

Ecchinswell



St Lawrence, Ecchinswell, Hampshire

Robert Brock © 1995

A

Village History
by
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Acknowledgements and Bibliography

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2006

Ecchinswell

The small parish of Ecchinswell, is situated 5.6 kilometres west of Kingsclere, 11.4 kilometres south of Newbury and 18.9 kilometres north east of Basingstoke. The village was sometimes known as the Manor of Nuthanger and also Itchingwell

It is a long and narrow parish, with the village placed in the centre.

The origin of the name "Ecchinswell" is in two parts Ecchin or the earlier name "eccles" which probably gives its name to the stream which rises in the village and joins the nearby River Enborn, the "Well" also means spring.

The site of the old church is near to the source of a stream, which was the main reason for demolishing the old church. The building was very old and in need of repairs. It was finally demolished in 1884, and the new St. Lawrence church relocated to higher ground and built the following year. The rectory built by the Rev. Lewis Rugg MA in 1853 is near to the site of the old church. Later in 1861 the Church of England village school was built to house 112 pupils and a separate school house built next to it

Ecchinswell and its neighbour Sydmonton were part of Kingsclere until 1852, when, they were separated as two parishes

In 931 Athelstan, king of the English, granted to Abbot Aelfric 10 cassatae at (Kings) Clere, which appears to have included the bounds of Ecchinswell.

In the Domesday Survey of 1086 the manor of Eccleswelle was recorded as always in the hands of the monastery, and the lands used to supply the monks at Winchester

*The
Early charters of
Wessex*

*In a charter of 931 of Athelstan, King of the English, granted to Abbot Aelfric 10
cassate at Cleran (Clere), free of all service. In this is a mention of the bounds of
Ecchinswell*

The Domesday Survey 1086

After the Norman Invasion of 1066, William Duke of Normandy, was crowned King William I. Being the astute man that he was he commissioned a survey to be carried out of all the lands in England, for the purpose of gaining revenue in taxes.

William sent out two groups of officials one after the other, the latter would check on the first.

The survey took a relevant short time considering the amount of area to be covered. To ease their burden it is believed the officials used the original Anglo-Saxon measurements in use at that time, Hide=120 acres, on average depending on the quality of the soil, a virgate was a quarter of a hide or 30 acres. A Hundred was a district in a shire, and probably at one time stood for a hundred hides.

The manor of Eccleswelle, was in the hundred of Kingsclere at the time of the Survey, and was recorded as always in the lands of the monastery of Winchester. Before the Norman Invasion of 1066, it answered for ten hides (1,200), but in 1086 seven and half hides (900 acres). It had land enough for eleven ploughs, eighteen villagers, twelve small holders who had land for nine ploughs, two slaves, two mills worth one hundred pence, and a meadow of three acres. The value before 1066 was one hundred shillings, later £6 and in 1086 £8.

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Lands for the Supplies of the Monks of Winchester In Kingsclere Hundred

Eccleswelle It was always in the lands of the Monastery.

*Before 1066 it answered for 10 hides; now for 7½ hides. Land
for 11 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs;
18 villagers and 12 small holders with 9 ploughs.
2 slaves; 2 mills at 100d; meadow, 3 acres.*

Value before 1066 100s; later £6 and now £8

From early times the manor was in the hands of the Bishop of Winchester. It is shown in the Pipe Rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester, that the land was used to supplement the monks at Winchester. In October 1446, Henry Beaufort Bishop of Winchester was granted a licence to lease the advowson of Ecchinswell chapel. He then granted the appropriation of the free chapel at Ecchinswell to support the Hospital of St. Cross, which was near Winchester, unfortunately there is no trace left of this chapel at Ecchinswell. This grant probably included a portion of Nuthanger, but this is not specified in the grant.

The manor of Ecchinswell had its own Reeve, an official who looked after the manor, but the overlordship would remain with the Bishop of Winchester

The bishop of Winchester in 1580 leased the manor to Queen Elizabeth for a period of eighty years, she in turn leased the manor leased the manor to Sir Henry Wallop

The Bishop of Winchester in 1638 leased a rabbit warren, known as Ashley (Ashley Warren) and a place called Tidgrove for a period of twenty-one years to Nicholas Christmas

The Bishopric held the manor until 1648, when under the Commonwealth, the lands of Ecchinswell were sold under an act called Root and Branch Act. The manor was then known as the manor of Robert Wallop, sold to Nicholas Love and George Wither.

On the restoration of the Monarchy the manor was returned by Charles II to the Bishopric, which held the manor but late in the 18th century it was sold, and came into the hands of the Herbert family the Earl's of Carnarvon.

By the 19th century the principal land owners were William Henry Digweed of Itchingwell House. John Digweed, churchwarden was the only person to be buried within the old church. The other landowners were John W Hooper esq, Thomas North and William Kingsmill of Sydmonton, he held the great tithes. At this time 1859 £225 annually was still being sent to the Hospital of St. Cross. The Vicar Rev. Lewis Rugg MA received £110 annually from the tithes. The number of people in the parish in 1854 was 494, in 1871, 429 persons.

In the Calendar Patent Rolls in the 13th and 14th century the Bishops of Winchester collated the portion of the prebend of Ecchinswell (Nuthanger), which consisted of the tithes of the manor.

Over the years the chapelries of Sydmonton and Ecchinswell, was dependent on the living of Kingsclere a vicarage, there appears to have been a number of disputes pertaining to the payment of tithes. In the time of Henry Woodlock Bishop of Winchester 1305-16, he ordered an inquisition into the value of the tithes of Kingsclere. Adam Orlton, Bishop of Winchester 1333-45 ordered an inquiry in to the true value of the tithes of Ecchinswell and Sydmonton

Probably the prominent dispute over the tithes was in the 17th century when in 1666 Richard Kent, farmer of the pertinent tithes of Ecchinswell and Sydmonton, was in dispute, with Dr Edward Webb vicar of Kingsclere, who was deprived of the office during the Civil War but was reinstated, and became chaplain to Charles II. As to what tithes were payable to the vicar and what was payable to Richard Kent.

It appears that Dr Edward Webbe claimed the small tithes of Ecchinswell, and Sydmonton, however, in October 1674 a deposition of witnesses stated that it had been the custom to pay these tithes direct to the curate, who served the cure. The inhabitants of Sydmonton some time earlier had agreed to double their contributions, because the new curate Mr Smith had a large family.

The matter did not end there, the son of Dr Webbe, Ambrose adopted the same policy and in the reign of James II 1685-9, he claimed from John Matthew and Noah Starling tithe corn from the woody and bushy ground, which had been grubbed up above the common within the parish, which he surmised was payable to the Rector.

There was a charity called Digweed founded by Colonel William Henry Digweed of Ecchinswell House, which provided a bed for any parishioner of Ecchinswell at Winchester Hospital, and also assistance for the poor at Ecchinswell for £4-19s per annum through the investment of £200 in consols, which was administered by the Guardians of the Poor

The church of St. Lawrence

The church was built by Bodley and Garner, 1886, and recognizably theirs, knapped flint; nave and chancel in one; south west porch tower with shingled spire. Ashlar faced stair projection to the west. The windows mostly decorative. The east window is placed high up to allow for a reedos, as Bodley liked it. This gives an odd rhythm to the east wall, as the south chapel window is at a normal height. The south windows of the south chapel are small and straight headed of 3, 3, 2 lights. The interior strikes one as uncommonly high and yet peaceful. The arcades are of only two bays, and there is no chancel arch. Fine ceilure over the altar, i.e. a decorated canopy. Screen high and combined with the rood beam high up carrying a rood without Crucifixus.

Organ case by Bodley

Plate Chalice and paten cover, 1570. Silver paten 1879 and a silver flagon of 1871

The registers begin in 184, the earlier registers being included in that of Kingsclere

*Reproduced from The Buildings of England Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Pevsner & Lloyd*

Church Architecture

Aisle

Extension to a church by conversion of the former exterior wall to an arcade, covered with a lean-to roof.

Aumbry

Clipboard for the accommodation of the sacramental elements of bread and wine

Advowson

A right of presentation to a vacant benefice

Bothie

Small, generally one roomed, hut common up to the 17th century, not unknown later.

Clerestory

High nave windows, above the level of the aisle roof to admit direct sunlight into the nave.

Corbel

An elaborately carved wall bracket; not to be confused with a gargoyle which it much resembles, but which is actually an elaborate gutter spout

Incumbent

Person in present possession of a benefice or office

Louvre

System of slats designed to allow free passage of air and sound but excludes the rain

Nave

Main body of the church

Piscina

Sink for the washing of sacramental vessels; the drain leads onto consecrated ground

Reedos

Carved screen forming a backing piece to an altar

Tithing

The origin of the word *tithe* came from the Old English (O.E.) *Teothian* meaning a "tenth". *Tithe* is mentioned in the Old Testament, and was later taken up by the Christian Church as a means to support the clergy, assist the poor and to maintain the church. The people were required to give a "tenth" of their income. This could be in the form of either money, crops or even livestock. In the Medieval Period, tithes would help to build the cathedrals on the continent as well as England.

In the 6th century tithes were imposed by ecclesiastical law, and by the 8th century it would be enforced by nonecclesiastical (secular) law. It was made obligatory in England in the 10th century by Edmund I (939-46) using ecclesiastical penalties, which insisted on regular payment or offerings in kind. Later by temporal (civil) penalties by Edgar (959-75). It was Edgar which introduced "that every freeman must be enrolled in a group of ten" which came under the name "tithing". In each tithing there was a tithing man whose duty it was to keep the peace.

Landownership was outlawed by Pope Gregory VII, (1073-85) this was an effort to control abuses, which had now become apparent.

Gradually the tithes were repealed in 1789 in France, 1887 in Italy, and Ireland in 1871 and also that year The Church of Scotland. In 1836 in England the tithe was commuted for a rent charge, which depended on the price of grain. In 1888 the tithe became an obligation of the landlord and not the tenant. By 1936 the tithe was abolished. However in some countries new methods of taxation were introduced to those countries that supported the church from Government funds.

*The Pipe Roll of the
Bishopric of Winchester*

1301-2

Ecchinswell

Arrears

*Henry la Wayte, bailiff, and Richard le Yong', reeve, render account for £16-13s-2
3/4d of arrears from the previous year. All delivered to Sir Geoffrey, treasurer of
Wolvesley, by 1 tally. They are quit*

Rents

*The same render account for £1-17s-3 1/2d for all rents of assize at Christmas; £1-17s-
3 1/2d at Easter (22 April); £1-17s-3 1/2d at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (24
June); £6-7s-3 1/2d at Michaelmas (29 September) Total £11-19s-2d.*

Quittances

*In Quittance of 1 reeve for the year 3s-6d; 1 hayward for the year 2s; 3 ploughmen for
the year 6s; 1 ploughman for 2 1/2 terms 1s-3d; 2 ploughmen for 1/2 year 2s; 1 keeper of
wethers for the year 2s; 1 keeper of hoggs for 2 1/2 terms 1s-3d. Total 18s*

Defaults of rents

In default of the land of Greg' drawn into demesne, 4d for the year. Total 4d

Total of quittances and defaults of rent, 18s-4d

Total of rents remaining £11-10d.

Release from labour services

*The same render account for 7s-1d from Richard de Brochurst for release from his
labour service for 1 virgate of land which belonged to Walter le Mareschal for the year
3s; 3s-6d from William Faber for release from his labour service for 1 virgate of land
for the year. Total, 10s-7d.*

Issues of the manor

The same render account for 15s- 5½d from the pannage of pigs at Martinmas, that is from 180 pigs, 11 piglets, at 1d a pig and ½d a piglet; nothing from foreign pannage this year for the want of mast; 6s-2½d from 32 oxen and 13 bullocks within, and 15 foreign oxen and 6 foreign bullocks, agisted in the pasture of Asselye (Ashley) in summer, at 1d an ox and ½d a bullock within, and 2d a foreign ox and 1d a foreign bullock; nothing from the pasture in Staplelost and privet on account of the lord's stock; nothing from the pasture in la Lynde for the same reason; nothing from the herbage of the meadow of Sydmonton because the meadow was mowed this year; 3s from the pasture sold in the same meadow after mowing; 8½d from the pinfold this year, at 1d for 10 sheep; 16s from 1 mare sold; 7s from 1 ox from 1 heriot sold; £1-11s-6d from 27 wethers sold at Martinmas, at 1s-2d each; 10s-1d from 22 feeble lambs sold at Martinmas at 5½d each; 1s from the skins of 4 wethers in murrain before shearing, at 3d a skin; 3s 10½d from the skins sold of 31 hoggs in murrain before shearing, at 1½d a skin; 3d from the skins sold wholesale of 2 wethers and 2 hoggs in murrain after shearing; 6d from the skins sold wholesale of 4 lambs in murrain before shearing and 4 after shearing; 9s-9d from 117 hens from churchscot sold; 2s from 800 eggs sold, received according to custom at Easter, at 3d a hundred; 10s from 2 pigs sold. Total, £5-17s-4d

Annual recognizance

The same render account for 3d from William atte Flod' for annual recognizance; 3d from William le Yong' for the same; 6d from John Cumyn for the same; 6d from Richard Pollard for the same. Total, 1s-6d

Sale of corn

The same render account for £17-11s-5d from 53 qrs of wheat sold, at 6s qr for 2 qrs 7 bus, 6s-8d a qr for 50 qrs 1 bus; 4s from 1 qr of curall sold; £1-10s-3d from 7 qrs 4½ bus of bere sold, at 4s a qr; £2-13s-6d from 13 qrs 3 bus of barley sold, at 4s a qr; £3-5s from 26 qrs of oats sold, at 2s-6d a qr; 6d from bus of vetches sold
Total £25-4s-8d

Entry and marriage fines (payments)

The same render account for 13s-4d from tithingpenny at the two hundred courts for the year; £2 from Thomas atte Norhmull' to have 1 messuage, 1 mill and 1 cotland which belonged to Juliana his mother; 1s from Edith Legat for marrying Agnes her

daughter within 4s; from Hugh atte Place for marrying Edith his daughter outside; 10s from John Legat to have Alice Laz with her land; £1 from Christina de Brochurst to retain 1 virgate of land which belonged to her husband and to have 1 virgate of land which belonged to Walter Mareschall'. Total, £4-8s-4d.

Perquisites (fines)

The same render account for 9d from Edith Rolf for keeping the meadow badly; 6d from the tithing of Ecchinswell because it did not produce in court; 6d from Henry le Whyte for concealment; 9d from Edith Rolf and her fellows for concealment; 6d from Alice Laz for concealment of pannage; 1s from G le Knyt for levying a debt; 6d from the whole tithing because it did not produce in court; 1s-6d from John Den, John Tylye, John Porch', for not doing their offices well; 6d from Hugh atte Place for unjustly withholding; 6d from Stephen atte Brigg' for bad threshing; 2s-9d from John atte Suthmull', John Duce and their fellows for trespass of pasture and wood; 1s6d from Scholastica, Alice le Taverner' and their fellows for breaking the assize; 4s from the whole tithing for no longer guaranteeing the default of John and John Raynold until they have returned; 2s from Richard Ram, William Wale and their fellows for trespass of wood and pasture; 6d from the whole tithing because it did not produce in court those it had bailed; 3d from John atte Hurn' for default; 6d from Adam Lunt and William Faber for trespass of pasture; 4s from 4 ploughmen for keeping the oxen badly and bad ploughing; 6d from Richard Mokel for default; 3s-6d from Henry Lanceleveye and his fellows for trespass of corn and pasture; 6d from John Wolfrich and Matilda Den' because they came late to the lord's labour service; 3d from John Bukel for trespass of wood. Total, £1-7s-3d

Total of both, £5-15s-7d

Total of all receipts £48-10s-6d

Cost of ploughs

In iron and steel bought for the ironwork of 2 ploughs for the year and 1 plough for nearly 1/2 year for fallowing 4s-6d. In stipend of the smith, nothing, because he takes 1 acre of wheat for repairing the said ironwork for the year. In 3 plough irons bought 9d. In 2 ploughshares 1s-8d. In 3 ploughs made anew and others mended 1s. In fitting the same with iron tyres 6d. In 6 yokes bought 6d. In 6 wheels bought 1s. In boon works of 25 ploughmen in winter and 23 in Lent who ploughed as many acres as they lie 8s, at 2d each day. Moreover, each ploughman will plough 1 acre in summer for

fallow without food according to custom. In reward of 3 ploughmen for their Saturday ploughings for the year, 1 for 2½ terms, and 2 for ½ year. Except for those Saturdays which were feast days or on which it was raining, £1-9½d, or 4s-6d each for the year, and this through Bishop John because before they had nothing except 3s a year. In 1 seed basket bought 1d. In stipend of 1 oxherd for 1½ gd. In 3 oxen bought £1-14s, at 11s-4 each. In 6 bus of wheat bought 3s-9d, at 7½d a bus. In 2 qrs 7 bus of bere bought for sowing, and for the liveries of the manorial servants 9s-7d, at 3s-4d a qr. Total £4-6s-10½ d

Cost of carts

In 1 pair of wooden wheels made from the lord's timber 8d. In clouts, nails and grease bought for the cart for fitting the same with axles for the year 1s-5½d. In white leather bought for mending harnesses 3d. In 1 pair of saddle pads 6d. In 1 saddle 2½d. In 2 collars bought 1s-1d. In 1 pair of traces bought 7d. In 1 cart rope bought 1s-2d. In shoeing 2 cart horses for the year 2s-2d. In stipend of 1 carter for the year 3s. Total 11s-1d

Cost of buildings

In re-roofing and mending the unroofed wheat barn in places 1s-6d. In roofing the hall and byre all over and mending the small barn in places 9s. In collecting 34 acres of stubble for the same 5s-8d, at 2d and acre. In fitting 2 shovels with iron 3d. In 1 lock bought for the door of the wheat barn 3d. In stipend of 1 hayward keeping the curia and pastures of Burghclere and Ecchinswell for the year 6s-8d. In 2 pigs bought 6s-8d. In forage bought 3s. Total, £1-13s

Sheepcote and sheep fold (sheepcote was permanent, fold movable)

In re-roofing and mending the hogg house unroofed by the wind 1s-3d. In grease bought for greasing sheep and hoggs £1-15s-10d. In 15 hurdles bought for the fold 1s-3d. In 2 new cribs made and others mended 3s. In wattling the fold whilst the sheepcote has no ewes 5d. In stipend of 1 keeper of hoggs for ½ term 3d. In stipend of 1 attendant from the time of weaning until Michaelmas 2s. Total, £2-4s

Threshing and winnowing

In threshing and winnowing 57 qrs of wheat and curall 9s-6d, at 2d a qr. In threshing and winnowing 24 qrs 1 bus of bere 3s-6d, at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d a qr. In threshing and winnowing 15 qrs 2 bus barley 1s-7d, at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d a qr. In threshing 56 qrs of oats 2s-4d at $\frac{1}{2}$ d a qr. In winnowing the same 7d, at 1d per 8qrs. In 1 basket bought 3d. Total, 17s-9d

Harvest time

In six sesters of ale bought for the mowing of 45 acres in the great meadow of Ecchinswell according to custom 7s. In boon work of 86 men who reaped 36 acres of wheat 9s, as in bread, ale and relish. Total 16s.

Total of all expenses, £10-8s-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

And he owes, £38-1s-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

Cash deliveries On the day after All Souls 3 November

Delivered to Sir Geoffrey, treasure, by tally, £24

And he owes clear, £14-1s-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

Issues of the grange

Wheat

Yield: five-fold plus 3qrs 3 bus

The same render account for 70 qrs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus from the whole issue of wheat by struck measure; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs by estimation in 3 acres delivered to the reeve, hayward and 1 smith according to custom; 5 qrs 1 bus from churchscot; 6 bus bought. Total 77 qrs- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.

Sown over 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres as they lie in the field below the wood. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs; that is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus an acre over 33 acres, and 1 bus, an acre over 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In default of 1 virgate of land which is called Frihlond, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus for churchscot. In default of 1 virgate of land of Richard de Britheurst, 3 bus. In customary payment to the hayward, 1 bus. In customary payment to the hayward 1 bus. In customary payment for mowing the meadow at Ecchinswell, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. In customary payment to the reeve, hayward and smith by estimation in 3 acres, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. In provision of the bailiff, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. Sold 53 qrs

Curall (poor wheat)

The same render account for 1 qr of curral form the whole issue; all sold

Bere (wheat and barley mixed)

Yield: five-fold plus 5 bus

The same render account for 30 qrs 1 bus from the whole issue of bere by struck measure; 4 bus by estimation in 48 sheaves delivered for the reaping of 24 acres by labour service, at 2 sheaves an acre; 2 qrs 7 bus bought. Total 33½

Sown over 35 acres as they lie below the wood, 8 qrs 6 bus; that is, 2 bus an acre. Delivered to 1 hayward keeping the strips pf ploughland and pastures of Burghclere and Ecchinswell for the year, 6½ qrs because he takes a quarter every 8 weeks. Delivered to 1 carter for the year, 5 qrs 1½ bus, because he takes a quarter every 10 weeks. Delivered to 1 oxherd from Michaelmas 29 September until the feast of St. Gregory 12 March, for 23 weeks 3 days, 2 qrs 2 bus. Delivered to 1 shepherd for 5 weeks ½ qr. Delivered to 1 keeper of lambs from Easter until Michaelmas, for 23 weeks, 2 qrs 2 bus. Delivered to the reapers by estimation in sheaves, 4 bus.

Sold 7 qrs 4 ½ bus

Barley

Yield: four-fold plus 1½ qrs

The same render account for 19 qrs from the whole issue of barley by struck measure; 4 bus, by estimation in 36 sheaves delivered for the reaping of 18 acres buy labour service, a 2 sheaves and acre.

Sown over 23 acres as they lie in the field of Estlye, 5 qrs 5 bus; that is 2 bus, an acre, less 1 bus in all. Delivered to the reapers by estimation in 36 sheaves, 4 bus.

Sold 13 qrs 3 bus

Oats

Yield: two-fold plus 8 qrs 5 bus

The same render account for 69 qrs 7 bus from the whole issue of oats by struck measure; 8 qrs by estimation in sheaves given to the oxen; 2 bus by estimation in 1½ acres delivered to the hayward according to custom; 1½ qrs by estimation in 192 sheaves delivered for the reaping 96 acres by labour service, at 2 sheaves and acre. Total, 79 qrs 5 bus. Sown over 126 acres as they lie in la Estlye, 28 qrs 6 bus; that is, 2 bus, and acres, less 2 bus in all. In fodder of 2 cart horses at sowing time, 6½ qrs. In supporting 19 oxen in winter by estimation in sheaves 8 qrs. In customary payment to the hayward, 1 bus. In customary payment to the same by estimation in 1½ acres, 2 bus. Delivered to the reapers by estimation in 192 sheaves, 1½ qrs. In fodder of the bailiff's horses. 8½ qrs, who take the rest at Burclere. Sold 26 qrs.

Vetches (beans)

*The Same render account for 6 bus from the issue of vetches by struck measure.
Sown, 2 bus Sold ½ qr*

Stock

Horses

2 cart horses remain from the previous year; 2 remain

Mares

1 from the heriot of Richard de Brochurst; 1 sold; none remain

Oxen

19 remain from the previous year; 8 received from Highclere; 1 from the heriot of Julian de la Nortmull; 6 bought. Total 31. (33?) 1 sold; 30 remain

Wethers (castrated ram)

275 remain from the previous year; 4 from the reeve of Highclere before shearing, 3 from the reeve of Burghclere before shearing; 180 added from hoggs. Total 362 (462?) 27 sold at Martinmas; 4 in murrain (sick) before shearing, 2 after shearing; 2 in customary payment for the mowing of the meadow of Sydmonton; 1 in customary payment for the mowing of the meadow of Burghclere. Total, 47. 425 remain

Hoggs (young sheep 2 years old)

435 remain from the previous year's lambs; 22 sold at Martinmas; 31 in murrain before shearing, 2 after shearing; 180 added to the wethers of Ecchinswell, 138 to the ewes of Burghclere, 4 to the rams of Burghclere, 58 to the ewes of Highclere; none remain

Lambs

255 from the reeve of Highclere; 2 from the gift of Gert'. Total 257. 4 in murrain before shearing, 4 after shearing; 249 remain

Pigs

2 bought; 2 sold; none remain

Coarse fleeces

251 from the wethers and 382 from the hoggs produced at the shearing this year. Total 533 (633?) 63 in tithe; 1 customary payment to the shepherd of wethers; 570 (634?) sent to Highclere.

Lambs' fleeces

243 fleeces produced at the shearing this year because 6 not sheared because late born; all sent to Highclere

Wool skins

*4 from wethers and 31 from hoggs in murrain before shearing. Total 35 3 in tithe;
32 sold*

Bare skins

2 from wethers and 2 from hoggs in murrain after shearing; all sold

Lamb skins

4 from lambs in murrain after shearing; and 4 before; all sold

Hens

140 from churchscot. 2 in quittance of 1 hayward; 2 in default of Julian atte Nortmull' because she has no husband; 2 in default of Edith atte Folod' for the same; 2 in default of Ascelote Goude for the same; 2 in default of William Mokel because he has no wife; 1 in default of Agnes Geffray for the same; 2 in default of Alice Palmere because she has no husband 2 in default of Rober Stul for the same; 2 in default of Alice Armyg' for the same; 2 in default of Juliana Wauncy for the same; 4 in default of Edith Legat for the same. Total 23. 117 sold

Eggs

800 received according to the custom at Easter; all sold

Carts

2 remain from the previous year; 1 wood made this year; 1 worn out; 2 remain 1 with iron tyres, the other of wood.

Some of the figures concerning the stock do not add up right

Highclere

Stock

Ewes

383 remain from the previous year; added from the hoggs of Ecchinswell after shearing.

Lambs

255 sent to Ecchinswell none remain

Course Wool

570 from wethers and hoggs received from the reeve of Ecchinswell

Lamb's Wool

243 fleeces received from the reeve of Ecchinswell

Summer Cheese

yield of cow 3s-6d because customary payments estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ wey and 1 wey of butter; yield of sheep thus $2\frac{1}{2}$ d this year.

1 in customary payment for the mowing of the meadow of Ecchinswell.

Burghclere

Wheat

In the bailiff's bread, $7\frac{1}{2}$ qrs, because he takes the rest at Ecchinswell.

Oats

In fodder of the bailiff's horses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ qrs, because he took the rest at Ecchinswell

Stock

Rams

16 remain from the previous year; 4 received from the hoggs of Ecchinswell

Ewes

409 remain from the previous year; 138 added from the hoggs of Ecchinswell

The Black Death

1347-1351

The Black Death or Bubonic and Pneumonic plagues to give its proper names, was thought to have originally started in China and quickly found its way through Europe in the year 1347 and finally into England in the first part of 1348.

It is probably through the Port of Southampton that the Black Death arrived to these shores, and quickly spread throughout England

Between 1347-51 the clergy of Winchester lost 48.8% to the plague.

By April 1349 there were 64 clergy appointments, the Basing Deanery was hit particularly hard. In 1350 Monk Sherborne Priory was shown in "desolation" through lack of income.

The plague finally subdued in 1351, but would return in later centuries. It is estimated that 25million of the population of Europe between 1347 and 1351 succumbed to the plague and 1000 villages disappeared.

*The
Register of the
Common Seal
William Aulton Prior*

26 October 1446

*Inexpeximus, and ratification by the prior and convent of the appropriation date
Southwark, 3 January 1446, by Cardinal Beaufort of the parish church of Crondall
to the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester.*

*Cardinal Beaufort's anxiety for the future of his foundation of the Hospital of St.
Cross was not as it appears alleviated by the appropriation of the parish church of
Crondall. He further authorised further churches, which among these was the free
chapel of Ecchinswell.*

A Royal Purveyance in the Elizabethan Age

1575

In 1575 there was a register for the purveyance or furnishings of certain provisions for the supplies to the Royal household of Queen Elizabeth I

The Thything of Itchenswell

Henry Withers holdeth the manor in ffarm by estimacon x yarde lande wherof in pasture xxxij ac(acres), and in wood sufficient for his ffewel, and in meadow xxj ac, the rest in errable (arable) and charges with the payment of wheate j (1) quarter. Edward Withers holdeth the parsonage of Etchenswell, and hath j yard land in gleebe, whereof in meadow j ac, the rest errable and charged with the payment of wheate iiiij buh (bushel).

John Winckworth, sen, ij yard land wherof in pasture xv ac, in meadow j ac, in wood ij ac, and is charged with wheate j buh.

John Winckworth jun, ij yard land wherof in pasture iiiij ac, in meadow vj ac, the wood ij ac and is charged with wheate dim buh

ffrancis Wall hath ij yard land wherof in pasture xxx ac, in meadow v ac, and is charged with wheate j buh.

John Beuer hath xxx ac, whereof in pasture iiiij ac, in meadow j ac, the rest errable.

Peter Rowland, in errable xxv ac in pature v ac

John Young, of Woodhay, in errable xvij ac, in pasture ij ac.

John Benham and Henry Witchers, in errable xiiij ac, in pasture xij ac

Richard Morrice, in errable x ac, in pasture xij ac, in meadow j ac

Ingram ffranckline in errable xxij ac, in pasture v ac in medow-

Thomas ffranckline in errable xxx ac, in wood ij ac, in pasture v ac

William White, in errable xvij ac, in pasture vij ac#John Rumboll, in errable xvij ac in pasture iij ac.

William Reynold, in errable xx ac, in pasture x ac, in meadow ij ac, in wood j ac

John White in errable xvij ac, in pasture xix ac, in meadow j ac, in wood j ac.

John Reynold in errable xvij ac in pasture ix, in meadow ij ac in wood j ac

Allice Young, in pasture xxij ac, in meadow ij ac.

*Joane Younge in errable xxx ac, in pasture viij ac, in medow ij ac.
Richard Swithine in errable xiij ac, pasture xv ac, in medow ij ac.
Pawle Winckworthe, in errable iiij ac, in pasture xx ac, in medow v ac
John Leggatt in errable iij ac, in pasture xx ac, in medow ij ac, in wood j ac.
Agnes Bolle in errable vj ac, in pasture liij ac.
Richard White in errable viij ac, in pasture xj ac.
Edmond Winckworth in pasture xiiij ac, in medow j ac.
William Prissmall in errable viij ac, in pasture xxvj, in medow iiij ac.
John ffosberrye in errable xliij ac, in pasture viij ac, in medow iij ac.
Walter Alfforde, in errable iij ac, in pasture xx ac, in medow ij ac.
Nicholas Whetland in pasture xxvij ac, in medow j ac, in wood ij ac.
Walter Spencer in pasture xxvij ac, in medow j ac, in wood ij ac.
Edmond Winckworth in pasture xj ac, in medow j ac, in wood v ac.*

Sum of wheate in the tything of Itchinswell *1 quarter vj buh*

Echenswell

<i>Henry Wither for the ffarm there</i>	<i>vij buh</i>
<i>Edward Wither for the parsonage there</i>	<i>ij buh</i>
<i>John Winckworth senr, for his hould there</i>	<i>ld buh</i>
<i>John Winkworth junr for his hould there</i>	<i>ld buh</i>
<i>ffrancis Wall for his hould there</i>	<i>j buh</i>

j q'ter vj buh

Ecchenswell

<i>Richard Bever for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Ingram ffrancklin for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Thomas ffrancklin for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>William Reynolde for his houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John White for his houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John Reynolde for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Joane Yonge for her houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Richard Southe for his houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Pawle Winckorthe for his houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John Legatt for his houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>William Prixmall for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John ffosberrye for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Walter Awforde for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Nicholas Whetlande for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Walter Spencer for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Edmonde Winckorthe for his houlde there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>William White for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John Rumble for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Allice Younge for her hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>Peeter Rowlande for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John Benam for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>John Younge, o Webb-haye for his hould there</i>	<i>j</i>

xxijj pulletts

Land Owners in Ecchenswell or Itchenswell

1575

Walter Awforde or Alfforde; Richard Swithine;

John Benham or Benam; Francis Wall

Richard Bever; Nicholas Whetland

Agnes Bolle; John White

John Ffosbury; Richard White

Ingram Ffrancklin; Edmonde Winckworthe

John Legatt; John Winckworthe sen,

Richard Morrice; John Winkworthe jun,

William Prixmall or Prismall; Pawle Winckworthe

John Reynolde; Edward Wither or Withers

William Reynolde; Henry Wither

Peter Rowland; Alice Younge

John Rumboll; Joan Younge

Richard Southe; John Younge

Walter Spencer

The Hampshire Lay Subsidy Rolls

1586

The Act of 1586 27 Eliz., c xxix.
This was the authority for the Subsidy.

The Lay Subsidy was a grant to the Crown, authorised by an Act of Parliament of a tax to support the expenditure of the Crown. This included the payment of the Armed Forces and the building of naval ships. The clergy and peers were subject to separate arrangements. The form of tax from the 14th to the 17th century was a fifteenth and tenth, which was based on a valuation of a persons "moveable" goods. This included crops, these were levied at a fifteenth in rural areas and a tenth in the cities and boroughs.

Each of the County Rolls, there were six, represents a division, with the exception of the sixth Roll, this includes both Alton and Kingsclere Division.

Tadley came under the Kingsclere Division in the Hundred of Evengar. A Hundred is a district in a shire, whose assembly of notables and the village representatives usually met once a month.

The County texts are written on parchment made into files and sewn together at the head, the Fawley Roll is sewn at the foot. The Portsdown Roll is written on twenty one sheets of paper covering only one side per sheet.

The responsibility for collecting the Subsidy was with a group of Commissioners for the Lord Chancellor. They were to be men of local prominence and respectability, each shared a divisional jurisdiction. They appointed two or more assessors in each tithing. For each division there was a petty collector who was nominated, he was probably a tradesman or perhaps a local farmer. He handed the money to the high collector for the division. The high collector was directly answerable to the Commissioners. The Commissioners then sent the money collected to the Exchequer in London

*Commissioners, High Collectors and Petty Collectors
of the Subsidy*

Kingsclere Division

Commissioners, Sir William Kingsmill, knight, Richard Kingsmill Esq.

High Collector, Richard Pawlet of Herriard, Esq.

Petty Collector, John Magewicke of Overton, clothier.

Echenswell
(*Ecchinswell*)

Goods

Henry Weethers £14/14s; Francis Wall £5/5s; Paul Winkworth £4/4s; Nicholas Wheatland £4/4s; John Winkwoorth, elder £3/3s; Richard Beaver £3/3s; John White £3/3s; John Legat £3/3s; Richard White £3/3s; William Prixsmall £4/4s; Walter Awford £3/3s; Peter Weethers £3/3s; John Winkorth, younger, £3/3s.

Annuities

Margery Morryce 40s/2s-8d

Sum 57s-8d

*The Hampshire
Hearth Tax Assessment
1665*

With the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 Parliament had set the figure of £1,200,000 for the king to live on. It was decided that in order to reach this figure an extra form of taxation was needed.

The idea of taxing Hearths or fireplaces had already been done on the continent, in 1662 the new tax was introduced, and like so many new things it did have its problems. There would be an annual levy of two shillings (ten pence), payable for every fire hearth or stove within dwellings, houses, edifices or lodgings. This was to be paid half yearly at Michaelmas 29 September and Lady Day 25 March.

Problems arose as to whether who would be responsible for payment, the owner or occupier and no one was exempt. It was later decided that the occupier would pay the levy and anyone who did not pay poor or church rates and those occupying a house worth less than 20 shillings (£1) would be exempt. Private ovens, furnaces, kilns, and blowing houses also hearths within hospitals or alms houses were exempt as long as their revenue did not exceed £100 a year.

The act was amended in 1633. Everyone who had two hearths was made liable and if he divided his house into separate dwellings.

It was not until William and Mary came on to the throne that one of the first acts they passed was the abolition of the hearth tax in 1689.

Ecchiswell

Hearths Chargeable

Richard Wheatland 4; Maurice Mosdell 1; Edward Pricksall 3; John White 1; George Glover 3; William Goddard 2; John Burneface 1; Henry Oneey 1; John Walter 2; John Fletcher 3; Robert Allen 2; Nicholas Walter 2; Nicholas Winckworth 5; Widow Dancaster 1; John Rumboll 1; John Winckworth 1; Thomas Walter 1; Nicholas Placye 1; William Benham 3; William Walter 2; Henry Fowell 2; John Penton 1; Mister Dove 3; Nicholas Tanner 1; Peter Fosberry 1; Thomas Henwood 2; Matthew Dyer 6; Edmund Goddard 5; Richard Kent 2; Richard Beare 1; Anthony May 1; Robert Buxey 1; George Painter 1; Richard Wheatland 4.

Hearths 75

Hearths Not Chargeable

Nicholas Saunders 1; Thomas Mosdell 1; William Imprerell 1; John Mosdell 1; Thomas Smith 1; Mary Smith 1; John Herriott 1; Thomas May 1; Richard Baily 1; George Forde 1; Charles Whitaker 1; Richard Battlemore 1; Thomas Sparkfeild 1; Richard Palmer 1; John Palmer 1; Andrew Palmer 1; John Lawes 1; Paul Primer 1; Widow Waldropp 1; Peter Waldropp 1; William Wincworth 1; George Poynter 1; Michael Barnard 1; William Turfeild 1; Peter Parker 1; Widow Sparkfeild 1; Thomas Smith 1

Hearths 27

Window Tax

1696-1851

In 1696 in the reign of William III another form of taxation came into force this was known as the "Window Tax" and would last until 1851.

In 1696 there was a financial crisis created by a growing inflation caused by the many conflicts both in Ireland and on the continent. One of the forms of taxation created to help pay the debt was known as the "Window Tax".

By 1700 reforms had taken place by slashing taxes, auditing the accounts showing irregularities, and finally the nine-year war had come to an end in 1697, but the "Window Tax" would stay for another fifty one years.

The tax would be paid on a house of more than six windows. Unfortunately none of these records appeared to have survived, one way for a person to bypass the tax was to brick up one or two windows over the stated six, even today on some of the older houses the bricked up windows are still there.

In 1792 houses with 7-9 windows had to pay a tax of 2 shillings, and those people with property containing 10-19 windows would pay a tax of 4 shillings.

In 1825 the number of widows taxable went from six to eight windows. The Window Tax would be replaced in 1851 with a tax called House Duty.

Parson and Parish
in Eighteen-Century
Hampshire
Replies to Bishops Visitations
1725

Kingsclere

Ambrose Webbe AM, vicar 1682-1732

1 Area Upon the best computation that can be made of the parish of Kingsclere, inclusive of Echenswell and Sidmonton, it is 5 miles in length and 5 miles in breadth.
2 Population In the parish of Kingsclere and the 2 chappelries of Echenswell and Sidmonton there are 2000 souls.

3 Marriages, Births and Deaths About 10 marriages, 40 births and 40 burials.

4 Patron The Duke of Bolton.

5 Chapels There are 2 chappels called by name of Echenswell and Sidmonton chappels, both are served by the vicar of Kingsclere or his curate and maintained by the respective parishes.

6 Lecturer There is no lecturer, but a curate whose name is Thomas Ball.

7 Papists There is but one woman of no consequence or estate.

8 Dissenters There is 1 meeting of Protestant dissenters called Presbyterians, but at present in a very declining way. There numbers may be about 3 score.

9 Gentry There is but 1 gentleman liveth in the parish William Kingsmill Esq.

10 Schools There is only one free grammar school, of £20 p.a., founded by Sir James Lancaster knight, the present master's name is Thomas ball, who is also curate. The number of boys seldom exceeds 20. There have been great strife about the right of nomination, the vicar claiming a right to himself and the church wardens and chief of the parish a right to themselves. My predecessor was curate to the vicar, as well as master of the free school, into whose place I succeeded without any dispute. There are 2 or 3 English schools besides in the town for reading and writing.

11 Charities There have been several charities given to the parish. The chief are these following. 10 acres of field land given to the repairs of the church. Mr Thomas Smith in the 17th year of Henry VIII gave a piece of ground called Crooked Mead to the repair of the church. Mr Andrew Chamberline gave £1 to the church, and £3 to the poor p.a. Sir James Lancaster Kt., about the year 1618, gave £20 p.a. to the school

master and £10 p.a. to the poor. John Fauconer Esq. gave to be laid out in communion plate £30. Item he gave £12 p.a. to 12 poor housekeepers. Item he gave £3 p.a. towards the repair of the church. Robert Higham, deceased 1724, left by will in lands to the value of £40 or £50 p.a. for clothing poor people, schooling and maintaining 4 poor children and putting them out apprentices to some honest trades. There are a few other small charities kept in a table set in the church for that purpose.

12 Post Town The next post town to Kingsclere is Newbury, Berks.

Visitation of 1765

Erlyman Peachy MA, vicar 1752-69

- 1 Repair of the church In sufficient repair
- 2 Services Every other Sunday, being annexed to Kingsclere
- 3 Sacrament As often as is customary
- 4 Registers Yea
- 5 Terrier No lands belong to the chapel
- 6 Churchyard Sufficiently fenced
- 7 Alterations No
- 8 Impropriation It is annexed to Kingsclere
- 9 Repair of the parsonage In good repair
- 10 Residence No reply
- 11 Dissenters None
- 12 Loss of benefactions No
- 13 Misbehaviour In no fault

Hampshire Treasures

Cottage 16th century

The Thatched Cottage, Kisby Lane. Timber-framed structure. Thatched roof brought down as pentice to rear. Odd casements and boarded door.

Farmhouse 16th / 17th century

Ashley Warren Farm. 2 storeys. Brick with stucco front. Tiled gabled roof. Sash windows. Open porch with sloping roof.

Farm Buildings 16th / 17th century

Ashley Warren Farm. Brick, flint and weatherboarded barns. Tiled roofs. Exposed purlins

Cottages 16th / 17th century

Riverside Cottages. Row of single storey timber-framed dwellings, with dormers. Long thatched roof.

House 16th / 17th century

Corner Cottage. 2 storeys. Timber-framed and brick white washed. Tiled roof with central apex chimney. Casement windows. Single storey extension to south end with hipped tiled roof. Open tiled porch.

Cottage 16th / 17th century

Woodleys Cottage. Single storey and dormer. Timber-framed structure. Thatched brought down as pentice at one side.

Inn 17th century

The Royal Oak. 2 storeys. White washed brick structure. Sash and casement bow windows 19th century extensions. Central wooden door. Three chimneys.

Cottage 17th century

Hillside Cottage. 2 storeys. Timber-framed and brick structure. Tiled gabled roof. Four casement windows.

Cottage 17th century

Pentico. 2 storeys. Timber-framed with brick infilling. Thatched roof, sloping down at north end. Two eye brow casement windows flanked by weather boarding. Modern casement windows on ground floor. South end tile hung.

House 17th century

Dores Hill. Single storey and attic. Red brick structure. Half hipped tiled roof. Casement and dormer windows. Two porches. Saw tooth decoration round top of chimneys. Originally three cottages.

House 17th century

Burnside. 2 storeys. Brick with some exposed timbers. Thatched roof. Four sash windows two eye brow. Victorian brick gabled porch. Decorated bargeboard. Off centre apex chimney

Cottage 17th century

Oak Cottage. Single storey and attic. Timber-framed probably recast in 19th century, now restored. Red brick nogging. Thatched roof, partly tiled around dormer window.

Farmhouse 18th century

Watership Farm. Detached Georgian structure. 2 storeys. Brick walls. Much modified and extended.

House 18th century

Ecchinswell House. 2 storeys. Red brick. Tiled roof, gabled with transverse gable either end. Three off centre apex chimneys with capped over sailing course. Nine sash windows.

Farmhouse 18th century

Woodside Farm u-shaped single storey red brick structure with attic. Half hipped tiled roof. Three gabled dormer windows. Open gabled porch. Small pond in south east corner.

Farmhouse 18th century

White House Farm. Brick and tile hung structure. Hipped tiled roof. Sash windows. Two chimneys. Flat open porch.

Farmbuildings 18th century

White House Farm. Weather board and brick thatched barn. Weather board and thatched granary on staddle stones. Brick and thatched cowshed with hayloft.

House 18th century

White Cottage. Single storey with dormers. Timber-framed, white washed brick structure. Half hipped tiled roof. Modern casement windows. Open porch with tiled sloping roof.

Buildings 18th century

Watermill and House. 2-storey house connected to mill. Flemish bond brick walls. Half hipped tiled roof. Sash windows. Mill of chequered brick. 3-storey structure. Tiled gabled roof. Two doors, one on the first floor. Still used as a sawmill

Farmhouse and Farmbuildings 18th century

Hare Warren farm. 2 storeys. Brick structure with white washed facade. Tiled gabled roof. Sash and casement windows. Open flat top porch. Single storey addition. Brick and chalk barns with hipped and half hipped tiled roofs

House 18th / 19th century

Chalk Pit House. 2 storeys. Brick structure. Half hipped tiled roof. Part timber-framed. Casement windows. Open gabled porch. Single storey extension. Formerly an isolation hospital.

Farmhouse and Farmbuildings 18th / 19th century

Malthouse Farm. Red brick with tiled gabled roof. Three chimneys. Casement windows. Brick built porch with tiled gabled roof. Hipped tiled barn with some weatherboarding and timber-framed thatched barn, believed to be of Tudor date.

Cottages 18th / 19th century

Primrose Cottages. Single storey with attics. Timber-framed with brick infilling. Half hipped tiled roof. Four gabled dormer and four casement windows. Brick extensions. Two open pointed porches.

Farmhouse 18th / 19th century

Nuthanger Farm. 2 storeys. Brick with stuccoed facade. Hipped tiled roof with five apex chimneys. Sash and casement windows.

Farmbuildings 18th / 19th century

Nuthanger Farm. Four weather boarded barns. One on staddle stones, with half hipped tiled roof. One thatched and two with half hipped corrugated iron roofs.

Buildings 18th / 19th century

The Old Tannery. 2 storeys. Red brick with blue headers. Hipped tiled roof. Sash windows. 2-storey weatherboarded barn with thatched roof. Originally used for drying hides.

2 Cottages 19th century

Chapel Farm Cottages. 2 storeys. White roughcast partly concealing timber-frame structure. Tiled roof. Small wood casements

Church 19th century

St. Lawrence. Built in 1886. knapped flint structure. Nave and chancel in one. South west porch tower with shingled spire. Ashlar faced stair projection to the west.

Building 19th century

Post Office. 2 storeys. Red brick structure. Half hipped slate roof. Casement windows.

Cottage 19th century

Shepherds Cottage. Single storey. L-shaped structure. Brick, partly tile hung. Half hipped tiled roof. Three dormer casement windows. Two chimneys.

Cottage 19th century

Ham Cottage. 2 storeys. Brick structure. Hipped tiled roof with one outbuilt chimney and one off centre. Casement windows. Open gabled porch.

School 19th century

Ecchinswell. L-shaped stone and flint structure. Open gabled porch with decorated barge board on roof and porch. Two mullion windows with head mould with returning ends. One apex chimney. Single storey extension.

House 19th century

School House. L-shaped single storey structure. Stone and flint walls. Gabled tiled roof with decorated ridge tiles. Mullioned windows. Crest and decorated barge board over bay. Stone bell tower with weathervane.

2 Cottages 19th century

New Look, Church Villas. 2 storeys. Brick with weatherboard outshut at south end. Thatched roofs. Casement windows. One off centre apex chimney.

Cottage 19th century

The Thatched Cottage, Brocks Green. Single storey. Red brick structure. Thatched roof. Weatherboarded outshut at north end. Sash windows. One off centre apex chimney.

Cottage 19th century

Elephant Cottage. Timber-framed and brick structure. Thatched roof. Casement windows.. Yew hedge in shape of elephant.

House and Stable 19th century

Old Sun House. Built 1857 and formerly a public house. Red brick structure. Sloping gabled tiled roof. Off centre apex chimney. Weathervane on north gable. Casement windows. Single storey addition. 2-storey red brick stable with hay loft. Double wooden door

