Documents relating to restoration of church by J L Pearson (with one plan and two sections)  
BIHR Faculty 1877/3 Fac Bk 6 pp206-209
- 1888 Ordnance Survey 6" map (sheet 221NW)
- 1895 Insertion of stained glass window  
BIHR Faculty 1895/4 Fac Bk 6 pp1091-1092)

### Published Sources

- Anon 2000 *From Breide-tun 1030 to Brayton 2000*
- DOE 1984 *18th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest District of Selby North Yorkshire*
- Faull M L and Stinson M 1978 *Domesday Book vol 30 Yorkshire (2 parts)*
- Hey D 1986 *Yorkshire from AD 1000*
- Malthouse R and D 1986 *A History of Brayton Church*
- Morrell W 1867 *The History and Antiquities of Selby*
- Pace P 1995 *Inspection of Churches Measure 1991 -York--Diocesan Scheme Quinquennial Inspection St Wilfrid's Church Brayton*
- Pevsner N 1979 *Buildings of England Yorkshire West Riding*
- Smith, A H 1961 *Place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* English Place Name Society vol 33

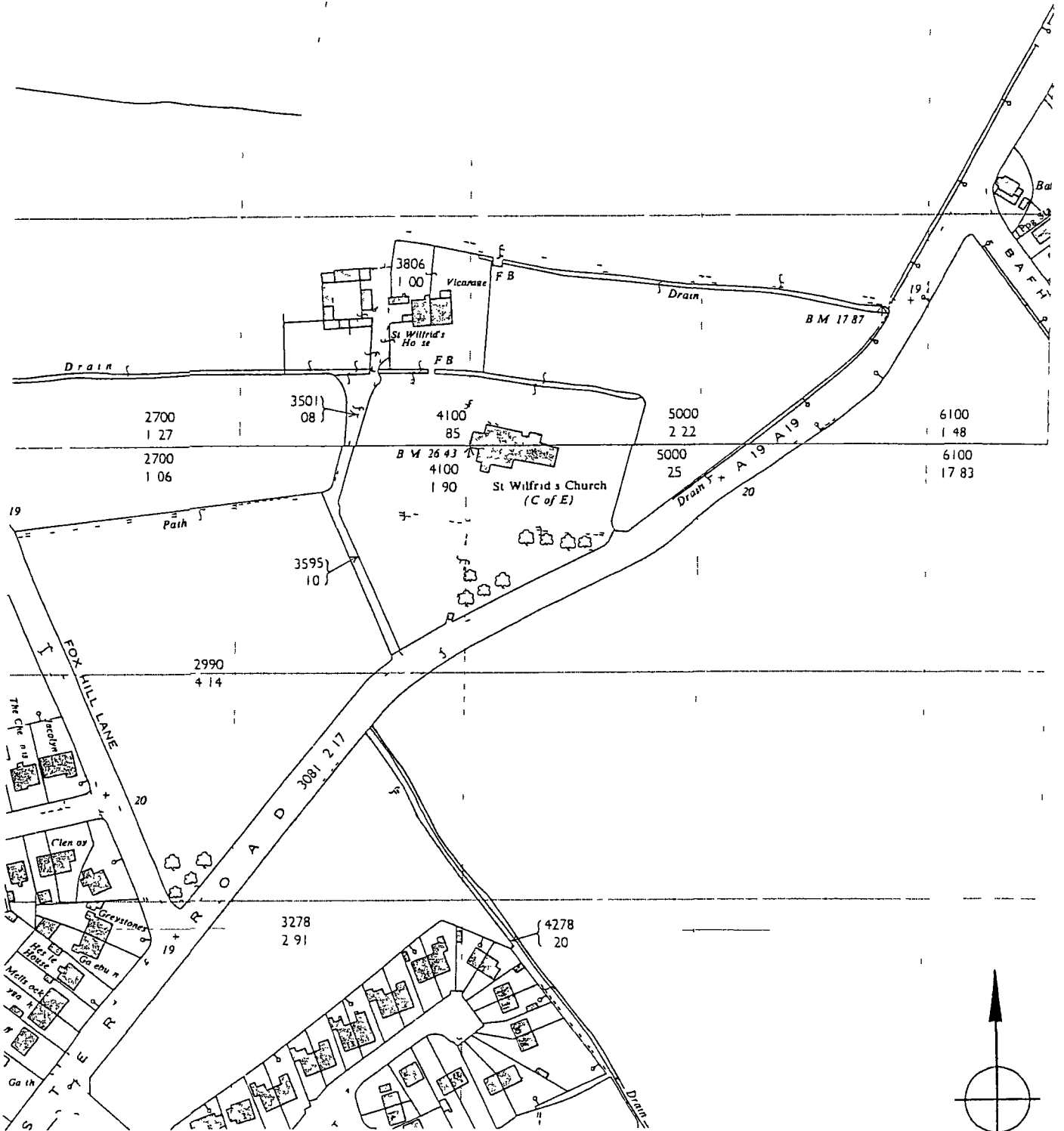
## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 This archaeological assessment was undertaken by Ed Dennison and Shaun Richardson of EDAS. EDAS would like to thank the church architect Peter Pace and the incumbent Revd D Reynolds, for their help and co-operation during the project. The final report was prepared by Ed Dennison with whom the responsibility for any errors remain.



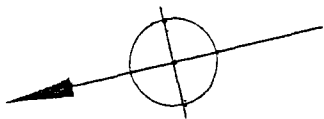
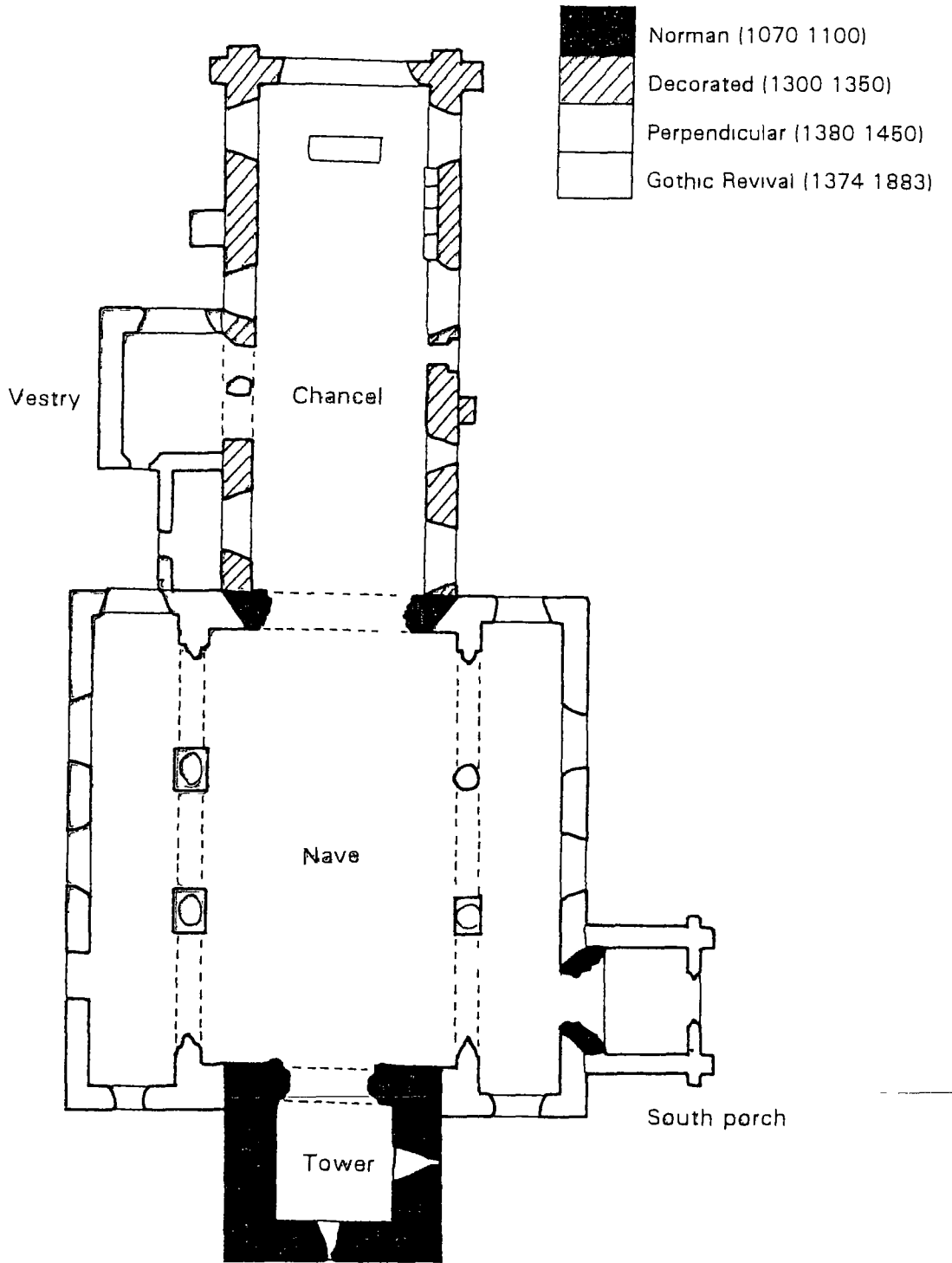
Rep'd c a f r m th 1982 O d a n c a S a y l 10 000 m a c w m p r m s s o o f Th C o t r o l l e r o f H e M a j s t y s S t a t n y O f f i c e C o w c o p y g h t E D A S L c o a L 100013825

SCALE 1 10 000	PROJECT ST WILFRID S CHURCH	EDAS
DATE JAN 2001	TITLE GENERAL LOCATION	FIGURE 1



Reproduced from the 1968 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown copyright EDAS Licence AL100013825

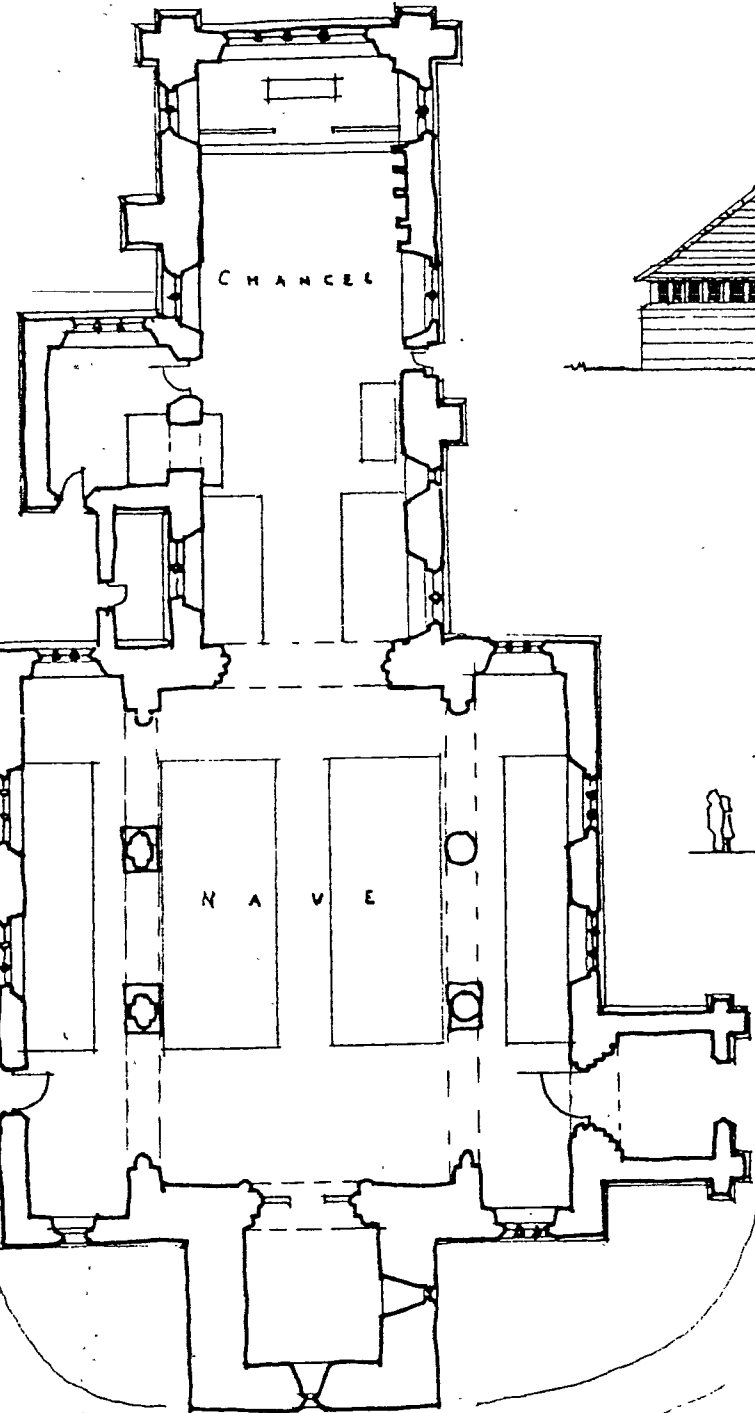
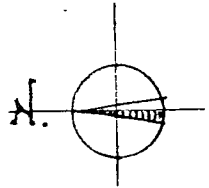
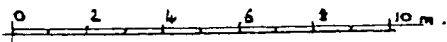
PROJECT		ST WILFRID'S CHURCH BRAYTON	
TITLE		SITE PLAN	
SCALE	1:2500	DATE	JAN 2001
EDAS		FIGURE	2



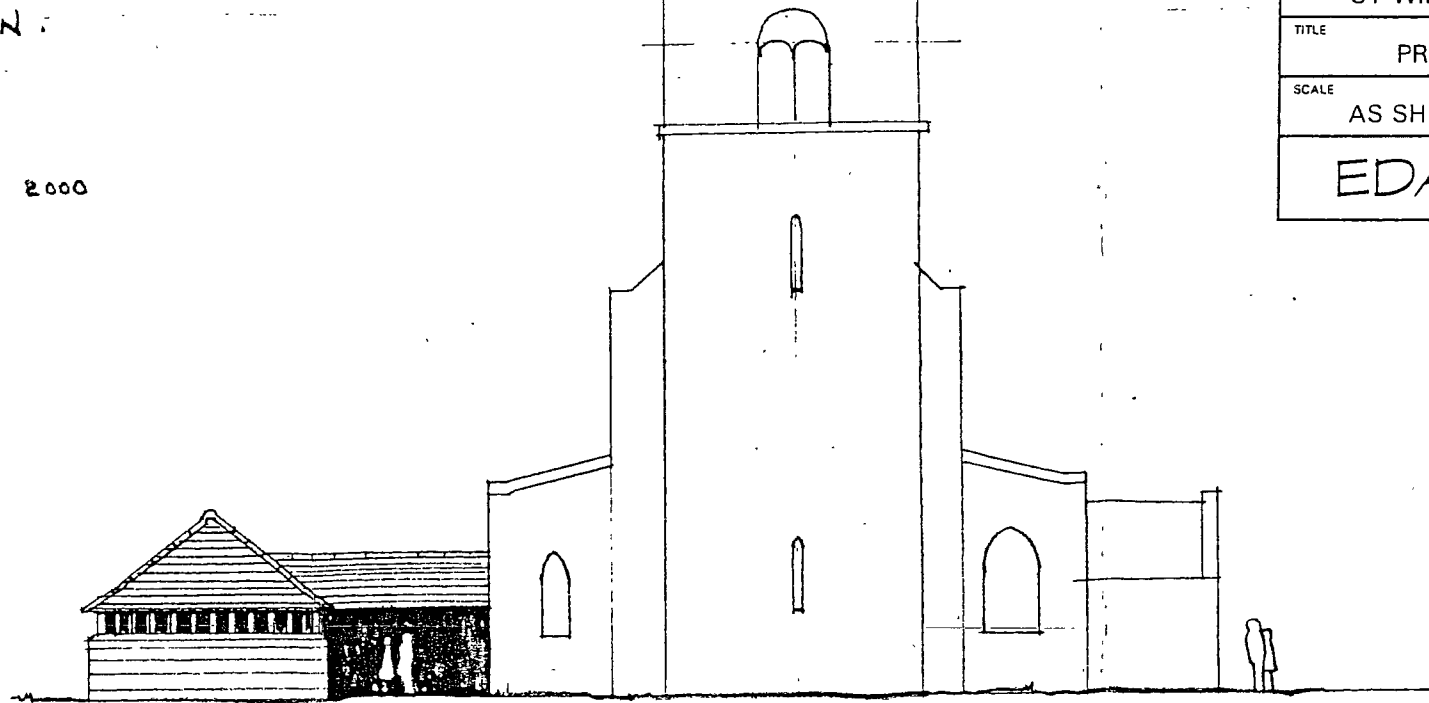
PROJECT		ST WILFRID S CHURCH BRAYTON	
TITLE		SIMPLIFIED PLAN OF CHURCH SHOWING PHASING	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2001
EDAS		FIGURE	3

ST. WILFRID'S CHURCH BRAYTON.  
 PROPOSED EXTENSION CHURCH HALL.  
 PETRA GAZE PACE AADIP: FSA. RIBA.  
 SCALE 1:200 MARCH 2000. REVISED MAY 2000

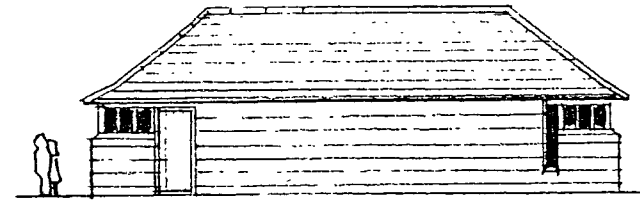
PROJECT		ST WILFRID'S CHURCH, BRAYTON	
TITLE		PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2001
EDAS		FIGURE	4



GROUND PLAN.



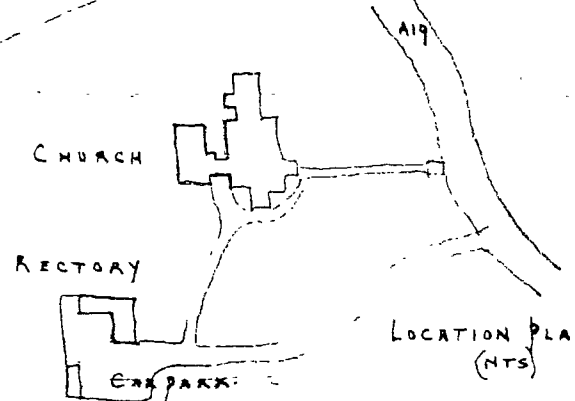
WEST ELEVATION



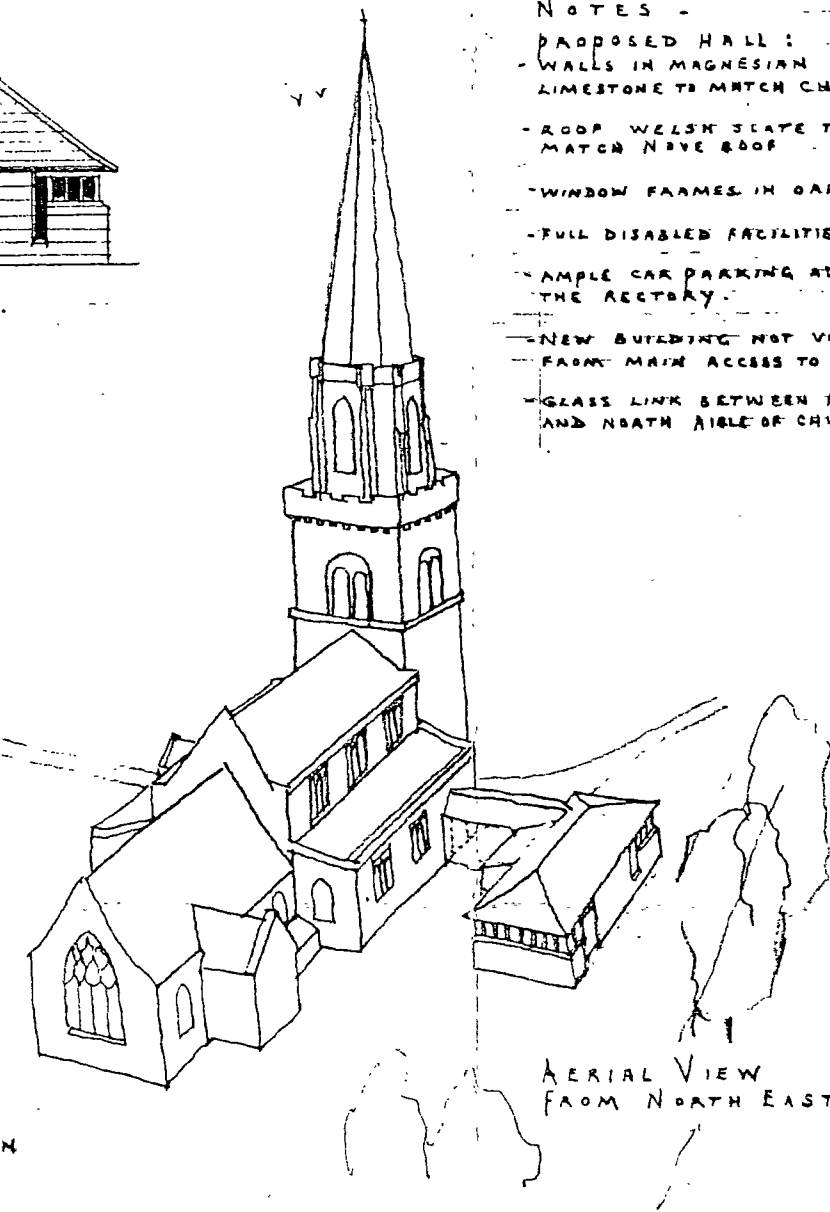
NORTH SIDE OF HALL.

NOTES -

- PROPOSED HALL:
- WALLS IN MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE TO MATCH CHURCH
- ROOF WELSH SLATE TO MATCH NAVE ROOF
- WINDOW FRAMES IN OAK
- FULL DISABLED FACILITIES.
- AMPLE CAR PARKING ADJACENT THE RECTORY.
- NEW BUILDING NOT VISIBLE FROM MAIN ACCESS TO CHURCH.
- GLASS LINK BETWEEN EXTENSION AND NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH.



LOCATION PLAN (NTS)



AERIAL VIEW FROM NORTH EAST.

TO CAR PARK

APPENDIX 1



## APPENDIX ONE LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Church C12 C15 with C19 additions Magnesian limestone ashlar with slate roof 4 bay chancel 3 bay aisled nave south porch and west tower C13 early C14 chancel south side has buttress doorway and lancet window to third bay otherwise 2 light windows with Geometrical tracery 4 light east window with Curvilinear tracery Mid C19 vestry to north

**Nave** north aisle retains lancet window to west otherwise windows with Perpendicular tracery throughout C19 south porch covers late C12 doorway with 4 orders of arches with beakhead medallion and chevron ornament and roll moulding 3 orders of nook shafts and responds with interlaced and figurative decoration Decorated square abaci

C12 embattled 3 stage tower with small lancet windows and with a string course at cill level and a continuous billet frieze at impost level which rises above the openings to form hood moulds Corbel table to battlements Above a Perpendicular octagon with 2 light bell openings crowned by slender octagonal stone spire

**Interior** C12 chancel arch of 2 orders the inner order with chevron moulding and the outer a plain roll moulding supported by responds with capitals with interlaced motifs and decorated square abaci Early C14 nave arcade of double chamfered arches on octagonal piers C12 tower arch with scalloped capitals In the south wall of the chancel is a partly recut sedilia with crocket finials also a C16 chest tomb to Lord D Arcy d 1558 and wife Dorothea with effigies mutilated during the Protectorate Wall monuments to Robinson and Thomas Morley (1766) and to Joseph Thompson (d 1809) both by Fishers of York Stained glass to east window by H Hughes 1878 Pevsner *N Yorkshire The West Riding* 1979 pp144 145

Source DOE 1984 18th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest p2

## APPENDIX 2

## APPENDIX TWO LIST OF 1877 ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

### DESCRIPTION OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS TO BE EXECUTED IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF BRAYTON IN THE COUNTY AND DIOCESE OF YORK FOR WHICH A FACULTY IS REQUIRED J L PEARSON 1877

- 1 The present roofs of the nave and aisles which are in a bad state of repair are to be taken off  
The pitch of the nave roof is to be altered to that shown on the drawings  
The nave roof is to be covered with Westmoreland slate and Staffordshire tiles The aisle roofs with lead  
The roof of the chancel to be taken off the pitch to be [illegible] The covering to be uniform with the nave
- 2 All the pews and fittings are to be taken out A gallery at the west end which is neither used nor required is to be taken down  
A wooden partition which separates the Tower from the body of the Church is to be removed
- 3 The present vestry a space taken from the West End of the North Aisle and separated therefrom by lath and plaster partitions of modern [illegible] is to be [united?] with the body of the church
- 4 The west wall of the South Aisle is to be re built with a window similar to that at the East end of the same aisle as shown
- 5 A new traceried head to the Eastern window at the East End of the North Aisle as shown
- 6 A new vestry with organ chamber above and vault for heating apparatus beneath is to be erected on the north side of the chancel in the position and of the dimensions indicated on the ground plan
- 7 Parapets to be added externally to the aisles which at present have none
- 8 Crosses as shown on the drawings are to be placed on the east gables of the nave and chancel
- 9 The present porch which is much out of repair is to be taken down and rebuilt
- 10 The floor of the nave is to be lowered to the original level as shown on the drawing—And the floor of the Chancel is to be altered as shown  
All the floors are to be laid with concrete the parts (on the ground plan / marked pink (author's note all of the floor apart from those areas within the pews)) are to be paved with tiles the part tinted yellow (author's note those areas within the pews) to be laid with yellow deal block flooring laid herring bone
- 11 The Church is to be heated with open [illegible] arranged as on the ground plan
- 12 The East Window of the Chancel is to be filled with stained glass The design when prepared will be submitted to the Archbishop
- 13 A reredos will be placed beneath the East Window the design to be submitted to the Archbishop

- 14 Sundry monumental slabs on the floor and wall may be removed then fixed elsewhere
- 15 Authority is required to deal in such a way as may be necessary in the course of the works with vaults within the church and remains found in them
- 16 An ancient monument in the Chancel (author's note the D Arcy tomb) which at present interferes with the Communion Rails is to be moved to a position (shown on the plan) west of the Chancel doors
- 17 The ground outside the Nave Aisles and Tower is to be lowered to a distance of three feet from the walls so as to be below the level of the floor. The soil is to be spread in the churchyard as directed

(Source BIHR Faculty 1877/3 Fac Bk 6 pp206-209)

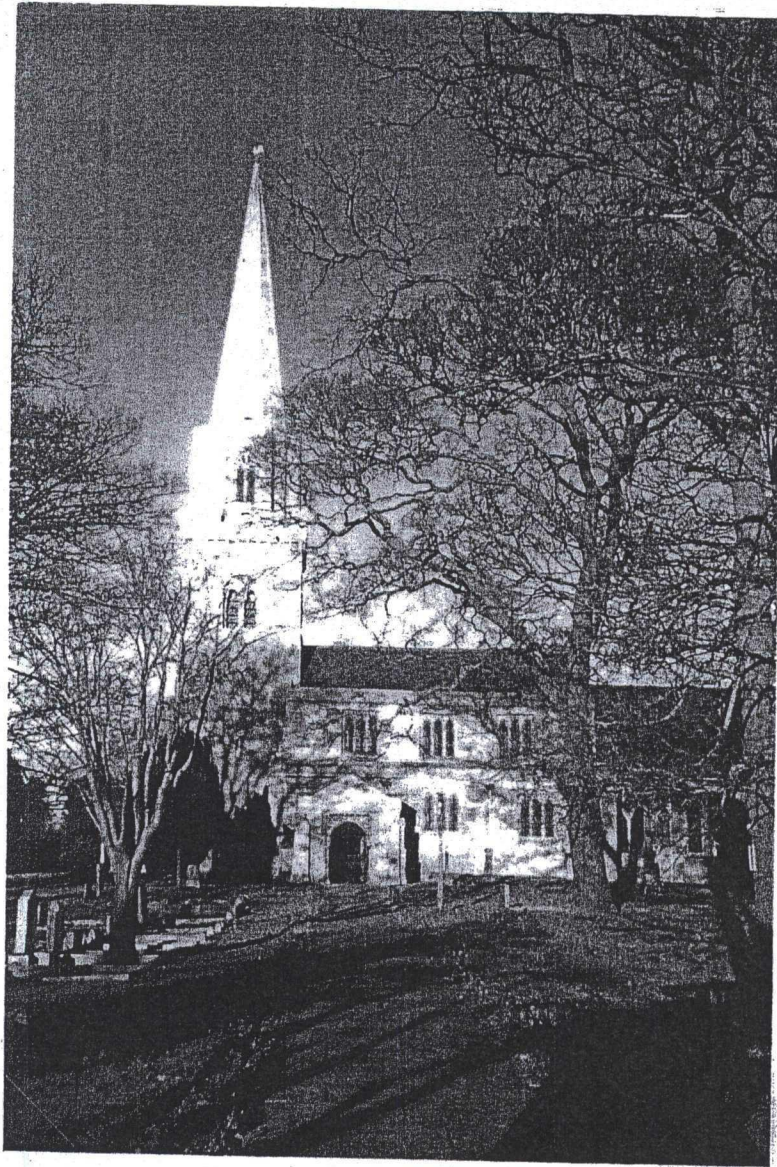


Plate 1: General view of St Wilfrid's church,  
looking north

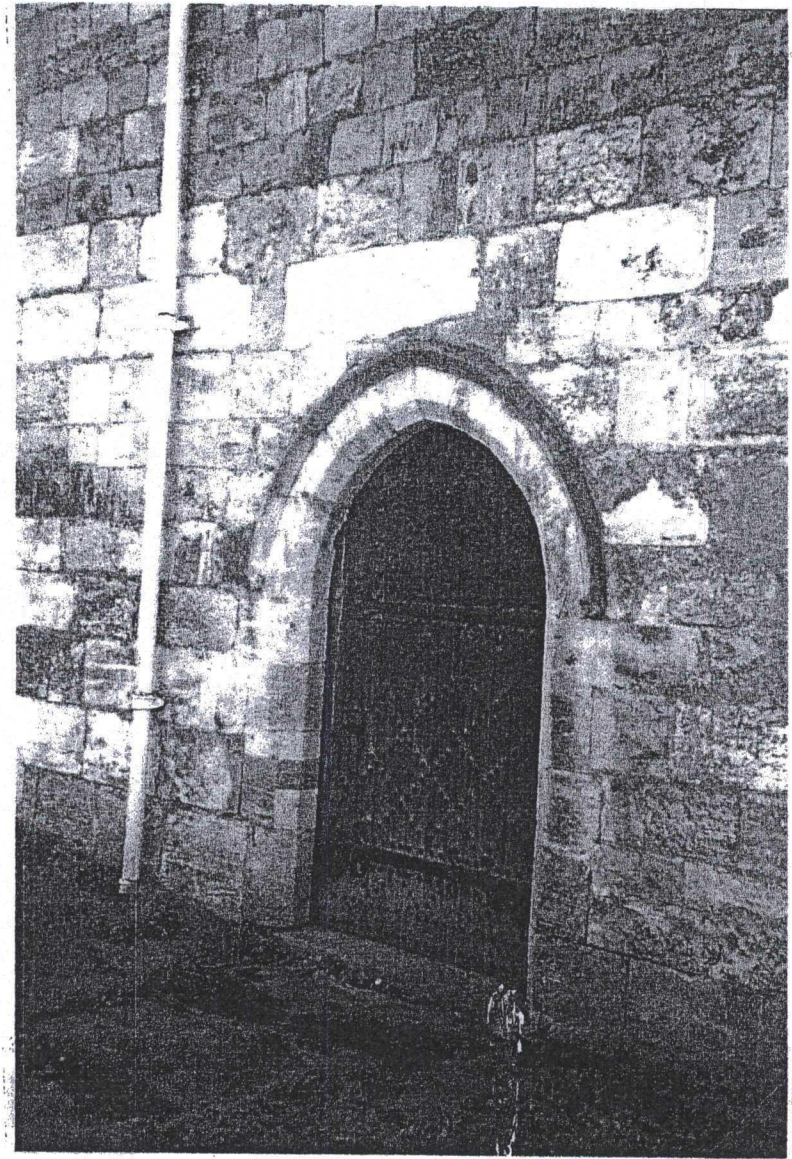


Plate 2: External doorway at west end of  
north aisle

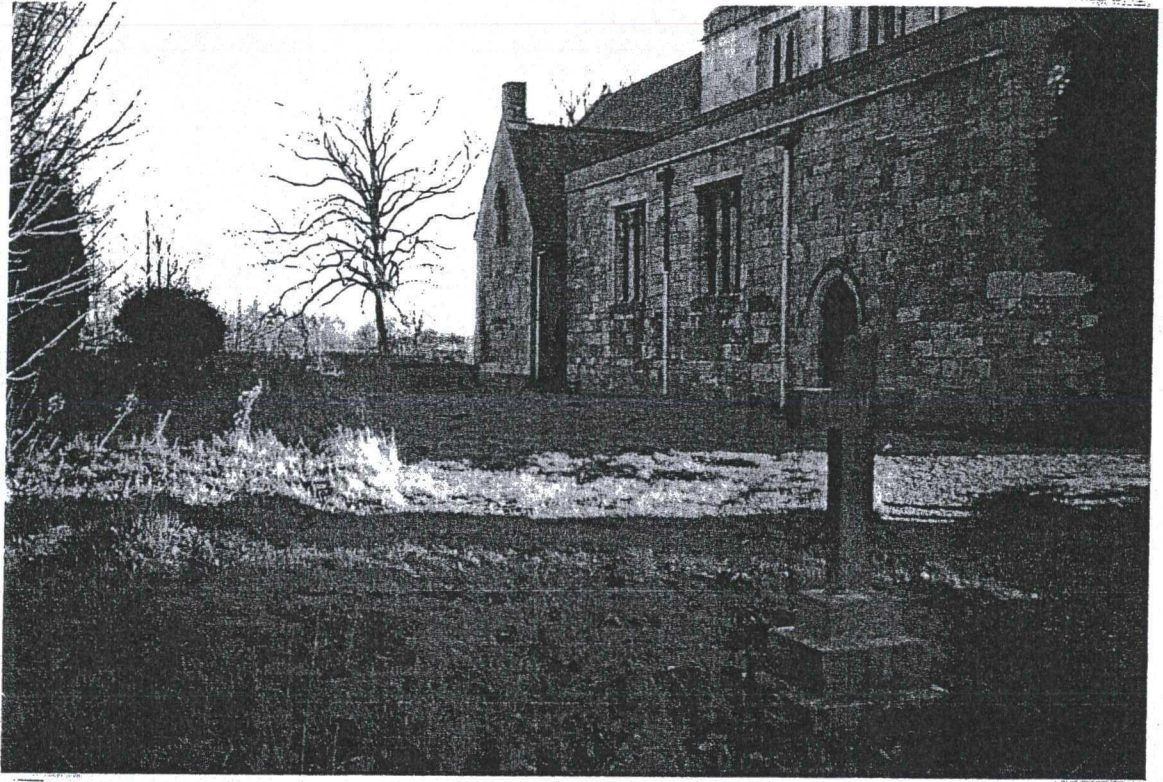


Plate 3: Location of proposed extension, looking south-east

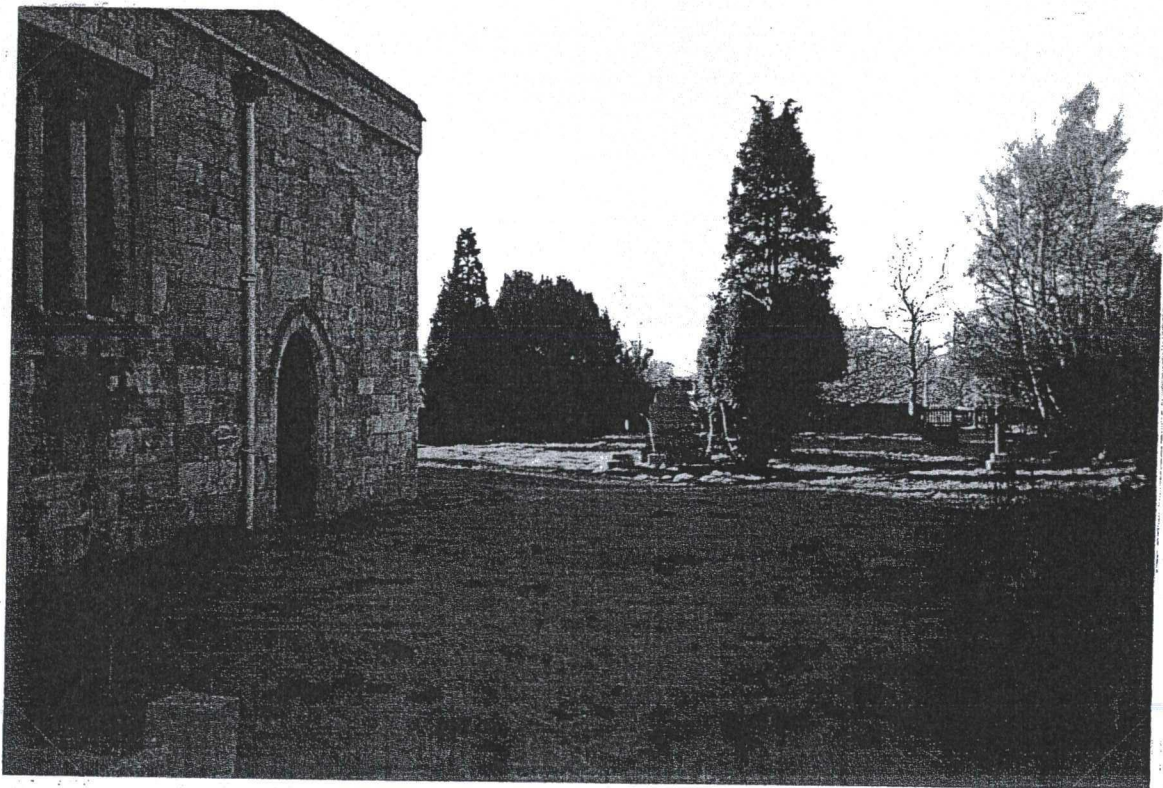


Plate 4: Location of proposed extension, looking south-west