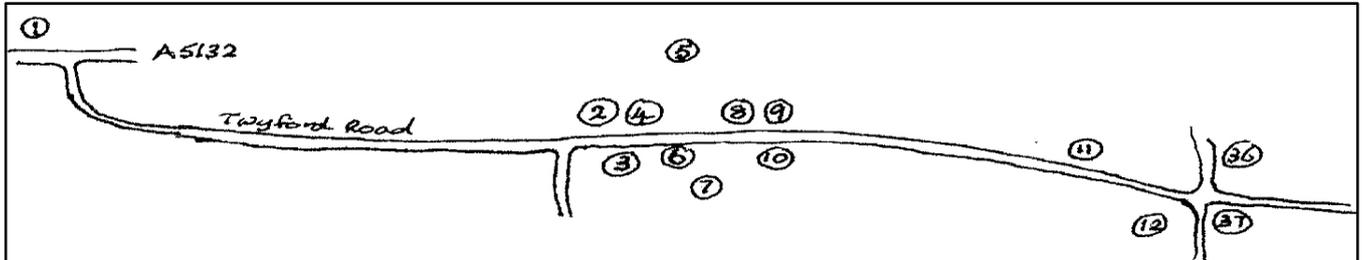


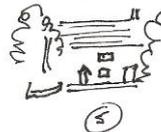
Barrow upon Trent – our village trail

Dominating the growth of this pretty village are two things that are almost hidden. Firstly, the River Trent only visible at the end of Church Lane, and secondly the Barrow Hall, first built in the 16th century and burnt to the ground in 1956. More details of these are in the book "Barrow upon Trent – Our Story" that was produced as part of our Parish History Project, and are now on the church website, www.stwilfridsbarrow.org

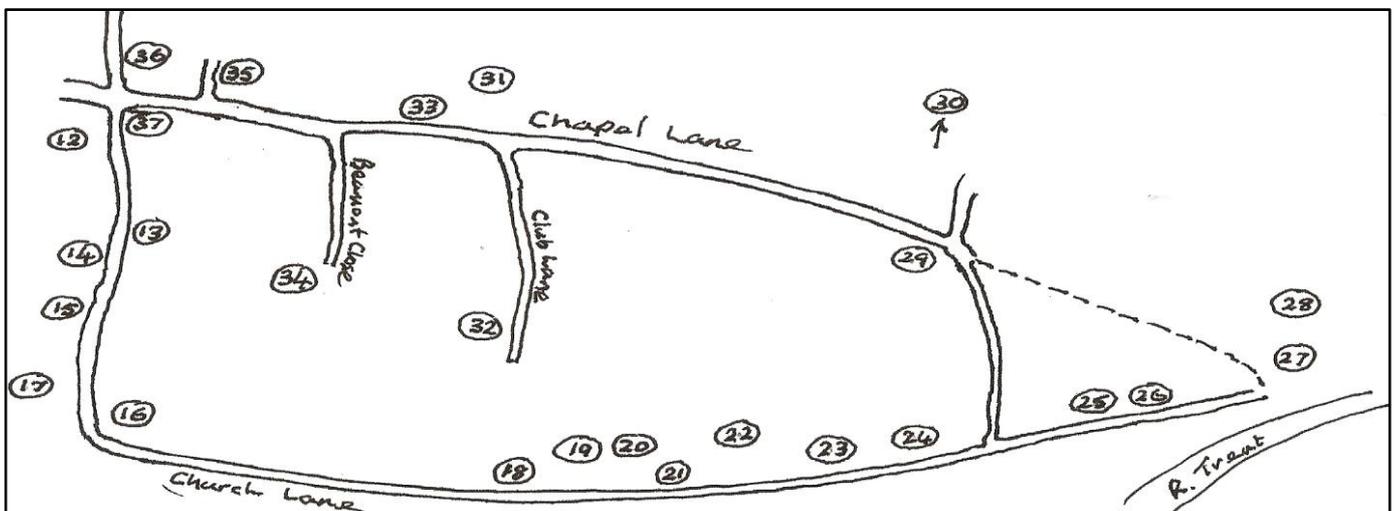
The Parish of Barrow used to be a farming community with approximately 19 farms and small holdings, of which 12 were situated in the village. In the early and mid-20th Century, several of the larger estates were sold off, and land was made available for building. This trail highlights those buildings built before 1900.



Grange Farm (1): late 18th century, this elegant farmhouse is a Grade II listed building and home to a large working farm. **Walnut Farm (2):** an early 19th century farmhouse with its former outbuildings - The Old Granary (note the brick in-fills that suggest former storage entrances) and the barn alongside Twyford Road with its strange brick outline suggesting an old cruck frame and a former window. **No 19 Twyford Road (3):** like several other cottages it is built with its gable-end to the road. These smallholdings were very narrow and this building pattern provided a passage to the rear. **Vine Cottage (4):** another smallholding built gable-end onto the road. **Littlecroft (5):** originally two mediaeval cottages, this Grade II listed building, set back from the road boasts many early architectural features including cruck trusses, ceiling beams and inglenook fireplaces.



The phone box (6): c 1935 is now used to store the village defibrillator, information leaflets, library and art gallery! **The Old Post Office (7):** dated 1864, displays very distinctive cast iron windows. **The Old School (8):** Dated 1843 and altered in 1913, this Jacobean styled building is listed Grade II. **Moorcroft (9):** this used to be the local ale house. One of the downstairs rooms is below ground level; this is the cellar where the casks were kept. **The Memorial (10)** was given in 1916 to the village that sent most men to the Great War in proportion to its population. **The Row (11):** built in 1789 and paid for by parish levy. Originally one room deep with kitchen extensions added later, these were built as workers cottages immediately after the enclosures had redistributed land amongst the landowners. No 16A retains evidence of its days as a shop and No 18 was extended in 1901 to include a bakery.



Into Church Lane:

Hollybush House (12): contains many original features from a house built in the early 17th century. Rebuilt in 1787.

On the left of Church Lane is '**Hall Park**' (13); the houses are built on land which was formerly the site and grounds of "Barrow Hall".

Ivy House and barn (14): the barn served as the abattoir and butchers. Access for shoppers may still be seen in the wall of the barn.

Pinfold (15): The cottage was part of the farm buildings for "St Wilfrid's House" containing the blacksmith's forge, and the pinfold is a mediaeval structure provided for stray animals.

St Wilfrid's Church (16): dating back to Anglo-Saxon times was developed by the Knight's Hospitallers between the 12th and 16th century. **St Wilfrid's (17):** was formerly known as The Dower House or The Cottage. This Grade II listed building was built in the early 17th century, is timber framed, and has many original features.



Further along Church Lane:

The Walnuts (18): Built in the 17th and later 18th century, this Grade II listed building was formerly part of the Barrow Hall estate. It was home to the artist George Turner.

Poplars Farm (19): Part of the des Voeux estate; a barn used to stand in front of the farmhouse that was used as the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel until 1914.

The Elms (20): Built mid-18th century was a farm house and dairy, producing cheese that was stored in the upper story.



Eve Cottages (21): Built around the beginning of the 18th cent, these cottages were once occupied by the wheelwright and there is reputed to be a jig for shaping the wheels buried south of the cottages.

The Meadows (22): a former farm house. **Manor Court (23):** Completed in 1949 to house retired Methodist ministers on land belonging to the Manor House. The architect was the infamous John Poulson. **The Manor House (24):** built in the 18th century and home to the Sale family (the upper floor is a modern rebuild).

Trent House (25): This riverside property has a small 'sun' plaque on a gate post demonstrating that the house was insured against fire. **Millstone Cottage (26):** Formerly known as Tomber Hills and was two cottages; it had a metal ring attached to the outside wall, used to tie up riverboats. **Crowtrees (27):** is a cruck-framed cottage that was originally built c. 1500 as a single-storey cottage and was formerly thatched. Ale would have been served to passing boatmen from a side window, now blocked up.

Trentside Cottage (28) (formerly called Vinegar Hills): built late 17th century as a workman's cottage, adapted in the 20th cent to include farm buildings.

Continuing on from Trentside Cottage:

Passing through the grounds in front of Trentside Cottage, the walker will pass through a narrow footpath parallel to Church lane and to the rear of several Church Lane properties. At the crossroads, on the left are garages (29) at the rear of the Manor House that used to be workers cottages and other farm buildings converted into homes. Looking right down the lane towards Swarkestone Road can be seen two lodge cottages (30) that used to serve the Manor House.

Walking straight on, when reaching the tarmac of Chapel Lane, the field on the right, **The Mere (31)**, has strange undulating ground. Archaeological reports indicate this may be the site of mediaeval structures.

Entering Chapel Lane:

Turn left into Club Lane and at the end on the right are two cottages, the **Gardener's Cottage** and **Hall Cottage (32)** that used to belong to the Hall.



Returning to Chapel Lane:

The Chapel (33): This is a Grade II listed building; built in 1839 as a Non-conformist chapel, it stands upon pillars raising it above the flood plain around it. A bullet hole can be seen on the front, shot by a local religious protestor.

Turning left down Beaumont Close:

Barrow House (34): was an outbuilding belonging to the Hall. Beside it are the former stables and coach house with an interesting clock tower.

Returning to Chapel Lane:

Lime Tree Cottage and **The Nook (35)** were built in the late 18th century, partly by the owner of the Hall and partly by the Parish. Part of Lime Tree Cottage housed the village cobbler and the rear of No 7 was the laundry for the Hall.

At the end of Chapel Lane on the right is the **Brookfield Club (36)** that was originally known as "The Cottage" and was originally part of the Barrow Hall Estate. On the left, **Lodge Cottage (37)**, this Grade II listed cottage was built around 1810, to serve the Barrow Hall that was burnt down in 1956. The pillars that used to support magnificent wrought iron gates can still be seen.