



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ST. DENIS' CHURCH
EAST HATLEY
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council



Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA

December 2005

ASC: 717/EHC/1

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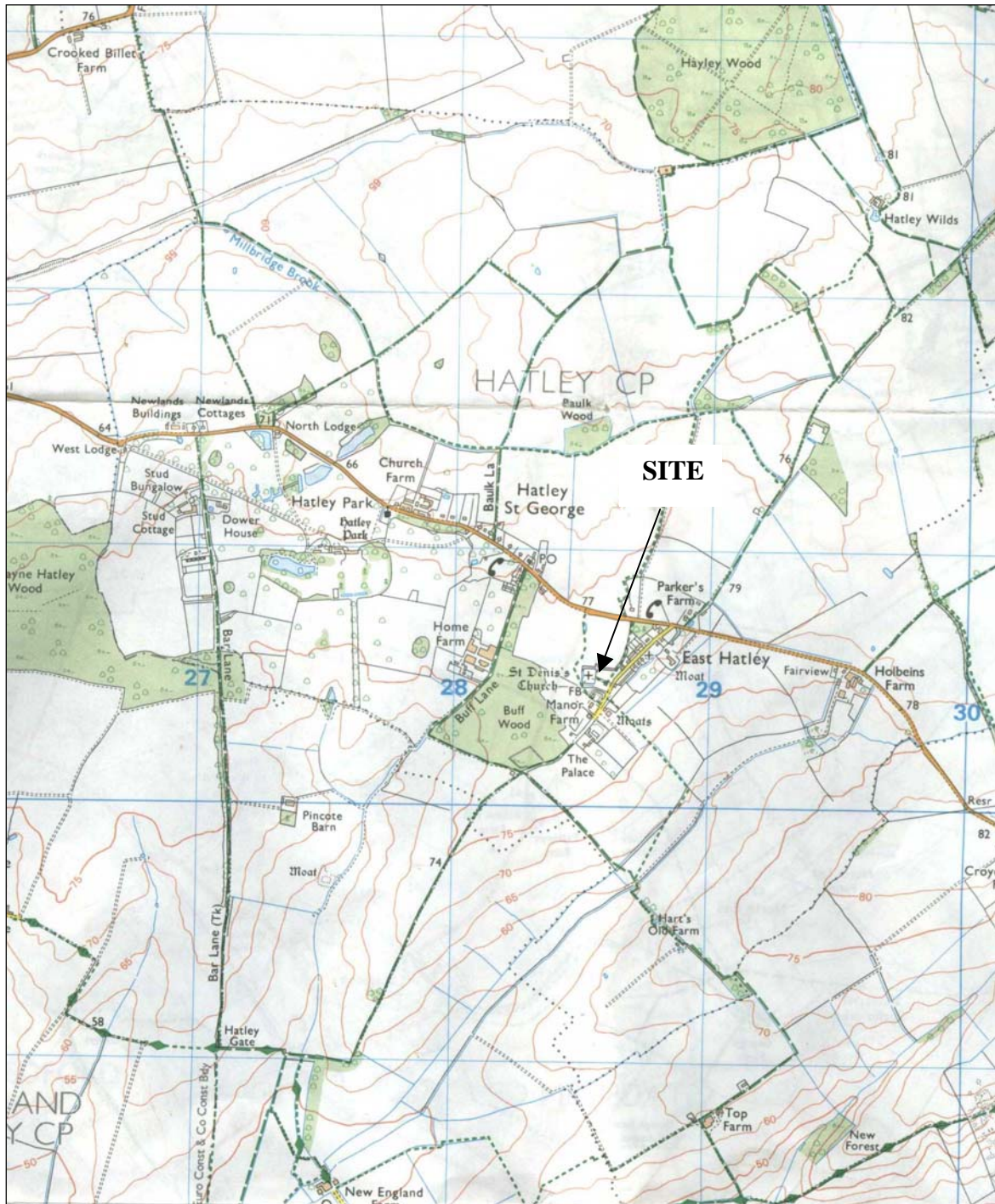


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In August 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a historic building investigation of St. Denis Church, East Hatley, Cambridgeshire as part of the restoration project partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The church, which has been redundant since 1980 had been heavily restored by William Butterfield in 1873 and the focus of the investigation was the analysis of his work. There was sufficient documentary evidence to allow a detailed understanding of the pre-1873 church and the requirements of the restoration project. The archaeological investigation revealed that the restoration was more extensive than originally envisaged, with the nave roof being completely rebuilt rather than repaired and the chancel windows not being replaced. Comparative analysis with similar buildings also suggests that the 1st Quinquennial report of 1961 may have been unduly dismissive of the church, as it conformed to his more restrained interpretation of the ethos of the mid-Victorian High Church Movement.

1 Introduction

1.1 In August 2005 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out a historic building investigation of St. Denis Church, East Hatley, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 28530 50513: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Purcell, Miller, Tritton on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council, and was carried out according to instructions prepared by Anjali James of Purcell, Miller, Tritton

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of the Heritage Lottery funding in response to proposals for the renovation of the church.

1.3 *Location*

St. Denis's Church lies to the west of the village and north of the former manor house. It is set back from the road and is accessed by a grass track that is flanked by paddocks containing earthworks.

1.4 *Description*

The church consists of a nave, chancel, south porch with furnace chamber below, north vestry and a chimney in the north wall. The nave dates from about 1300, but it is recorded that there was a church here in 1217. The church had fallen into serious disrepair in the 19th century was heavily restored by Butterfield who rebuilt the chancel and added the north vestry and rebuilt the porch.

The church was declared redundant in 1980 and the churchyard made into a nature reserve. The building was not maintained at all and so became heavily overgrown and a haven for the local wildlife.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

East Hatley lies in the West Cambridgeshire uplands at C. 75mOD. The geology comprises heavy boulder clays overlying gault (VCH 1982, 43).

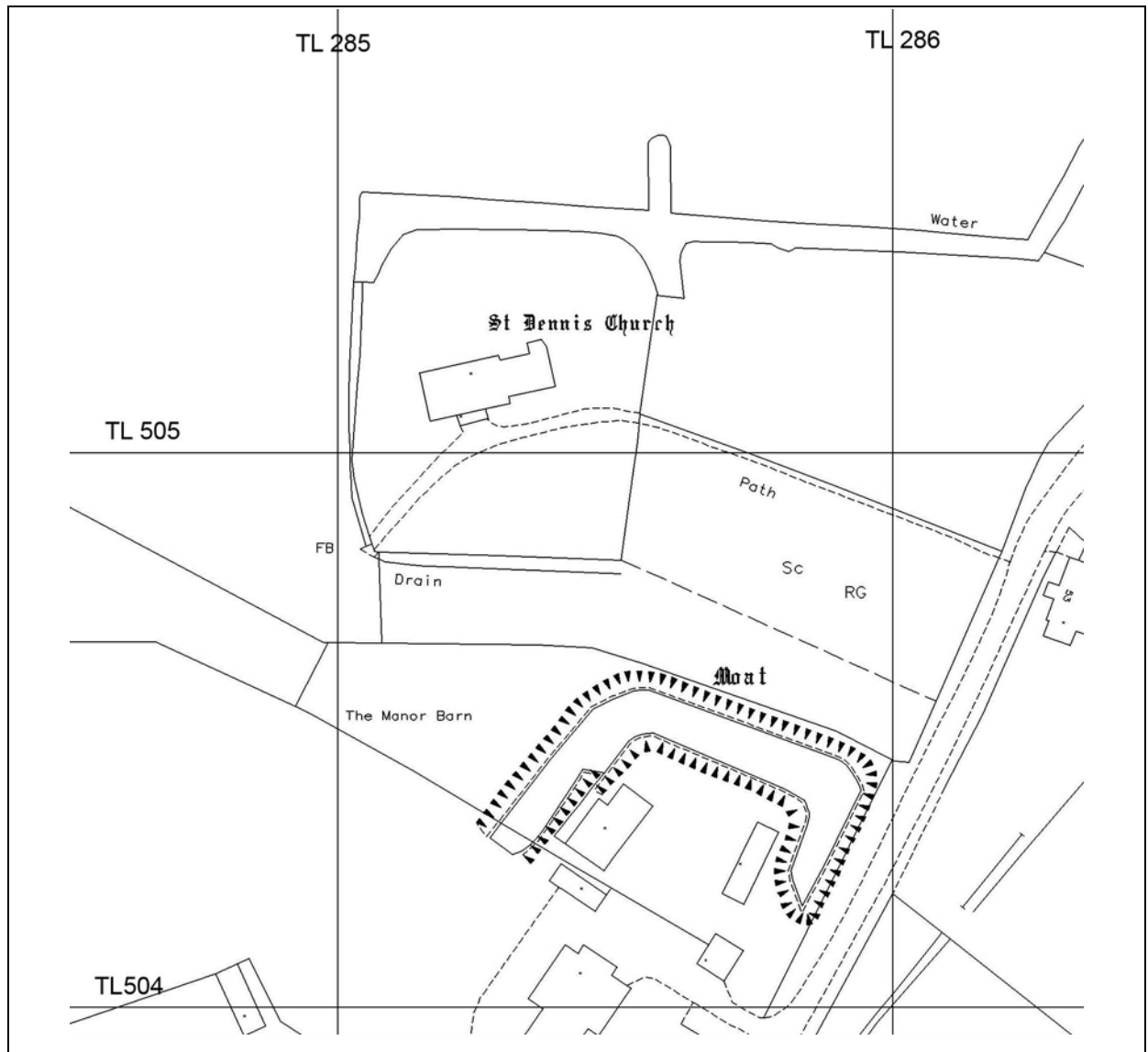


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:2,500)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in correspondence from Purcell, Miller, Tritton dated 22nd July 2005, the aims of the building recording were:

- To record the decorative details of the Butterfield scheme of the 19th century and undertake documentary research into that
- To date and identify the existing roof timbers
- To record the ceiling construction and materials
- To attend any groundworks required to locate the drainage points on the site

2.2 Standards

The survey conforms to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

As there was no formal brief for this project no methodology was specified. The methods appropriated for this project were as follows:

- Several site visits were undertaken to analyse and record the architectural and constructional elements of the 19th century restoration.
- Documentary, illustrative and cartographic sources were researched in the Cambridgeshire County Record Office, Cambridge University Library, Downing College and the public library, Lion's Yard, Cambridge.
- Comparative sites were either visited in person or, where possible, researched via the internet.

2.4 Constraints

As no temporary roof was deployed during the current restoration work, the timbers had to be protected by tarpaulin. As a result, there were occasions when this obscured aspects of the timberwork. Similarly, scaffolding and the protective covering over the font obscured some architectural detail.

3 Historical and Architectural Background

- 3.1** East Hatley, like the adjoining villages of Hatley St. George (also known as Hungry Hatley due to its poverty) and Cockayne Hatley, is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (RCHME 1968, 145; Taylor 1997, 68). The 'ley' element to the name is thought to refer to a woodland clearing, which the heavy clays in the area as well as the surviving primary woodland immediately west of the site support. It was never a large village having 21 peasants and 3 slaves in 1086, 19 taxpayers in 1327 and only 10 in 1524. The population rose from c.100 in the first half of the 19th century to 155 in 1871 only to fall again by 1891 (VCH 1982, 43).
- 3.2** The manor, church and parsonage all of which were moated, lay at the south-western end of the triangular village green. The manor, now Manor Farm was acquired by the Downing family in 1661 from the Castells, who had held it from c.1490. The medieval manor house was demolished in 1712 and the Parsonage burnt down in 1821. Much of the village was cleared following the final enclosure c.1670 leaving only the parsonage at one end of the village and a farmhouse at the other. By 1871 the village had eight farmhouses, about 12 cottages and a tall house known as the 'Palace' at the south-western end providing accommodation for visiting members of Downing College, which had acquired the Downing estates in 1800 (VCH 1982, 43).
- 3.3** The church, which dates from c.1300 is built of field stones with clunch and limestone dressings under tiled roofs. It is described the Royal Commission as follows:

The W. extremity of the N. wall of the chancel is old and retains a blocked, square-headed 'low-side' window with a chamfered surround. The chancel arch has been rebuilt but some dressings have been re-used, including the moulded caps to both responds of c.1300.

The Nave is probably of c.1300, although some of the openings are a little later. There are three windows in the N. wall; the first of trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head, is restored and has modern splays and rear arch; the second and third, both somewhat restored, are lancets, the second with a cinquefoiled and the third with a trefoiled head. The three windows on the S. side resemble those corresponding to them on the N. and are somewhat restored; the W. window resembles the middle windows of both side walls and is set between restored buttresses rising to the rebuilt bellcote. The N. doorway is of two continuous chamfered orders; the mid-14th century S. doorway is of two continuous wave-moulded orders separated by a threequarter hollow. The nave roof is modern.

The ogee niches on either side of the chancel arch are 14th century (VCH 1982, 48).

- 3.4** The church was never wealthy and as a result had five rectors in as many years in the 14th century (VCH 1982, 47). The parish suffered constantly from absentee rectors, most notably in 1561 when a rector left an unlicensed servant in charge (*ibid.*). From 1663 the advowson was held by Sir George Downing, the Lord of the Manor. This passed to Downing College in 1800 along with the other Downing estates. There may have been a long connection between the Downings and the Say family as the living passed from one member of the Say family to another between 1689 and 1824. Francis

Say, who was rector between 1753 and 1796, was left Lady Downing's interest in Downing Street after having married her niece. The last Say incumbent was removed by Downing College, ostensibly for failing to rebuild the burnt parsonage.

- 3.5** The living was held with that of Tadlow from 1663 and it is recorded that there were only 3 or 4 communicants in 1825 rising to 46 in 1851 and between 50 and 70 in the 1860s (VCH 1982, 48). In 1873 there were 150 inhabitants in East Hatley, 145 of whom claimed to be church attendees, however only 17 attended monthly communion in the 1870s when the church was restored and half that number did so in 1885. As the cost of church repairs couldn't be met, St. Denis was abandoned in 1961 in favour of a new church that was partially furnished with fittings from the old building.

4 The pre-1873 Church

- 4.1** Three documents survive that describe the church in the final years before the Butterfield restoration; an annotated sheet of elevation drawings dated 1857 (Fig. 3), the groundplan drawn up by Butterfield himself (Fig. 4) and a survey undertaken by the diocesan architect in 1865 (Appendix 1). Certain details can also be extrapolated from the Specification of Works (Appendix 2).
- 4.2** The 1865 survey suggests that the nave was constructed c.1260 and the chancel, which had been 'altered or rebuilt and shortened', dates from c.1300. A brick porch had been added on the south side in 1673, and this was liable to fall at any time. A cartouche of the arms of Downing impaling Howard with an oblong date panel inscribed 'AN^O DOM 1673' was set in the tympanum of the porch. The walls were described as being thick and substantial and containing lancet windows of good character that required some repair to the glazing and leadwork. The dressings were of clunch that had suffered in more exposed location such as the north and west walls. There was no vestry.
- 4.3** The interior of the church contained both box and standard pews and could accommodate about 84 adults. The box pews, which were on the north wall, were too high and obscured the view from the poor who worshiped to the west of them. There was a clunch tomb with a black marble slab set on top in the south-east corner of the nave and a pulpit and desk to the west of it. The nave floor was paved in Ketton stone. The chancel roof had a flat plastered ceiling that showed signs of serious problems with the timbers.
- 4.4** The nave roof was described in the 1865 survey as having four oak tiebeams, king posts and braces and each pair of rafters being framed together with diagonal ties. The roof was plastered below the diagonal braces. As the steeple had collapsed by 1748 a chamber had been built between the west wall and the first tiebeam to house the last surviving bell. This had caused the tiebeam to fail, and was consequently supported by a post set into the nave floor. A second tiebeam was also broken and similarly propped (Fig. 4).
- 4.5** A letter of complaint written by J. Reynolds of Bedford on 19th April 1861 indicates that he was employed at Tadlow church as well as East Hatley and that there were clearly several points of dispute regarding the building work he had undertaken and slow payment. This apparently had some effect as a receipt dated 12th July survives, recording the payment of £13 for the installation of wainscot doors in the south porch at East Hatley.

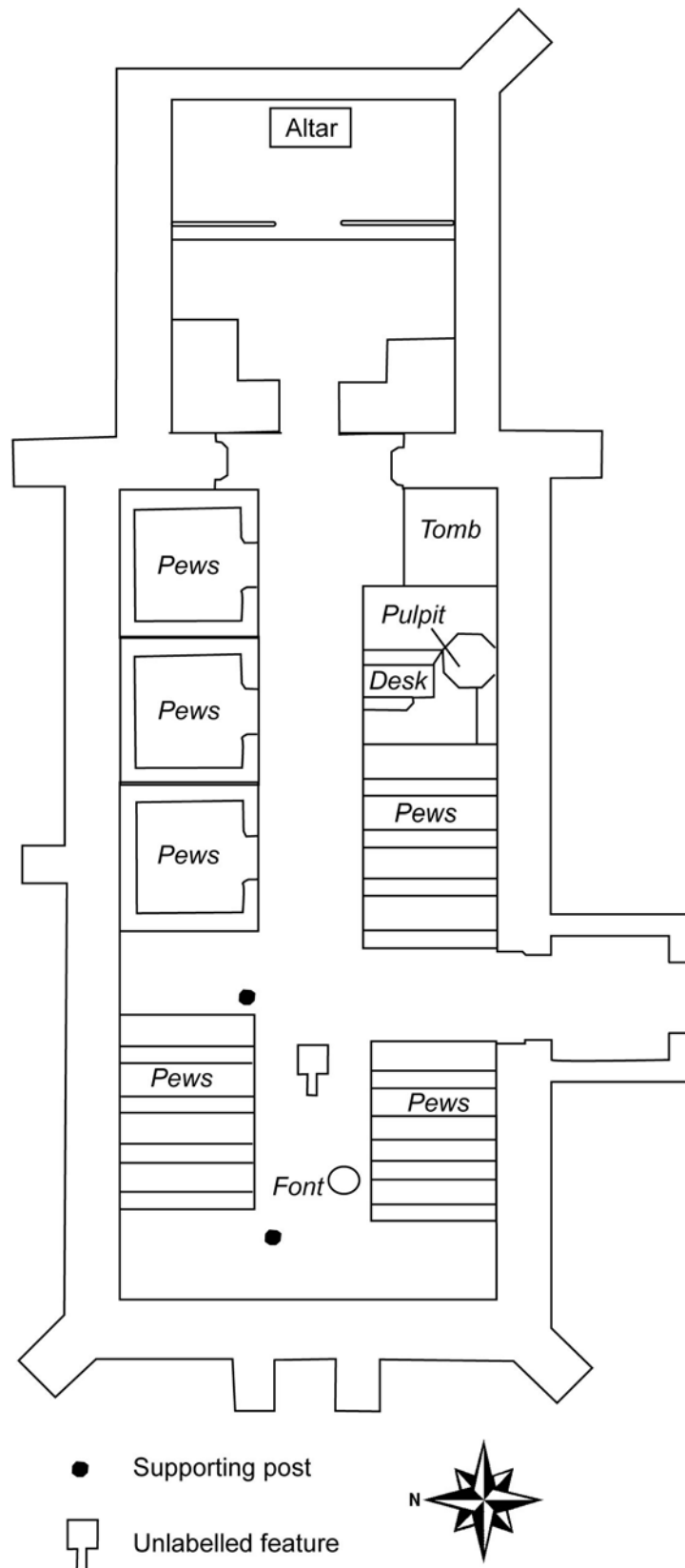


Figure 4: Groundplan of the old church based on Butterfield's drawing (*not to scale*)

5 William Butterfield

- 5.1** William Butterfield was born in London on 7th September 1814 to a chemist and his wife. After having been articled to a builder for three years, he joined an architectural company in Worcester where he studied early English church building. His first architectural commission was for a non-conformist chapel at Cotham in Bristol. He became involved with the High Church Movement of the 1840s, being elected a member of the Camden Society in 1844 and the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society in 1848. By 1849 he had designed the Tractarian College at Millport, Scotland and was chosen to design the model church of the Ecclesiological Society, All Saint's, Margaret Street (Architecture Journal 1990, 42). In all he was involved in the construction or restoration of over 100 churches, chapels and cathedrals, both here and in Australia and South Africa (www.coalpitchurch.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk) Although most of his work was ecclesiastical, he also built a country house and water mill at Milton Ernest, a convalescent home for tuberculosis sufferers at Axbridge, a village inn at Wraxall and two farms for Henry Gibbs (Thompson 1971, 407-12).
- 5.2** His buildings are highly distinctive and range from the simple colour schemes of most of his churches, including those at Tadlow and East Hatley, to the screaming polychromic effect of All Saint's, Margaret Street (Plate 5). His objectives on restoration projects were to improve the structural and environmental elements of the building to make it safe and warm as well as re-arranging the interior as necessary to allow a better use of space for liturgical purposes (Thompson 1971, 415). His philosophy was to maintain as many of the medieval elements of a building as possible, designing fixtures and fittings if necessary, to remove all unnecessary post-reformation material unless it was of a high standard and to carry out sympathetic restoration rather than just repair, re-using as much of the original material as possible.
- 5.3** William Butterfield's involvement with Tadlow and East Hatley churches is recorded in a series of notes possibly by the Rev. Sykes, the incumbent of the joint livings at the time. In 1856 a Mr Clark was commissioned by Downing College to prepare plans for the restoration of both churches, and it is likely that the elevation drawings held in Downing College library (REF) are part of this brief. The plans were rejected by the college and in 1857 William Butterfield was appointed to deal with both churches. He inspected them the following year and the first phase of work at Tadlow commenced in 1859. The church was reopened by the Bishop in 1867.
- 5.4** The documentary evidence indicates that the work at East Hatley was estimated at £1300, £250 of which was given by Downing College, a further £250 by the tenants of East Hatley and £550 from funds raised by Mrs Sykes. The work was to include the thorough repair of the nave including the roof, the complete restoration of the chancel and its roof and extending it to its original length, replacing the existing floor with tiles, providing new oak benches and other furniture, installing heating and adding a vestry. A list of specifications is shown in Appendix 2. A lightning conductor and new oak gates in the churchyard are mentioned in further papers relating to the restoration of the church. Butterfield's plans were accepted by the college in 1871, subject to modifications to the heating installation.

6 Butterfield's Restoration

6.1 *Nave* (Figs.5-9)

The structural evidence suggests that the rebuilding of the church was slightly more extensive than initially envisaged. The nave roof was not repaired but completely rebuilt using predominantly Baltic pine, possibly the Memel fir specified in the Schedule of Works (Plate 6). The style appears to have been maintained although the terminology has changed since the mid 19th-century; today the roof would be described as a crown post rafter roof, a fine medieval example of which is to be found at the church of St. Michael and All Angels at Copford, Essex (cf. Brunskill 1994, 173). Butterfield reduced the number of tiebeams from 4 to 3.

The crown posts are simple, rectangular timbers c. 0.23 x 0.23 x 2.85m high with up braces that are 0.20m wide (Plate 7). The tiebeams on which they rest are 0.29m high, practically double the height of the wallplates. The rafters are set approximately 30cm apart and are 10cm wide, as are the scissor braces and ashlar pieces. Each bay contains 9 couples except the westernmost one, which has two exposed couples and two original, oak couples set 33cm apart behind the west wall.

The roof tiles, which are a mixture of 19th century tiles and earlier gault ones are hung on softwood battens (Plates 19 & 21). A few decorative ridge tiles survive.

The wallplates are decorated with simple double hollow mouldings and the theme has been carried through to the chancel, where they are embellished with additional mouldings over the wallplate consisting of a double hollow chamfer over a roll (Plate 8). The lower arrises of the tiebeams are also decorated with hollow chamfers.

The lath and plaster ceilings throughout are all 19th century, and simply painted white.

6.2 *Chancel* (Figs. 5, 7 & 10-11)

The chancel has been rebuilt in field stones and limestone dressings. All new stone was intended to be Bath stone acquired from either Randall & Saunders or another approved quarry. A sample taken from the north chancel window was a cream/grey, oolitic limestone, very similar to Clipsham but very friable. The tracery and hood mould of the east window appears to be Clipsham stone, and Ancaster stone appears to have been used in the dressing to the chimney (Plates 9-10). Certainly there are fragments of Ketton, Weldon and other oolitic limestone from the Lincolnshire Limestone group within the walls throughout the church. Much of the interior is brick built, as is evident in the lower aspects of the north and south chancel walls and the altar steps (Plate 11). Some brickwork is also evident on the gable end of the nave wall.

The chancel windows were intended to be repaired and put back into the rebuilt walls, but all of the chancel windows have been completely rebuilt.

The chancel has a trussed rafter roof with scissor bracing and a plastered ceiling. The ceiling over the sanctuary has rectangular panels, whereas the rest of the chancel

ceiling is plastered and painted between the rafters (Plates 12-13). The rafter scantlings and their spacing are similar to those in the nave, with the rafters being approximately 10cm wide and 30cm apart. There are 12 couples in the chancel and 9 in the sanctuary. Three of the rafters on the north side have assembly marks chiselled into them and all have either an open mortise or the outline of a mortise partly cut into the timber (Plate 14). The number of timbers in the nave and chancel roofs reflect the medieval tendencies towards harmonious geometry and the numerological bias of the number 3, which signifies, *inter alia*, the Holy Trinity (cf. Krautheimer 1942, Male 1972, Rapoport 1982 & Semmelmann, 2000). The corbels are long and slender and are used to emphasise the boundary between the chancel and the sanctuary (Plate 15).

The wall decorations in the chancel lie largely above a stone dado and primarily consist of parallel, horizontal lines with red lozenges above and a border to the vestry door and windows (Plate 16). These are created using red and black tiles, presumably the Minton tiles mentioned in the Specification of Works. The clunch-built reredos, which deviates somewhat from Butterfield's original design, consists of a central crucifix within a trefoiled arch flanked by two orders of quatrefoils, all of which is set against a red tile background (Plate 17). There are three geometric, quatrefoil based tiled areas on either side of the altar, bordered by red and black tiles. The tiles used to decorate the altar steps and risers are plain red and black as well as decorated with medieval motifs, primarily floral in concept (Plate 18). The floor elsewhere is plain.

The discrepancies between the Schedule of Works and actual work undertaken appear to mainly affect the nave roof, which was completely rebuilt and the chancel windows, which were not restored but replaced. This undoubtedly escalated the cost of the restoration project, which may have been balanced by the use of more locally available stone from the Lincolnshire Limestone group rather than the specified Bath Stone. This could be confirmed by petrological analysis of the surviving stone dressings which have only been preliminarily identified by visual inspection.



Plate 1: South elevation



Plate 2: South elevation



Plate 3: North elevation



Plate 4: Niche in south of chancel arch



Plate 5: All Saint's Church, Margaret St.



Plate 6: Nave roof, looking west



Plate 7: Crown post

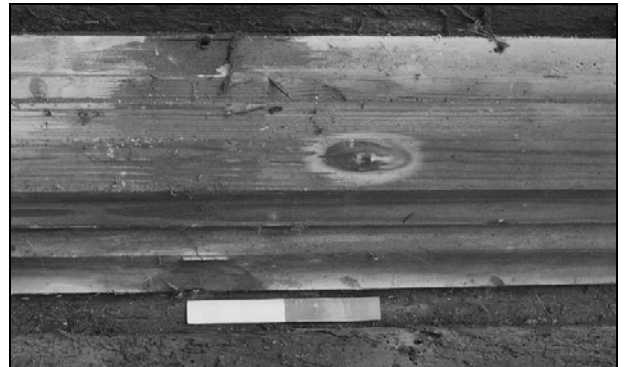


Plate 8: Wall plate moulding



Plate 9: Hood mould over the East window



Plate 10: Stone dressing to chimney



Plate 11: Brickwork at the base of the south chancel wall



Plate 12: Panelling in the Sanctuary ceiling



Plate 13: Ceiling over the chancel

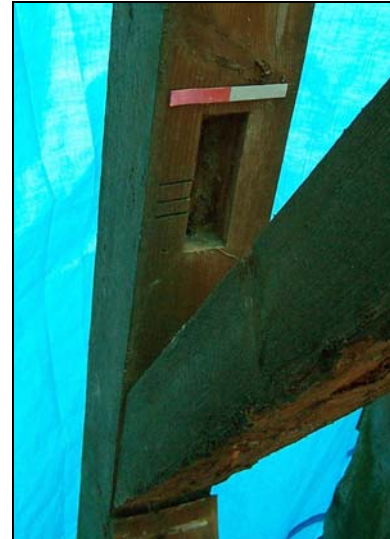


Plate 14: Mortise & assembly mark on rafter



Plate 15: Corbel & wall decorations over the Sanctuary



Plate 16: Wall decoration around the vestry door



Plate 17: Reredos



Plate 18: Altar step



Plate 19: South side of the roof



Plate 20: Stripped chancel roof, south side



Plate 21: Chancel roof, north side



Plate 22: Stripped nave roof west of the porch



Plate 23: External view of the lath & plaster



Plate 24: Internal view of the lath & plaster

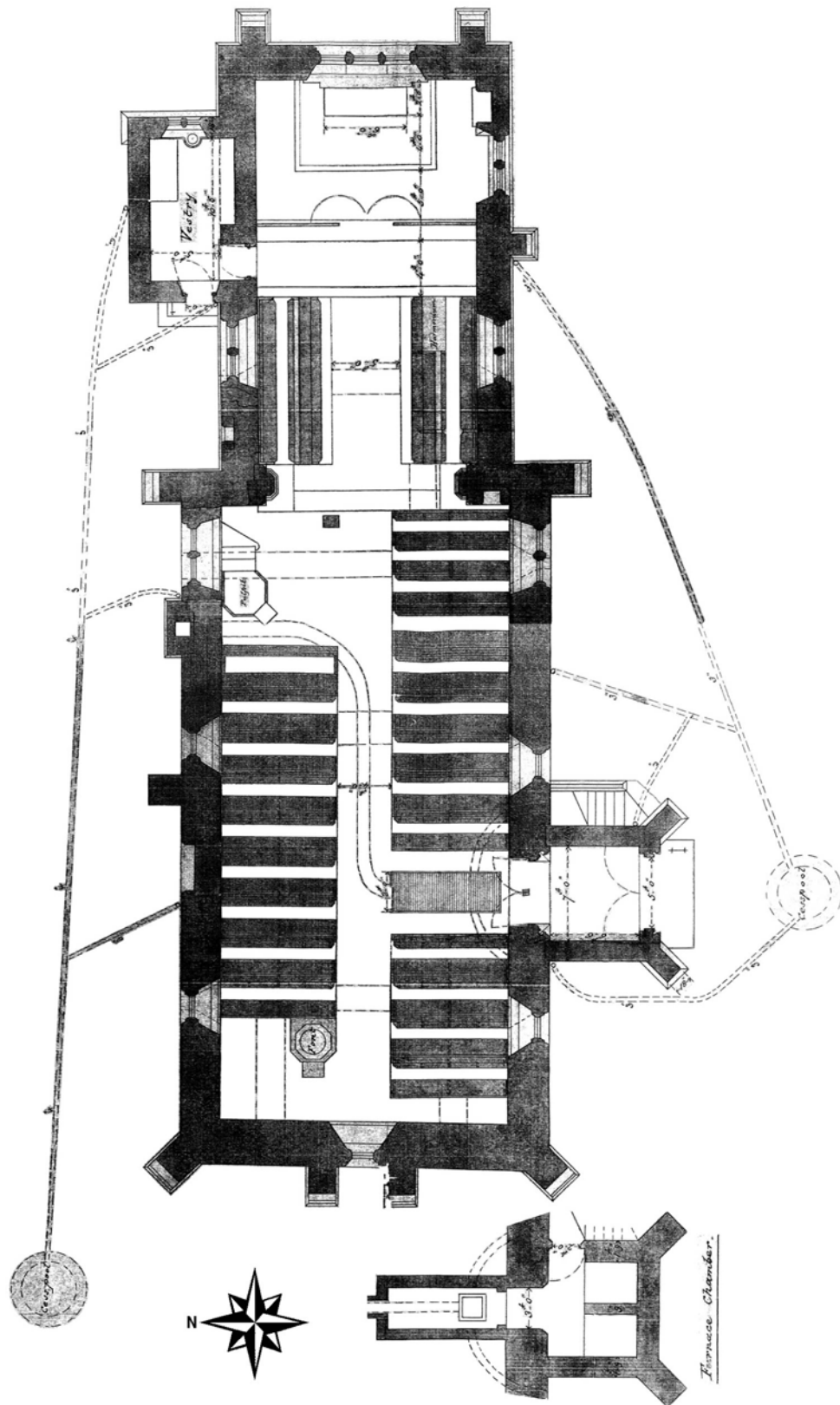


Figure 5: Butterfield's groundplan (Not to scale)
(Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record)

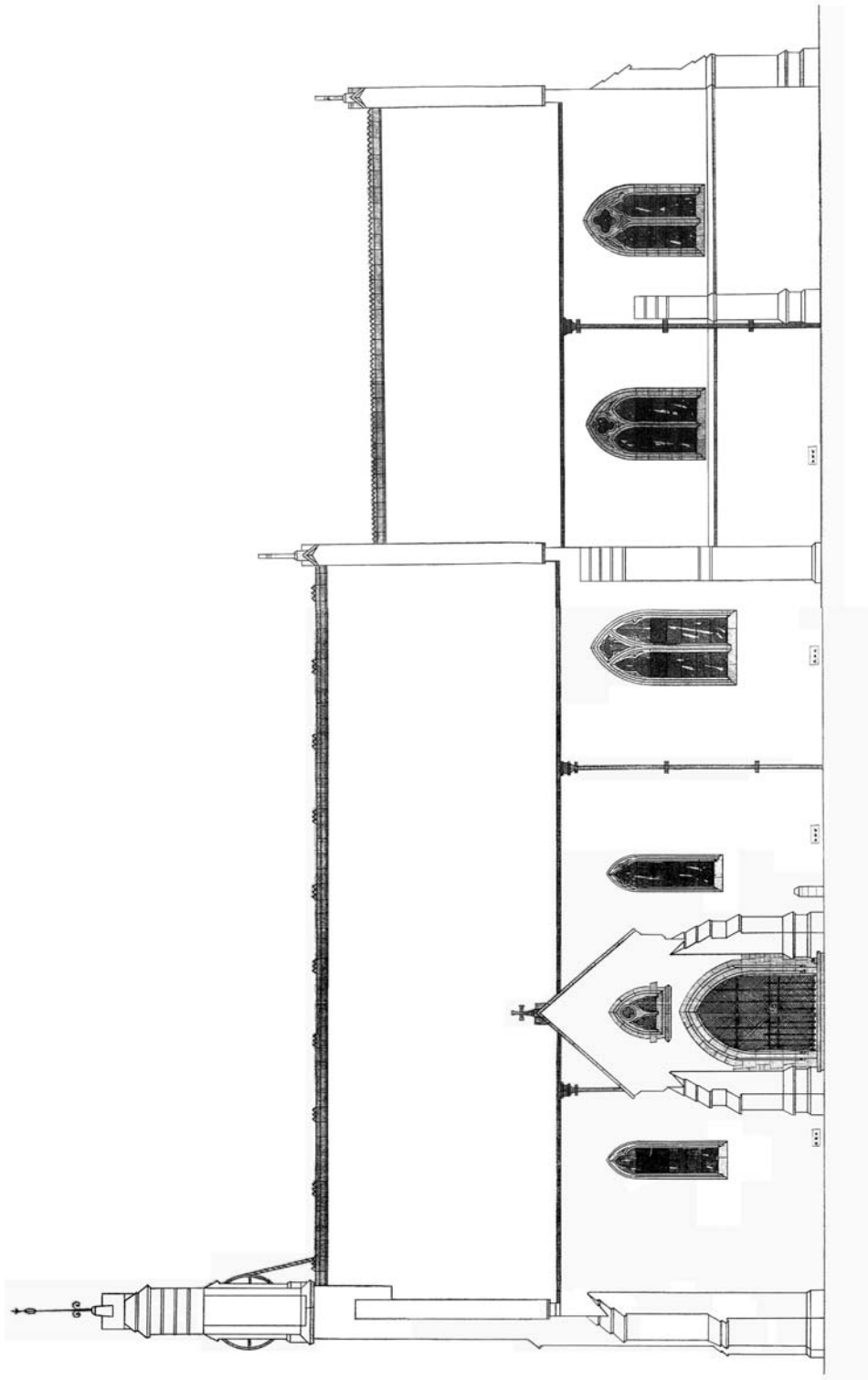


Figure 6: Butterfield's design of the south elevation (*Not to scale*)
(*Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record*)

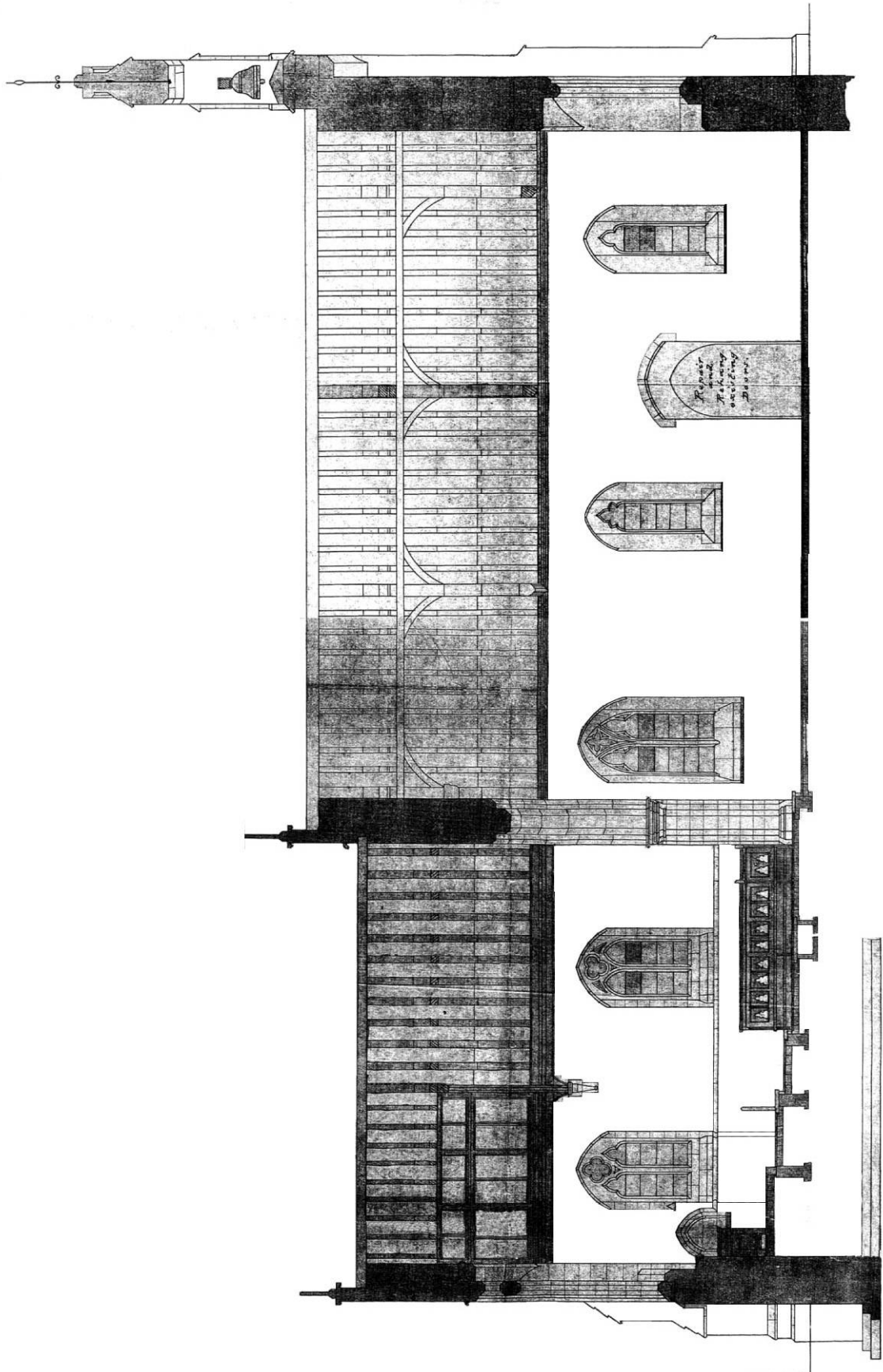


Figure 7: Butterfield's section of the church (*Not to scale*)
(*Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record*)

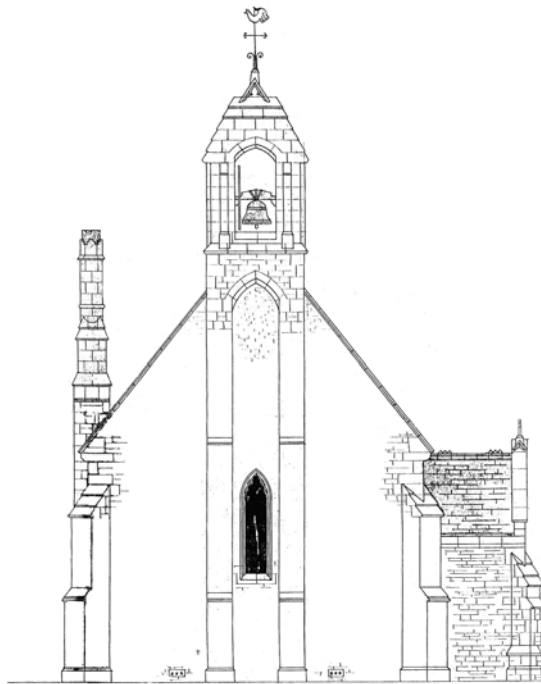


Figure 8: Butterfield's design of the west elevation (*Not to scale*)
(*Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record*)

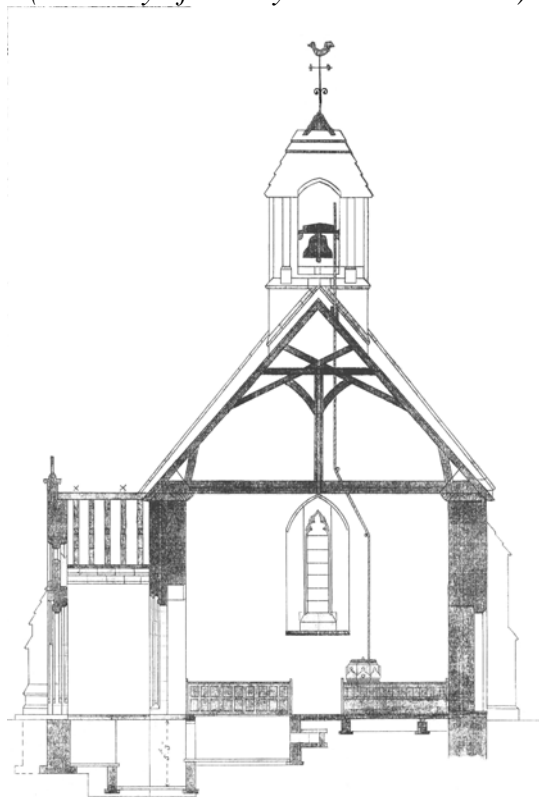


Figure 9: Butterfield's section of the nave (*Not to scale*)
(*Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record*)

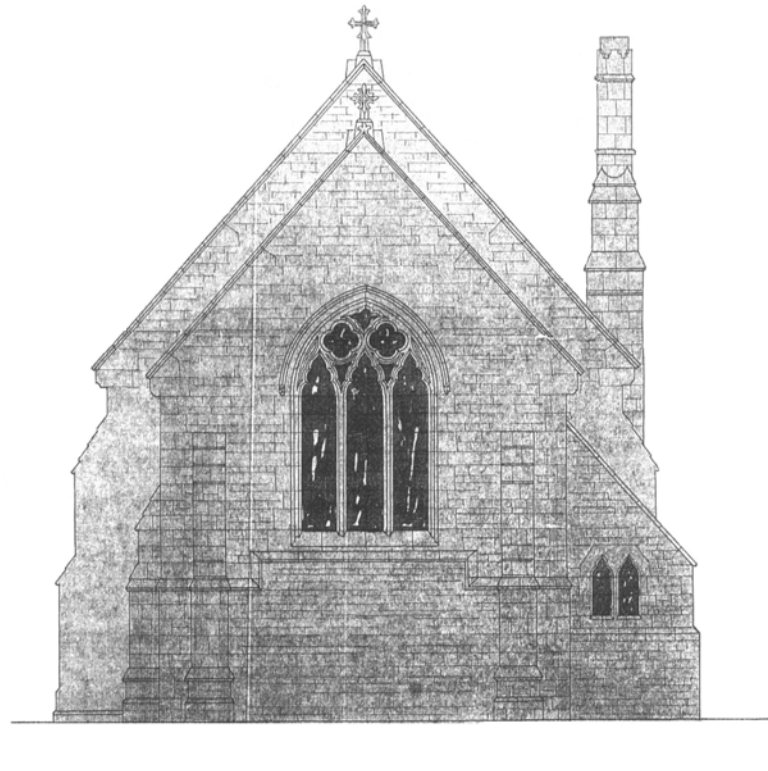


Figure 10: Butterfield's design of the east elevation (*Not to scale*)
(*Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record*)

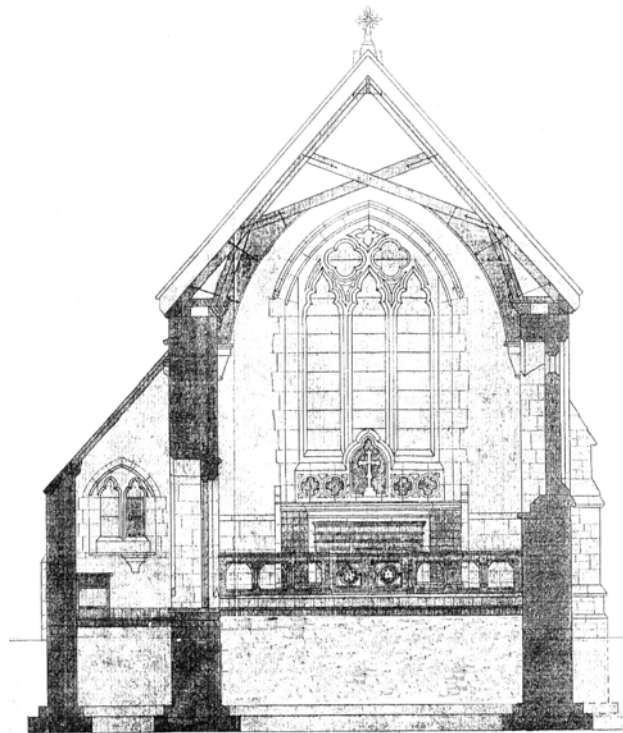


Figure 11: Butterfield's section of the chancel (*Not to scale*)
(*Courtesy of the Ely Diocesan Record*)

7 Butterfield's Churches

- 7.1** Liturgical traditions had undergone extreme change since the architectural nirvana of the 14th century that the Victorian High Movement aspired to. These had left their mark on the working space of the nave and chancel where choir stalls had often been removed, box pews and flat ceilings inserted and the rood screen dismantled. At the same time many churches were suffering the effect of structural failure, neglect or simple wear and tear. The aim of the High Movement was to return to what they considered to be the architectural high point of religious expression in order to underpin their socio-religious values. To this end as much as to improve the quality of the buildings and their environment, the work undertaken by Butterfield tended to follow a fairly uniform philosophy which included structural repairs as necessary, the addition of a vestry and heating if not already present, the removal of fittings and fixtures considered inappropriate either for the new liturgical requirements or to the gothic sensibilities of the movement and the (re)instatement of choir stalls, reredos, altar steps and rail. In essence, the underlying concepts appear to be to provide a suitably comfortable environment for the congregation to be able to participate in the liturgical rounds that were predominantly centred on the chancel, the importance of which he had emphasised architecturally.
- 7.2** Butterfield's work underwent specific stylistic phases, which are superbly described by Thompson (1971). There are, however, several other factors to consider when comparing Butterfield's ecclesiastical works, including the locality of the site, whether it was a new build or restoration, the financial constraints and the impact the building would have on worshippers and doubters alike. Whilst the wealth of architectural and polychromatic innovation at All Saints' Church in Margaret St. London and the chapels at Rugby School and Keble College (Plates 24-25) reflect both the wealth and the ideology of the clients, it is the less ambitious works that made up the bulk of Butterfield's portfolio and provide the more relevant comparative material for St. Denis.
- 7.3** The use of colour was one of the most significant elements of the High Movement, repudiating as it did the monochromatic nature of Puritan religious expression. In most of Butterfield's churches colour is confined to the sanctuary, the floor and the font and often only the east window contained stained glass (Thompson 1971, 232-3). His simplest interiors are those designed in the 1840s, such as St. Mary's, Wavendon, but from the 1860s half of his churches included constructional colour whether as a new build such as Holy Saviour, Hitchin (Plate 26) or as part of a restoration as at St. Denis. Whereas the colour scheme that adorns the entire interior of Holy Saviour almost certainly falls into the same category as All Saints' Church in that it reflects the nature of the budget as well as the ideology of its intended audience, the more restrained decoration at St. Denis or St. Giles in neighbouring Tadlow is not only more appropriate for a rural parish church, but also demonstrates Butterfield's shift away from introducing highly polychromatic detail in an ancient interior following his severely criticised interventions at St. Cross, Winchester in the mid 1860s (*ibid.*245).
- 7.4** Of all the churches restored by Butterfield in eastern England, the closest comparisons both geographically and temporally are St. Giles, Tadlow, St. Margaret's, Barley and

St. Botolph's, Hadstock. Tadlow and Barley churches were rebuilt at the same time as St. Denis, but Hadstock was rebuilt 1881-7.

- 7.5** Despite minor variations similar motifs are encountered in all four churches. The chimneys at Tadlow and Hadstock are clearly from the Butterfield stable, but the ornateness of Hadstock church would suggest that the budget was less constrained than at East Hatley (Plates 28-29). This could also be said of the pavement, which uses more decorative motifs and colour at Hadstock than in the other churches. It is clear from all the examples that the general motifs within the flooring were floral and geometrical devices within a grander geometrical scheme, often based on a lozenge (Plates 30-31).
- 7.6** The chancel ceiling at Hadstock is panelled in the same way as that in the sanctuary of St. Denis, and one can imagine that the roof is scissor braced there too as was the norm for Butterfield's trussed rafter roofs (cf. Thompson 1971, 187). In contrast, the trussed rafter roof in Tadlow church is boarded between the rafters with decorative motifs applied to the entire edifice. The ceiling in Barley is different again, with ornate principal rafters providing the only decoration in a plain white ceiling (Plates 32-34). The importance of the Sanctuary in liturgical and, therefore, architectural terms has been mentioned above and a common device for emphasising the division within the chancel was by having a long corbel pointing to the altar steps.
- 7.7** The decorative scheme at East Hatley is similar to that at Tadlow and Hadstock in its emphasis on simple red lines picked out in tiles. However, whereas the decoration at St. Denis lies above the dado that at Hadstock lies below it and the theme at Tadlow, which covers the entire height of the wall also extends into the nave. St. Margaret's Church in Barley, which was rebuilt at the same time as St. Denis, contains more decorative elements including ornate chancel stalls and trefoiled arches along the east wall with iconic images on either side of the window (Plates 35-37). The lozenge motif is not apparent in either Tadlow or Hadstock, but was also used in Weston upon Trent (cf. Thompson 1971, 200).
- 7.8** The altar and reredos are amongst the most significant symbols within the church, and those at Hadstock and East Hatley are remarkably similar in concept and design. In both cases the reredos is stone built with a central crucifix flanked by architectural devices containing coloured tiles, which contrasts well with the generally restrained wall decoration within the chancel (Plate 38). At Barley church the stone reredos is part of a larger decorative scheme which encompasses the entire east wall. Tadlow church offers the other end of the spectrum, with a series of tiles providing the backdrop to the altar (Plate 39).
- 7.9** Little can be said about the internal fittings and the window glass, as no comparative material survives within East Hatley church.
- 7.9** To state that St Denis appeared 'cheap and nasty' (1st Quinquennial Inspection 1961) was almost certainly a statement of its time. Whilst it is easy to condemn High Victorian ecclesiastical architecture as a pale imitation of its gothic ancestry, to criticise the philosophy behind Butterfield's work and its execution in churches such as St. Denis, St. Giles, St. Margaret and St. Botolph is unjust. The evidence from the churches discussed within this section as well as the documentary evidence allows an

imaginative reconstruction of East Hatley church in its late 19th century glory. A warm and structurally sound building, it provided ample space and visibility for its congregation to participate in the various services throughout the year. It was not an overly colourful or ornate interior, and if no stained glass had been inserted, would have had a similar feel to Hadstock church, where the balance of light and colour is most expressive. The reconstructed church also reflects various aspects of medieval ecclesiastical expression in the use of architectural geometry and possibly colour. Whether that was Butterfield's intention is not clear, but it would certainly have fallen within the ethos of the High Church Movement.



Plate 25: Rugby School chapel



Plate 26: Keble College chapel



Plate 27: Holy Saviour, Hitchin in 1914



Plate 28: Tadlow chimney



Plate 29: Hadstock chancel



Plate 30: Hadstock altar step



Plate 31: Barley altar step



Plate 32: Hadstock ceiling



Plate 33: Tadlow chancel ceiling

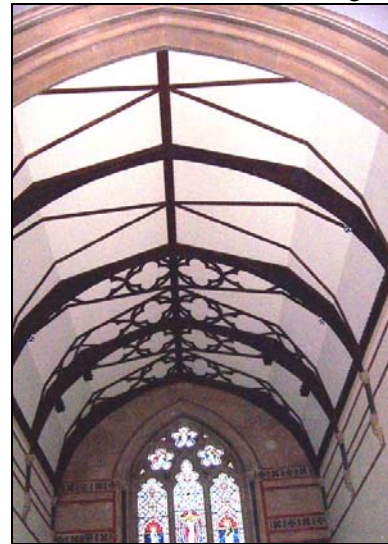


Plate 34: Barley chancel ceiling



Plate 35: South-east corner of Hadstock chancel



Plate 36: Tadlow nave & chancel



Plate 37: Barley east wall



Plate 38: Hadstock reredos



Plate 39: Tadlow altar

8 Acknowledgements

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9 Archive

9.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Report
2. Historical & Survey notes
3. Architect's survey drawings
4. List of photographs
5. B/W prints
6. B/W negatives
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Purcell Miller Tritton.

10 References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*).

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition).

Primary Sources

Cambridge County Record Office

P/87/6:

Notes on the restoration of Tadlow & East Hatley churches

P/87/6/4:

Receipt for £103/2/6 paid by Rev Sykes to William Butterfield for East Hatley Church
Letter from the deputy registrar, William Evans detailing work to be done at East Hatley (Dated 17th April 1873)

Document entitled General Statements, written in Rev Sykes's handwriting

P/87/6/9:

Various papers relating to the restoration of the church and mentioning *inter alia* a lightning conductor, new gates for the churchyard and walling up the window on the south side of the chancel

P87/6/6:

Survey of the old church at East Hatley undertaken by R. Reynolds Rowe (Dated Aug. 1865)

P/87/3:

Letter concerning appointment to inspect the damage to the church (Dated 1907)

27/1:

Tithe Map & Award 1940

Downing College Archive

1857 Elevation drawings of East Hatley Church (No ref.)

Ely Diocesan Archive

EDR D3/5/FAC/East Hatley 1873:

Letter to Isambard Brunel Esq., Doctor of Civil Law & Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely (Dated 2nd April 1873)

Specification of Works (Dated 2nd April 1870)

Letter from Rev. Sykes (Dated 5th March 1873)

EDR MH3.DAC/East Hatley 1960-1985:
1st Quinquennial Inspection Report
EDR/D3/5/FAC/East Hatley 1961:
Details of fittings to be removed

Secondary Sources:

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Taylor, A. 1997 *Archaeology of Cambridgeshire: South west Cambridgeshire Vol. 1* Cambridge City Council

Thompson, P. 1971 *William Butterfield* Routledge & Kegan (London)

Websites

www.rugbyschool.net/history/chapel_guide.htm

www.parishes.oxford.anglican.org/sbarnabas/Keble/Keble%20service2.jpg

www.clutch.open.ac.uk/schools/herongate99/church_life/Wavendon%20Church/CHURCH%20LIFE/church_pano.html

www.holysaviourhitchin.org.uk/history.htm

www.asoft.co.uk/stcrossint.htm

Maps

1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Plan LII.3

1902 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan LII.3

Appendix 1:1865 Survey of St. Denis (CRO Ref. P87/6/6)

10 Emmanuel Street
Cambridge
August 1865.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ely.

Reverend Sir,

According to your instructions I have surveyed the Parish Church at East Hatley and beg to report to you thereon as follows:—

Plan. The Church consists of a Nave with South porch, and Chancel. The Nave was built circa 1260 and is of fine proportion, the walls are thick and substantial and contain lancet windows of very good character, two buttresses at the west end strengthen the gable so that it may support the bell in a cot formed in the thickness of the wall. The Chancel was probably built circa 1300 but it has been altered or rebuilt and shortened since that period.

There is a brick porch (A.D. 1673) on the south side which is likely soon to fall.

Roof. The Nave roof is of oak, it is well constructed with 14 tiebeams, king posts and braces, each pair of rafters is framed together with diagonal ties; the bell has been removed nearly 2 feet to the east of its original position and enclosed in a chamber formed between the west wall and a tiebeam; the weight thus improperly placed upon the tiebeam has broken it and to remedy this defect a wood post has been placed upon the

Have floor to support the tiebeam; a second tiebeam is broken and propped up in a similar manner.

The Roof has been plastered below the diagonal braces and so all its character has been lost; but if the plastering were removed, the rafters boarded on their upper surfaces, the timbers carefully repaired and the tiling relaid, the roof would become what it originally was, one of great strength and beauty.

The Chancel Roof has a flat plastered ceiling cracked in such a manner as to indicate decay or serious disturbance of the timbers.

Chancel. The Rector contemplates rebuilding the Chancel upon its original scale: the Chancel Arch is however unusually narrow, and it would conduce to the better arrangement of the Chancel Stalls for ritual propriety if the Chancel Arch were widened at the time of rebuilding: the gable above the Chancel Arch leans over to the East: There is no Vestry. A Vestry and Organ Chamber on the South side of the Chancel could be added without much additional expense.

Windows. The Glazing and leadwork require repair and casements should be inserted for ventilation.

Floor. The Nave is paved with stone in fair condition: a black marble slab now elevated upon a clunch tomb might be laid in the floor of the new Chancel.

Fittings. A new Prayer Desk is much needed.

Three high pews on the north side of the Nave disfigure the Church and obscure the service from the poor who worship to the west thereof.

The open benches are mean and uncomfortable the nave should be re-seated with substantial benches uniform in size and appearance.

The Bell should be turned half-round and rehung to save it from being cracked.

Exterior. The walls are for the most part built of pebbles with clunch dressings; the clunch has in the most exposed situations perished, (e.g. the quoins in the west wall, the window sills, gable crosses), it should be renewed with stone of a more durable character: so much of the original work remains in good condition that the Church is capable of being faithfully restored at a moderate outlay.

I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R Reynolds Rowe F.S.A.

Archidiaconal Architect.

Appendix 2: Specification of Work

The following is taken from the Specification of Work dated 2nd April 1870 (CUL ref: EDR D3/5)

- Take down all of the east wall of the Chancel and side walls as far as necessary
- Preserve as much of the east window and easternmost two windows as possible, repair and re-use them in the new side walls with all necessary new stone
- Draw the jambs and build up the south window at the west end of the chancel and south doorway
- Extend the chancel eastwards and rebuild it with a new vestry as shown on the plans
- Preserve and restore the recess marked A on the groundplan in the north wall of the chancel (W end of N wall)
- Take down the chancel arch and rebuild it on a larger scale and finish the wall above it with new coping and a gable cross
- Underpin and repair buttresses on either side
- Preserve and repair the recess on the south side of the chancel arch
- Take down and rebuild the porch with a furnace room below
- Repair the jambs of the south doorway and rebuild the wall above where it has thrust out
- Build a bell gable and repair if necessary the western buttresses
- Build a chimney stack for the furnace flue on the north side of the church
- Build up the north doorway
- Raise the sill of the north-east window and put new stone on the outside sills on existing windows
- Cleanse and repair "in imitation of the old" all the stonework, inside and out
- All new stone to be Bath stone from Randall & Saunders or other approved quarries
- Form an ashlar projection behind the altar table and provide and bed a 3" moulded Derbyshire fossil marble polished shelf
- Form a reredos beneath the east window of traceried stone panels as shown filled with Minton plain red tiles where coloured red
- Provide 6" plain red Minton tiles and 25 encaustic tiles on either side of this projection
- Provide 1½" Minton tile bands in patterns on the east, south and north walls of the chancel
- Provide and fix a 3" hand rubbed Yorkstone slab, chamfered on the under edge to the recess in the south side of the chancel to form a credence
- Provide and fix a Boxground stone slab for the sill of the east window on the vestry hollowed out to form a piscina
- Provide and build Boxground corbels for the principal rafters of the chancel roof and above the chancel arch
- Provide a font of Corsham stone
- Provide and fit Portland stone steps to the font and pulpit
- Provide and fit 2" tooled York treads
- Provide and fit 2" rubbed York paving

- Provide and fit a 3" rubbed Portland stone easternmost step to the chance, which should be rebated on the front and edge to receive Minton tiles
- All other steps in the chancel should be of 2½" rubbed Portland stone with a facing of 4½" tiles as risers
- The nave, porch and vestry are to have Peakes 6" sq. plain red and black tiles
- Chancel to have 4 ³/₈" sq. Minton plain red and black and encaustic tiles
- Within the altar rail: same as above and Portland paving
- Some Ketton paving present in the chancel to be reused as directed
- Supply and fit No. 2 Porritts stove complete with cast iron framing
- All floors and pavements in the church to be removed, ditto steps, pews, seats and the posts which carry the two western principals of the nave roof
- Remove the belfry chamber
- Remove all glazing and the window bars (but replace the stained glass in the north-east window)
- The altar table is to be reused in eth vestry
- All timber unless specified should be of the best Memel fir
- English oak moulded wallplate to the nave
- English oak tiebeams to the west principals similar to the tie beam which exists to the east of these
- Put new English oak principal rafters above the south doorway
- Take away the tiebeam next to the chancel arch and rebuild it to admit a higher arch
- Provide and fix ¹/₃ of the common rafters new, in deal and provide ash laths as necessary
- The porch roof is to be frames as far as possible out of oak from the nave roof
- 1½" chamfered ribs are to be screwed to the chancel ceiling
- 1½" chamfered cornices are also to be added to the chancel ceiling, above and below the wallplate
- Cover all roofs, new and added, with ³/₄ and 1¼" deal battens to provide a gauge for the tiling.

Riga wainscot doors, seats and altar table were also specified

Appendix 3: Notes on the church restoration (CRO Ref. P-87/6/3)

1856 College requested Mr Clark to prepare plans for restoration of Tallow & S. Hatley

1857 These plans rejected not by me but by College. I had to pay £5 is 1/2 cost of plans
Mr Butterfield chosen by College with my entire approval.
He inspected both Churches in March 1858, & sent in plans & specifications for Tallow Church.
Not being able to raise money to do the whole work at once, we did a part in 1859-1860, & the rest in 1866:
Church reopened by Bishop in May 1867

1868 With permission of College I asked Mr B to send in plans for restoring S. Hatley Ch
He asked me whether the College were prepared to go on with the work, & whether the whole was to be completed at the same time, & how I proposed to raise the money.
College resolution promising to give £250 & to assist the parish in borrowing £250
I told Mr B I wd be responsible for £500 for the Chancel

1869. October: Mr B inspected S. Hatley Ch: & had conferences & correspondence with me for 9 months about the plans.

1870 Sept^r: Mr B sent me Osborn's tender viz
for mason . . . 657
for chancel . . . 455
Total 1112
Oak seats in nave about £50 extra

1870 end of October: sent in plans & estimate of cost to College

1871 July Interview with Mr B

1871 Dec Coll: accepted Mr B's plans subject to modification of warming apparatus

1871 - May: Negotiated (to witness) with Mr B
July: I had conference with Mr B

In relating farms College to stipulate that when
tenant is to pay his share of the yearly payment of £25

of the £250 promised by Coll., I believe £150 was granted
in 1857 or 1859 or 1860 out of the Estate Improvement Fund

Parish of Tadlow have borrowed £250 for the repair of their Ch: altho' they
had spent a great deal previously on repair of fabric, whereas the parish
of St. Halley has spent scarcely any thing on their fabric, altho' they have latterly ruined
New Coll. Chapel gave £500 towards rebuilding Chancel of
St. Stephen Morden Ch, tho' it was destroyed owing to neglect
of parish to repair tower

Late Master of Cath Hall restored chancel of Guilden Morden Ch
at his own cost.

(I believe) Clare Coll: did the same at Billinglinton, besides
contributing to the same

A good church architect useful for dealing with an old
church like St. Halley.

Dr Fisher once told me he'd be only too glad if Halley Ch: of the
restored for £500: he feared it wd have to be rebuilt at much
greater cost.

Prof: Birkbeck told Mr Butterfield there w'd be no difficulty
as to finding the money - his objections were to certain
points in the plans, not to the cost. P871613

Appendix 4: List of Additional Photographs

No.	View	Description
1	SE	Path leading to church
2	S	Vestry and chancel roof
3	W	East window
4		Walling detail
5		Sanctuary ceiling
6		Nave ceiling
7	W	Chancel arch
8		Lath detail
9		Plaster detail
10		Lath & plaster detail
11		South chancel roof
12		North chancel roof detail
13	W	Tie beam detail
14	SE	Tie beam and wall plate detail
15	SW	Nave roof
16		Iron tie & brick infill
17	W	Corbel over chancel arch
18	NE	North chancel wall
19		Rafter base detail
20		Gable detail
21	S	Niche in south wall of the nave
22	W	West wall of the nave



Shot 1



Shot 2



Shot 3



Shot 4



Shot 5



Shot 6



Shot 7



Shot 8



Shot 9



Shot 10



Shot 11



Shot 12



Shot 13



Shot 14



Shot 15



Shot 16



Shot 17



Shot 18



Shot 19



Shot 20



Shot 21



Shot 22

