



Worcester Cathedral

Guild of Bellringers

PEAL ANALYSIS

As at **4 OCTOBER 2025** the bells, a **1928 Taylor recast**¹ of an earlier twelve, have had **249** peals rung on them. Together with **6** peals rung on the previous bells², a total of **255** have been rung in the tower. They are the eighth heaviest ring³ measured by tenor weight and the fifth heaviest in terms of the total weight of 10.5 tons. The four semitone bells create combinations for **five**⁴ distinct rings – the **Twelve** (and its subsets the **Back Ten** and the **Back Eight**), the **Harmonic Minor Ten** (and its subset the **Minor Eight**), the **Clare Ten** (and its subsets the **C# Eight**, the **Front Six**), the **Middle Eight** and the **Front Eight**.

	Tenor	includes	Peals	Most recent
The Twelve	48-0-2 in B		160	4 Oct 2025
Back Ten	48-0-2 in B		11	10 May 2025
Minor Ten	34-3-4 in C#	5# 6^b	45	18 Apr 2025
Clare Ten	34-3-4 in C#	2# 5# 9#	6	3 Feb 2024
Back Eight	48-0-2 in B		2	5 Oct 2019
C# Eight	34-3-4 in C#	5# 9#	12	29 Feb 2020
Minor Eight	34-3-4 in C#	5# 6^b	--	
Middle Eight	20-0-6 in E	6^b	10	15 Jan 2022
Front Eight	14-3-26 in F#	2#	8	9 Aug 2025
Front Six	12-0-1 in G#	2# 5#	1	8 Jun 2025
TOTAL			255	

The previous twelve, cast by Taylors in 1869 to Grimthorpe's⁵ specification, were the third heaviest of the 24 rings of twelve then existing. By 1875 three semitone bells⁶ had been installed but they were never rung.

¹ The cost of about £1,300 would be the equivalent of £ 104,500 today.

² The 1869 'Grimthorpe' twelve

³ Liverpool, Exeter, St Paul's, York, Wells, Redcliffe and Southwark have heavier tenors

⁴ There are a further two Natural Minor Tens on which no peals have been rung – see footnote under Harmonic Minor Ten section

⁵ Sir Edmund Beckett Denison (1816-1905) was not actually Lord Grimthorpe until 1886, some years later than the Worcester twelve. He is famous for his escapement mechanism used on the Westminster Clock (1851) and the design of the five chiming bells including Big Ben (1852 & 1858).

⁶ The 5# was cast with the twelve in 1869 and intended for use as part of the clock chimes. The 6b and 9# were added in 1875 when the carillon was installed. It operated on 14 of the 15 bells, using 28 hammers.

LEADING RINGERS – TOP 19

Over **650** people have rung a peal here, with members of this group each having rung 20 or more –

		1	2 #	2	3	4	5 #	5	6	6 b	7	8	9 #	9	0	E	T
Mark Regan	127	21	1	5	8	4	6	3	3	3	4	14	1	3	11	16	24
Bernard Taylor	118	10	2	10	10	9	8	12	13	7	11	12	2	7	2	2	1
Ashley Fortey	111	1	2	8	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	2	11	34	14	15
Jim Clatworthy	103	17	1	14	18	10	6	10	10	5	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Chris Pickford	88	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	2	8	2	16	18	29	9
Darran Ricks	71	5	1	4	4	3	2	2	12	1	20	4	1	3	5	3	1
C P Homewood	69	1	1	4	6	7	2	4	5	2	9	21	1	3	1	2	1
David Jenkins	66	2	1	7	10	7	3	5	5	5	5	6	1	4	1	3	1
Dan Jones	66	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	8	12	1	16	9	5	1
Nick Brown	47	1	--	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	4	17	2
Alex Byrne	46	2	1	3	3	2	1	4	4	1	5	5	1	5	5	2	2
Chris Kippin	41	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	6	5	3
Swaz Apter	30	4	--	12	5	2	4	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tom J-Childs	28	1	--	1	3	1	--	3	2	--	1	2	--	4	4	4	2
Mike Clements	27	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1
Alison Regan	25	1	--	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	3	2	1
Gordon Birks	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	9	8	2
Robin Hall	23	1	--	1	1	1	--	2	2	--	2	5	--	5	1	1	1
Rick Shallcross	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	3	--	1	4	6	4

Those in **green** have rung all 16 bells to a peal.

Those in **brown** ‘circled’ the 15 bells prior to the addition of the 2#.

Those in **red** have circled the 12 bells to 12-bell peals

Those in **purple** have circled the twelve but not to 12-bell peals.

A version of the totals in this table, showing all ringers, is now a feature of Pealbase.co.uk – select ‘Towers with 100 or more peals analysed by Society, Ringer, Conductor and Method’

LEADING RINGERS – TOP SEVEN

It is rare for all the leading ringers to be in the same peal so on 18 Feb 2017 when the top seven happened to be together, a photo was lined up. This picture was put on Facebook in Feb 2018 and dubbed the ‘Magnificent Seven’ by Ashley Fortey.



*L to R with peals rung at Worcester as at 18 Feb 2017 –
Dan Jones (32), Nick Brown (38), Chris Pickford (46), Ashley Fortey (48), Jim Clatworthy (58), Bernard Taylor (64), Mark Regan (87)*

The equivalent picture today would logically be the **NAUGHTY NINE** who have **all rung over 60 peals here** – L-R it would show **Dan Jones, David Jenkins, Craig Homewood, Darran Ricks, Chris Pickford, Jim Clatworthy, Ashley Fortey, Bernard Taylor & Mark Regan**. The top twelve have all rung over 40 peals here.

‘CIRCLING’ THE TOWER

Ringling all the possible bells to a peal, or ‘circling’ the tower, is a relatively new phenomenon at Worcester because of the rarity of peal attempts pre-millennium. So the achievement of **Tom Lewis**, back in 1974, of ringing all the **twelve bells** to a peal was impressive, particularly as he took only 15 peals to do so, which was his final total. Only 6 of these were 12-bell peals and he did not ring any of the three semitone bells then existing (5#, 6b and 9#).

Eight people completed the circle of **the fifteen bells**, prior to the latest augmentation, the first being **Bernard Taylor** in 2007 within the space of 19 peals. He was followed by **Mark Regan** in 2008 (28 peals), **Alison Regan** in 2009 (21 peals), **David Jenkins** in 2013 (21 peals), **Ashley Fortey** in 2014 (32 peals), **Mike Clements** in 2015 (22 peals), **Nick Brown** in 2015 (22 peals) and **Chris Kippin** in 2017 (31 peals).

With the addition of the Sharp Second in 2018 **ten** people have completed the new ‘circle’ of **sixteen bells**. The first to do so was **Bernard Taylor** in 2018 followed by **Mark Regan, David Jenkins, Ashley Fortey, Darran Ricks, Alex Byrne, Dan Jones, Chris Kippin, Mike Clements and Craig Homewood**. The only person who needs just the new bell to complete the ‘circling’ is **Nick Brown**.

Perhaps a ‘purer’ definition of ‘circling the tower’ would be to ring each bell to peals on the relevant number, so 12-bell peals on the Twelve, 10-bell peals on the Minor Ten, 8-bell peals on the Front Eight, &c. For the five distinct rings – **the Twelve, Harmonic Minor Ten, Clare Ten, Middle Eight and Front Eight** it would take a minimum of 48 peals to achieve this.

For **12-bell peals on the Twelve** nine ringers have completed this ‘circling’, namely **Mark Regan (2009), Bernard Taylor (2010), Chris Kippin (2015), Mike Clements (2015), Nick Brown (2017), Alex Byrne (2021), David Jenkins (2021), Robin Hall (2023) and Darran Ricks (2023)**. Ashley Fortey (7th & 8th) and Dan Jones (3rd & 6th) have two bells left to achieve this. David Jenkins is the only person to have done this to a single method – Stedman Cinques on 14 Jan 2023.

For **Ten-bell peals on the Harmonic Minor Ten**, **Bernard Taylor (2011), Ashley Fortey (2019), Mark Regan (2022) and Craig Homewood (2023)** have rung each bell. For **Eight-bell peals on the Front Eight**, **Bernard Taylor (2025)** is the only person to have circled any of the four octaves.

The TWELVE

Cinques & Maximus

160 peals

Stedman Cinques was the only twelve-bell peal on the old bells – **2 Jun 1914** – and also the first one on the new bells - **26 Dec 1928**. The first Maximus was the following year when Bill Pye rang the tenor. Not until 1962 was the tenor ‘turned-in’ again, its fearsome reputation having been the result of loose headstock bolts. The most recent peal was on **4 Oct 2025**.

CINQUES		86	MAXIMUS		74
Stedman		78	Cambridge		49
Other		8	Other		25
	<i>Fastest</i>		<i>Average</i>	<i>Slowest</i>	
CINQUES	3h 41m		3h 57m	4h 12m	
MAXIMUS	3h 49m		4h 1m	4h 20m	

The 17 people who have rung 14 or more twelve-bell peals are listed below.

Twelve		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	E	T
Mark Regan	74	20	2	6	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	7	23
Bernard Taylor	62	9	5	6	4	11	10	3	5	6	1	1	1
Jim Clatworthy	60	12	8	10	7	8	9	4	2	-	-	-	-
Ashley Fortey	56	1	6	3	1	1	1	-	-	3	20	7	13
Chris Pickford	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	9	18	9
David Jenkins	36	2	5	7	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1
C Homewood	36	1	3	1	4	2	2	5	16	2	-	-	1
Dan Jones	33	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	6	10	5	3	1
Darran Ricks	32	5	3	2	1	2	10	3	2	1	1	1	1
Chris Kippin	31	3	5	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	3	3
Nick Brown	30	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	12	2
Alex Byrne	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
Swaz Apter	22	4	12	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mike Clements	19	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1
Robin Hall	18	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1
Rick Shallcross	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	5	4
Alison Regan	14	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	1

This table corresponds to the ‘circled tower’ feature of Pealbase.co.uk – select ringer’s list of towers, select number rung there - it only ‘counts’ 12-bell peals for this analysis.

PEAL SPEEDS and CLAPPERS

The data covers **all of the Twelve Bell Peals rung in the tower**, which is 1 more than the total Twelve Bell peals rung on the current (1928) bells.

The averages shown are normalised to 5040 rows. CPM = changes per minute.

ALL 12-BELL PEALS 1914-2025			
Number	Stage	Av Time	CPM
86	CINQUES	3h 57m	21.280
74	MAXIMUS	4h 1m	20.892
160	All	3h 59m	21.101

The belief that the change of clapping of the tenor has significantly altered the speed of ringing appears to be unfounded. Up to 2005 the bell had traditional all-metal ones, which were repaired or replaced quite frequently, the last time in 2004 – this clapper is still used as a spare and was in use for the 18 Jan 2020 and 23 Dec 2023 peals.

The 30 peals rung on the first wooden-shafted clapper of 2005, were associated with a reduction in peal speeds for Maximus, but the increase in ball weight used on later versions has seen peal times much the same as originally. Peals of Cinques have actually slowed down. The dynamic of the wooden-shafted clapper makes the bell easier to ring and nicer to listen to, but not make it ring any faster.

PEALS 2 Jun 1914- 28 Mar 2005 + 18 Jan 2020, 23 Dec 2023 (all metal clappers)			
31	CINQUES	3h 52m	21.699
23	MAXIMUS	4h 2m	20.851
54	All	3h 56m	21.338
PEALS 13 Aug 2005 – 4 Oct 2025 (wooden-shafted clappers)			
Version 1.0 13 Aug 2005 – 29 Jan 2011 (original Wheeler experiment) - 30			
Version 1.1 13 Aug 2011 – 30 Nov 2019 (larger ball) - 54			
Version 2.0 7 Mar 2020 – 10 Sep 2023 (new ball and new shaft) - 13			
Version 2.1 20 Jan 2024 (new shaft) - 1			
Version 2.2 1 Apr 2024 – 4 Oct 2025 (lighter flight) - 8			
55	CINQUES	3h 59m	21.044
51	MAXIMUS	4h 1m	20.910
106	All	4h	20.980

The THREE TENS

	F#	E	D#	C#	B	A#	G#	F#	E	D#	C#	B
Back 10	-	-	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	E	T
Minor 10	-	2	3	4	5#	6b	7	8	9	0	E	-
Clare 10	-	2#	3	4	5#	6	7	8	9#	0	E	-

THE BACK TEN (48-0-2 in B)

11 peals

Five of these were on the old bells, the first on **14 Dec 1893**. All of them were rung significantly quicker, by about ¼ hour, than those on the current bells, the average being 3h31m with the first two taking only 3 ¼ hours⁷. Two of the five peals had two men on the tenor. The peal of Royal was the first and only time the tenor was ‘turned in’ on these bells – by Joseph T Dyke.

The other **5** on the new bells, the first of which was **26 Dec 1935**, have averaged 3h42m with the most recent being **10 May 2025**. Oddly, three of these peals had two men on the tenor.

The current back ten have always had a reputation for being more difficult to ring than the twelve, whereas for the old bells it was the other way round. The recent peal of Cambridge Royal has confirmed this reputation!

CATERS	9	ROYAL	2
Grandsire	8	Plain Bob	1
Stedman	1	Cambridge	1

The leading ringers have been -

Back Ten		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	E	T
William Johnson	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
William Lewis	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
George Hinton	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Powell	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁷ Whether these fast timings, particularly of the first peal, are actually accurate, will always remain a mystery

This melodic, haunting ring⁸ makes Worcester unique⁹. One of the challenges of ringing them has previously been the odd rope circle with 5# out of position¹⁰.

For many years they were only rung for a short period on Remembrance Day so the first peal on them, **31 Dec 2003** was 75 years after the bells were installed. The most recent was on **18 Apr 2025**. All but one of the peals have been rung half-muffled. There are usually peal attempts for Good Friday, Remembrance Sunday and New Year's Eve each year, which makes them the most rung of the various semitone rings at the Cathedral.

CATERS	38	ROYAL	7
Grandsire	32	Cambridge	3
Stedman	6	Other	4
	<i>Fastest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Slowest</i>
CATERS	3h 18m	3h 33m	3h 49m
ROYAL	3h 28m	3h 37m	3h 45m

The average speed equates to 3.8 minutes per course for Grandsire Caters

The leading ringers for peals on the Harmonic Minor Ten are –

Minor Ten		2	3	4	5#	6b	7	8	9	0	E
Mark Regan	33	2	1	1	4	3	1	9	1	3	8
Ashley Fortey	30	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	11	2
Bernard Taylor	28	5	1	1	5	6	4	3	1	1	1
James Clatworthy	22	5	5	-	5	5	1	1	-	-	-
Darran Ricks	21	1	-	-	1	1	12	1	2	2	1
Dan Jones	19	-	2	-	2	1	3	2	6	2	1
Chris Pickford	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	6
Craig Homewood	18	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Nick Brown	11	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
Tom J-Childs	10	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	1
David Jenkins	10	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1

⁸ The Minor scale used is HARMONIC because the seventh note, from the bottom, is sharpened (5#). If the 5th bell was used instead this ten would be in a NATURAL minor scale, which is a major octave plus a semitone and full tone beneath. Worcester has a second Natural Minor Ten being the Front Eight plus the 9# and 10th bells, that is 1, 2#, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9#, 10. The third type of Minor scale is the MELODIC but as it has different notes going up and down it is unsuitable for change ringing.

⁹ The 2016 bells at Taunton have a 5#, 6b and 9# like Worcester but only the 6b is a ringing bell. So there is a Harmonic Minor Ten available but only on its new chiming machine.

¹⁰ The 5# has now been moved to the old pit of the 6b, and the 6b rehung in a new frame under the bourdon, so that as of October 2020 the ropes are all in the correct positions.

The 2018 addition of a Sharp Second Bell means that the cathedral now has a Diatonic version of the Harmonic Minor Ten using 2[#], 6, 9[#] instead of 2, 6^b and 9. This is almost unique¹¹ to Worcester, as the most common way¹² of obtaining a major ten is to add a 'top treble' and 6^b, making the 9th the tenor. As the new bell is dedicated to St Clare¹³ this middle ten is known as the 'Clare Ten'. For the first peal the rope circle was quite awkward but the changes made to the 5[#] and 9[#] mean it is now quite normal.

This ten were first pealed **1 Dec 2018** and most recently **3 Feb 2024**.

CATERS	2	ROYAL	4
Grandsire	1	London No.3	1
Stedman	1	Swindon	1
		Other	2
<i>Average speed 3h 33m</i>		<i>Average speed 3h 44m</i>	

The average speed for peals of Royal on this ten is significantly slower (by 7 mins) than that for those on the Harmonic Minor Ten even though they are almost the same ring. The three different bells actually make this ring 3 ¾ cwt (190 kg) lighter, but the fact that the Harmonic Minor Ten are always rung half-muffled may be the most important difference between the two rings. Leading ringers -

Clare Ten		2#	3	4	5#	6	7	8	9#	0	E
Darran Ricks	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Ashley Fortey	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Alex Byrne	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Bernard Taylor	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
James Clatworthy	5	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craig Homewood	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Chris Pickford	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
David Jenkins	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-

¹¹ Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin has 6[#], 9[#] and 13[#] semitones in addition to its ring of sixteen, which are equivalent to 2[#], 5[#] & 9[#] in its back twelve, though they never were a ring of twelve, being augmented from 10 to 16 in 1999 and acquiring the 6[#] at that point.

¹² Of the rings of twelve 21 have this combination. Winchester's 14 with its 8^b and Perth's 16 with its 10^b effectively have the same.

¹³ The only bell at the Cathedral dedicated to a female saint. The Twelve are named after the disciples - Matthias, Thaddeus, Simon (the Zealot), James (the 'Lesser', son of Alphaeus), Matthew, Bartholomew, Thomas, Philip, Andrew, John, James (the 'Greater', son of Zebedee) and Peter. The other semitones are named Paul, Mark and Luke. The Bourdon or Hour Bell, one of only 28 bells in Britain over 4 tons, is not named.

The FOUR Octaves

	F#	E	D#	C#	B	A#	G#	F#	E	D#	C#	B
Back 8	-	-	-	-	5	6	7	8	9	0	E	T
C#8	-	-	-	4	5#	6	7	8	9#	0	E	-
Middle 8	-	2	3	4	5	6b	7	8	9	-	-	-
Front 8	1	2#	3	4	5	6	7	8	-	-	-	-

In addition to the four octaves in a major key there are three others in different modes. These are the **BIG PENTATONIC EIGHT (3-4-5-7-8-0-E-T)**, a slightly lighter **SMALL PENTATONIC EIGHT (2#-3-4-6-7-9#-0-E)**, and the **HARMONIC MINOR EIGHT (4-5#-6b-7-8-9-0-E)**, of which the last is most likely to be pealed sometime.

THE BACK EIGHT (48-0-2 in B)

2 peals

These are heavier (and tonally much better) than Sherborne Abbey¹⁴ and have been pealed just twice, on **15 Aug 2009** and **5 Oct 2019**. Despite their weight they 'fit' together much better as a ring than any of the other octaves and deserve to be rung a bit more often. However the challenge of doing so should not be underestimated and is beyond many bands.

TRIPLES	1	MAJOR	1
Stedman	1	23-Spliced Surprise atw	1

Back 8		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ashley Fortey	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bernard Taylor	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mark Regan	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

¹⁴ Sherborne Abbey has the heaviest ring of eight bells. Naturally there are back eights within the rings at Liverpool, Exeter, St Paul's, York, Wells, Redcliffe and Southwark, so this octave is the eighth heaviest in the world. Some of these back eights, but not all, have been pealed.

THE C SHARP EIGHT (34-3-4 in C#)

12 peals

Worcester is unique¹⁵ among twelve-bell towers in having a major octave with its 11th as the tenor. They were pealed first on **10 Jun 1961**, and had an even more challenging rope circle than the Minor Ten until the 9# roping was moved in 2018 and the 5# in 2020. Arguably they are harder to ring well than the back eight because they do not quite 'fit' together – recent work has made them somewhat easier, with the 9# in particular having a more appropriate swing time. However they do sound magnificent, which may be why more peals have been rung on them than on the lighter Middle Eight.

With the 2018 addition of the 2# and the use of the 3rd these have become a ten – an unusual example of an augmentation within a ring – so it is likely that they will be less rung as an octave in future. Last pealed **29 Feb 2020**.

TRIPLES	4	MAJOR	8
Stedman	2	Cambridge	4
Grandsire	2	London	2
		Spliced Surprise (23m atw)	1
		Plain Bob	1

The average speed for a 5040 is 3h36m

C# octave		4	5#	6	7	8	9#	0	E
Mark Regan	10	2	2	-	-	1	1	3	1
Bernard Taylor	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-
Ashley Fortey	7	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2
Chris Pickford	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
James Clatworthy	6	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
Dan Jones	5	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-
Nick Brown	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-

¹⁵ See earlier footnotes about Taunton which has the same, but the 5# and 9# are chiming bells only, and Christ Church, Dublin with its 9# and 13#.

THE MIDDLE EIGHT (20-0-6 in E)

10 peals

This is the standard light octave within 50+ twelve-bell rings, but curiously at Worcester they were not pealed for over thirty years after installation, the first one being on **7 May 1960**. This was the first time that any of the semitone¹⁶ bells, in either the old ring or the new one, had been rung to a peal.

The octave has not been particularly popular, perhaps because it was not a comfortable ring, however the recent work on the bells has improved that. They are still used regularly for practice but the alternative Front Eight tends to be preferred for peals. The most recent peal was **15 Jan 2022**.

TRIPLES	5	MAJOR	5
Stedman	1	Cambridge	2
Grandsire	4	Other	2
		Spliced Surprise (23m atw)	1

The average speed for a 5040 is 3h9m

Middle 8		2	3	4	5	6b	7	8	9
Bernard Taylor	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
David Beacham	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Tom Lewis	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
John Nicklin	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mark Regan	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
John Stanier	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

¹⁶ It is unlikely that the semitones for the old ring were hung for ringing. The present ones are, but anecdotal evidence suggests that for many years only the 6b routinely had a rope on it! For some reason the local tradition has been to refer to the three semitones as 'flats' not 'sharps' – 4b, 6b and 8b. This is misleading because the bells should be named after the bell they replace in the twelve (5# replaces the 5th, 4b does not replace the 4th) and also because musically they are actually sharps – the C# octave has an E# and B# in it, just as the front eight in F# has an E# in it. The 6b is genuinely a flat, as the 6th is an A# and the 6b is an A.

THE FRONT EIGHT (14-3-26 in F#)

8 peals

The installation of the new Sharp Second¹⁷ to make the Clare Ten had the bonus of providing a front eight. These are a bright, sparkling ring, pealed for the first time on **20 Jan 2019** and most recently **9 Aug 2025**. It will be interesting to see if they become more popular than the Middle Eight over the next decade. As is normal for such an octave at the front end of a heavy twelve the peal times are rather slower than the tenor weight would lead one to expect, though this average has been brought down by some of the more recent peals.

TRIPLES	1	MAJOR	7
Stedman	1	Cambridge	3
		Bristol	2
		Spliced Surprise (23 atw)	1
		Lessness	1

The average speed for a 5040 is 3h6m

Front 8		1	2#	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bernard Taylor	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jim Clatworthy	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Craig Homewood	7	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
David Jenkins	6	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-
Chris Pickford	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Darran Ricks	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
Ashley Fortey	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2
Daniel Jones	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-

¹⁷ Worcester is one of only five towers having both a 2# and a 6b - the others are Buckfast Abbey, Hull, Dublin (S Patrick's) and Winchester. In the last case the 1992 augmentation to 14 means the bells are now 4# and 8b.

The Rings of Six

THE FRONT SIX (12-0-1 in G#)

1 peal

The installation in 2018 of the new Sharp Second¹⁸ to make the Clare Ten had the bonus of providing a new front six (2#-3-4-5#-6-7). These are a bright, sparkling ring, pealed for the first time on **8 June 2025**.

This is the only six-bell peal rung at the cathedral so far, but diatonic rings with **four other** tenors are possible –

3-4-5-6-7-**8** (back six of front eight and the front six of back ten)

4-5-6b-7-8-**9** (back six of middle eight) – *a quarter peal has been rung*

6-7-8-9#-0-**E** (back six of middle ten)

7-8-9-0-E-**T** (back six) – *a quarter peal has been rung*

Rings of Five

There is occasional talk of attempting a peal on the front five, as the obvious lightest choice for a major key (tenor 8-2-19 in B). *A quarter peal has been rung on this five*. There are also all the back fives of the sixes making a total of six different rings. Someone will do it someday.....

¹⁸ Worcester is one of only five towers having both a 2# and a 6b - the others are Buckfast Abbey, Hull, Dublin (S Patrick's) and Winchester. In the last case the 1992 augmentation to 14 means the bells are now 4# and 8b.

QUITE INTERESTING

PEAL STATS

Loud Time – Peal ringing at the cathedral has become much more of a routine affair in the last two decades. 1993 was the last year with no peal, and as recently as 2002 the normal annual total was 2 or 3, now it is often double figures. The 50th peal at the cathedral was not achieved until the end of 1998, the 100th just ten years later, the 150th in 2014 and the 200th in 2019.

The most peals rung in a calendar year was 13 in 2015 and 2023, the same number as the entire 1990's. 12 were achieved in 2009 and 2019, and 11 in each of 2011, 2017 and 2018. The shortest gap between peals (3 days) has occurred several times between Good Friday and Easter Monday, and also in September 2015.

Most heard bells – The 7th and 8th appear in all the combinations so they are the most used bells, and they used to be part of the quarter chimes. The third most popular is surprisingly the 4th, just beating the 10th and 11th.

Quite frequently all 16 bells are heard during a week – if the Twelve and the Clare Ten are used, only the 6^b is not rung, and that is heard as one of the clock quarter chimes (4,5,6^b,9).

Quiet Time – the longest time without peals was the 23 years from the installation of the twelve in 1870 to the first peal on them in 1893. Between the second and third peals (1894-1910) there were 15½ years. In the modern era the longest gap between peals has been the **18½** years (1975-94) when the tower was being restored after a pinnacle fell off in Jan 1976. A similar incident occurred on 26 Nov 2021 but did not result in prolonged silence. Covid-related ringing restrictions caused a peal gap of only 17 months.

First rung – The first peal on the modern twelve was in 1928. The 6^b was first pealed in 1960, the 5[#] and 9[#] in 1961 and the 2[#] in 2018.

Rarest bell – The semitones are rung less than the main twelve, so the **2[#]**, being the youngest bell, has been pealed only **14** times. 18 peals have been rung on the **9[#]**, 54 on the **6^b** and 62 on the **5[#]**.

Longest ringing – The longest time for a peal was 4h 20m in Jan 2001. However the peal rung in Nov 1969 had a false start of over 40 minutes but the bells were

called into rounds and the peal re-commenced without stopping. Added to the peal time of 3h47m this meant the bells were rung continuously for 4 ½ hours.

Muffled ringing – The Harmonic Minor Ten are routinely rung half-muffled but the other combinations have rarely not been rung ‘open’. Peals on the back ten (in 1910 and 1936) were rung fully-muffled, with tenor backstroke open, to mark the passing of the monarch – Kings Edward VII and George V. The Twelve have only been rung half-muffled twice – in July 2016 marking the centenary of the Somme and in 2022 to mark the passing of HM Queen Elizabeth II. The Front Eight were rung half-muffled in 2022.

Clapper trouble – the 10th is the ‘unluckiest’ bell, having had its clapper break in three peal attempts. It has also broken during service ringing after just 300 changes, the day after a peal (rather better luck!) Although not mentioned as occurring in peal attempts the tenor clapper is recorded as breaking in Jun 1973, Nov 1974, Oct 1975, Feb 1981 and Apr 1983 (five times in 11 years) and again in 2002 and 2004 which led to the installation of the innovative Wheeler wooden-shafted clapper in May 2005.

Speed – The optimum speed for 12-bell peals, judging by the average and the spread of data is 6.2 minutes per course of Stedman Cinques and about 14 minutes for 6 leads of Cambridge Maximus. The fastest peals of both occurred in the same year, 2006 - 3h41m and 3h48m.

6^b x 3 – The Flat Sixth has been in three different parts of the frame. It was hung on the east side in 1928, swapped with the 6th in 2003 putting it in the centre, and moved under the bourdon in Sep 2020 as part of the rope circle improvement. David Jenkins is the only person to peal this bell from all three locations, and the only one who could.

5[#] x 3 – Although the 5[#] has only been in two positions within the frame its roping has meant that it has been rung from three different positions in the ringing room – behind the 8th, behind¹⁹ the 6th and where it is now²⁰. David Jenkins has also completed this ‘triplet’, though in this case three other people could do so, including Bernard Taylor who has.

All the octaves to Norman Smith’s 23 atw – A band consisting of Jim Clatworthy, Mark Regan, Bernard Taylor, Darran Ricks, Alex Byrne, David Jenkins, Dan Jones

¹⁹ Four peals rung - 11 Nov 2018, 1 Dec 2018, 31 Dec 2018, 19 Apr 2019

²⁰ Peals from 4 Sep 2021 onwards

and Ashley Fortey have rung this composition on each of the four octaves – the front eight, the back eight, the C# eight and the middle eight.

FAMILY STATS

Three generations – four families have three generations who have rung a peal at the Cathedral – the HEMMINGGS, James (1928), Geoff (1935) and Gerald (1965), the PIPES, Cecil (1962), Roderick (1966) and David (1994), the KIPPINS/LINFORDS, Chris (1970), Eleanor (2002) and Charlotte (2023) and the HARTLEYS, Alan (1995), Andrew (1996) and Christopher (2025).

Brothers – pairs of brothers have appeared together in peals on a number of occasions – Albert & James Hill (1910), Bill & George Pye (1929), Henry & George Fearn (1945), Ron & Jim Diserens (1958), Martin & Michael Fellows (1965), John & James Insley (1966), John & Michael Chilcott (1971), John & Ron Diserens (1973), George & Roderick Pipe (1975), Geoff & Peter Randall (1995), Richard & Michael Clements (2000), Bernard & Malcolm Taylor (2006), Jack & Daniel Page (2023).

Fathers & sons in the same peal – Benjamin with Albert & James Hill (1910), William & Tom Lewis (1930), Geoff & Gerald Hemming (1965), John & Richard Clements (1974), David & Matthew Hilling (1994), John & Michael Clements (1996), Alan & Andy Hartley (1996), Chris & Ian Povey (1999), Michael & Phillip Orme (2000), Andrew & Mike Wilby (2006), Russell & Nick Brown (2012), Mark & William Regan (2015), David & Ewan Hull (2018), Andrew & Chris Hartley (2025).

Fathers & daughters in the same peal – John Clements & Liz Orme (1996), Chris Kippin & Eleanor Linford (2009), Michael & Louise Palmer (2009), Simon & Charlotte Linford (2023).

Mothers & daughters in the same peal – Eleanor & Charlotte Linford (2023)

Married couples – first made an appearance with John & Amy Thomas (1946), followed by Bill & Claudia Critchley (1970), Stuart & Barbara Piper (1994), John & Stef Warboys (1996), Phillip & Liz Orme (1996), Bob & Ruth Smith (1997), James & Jennie Taylor (1998), Mark & Alison Regan (2002), John Loveless & Linda Garton (2002), Martin & Maggie Whiteley (2002), Bob & Pat Newton (2003), Ian & Wendy Campbell (2003), Paul & Ruth Curtis (2004), Phil & Gwen Rogers (2005), John & Ann White (2007), Ian & Claire Roulstone (2009), Andrew & Liz Harvey (2011), Sam & Sian Austin (2012), Simon & Eleanor Linford (2018).

PEOPLE STATS

Youngest – for many years the youngest person to ring a peal at the cathedral was **David Jenkins** who in Apr 1974 was 15y8m. Laura Davies, at 16y4m in Jan 2012 was the youngest to ring a 12-bell peal but both of these achievements were eclipsed by **Alistair Smith** who was **15y1m** in Sep 2013. Other people who have rung a Cathedral peal before reaching their 18th birthday have been - **Saskia Frisby**, 16y9m in Dec 2015, **William Regan** who was 16y1m in the same peal. **Ewan Hull** was 15y9m in Apr 2018 and **Charlotte Linford** was 16y7m in Dec 2023.

Youngest tenor ringer – at **20y10m** on 10 Apr 2023, **Ewan Hull** has now eclipsed Cyril Tansell who was 21y1m when he rang this bell to Stedman Cinques in Dec 1930. (An article in the *RW* 2022 p.86 stated incorrectly that Cyril was only 19 but his birth is recorded as Nov 1909).

Oldest²¹ – **Chris Kippin**, at **80y3m**, in Feb 2024, was the oldest person to ring a peal at the cathedral, eclipsing the previous contender, Neil Bennett (77y9m in Sep 2016). Other known septuagenarians are – James George (75y5m in May 1929), Alan Ainsworth (74y2m in Dec 2009), Jim Clatworthy (75y2m in Oct 2025), Chris Pickford (73y4m in Oct 2025), Rick Shallcross (71y4m in Jan 2017), and Mike Mears (70y2m in Feb 2023). There are possibly a few more.

Oldest tenor ringer – **James George** rang it in May 1929, when aged 75y5m, Chris Pickford in Oct 2024 when 72y4m, Chris Kippin in Dec 2014 when he was 71yrs.

‘Fifty’ Hundredweight for 50 years²² – Bernard Taylor (2006), David Jenkins (2008) and Andrew Hartley (2014) all rang the tenor to celebrate entry into their sixth decade. In each case it was their heaviest bell rung to a peal.

Multi-stage tenor ringer – **Ashley Fortey** is unique in having rung the tenor to Maximus, Royal and Major, a significant heavy-bell feat.

1000th peals – this personal landmark has occurred four times at the cathedral – Alan Flood (1994), Swaz Apter (2004), Steve Barton (2005) and 1000th as conductor, Bernard Taylor (2006).

²¹ Birthdays of septuagenarians – James George 27 Nov 1853, Alan Ainsworth 2 Oct 1935, Neil Bennett 25 Nov 1938, Chris Kippin 2 Dec 1943, Rick Shallcross 4 Sep 1945, Jim Clatworthy 2 Aug 1950, Chris Pickford 2 Jun 1952, Mike Mears 27 Nov 1952.

²² The tenor is actually 48-0-02 in weight but it was regarded as near enough 50 cwt for many years!

Half centuries & centuries – Nine people have now completed **50 peals** on the bells, a feat unimaginable even twenty years ago – Mark Regan (2011), Bernard Taylor (2013), Jim Clatworthy (2015), Ashley Fortey (2017), Chris Pickford (2017), Dan Jones (2020), David Jenkins, Darran Ricks and Craig Homewood (all 2023). Four people have gone on to ring **100 peals** - Mark Regan (Jun 2018), Bernard Taylor (May 2023), Jim Clatworthy (Aug 2024) and Ashley Fortey (Aug 2024).

Just William – No fewer than 12 different ringers with the name rang in the six peals on the old bells – Powell, Pudge, Johnson, Bradford, Stone, Cotton, Page, Jones, Short, Fisher, Lewis and Edgington.

Old & New – 11 ringers rang in peals on both the 1869 bells and the 1928 bells

Female ringers – Peal ringing on the Cathedral bells has been a predominately male activity. The first lady to feature was Amy Thomas in 1946, followed only by Marcia Marshallsay (1959), Susan Jackson (1960), Ann Fellows (1966) and Claudia Critchley (1970) until in 1994 two ladies first appeared in the same band. The only all-female peal band was on 16 Feb 2008. Only 3 women have rung the tenor – **Alison Regan (2006)**, **Claire Roulstone (2008)** and **Eleanor Linford (2025)**.

Surely a bit tired ? – In 1996 David Pipe ‘turned in’ the tenor the day after doing the same thing at Southwark Cathedral – two 48cwt bells to Maximus in a weekend! In 1998 Andrew Mills rang the tenor ‘behind’, in between ringing two peals elsewhere on the same day, both of which were over 10,000 changes.

Four eights on the same bells – Bernard Taylor has rung both the 7th and the 8th to peals on all four different major octaves in which they appear – the front eight, middle eight, the C# eight and the back eight.

Semitone Men – The top four semitone ringers are Bernard Taylor (19), Jim Clatworthy (12), Mark Regan (11) and David Jenkins (10).

Specialists – Ashley Fortey has rung the 10th 34 times, Chris Pickford the 11th 29 times, Mark Regan the tenor 24 times and Craig Homewood the 8th 21 times.

Conductors – Bernard Taylor (35), Mark Regan (34), Darran Ricks (30), Alex Byrne (14) and Jim Clatworthy (11) head the list and between them have called over 100 of the peals rung. No-one has called a peal from every bell, the closest being Bernard Taylor and Alex Byrne, who both need 9#, 11th and tenor to do so.

PEAL BOARDS

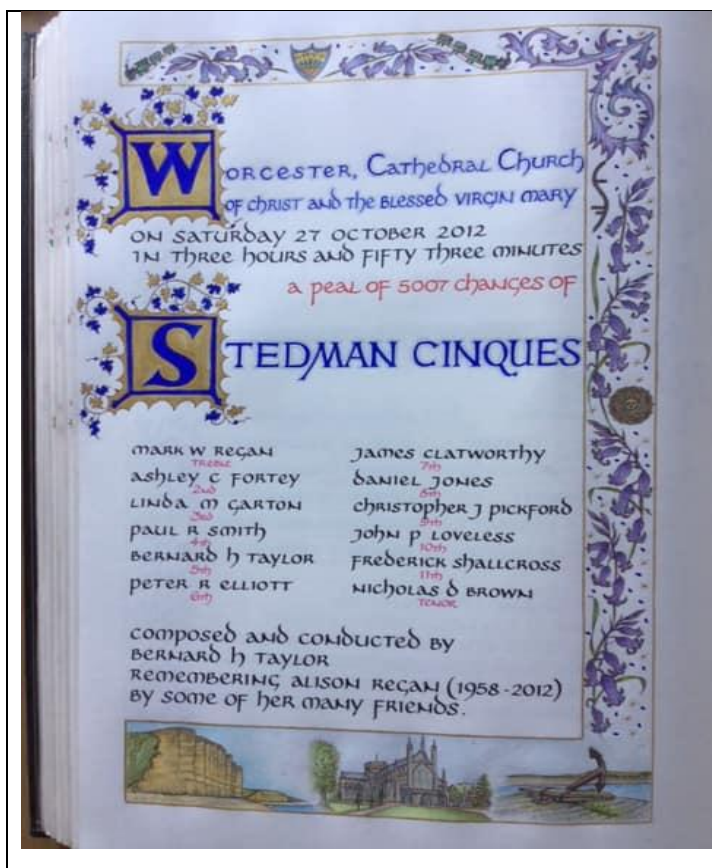


The 14 black and gold boards (15 peals) in the ringing room plus the one on the west side photo display, plus the 3 blue and white boards (4 peals) in the Teaching Centre show the details of the following **20 peals**.

14 Dec 1893	5093	Grandsire Caters	First peal at the cathedral	RR-NW
10 Dec 1894	5057	Grandsire Caters		RR-NW
20 May 1910	5040	Grandsire Caters	In memoriam King Edward VII	RR-SE
2 Jun 1914	5019	Stedman Cinques	First peal on the twelve	RR-SW
23 Aug 1919	5000	Plain Bob Royal		RR-S
11 Dec 1920	5003	Grandsire Caters		RR-NE
26 Dec 1928	5007	Stedman Cinques	First peal on the recast twelve	RR-SW
16 May 1931	5019	Stedman Cinques		RR-N
29 Nov 1934	5037	Grandsire Cinques	Duke & Duchess of Kent	RR-E
28 Jan 1936	5003	Grandsire Caters	In memoriam King George V	RR-E
9 May 1945	5057	Grandsire Caters	Victory in Europe	RR-S
3 Jun 1953	5021	Grandsire Caters	Coronation of Elizabeth II	RR-W
4 Apr 1994	5015	Grandsire Cinques	Tower Restoration	RR-N
4 Aug 2000	5100	Stedman Cinques	Queen Mother's 100 th birthday	RR-N
29 Apr 2011	5040	Cambridge Maximus	Royal Wedding	TC-NW
11 Jul 2012	5019	Stedman Cinques	Visit of HM Queen Elizabeth II	TC-NW
27 Oct 2012	5007	Stedman Cinques	In memory Alison Regan	TC-SE
11 Nov 2018	5039	Grandsire Caters	Armistice Centenary	TC-SW
19 Sep 2022	5007	Stedman Cinques	In memory Queen Elizabeth II	RR-W
6 May 2023	5003	Stedman Cinques	Coronation of Charles III	RR-W

The boards show the Worcester Cathedral Guild in its various titles – ‘....of Voluntary Bellringers’, ‘....of Change Ringers’ and ‘....of Bellringers’.

PEAL BOOK



A Grand Peal Book was given to the Guild in 2015 by Steve & Joyce Barton, within which Clare Griffiths (of Honiton) is providing hand-crafted illustrated details of each peal. It is displayed in the Teaching Centre in a purpose-built cabinet.

The book now contains the first **179** peals. The cost of the ornamental writing is being met in two ways. From 4 Sep 2021 onwards (**45 peals, #211 to #255**) money is being set aside from each of the peal fees collected.

For peals up to #210, the work is being funded by donations, at £35 per page. The **31 peals** to complete this work should be finished by the end of 2026. The pages have been funded as below –

Pages	Up to	Peal date	Donors
13	# 132	2 Jun 2012	MWR
11	# 143	31 Dec 2013	6 DJ, 3 BC, 2 ACF
12	# 155	3 Apr 2015	6 BHT, 2 DR, 4 ACF
12	# 167	28 Mar 2016	11 AFB, 1 DJ, 1 BHT
12	# 179	24 Jun 2017	5 CJP, 4 JC, 2 MAW, 1 RJW
12	# 191	1 Sep 2018	5 SS, 2 CJP, 1 DJ, 1 TRJ, 1 AJH, 1 JCS, 1 MAW
12	# 203	5 Oct 2019	4 JC, 1 BHT, 1 TRJC, 1 RJW (5 to fund)
7	# 210	7 Mar 2020	2 BHT, 1 RJW, 1 SE, 1 JC (2 to fund)

REFERENCES

A database with the **full details of all the peals** is held within my copy of Philip Saddleton's **Pealbook** program, the detail of the peals being extracted from *The Ringing World*. This is used to create the analysis in this document.

The Ringing World has made its site, **Bellboard**, www.bb.ringingworld.co.uk the main record for all ringing, including peals. **The details of all the Cathedral peals have now been put on this site.** The details are not shown in an entirely consistent fashion because they have been submitted by the various different conductors rather than a single person.

Details of all the peals are held within the Craddock **Pealbase** database www.pealbase.co.uk but are not available without payment. Analysis of individuals is available to those with registered access.

The peals are recorded in illustrated ornamental style by Clare Griffiths in the **Grand Peal Book** which is on display in the Teaching Centre. It is a project with some way to go. For this Jim Clatworthy cross-referenced the details with their publication in *Bell News* and *The Ringing World*, and tidied up the footnotes, up to Peal #160 on 13 Feb 2016. Since then Clare Griffiths has used an extract of the Saddleton database. On the basis that we continue to have 24 peals written up annually but also ring 12 each year this book will not be 'up-to-date' until 2029, around about Peal #300!

A complete list of peals appears on the **Felstead** database site at www.felstead.cccbr.org.uk/tbid.php?tid=5668

Another list, starting from 1985 (with full details from 2005) exists on *The Ringing World* site www.peals.co.uk but this is no longer being updated, as Bellboard has become the main site. It covers the 171 cathedral peals rung between 4 Apr 1994 and 7 Mar 2020.

Bernard Taylor

THE HEAVIES

Worcester Cathedral bells are part of a select group of rings which have a tenor weighing over two tons. In order of size they are -

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Bells</i>	<i>Extras</i>	<i>Tenor (cwt-qtr-lb)</i>
1	Liverpool Cathedral	12	1	82-0-11
2	Exeter Cathedral	12	2	72-2-2
3	London St P	12	-	61-2-2
4	York Minster	12	2	59-1-23
5	Wells Cathedral	10	-	56-1-14
6	Redcliffe, Bristol	12	2	50-2-21
7	Southwark Cathedral	12	1	48-3-1
8	Worcester Cathedral	12	4	48-0-2
9	Sherborne Abbey	8	-	46-0-5
10	Dublin St Patrick's	12	3	45-1-18
11	Dublin Christ Church	12	7	45-0-20
12	Manchester Town Hall	12	1	42-2-25
13	St Mary-le-Bow, London	12	-	41-3-21
14	Pierhead, Liverpool	12	2	41-3-15
15	Inveraray	10	-	41-2-8
16	Beverley Minster	10	-	41-1-20
17	Edinburgh Cathedral	12	-	41-1-15
18	Buckfast Abbey	12	2	41-1-3
19	Adelaide	8	-	41-1-0
20	Leeds Parish Church	12	1	40-1-27
21	Yeovil	12	2	40-0-23

For those attempting to ring ALL the two-ton bells to peals there are four elevenths as below, making a TOTAL of **25**.

5a	Liverpool Cathedral	11 th	55-0-1
11a	St Paul's Cathedral	11 th	42-3-7
19a	Exeter Cathedral	11 th	40-3-19
20a	York Minster	11 th	40-1-24

Overall this means that the **tenor at Worcester is the 9th heaviest bell** hung for full-circle ringing.