

- 1.0 PARISH** Easton, now Itchen Valley CP (Map 1)  
**2.0 HUNDRED** Fawley  
**3.0 NGR** 450910 132270  
**4.0 GEOLOGY** Upper Chalk; Alluvium; River Valley Gravel

## 5.0 SITE CONTEXT (Map 2)

Easton is one of four ancient parishes that comprise Test Valley CP. The settlement (c. 50m AOD) of the same name is at the mouth of a dry valley that opens out onto the

south bank of the river Itchen, and therefore at the northern margin of the former parish. A characteristic of this location is the convergence of a number of routeways that are now no more than lanes and footpaths. Of these, Easton Lane begins in the City of Winchester, passes through Winnall, and fords the Itchen at Easton at a point west of Martyr Worthy (now also in Test Valley CP). The west boundary of the old Easton parish is the Duke's Drive, a feature that corresponds with a linear earthwork of uncertain date.

## 6.0 PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION (Maps 1, 2 and 3)

### **Church & manor house + regular row + agglomerations + common edge**

Easton is a complex settlement that has a number of features.

- 6.1 *Church & manor house*** At the west end of Easton is the parish church of St Mary and south of this (up-slope) by less than 100m is Dymoke House, the site of Easton manor house (see paragraph 11.0, no. 3). These buildings are situated at a point in Church Lane where it deviates northwards from its east / west course, resuming its original route after 200m. The reason for this change in route is not certain, but it is probable that the road respects the location of the manor house and its grounds. At the east end of Church Lane, and at its junction with Easton Lane, there is a triangle of land, perhaps the remains of green. On the east side of the *green* is the Manor Farm.
- 6.1 *Manor Farm agglomeration*** Little is known about the origin of Manor Farm; the farm house and out-buildings are of C18 date. However, the site might be of medieval origin and therefore part of the church and manor house group. The area between the farm and the site of the manor house has become occupied by an informal arrangement of dwellings, principally of C19 and C20 dates.
- 6.2 *Regular row*** At Manor Farm, Easton Lane turns eastwards for c. 250m. On this stretch of the lane, and on its south side, a number of properties of medieval origin are arranged at right angles to the road. There are no medieval buildings on the north side

of this section of road; instead it has the look of a C19 re-development.

- 6.3 *Agglomeration*** The regular row described in paragraph 6.2 terminates at a point where Easton Lane strikes north at a property known as *The Corner* (C16). From this point for *c.* 200m one might be tempted to feel that there is a continuation of the regular row. However, some of the property plots are set at a curious angle to the lane and in addition, curvilinear boundaries can be detected that suggest that these buildings were constructed upon ploughed fields or horticultural plots. Medieval buildings survive in this area but there is much that is C18 and 19 too. This evidence leads one to conclude that the east end of Easton is a late extension of an expanding medieval settlement. If this was the case, then it does not explain the presence of earthworks in the field between *The Willows* and *The White House* (paragraph 11.0 nos. 4 & 6). Early medieval finds, including ceramics, have been recovered from the same field (paragraph 10.0 nos. 24, 25A, 25B, and 58). One interpretation of the pottery finds is that they represent the normal process of manuring the community fields. Alternatively, if the finds and earthworks are contemporary, they might represent an early medieval settlement site that was abandoned but subsequently subsumed by the eastward expansion of late medieval Easton. The issue remains to be resolved.
- 6.4 *Common edge*** From the centre of Easton at Manor Farm, Chapel Lane runs due south. Narrow plots with houses flank the lane and these can be identified as squatter units. Most of these have been replaced by more recent houses but *Claire Martin* is a timber framed building with extensions. It probably dates to C18 or earlier (see paragraph 11.0, no. 5). These plots are common edge in the sense that they were on the boundary of a common field.
- 6.5 *Hypothesis*** The date of the fabric of the parish church and the close proximity of the manor house indicate that the west end of Easton is one of is of pre-Conquest origin. This core settlement was later expanded to include planned regular rows and informal clusters. These individual units of settlement agglomerated to produce the present layout. In the process of expansion, the site of an abandoned early medieval settlement site at the east end of Easton became subject to reoccupation.
- 6.6 *Site visit conditions:*** hazy sun (17.6.2002)
- 7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**
- 7.1 *AsAP***
- 7.1.1** For reasons that are explained in paragraphs 6.0 to 6.6, most of Easton settlement has archaeological potential. This is reflected in the size of the AAP (Map 5).

## 7.2 *AsHAP*

**7.2.1** The church and manor house including adjacent plots of land (paragraph 6.1).

**7.2.2** The regular row as detailed in paragraph 6.3.

**7.2.3** The agglomeration described in paragraph 6.3 has a group of medieval buildings and two sets of earthworks. Of particular note is the site referred to in paragraph 11.0, no. 6 where both earthworks and artefact finds have been noted.

## 8.0 CHURCH & CHURCHYARD

### St Mary (formerly Our Lady)

- The church is on a terrace above the river Itchen. The OS 10,560 Map of 1874 shows the position of a well *c* 60m east of the chancel. If this feature is ancient then it might be the reason for the location of a church on this site. Alternatively, it might have provided the water supply for the former rectory (see paragraph 11.0, nos 2 and 7). . The well was not apparent at the time of this survey (2002).
- Entirely (nave, chancel and tower) *c.* 1170;
- Tower has a stair turret;
- Two original north windows remain;
- The south door is C12 and has a consecration cross on the east jamb;
- A scratch dial has been fashioned into the east door jamb;
- Blocked C13 door into choir on south side;
- C16 two light windows with hood moulding;
- C16 arch braced roof;
- The Rectory stood just to the north of the church but was demolished in 1853;
- The north doorway is blocked by C19 brickwork;
- Vestry C19;
- Traces of a gable-roofed porch over the south door presumably removed during C19 restorations;
- The east end is apsidal but it is substantially a C19 replacement of an earlier apse that was remodelled in C15;
- Restored by Woodyer in 1866-72 including apse and most north and south windows.

## 9.0 BUILDINGS

PRN	Details	Dates	Grade
1405	Church of St Mary, Church Lane	<i>c.</i> 1200, C16, 1866-72	I
14163	Old School House, Church Lane	C19	not listed
14364	Old Post Office: granary near to	not given	not listed
1547	Dymoke House, Church Lane	late C18, 19, 20	II*
1551	Dymoke House: boundary wall	C16 (?), 18, 20	II
1858	Steps Cottage, Avington Lane	C17, 18, 19	II
1589	Homer Cottage, Avington Lane	C17, 18, 19	II

200	Paidon	C17, 18, 20	II
7451	Claire Matin, Chapel Lane	C18, 20	II
9572	St Mary's churchyard: 3 x tomb chests	early C19	II
9573	Church of St Mary: Lych gate 85m south of	1918	II
9574	The Cottage, Church Lane	mid C18, 19	II
9575	East View, Church Lane	C18, 19, 20	II
9576	The Cranny, Church Lane	mid C19	II
9577	Jessamine (House?)	mid C19	II
9578	Rosebank, Church Lane	mid C18, 20	II
9586	Market Gardens, Easton Lane	late C18, 19, 20	II
9587	Manor Farm farmhouse, Easton Lane	C18, 19	II
9588	Manor Farm farmhouse: granary 100m north-east of	C18 (re-used materials)	II
9589	Manor Farm farmhouse: stable block 100m north of	late C18	II
9590	Combed Wheat	C17, 18, 20	II
9591	Yew Tree Cottage	C18 or earlier, C20	II
9592	North View	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9593	The Tiled Cottage	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9594	Alma	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9595	1 Meadowside Cottages	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9596	2 Meadowside Cottages	C16, 18, 19, 20	II
9597	Grasmere	early C18, 19	II
9598	Grasmere: stable block 10m east of	C18	II
9599	Dairy Farmhouse	early C18, 19	II
9600	The Corner	C16 origin, C18, 19	II
9601	Wickets	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9602	Bat and Ball	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9603	Chestnut Horse public house	C17, 18, 19, 20	II
9604	Goffs Oak	C17, 18, 20	II
9605	Lee Cot	C17, 18, 20	II
9606	The Nook	C17, 18, 20	II
9607	1 Old Post Office Cottages	late C18, 19, 20	II
9608	2 Old Post Office Cottages	late C18, 19, 20	II
9609	Old Post Office	late C18, 19, 20	II
9610	Bacton Thatch	mid C18, 19, 1980s	II
9611	The Farmery	C17, 19, 20	II

9612	The Moot	C17, 1719, C19, 20	II
9613	St Anne's	C17, 1719, C19, 20	II
9615	Tudor Thatch	C16, 18, 19	II
9624	Easton Lodge	C18, 19, 20	II

**10.0 SMR DATA** SW 450610 I31735, NE 451575 I32380

SU53SW	No.		
	1	450910 I32260	Medieval. Parish church (see paragraph 8.0).
**	14	451000 I32000	Roman. Copper coin of Claudius (41-54) said to have been found at Martyr Worthy.(but the map reference is for Easton – IH 2002).
	18A	450900 I32110	Medieval. Rubbish pit unearthed in the Garden of Dymoke House in 1928. It contained pottery and bones.
	24	451500 I32300	Early Medieval. Sherds of grass-tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery. Winchester City Museum Acc. No. 2893.
	25A	451500 I32300	Early medieval. Chaff-tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small glass bead (25B) were found during field walking of a field ploughed for the first time since 1947. Most of the pottery came from the north-west corner of the field.
	25B	451500 I32300	Early medieval glass bead associated with 25A.
	48	451000 I32000	Medieval. Domesday reference to Easton.
	58	451500 I32300	Medieval grass-tempered pottery recovered from plough soil.
	75	451590 I32290	Medieval. C16 timber-framed building of 3 bays, originally with brick in-fill. Encased & extended in C18.
	76	451340 I32080	Medieval. Irregular 2-storey timber-framed house of C16 origin. C18 alterations and brick casing ( <i>The Corner</i> ).
	77	451210 I32060	Medieval. C16 timber-framed building of 3 bays. Extended and encase in C18. Now 3 cottages ( <i>North View</i> ).

**10.1 Hampshire Romano-British Settlements survey**

<i>Hants No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>NAR / NMR Nos</i>
None known.			

**10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)**

<i>SAM No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site</i>
None.		

**11.0 ADDITIONAL SITES / FEATURES**

- |   |               |  |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | 450900 132240 | Approximate point on former churchyard boundary now represented as a linear earthwork.   |
| 2 | 450940 132290 | Approximate position of rectory demolished in 1853.  |
| 3 | 451115 132225 | Position of a cottage known as the Old Manor House. This building is C18 or earlier and is principally of brick construction. It was never the manor house but the north gable wall and the extreme east end of the south elevation are constructed of dressed stones similar to those that can be seen on the west elevation of Dymoke House, south-east and up-slope of the church. Dymoke House has a C18 frontage but HTS (1: 156) and the SMR (paragraph 10.0, no. 18 A) record that it stands on the site of the medieval manor house. It is possible that dressed stones from the demolished manor house have found their way into the present Dymoke House and into the north wall of the cottage known as The Old Manor House (hence the name). |
| 4 | 451420 132150 | Field containing earthworks resembling terraces.   |
| 5 | 451090 131940 | Squatter plot with house of C18 or earlier known as <i>Clair Martin</i> .  |
| 6 | 451500 132300 | Field containing low earthworks. These are associated with pre-Conquest and post-Conquest medieval finds (see paragraph 10.0 nos 24, 25A, 25B and 58). It is a possible settlement site but these finds could have arrived in the plough soil as midden material from elsewhere in Easton.   |
| 7 | 450960 132250 | Location of well east of the chancel of St Mary's Church (see paragraph 8.0).  |
| 8 | 451160 132230 | Low earthworks in a field opposite to Manor Cottages.  |

**12.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

- Tithe Map 21M65/F7/67/2 (\* / 1841)
- GSGB 299 Winchester
- OS 1: 2500 SW 450610 131735, NE 451575 132380
- OS 1: 25000 Explorer 132: Winchester, New Alresford & East Meon
- OS 1: 10560 451142 132098 (1874)

**13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Coates R 1989 *The Place-names of Hampshire* Southampton, Ensign
- HTS 1: 149-61
- VCH 3: 317-9

**14.0 PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES****14.1 Domesday Book**

2, 5 The Bishop (of Winchester) himself holds *Easton* in lordship. It was always in the Bishopric. Before 1066 and now it answered for 6 hides. Land for 11 ploughs. In lordship 6 ploughs; 7 villagers and 42 smallholders with 4 ploughs. 12 slaves; 2 small churches. 2 mills at 30s; meadow, 58 acres; woodland at 15 pigs pasturage; for pasture 14d.

Thurstan holds 52 acres of the lordship, which Alfheah held. Geoffrey holds 3 hides of this manor's land; Brictric held it jointly from the Bishop, but he could not go elsewhere. 1½ ploughs with 7 smallholders. Meadow, 10 acres.

Alwin holds 1 hide and 1 virgate of the same land. He himself held it before 1066. He has 1 plough, with 5 smallholders. Meadow 6 acres.

Total value before 1066 £24; later £12; now what the Bishop holds £30, Geoffrey £30,  
Alwin £25.

**14.2 Subsidy Rolls**

1334		£0.19.0	
1524	<i>1st survey:</i>	£7.12.10	(35 taxpayers)
	<i>2nd survey:</i>	£6.5.0	(35 taxpayers)

**14.3 Manors**

Easton only.

**14.4 Hearth Tax 1665**

73 hearths chargeable (37 houses)  
6 hearths not chargeable (5 houses). Total: 42 houses.

**15.0 PLACE NAME**

825 (C12) (implying) (*to eastuninga (mearc)*; 871 x 877 (C12) *eastun*. OE *easttun* ‘east farm’. The form of 825 occurs in a context making clear that it means ‘(boundary) of the people Easton’. It is east of the lost place with an ancient type of name *ingtun*, on the adjacent island in the river Itchen, as the OE bounds of Martyr Worthy make plain. More weakly, it is north-east of Winchester, which might explain the name (Coates, 1989: 70-1).

**16.0 PHOTOGRAPHS**

The following details of the Church of St Mary:

- the blocked south door into choir;
- the south door;
- the south elevation.

**17.0 OTHER PROJECT ELEMENTS****17.1 Pre-Conquest Charters**

None known.

**17.2 Other parish settlements include:**

<i>Name</i>	<i>MSP No.</i>	<i>NGR / map ref.</i>	<i>First recorded</i>
None.			

**17.3 Enclosures**

*Parliamentary:*

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
14046	Geo. III cap. 44, 1799		1800	1,089.58 acres (actual); 924 acres (award). Breach Field, Chalk Dell Field, Harley Field, Great Common, Little Common, Maiden Down.

*Formal Agreements:*

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
No formal enclosure known.			

**17.4 Commons & Greens (residual)**

Little Common enclosed in or soon after 1800. Presumably there was a larger common.

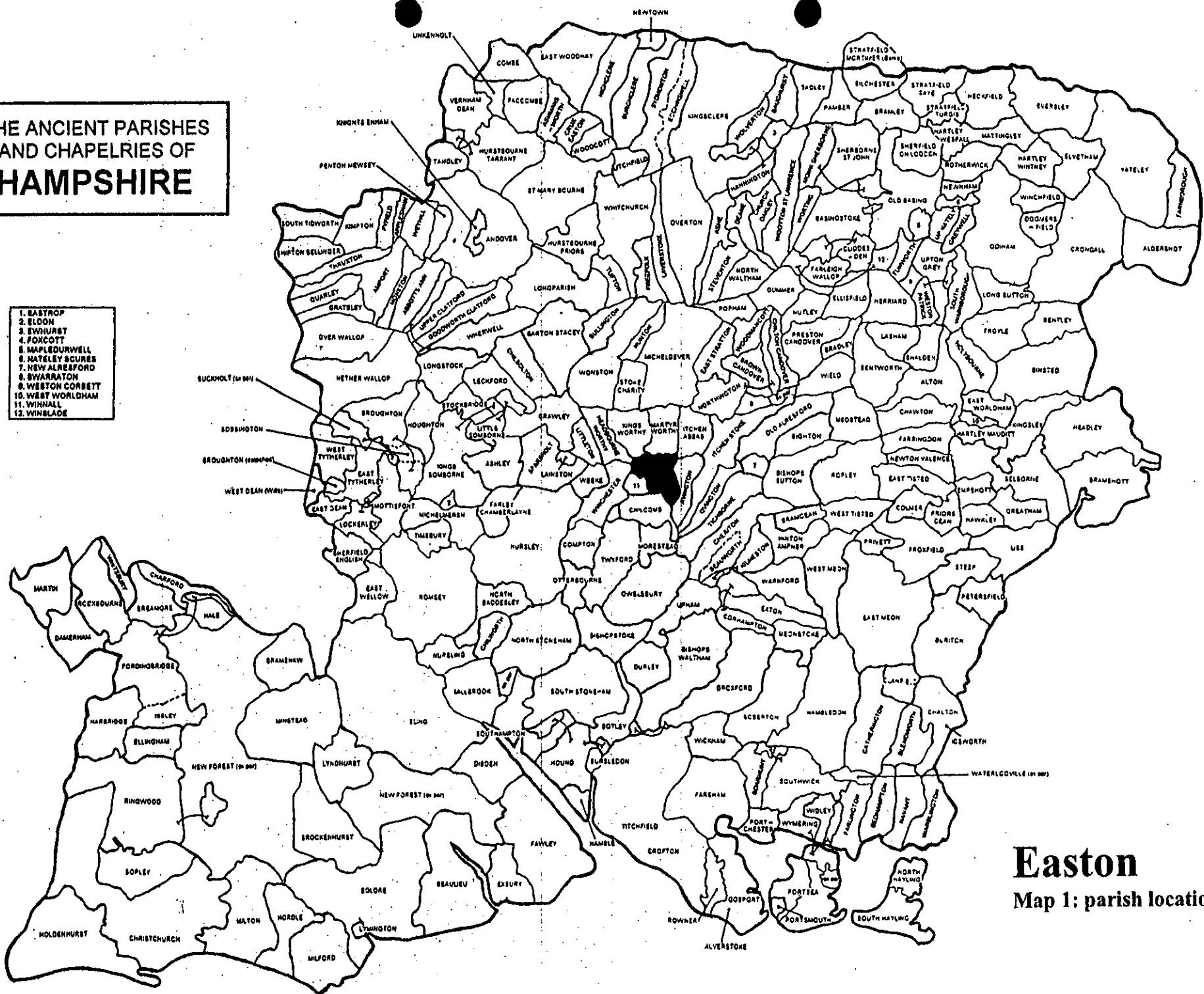


## **18.0 ILLUSTRATIONS**

- 1 Map 1: Parish location (not to scale)
- 2 Map 2: General (settlement) location at 1: 25000
- 3 Map 3: Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series (*c.* 1870s) not to scale
- 4 Map 4: Development & archaeological features at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 5 Map 5: Areas of archaeological potential at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%.

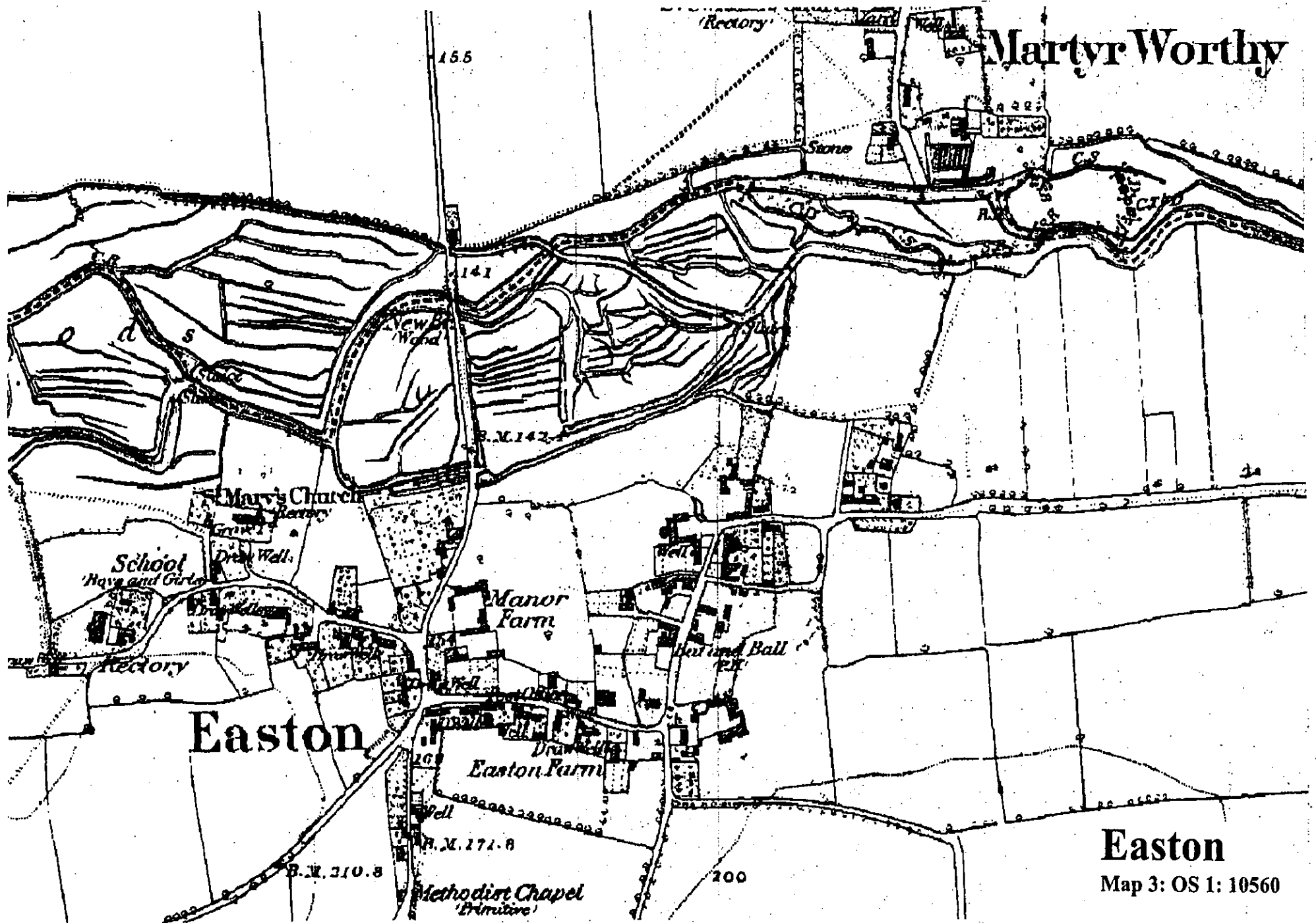
**THE ANCIENT PARISHES  
AND CHAPELRIES OF  
HAMPSHIRE**

- 1. EASTROP
- 2. ELDON
- 3. EWHURST
- 4. FOXCOTT
- 5. HAPLESDURWELL
- 6. HATELEY SCURES
- 7. NEW ALRESFORD
- 8. SWARATON
- 9. WESTON CORBETT
- 10. WEST WORTHAM
- 11. WINHALL
- 12. WINBLADE



**Easton**  
Map 1: parish location

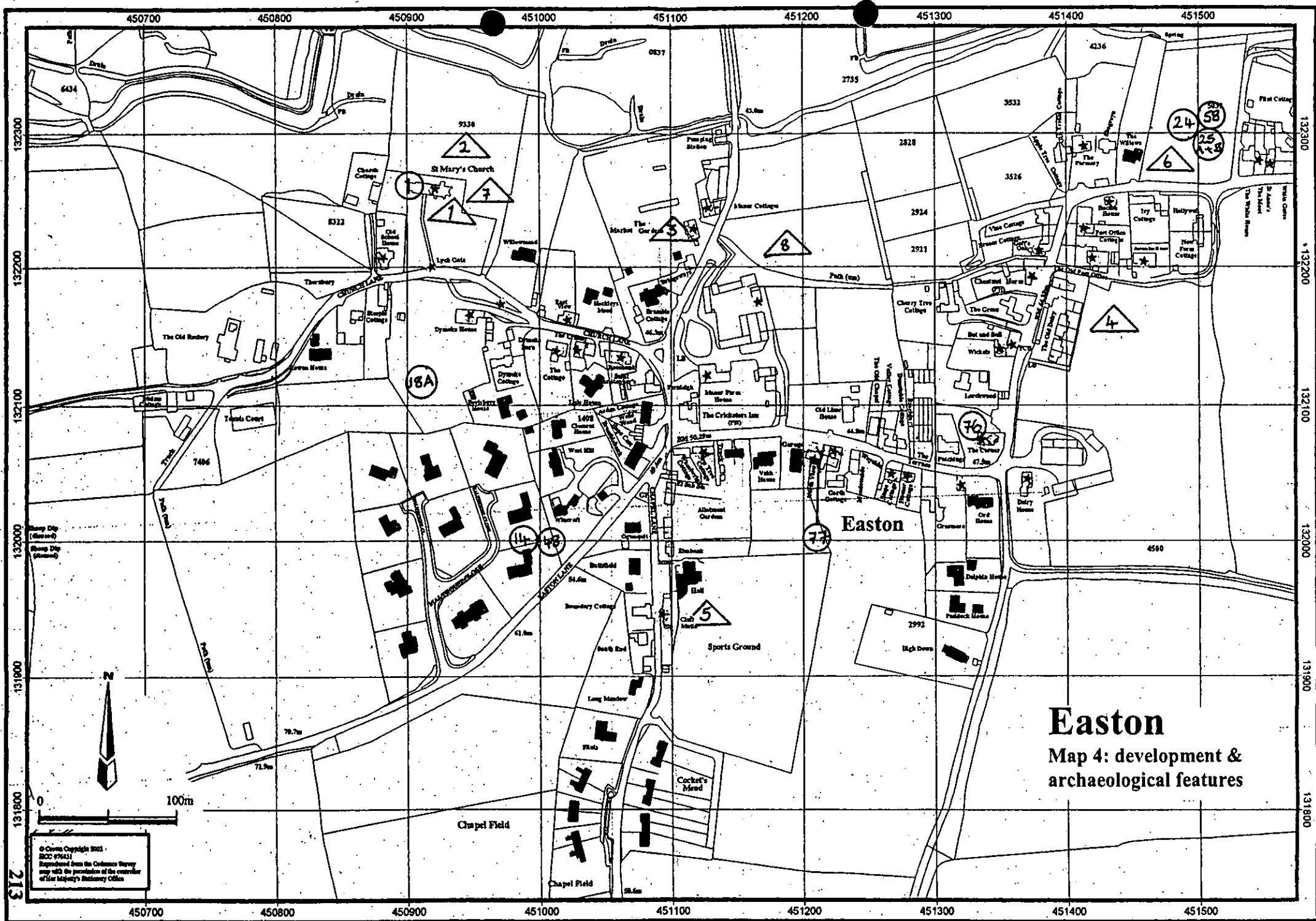




Martyr Worthy

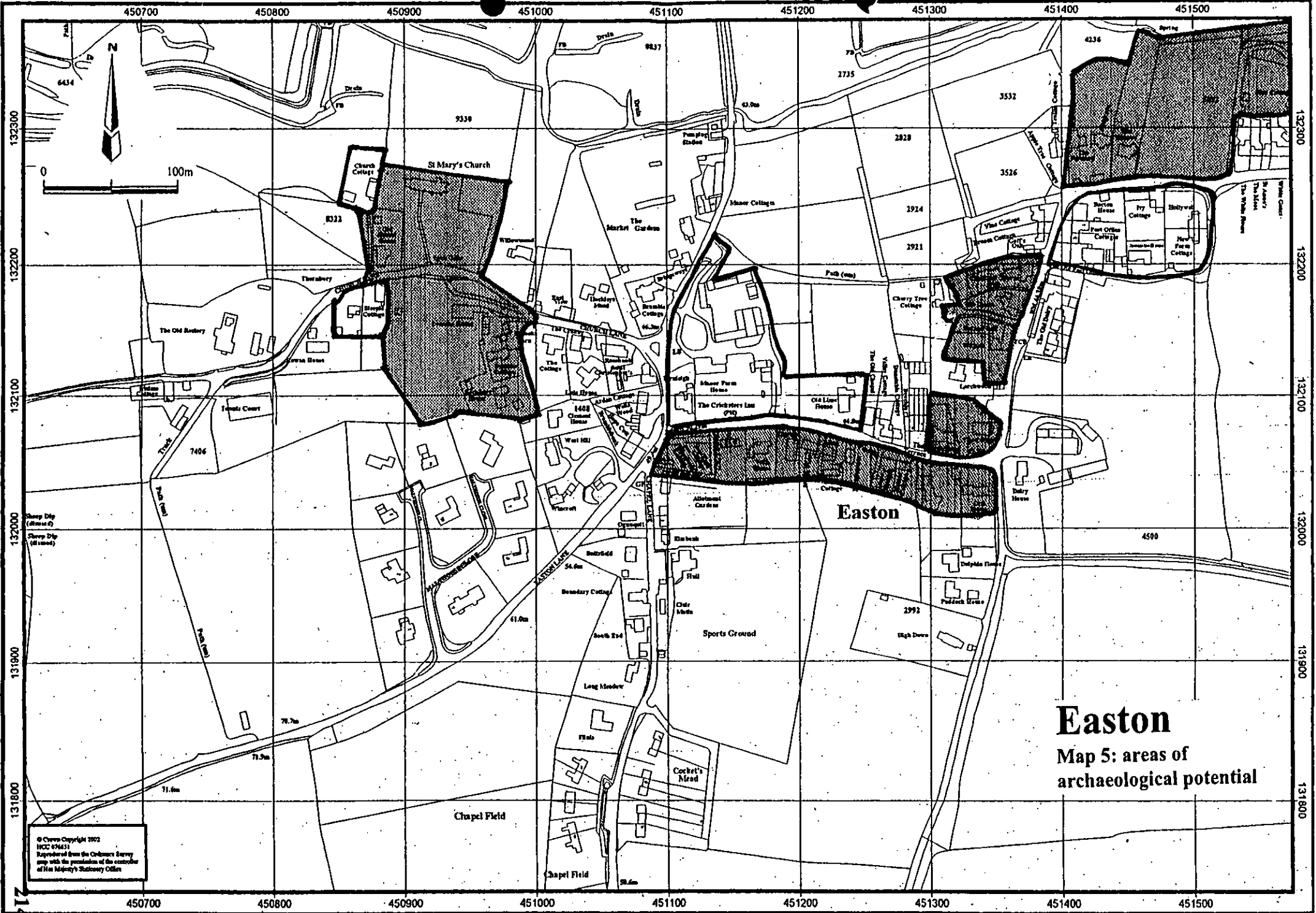
Easton

Easton  
Map 3: OS 1: 10560



**Easton**  
 Map 4: development & archaeological features

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**Easton**  
 Map 5: areas of  
 archaeological potential

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