

WING VILLAGE: A DIRECTORY OF LISTED BUILDINGS

This Directory brings together; the Listed Building Citations for Wing in Rutland from those nationally registered with 'Historic England' as heritage assets, contemporary photographs of those settings, frontages and important detailing, together with archive photography where available, and an 'Author's Commentary' where it is thought necessary to add missing detail which is considered relevant to the building's architecture or its historical significance.

David Seviour 2019



Contents

Introduction	Page 4-5
Wing Maze	Page 6-8
Church of St. Peter & St. Paul	Page 9-14
Churchfield formerly The Rectory	Page 15-20
Townsend House	Page 20-24
Corner Farmhouse	Page 24-27
3A and 3B Top Street formerly The Cuckoo	Page 28-31
Wingwell Farmhouse	Page 31-33
King's Arms Public House	Page 34-37
City Yard House	Page 37-39
Garden Cottage and Pump	Page 40-43
Barn at Garden Cottage	Page 43
6 Church Street known as Manor Farm	Page 44-45
Barns at No 6 Church Street	Page 46-47
Inglewood Cottage	Page 47-49
Length of Wall and Gate Piers Adjoining No 8 Church Street	Page 49-50
Wing House	Page 51-53
Barn to Rear of Wing House	Page 53-54
20 Church Street known as Sundial House	Page 54-56
The Old Hall	Page 56-58
Barn and Adjoining Stable Cottage	Page 59-60
7 Middle Street known as Rose Cottage	Page 60-61
8 Middle Street known as Tom Cottage	Page 61-63
Methodist Chapel	Page 64-65
15 and 17 Middle Street	Page 65-68
7 The Jetty	Page 68-70

Cedar House	Page 70-71
Barn to Rear of Cedar House	Page 71-72
Westthorpe Farmhouse	Page 72-74
Westcott	Page 74-77
Cromwell Farmhouse	Page 78-79
Sources	Page 79-80
Maps of Wing	Page 81-82

Front cover armorial – Simon de Montfort 6th Earl of Leicester 1208 – 1265

Sketch – Sundial House, Bottom Street, Wing, Alison Seviour.

Wing Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

Housing Policy Group

Listed Buildings/Structures in Wing

Purpose

This paper seeks to set out a consolidated and readily accessible reference index of Historic England National Heritage listed buildings and structures within the Parish of Wing and to further provide photographic images of same together with supplementary detailing imagery as a contribution to the development of a Wing Village design statement and Design Guide.

Introduction

There are thirty separate Historic England National Heritage ‘Listings’ for Wing, covering thirty-five buildings and structures within the Wing Parish boundaries. This Listing also contains one scheduled Ancient Monument. These heritage assets are clustered but not exclusively so within the Conservation Area Boundary which is primarily drawn around the old village settlement of Top Street, Reeves Lane, Church Street, Middle Street and Bottom Street. See ‘hatched line’ area of map at Appendix I.

The boundary of the village for new development purposes is larger than the Conservation Area Boundary and much smaller than the Parish Boundaries. See ‘hard line’ area of map at Appendix I. It also excludes the residential settlements located within the Parish Boundaries at Station Road, Preston Road, and Glenbervie Farm, albeit that these settlements are within the agreed boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan which is coterminous with the Parish Boundary (see map at Appendix II) and contain Listed buildings.

From the perspective of a Wing Neighbourhood Plan there are two key considerations in relation to Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which states at Section 66; “In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special interest which it possesses.”
- The National Planning Policy Framework, May 2012, states at Section 12 how emphasis should be placed on the significance of heritage assets or their setting and defines these terms at Annex 2 as follows; “The

value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."

Hence, given the unusually high number of Listed heritage assets within the defined village envelope for development purposes and the existence of Listed Buildings/structures within the Parish Boundary but outside of the Conservation Area Boundary, it could be argued that the broader village "setting" and its treatment is crucial to the protection of those assets and not just the treatment of the Conservation Area as currently defined.

It could also be argued that any village Design Statement pursuant to a Neighbourhood Plan, whilst acknowledging the eclectic mix of late twentieth century and early twenty-first century architectural designs within the village envelope, nevertheless should be predicated by the prevalent features of the Listed Buildings.

Consequently, it is crucial for the Neighbourhood Plan to be fully cognisant of the numbers, locations and settings of the Listed Buildings and their perceived Heritage Listed value together with accurate visual records of these buildings, settings, construction materials, and detailing.

Such clear record of heritage assets and their settings needs to predicate both any village Design Statement and any neighbourhood planning policies which might relate to; sites chosen for any new developments, the nature of such new developments, the conversion of existing non-residential buildings into homes, the potential conversion of existing larger houses into apartments, and the demolition of existing houses and the increased density of such new buildings on those plots, together with some aspects of extensions and property alterations over time.

Information

What follows below has been extracted, consolidated and edited from the Historic England National Heritage List for England. The Listed citations have not been edited other than to correct several rather crass misspellings of names. No attempt has been made to correct the grammar within the citations.

The methodology adopted for the photography is to set out at least three contemporary (2018) photographs for each Listed building or structure; one showing its 'setting/street scene', one showing its 'full frontage', and one close up showing an item of particular 'architectural or historical detail'. Where the building or structure has been the subject of early photography, which is available, then a fourth photograph has been provided for 'historical setting'. There is an 'Author's Note' after the Listed citation where felt necessary.

Maze 220m south east of St Peter and St Paul's Church



This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and



Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended, as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 07-Nov-

1938. Date of most recent amendment: 07-Jun-2000

UID: 31972 Listed Number 1019306

Reasons for Designation

Mazes have a long lived history and have a variety of form and purpose, most commonly as garden features. They are thought by some to derive from prehistoric cup and ring marked stones and other megalithic sculpture with spiral designs, several examples of which are found in the British Isles. The earliest recognized maze design is the seven ring classical or Cretan labyrinth, single pathed and found as designs carved on stone, cut into turf or marked by boulders. Mazes also exist as designs on Roman produced mosaic pavements; and six are known to be in Britain. The medieval Church adopted a new design of maze, the earliest known full sized example being the pavement maze in Chartres Cathedral laid out in 1235. These medieval Christian mazes are circular or octagonal, with a single path following 11 concentric rings and forming an overall cruciform design, probably meant to be used as a penance, completed on the knees to gain forgiveness for sins. More secular uses of mazes continued until at least the 18th century, although between 1649 and 1659 maze games were one of the activities either discouraged or outlawed by the Puritan dominated Republic. The first more complicated puzzle mazes developed from the 15th century as features of ornamental gardens, with paths separated by hedges or flower borders, the most famous being the Hampton Court maze which was laid out in 1689-96. In the 19th century there was a revival of interest in mazes of all designs which continued into the 20th century. It is thought that there were over 100 medieval turf cut mazes in England of which the approximate locations of 60 are known. Of these, less than eight are believed to survive in their original locations. A number of other maze types are also known, including small finger mazes carved on natural rock walls in Cornwall, and at least one boulder maze on the Isles of Scilly. Mazes are a rare monument type, providing an unusual insight into early social, recreational, religious and ritual activity. All examples still in their

original position and with a documented antiquity are likely to be nationally important.

The maze 220m south east of St Peter and St Paul's Church survives well and is a rare example of a once more common monument class. As part of a more widespread tradition, its complex pattern has continental parallels providing an insight into artistic and religious links between Europe and England. The survival of the maze as a public monument to the present day demonstrates its continuing importance as an amenity to both the local populace and to the wider public.

The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval turf maze 220m south east of St Peter and St Paul's Church. The maze is circular and measures approximately 14m in diameter. A single path forms an 11 ring, cruciform pattern which is typical of medieval church mazes and similar to that in Chartres Cathedral. It is also believed that the pattern is similar to that at the church of Santa Maria in Aquino at Rome. The maze path is cut into the turf approximately 5cm to 10cm deep and is 22cm to 45cm wide. It is gravel filled, and it has been suggested that it may have had an external bank although no trace of this is evident. The timber fence and interpretation board are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

The site of the monument includes a 3 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

National Grid Reference: SK 89545 02835

Author's Note:

In the context of what is known about Wing village regarding; the de Montfort family fiefdom of the land, the village situated at a one-time major crossroads between the Leicester to Stamford road and the line of the once main 'road' between London – Northampton – Lincoln – York, the Bishop of Lincoln being a close confidante of Simon de Montfort, 6th Earl of Leicester, with a palace at Lyddington, and the maze being on land gifted by the de Montfort's to William, Prior at St. Neots, Cambridgeshire, and Ralph, Abbot of Thorney, plus a replication of the Chartres Cathedral pavement configuration, and mirroring those mazes at Alkborough, Lincolnshire on the line of Ermine Street between Lincoln and York, and that at Hilton in Cambridgeshire near to St. Neots and close to Ermine Street, more research is needed into the possible interconnectivity of these three sites and their ecclesiastical profiles. This might reveal a better understanding of its historic place and purpose together with its importance as a Heritage Asset. Currently it only survives because of the assumed custodianship by local Wing enthusiasts who tend to its upkeep. Its potential importance deserves better protective care and maintenance from both the local authority and Historic England.

Church of St Peter and St Paul, Top Street







Grade: II*

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

UID: 401125 Listed Number1215836

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (South side) 4/160 Church of St. Peter St. Paul 10.11.55

Medieval parish church, part of the fabric dates from the mid-C12, but externally much is a Victorian restoration in perpendicular style. All coursed iron stone rubble. West Tower, nave with clerestory and aisles, chancel. Tower is buttressed, of three stages, with a 2-light tracered opening to bell chamber, and a quatrefoil frieze below an embattled parapet, probably early C14. South aisle and clerestory are of banded rubble, the aisle has paired lancets to west beneath a round arched hoodmould. There is a string course and an ashlar course above the windows, which have squared hoodmoulds. It was rebuilt in 1885. Paired foiled lights to clerestory, perpendicular. Chancel was rebuilt in 1875 and is also of banded rubble, with stone tiled roof and cresting and eastern coped gable with cross. Traceried windows. North aisle has lancet to west, but other windows are decorated; late C12 north door; round arch on slim piers with delicate capitals and bands, hollow chamfered and roll moulded arch in gabled porch of 1884.

Inside, the nave is of three bays, and the south arcade is the earliest part (mid-C12); round arches have a zig-zag decoration, and roll moulding, and are supported on round piers with square bases and abaci with fluted decoration to capitals. The north arcade is slightly later; the round piers are more slender, the arches double chamfered. The abaci are octagonal,

the fluted decoration of the capitals has developed in waterleaf. The western most arch on each side disappears into the west wall, presumably because the later building of the tower encroached on the body of the Church. Clerestory windows are paired lights set in triangular heads. Roof is Victorian; sturdy chamfered timberwork. Chancel arch is probably early C13; early English pointed and triple chamfered, springing from corbels rather than piers. Rood door to south. The chancel itself is Victorian with a low stone screen and open work timber pulpit. Stone sedile and piscina Windows in decorated style, the east window set in a tall recess; decorative banded stonework to east wall. Two arches to north give way to vestry. Furnishings include an undecorated font, octagonal on an octagonal base, probably C12 or C13, and some stained glass of c1900.

National Grid Reference: SK 89372 02979

Author's Note:

Three additional old photographs have been included in this case. The Church Steeple was taken down in 1840/41 so the first historic photograph post-dates that work but it predates 1875, when the chancel was rebuilt, and the vestry and organ chamber extended, as shown in the second historic photograph (both from Parish Records).

The first photograph also shows the village pound or pinfold enclosed by a traditional hedge hurdle and located between the Church's front boundary wall and the highway. The second photograph shows that the hurdle has been replaced by iron railings. The OS County Series map for 1886, shows that the pinfold had by then been relocated to the south side of Top Street, just west of City Yard, so the second photograph must have been taken after 1875 and before 1886.

There are three unresolved mysteries associated with the church. The first relates to a parish records' reference to a wooden plaque found in the tower during the alteration work in 1875 but lost because of its poor condition sometime around 1885. The record of its inscription which carried the dates 1335 and 1333 refers to the builder of the church in 1335, probably meaning the substantive builder of an enlarged church with the tower and steeple added which are considered to date to the early fourteenth century. The plaque also carried the names of the plaque placers, Thomas Reeve and Samuel Barsby, Church Wardens, and the date 1333. This is odd because the placing of the plaque recording the dedication of the Church in 1335 surely succeeded that date rather than preceding it? Presumably the subsequent Parish Record accidentally transposed the two dates. That said, if the name and locational references to "The Lord Henry of Clipstone in ye Forest of Sherwood, in the County of Nottingham built this church and dedicated it to St. Peter the Apostle" are an accurate record of what the plaque had revealed (information repeated in William White's 'History Gazetteer' of 1877), and the dates are correct irrespective of their sequencing, then the builder/commissioner is a mystery. A castle/palace and paled hunting

ground had been established at Clipstone and were used by seven Plantagenet Kings. Edward III held court there twice in 1328, twice in 1329/30, twice in 1330/31, once in 1335, and again in 1339/40. There is no record of a 'Lord Henry' being a 'Keeper of the Pale of Clipstone' during this period and the 'Lord of the Pale at Clipstone' was the King. Had the decision date to re-build and extend the Wing church been a little earlier, say between 1216 and 1272, then Lord Henry of Clipstone would have referred to King John's son, Henry III, who is known to have built a large chapel at Clipstone in 1246/1247. Intriguingly, James Wright's 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland', written in 1684, says "In the Church of Winge. Painted on the wall. 'Templum Sancti Petri. Dominus Henricus de Clipstoe in Forestia de Shirwood in Comitatu Nottinghamiae me fecit'" and he also refers to the King being the Patron of the Rectory of Wing in the seventh year of John's reign. The later commentators make no reference to this observation by Wright. Alternatively, over the later part of this same period could it have referred to Sir Henry de Almaine, nephew of both Simon DeMontfort and Henry III? Henry IV didn't become King until 1399 and so is an unlikely candidate as 'The Lord Henry of Clipstow'. The church booklet 'A History of the Parish and Church of Wing Rutland' produced by David Tew, M.A. in 1971, revised in 1996, suggests that the tablet's inscription referred to the Rector of Wing 1340 till 1348. This booklet contains a list of Rectors from 1217 to 1939 seemingly compiled by David Tew (with additions after 1939 added by D. G. and D. Whight) but there is a discrepancy between the text at 1340 and the list at 1304 and there is no source attribution. Intriguingly once again, the list cites Joh (presumably John) de Clipston for 1296 and Henr (presumably Henry) de Clipston for 1304. Neither would have been 'Lord' of Clipstow/Clipston/Clipstowe/Clipstone for the reasons given above but they might have been Wing Rectors. So, do the two listed references refer to King John (Lord of Clipston) and King Henry III (Lord of Clipston) or to two rectors of Wing, who coincidentally had the same names as their Kings and who coincidentally came from inside the Royal Pale of Clipston? David Tew's source attribution would be useful. David Tew's leaflet regarding land ownership and distribution at the section on 'Life in Wing' also raises some interesting questions as compared to the analysis of the Return of Land Ownership 1873 executed by T.H. McK Clough in 2010 but these are outside the scope of this present work on Listed Buildings.

The second mystery relates to the church burial ground and particularly to the Sheild/Gilson dynasty. This family were the second largest landowners in the Parish of Wing (second only to the Marquesses of Exeter) for around one hundred and fifty years. Their family had been leading gentry in Preston before that for over one hundred years and they also had interests and holdings in Uppingham. Wing churchyard once had a significant sarcophagi plot for the family surrounded by iron railings (see historic photograph below). In the late 1800's the family sell off their land within the Wing parish and virtually disappear. Some commentators on the Preston branch of the family have referred to a lack of male heirs and emigration, some have alluded to profligate spending.

Reference has been made in some Uppingham research to a Gilson change of name by deed poll to Sheild, presumably to reinstate the family dynasty from a female line of descent. This line features in Wing and there is reference to their financial difficulties prompting their property and land sales in the late 19th Century. The family burial plot is now a sad affair, completely untended. There is no hard evidential commentary on the family's conclusion in Wing.



Finally, education in Wing is something of a mystery. It is known from church Visitation Books dated from 1560 that "Schools (were) sending boys on to university from Wing and Tinwell". It is also known that Mr Guninge in May 1600, and then the Rev. Professor Francis Meres, vicar of Wing 1602 to 1647, and his son Francis Meres (at Cambridge in 1631 and later becoming Headmaster of Uppingham School and Archdeacon of Leicester) were the first schoolmasters in Wing. The Government Census of 1818 tells us that there was a fee-paying school in Wing with twelve pupils and in 1831 a fee-paying school with twenty pupils and a Sunday School of seventy pupils part fee paying. The Village Church of England School building, next to the church, was closed in the early 1970's and the building sold by the Church in 1980, becoming the Village Hall Community Centre. This original building (before it was renovated and extended by local people with Millennium Funding and other grants) was probably constructed in the mid-1800's (David Tew cites 1864 and Whites 1853), possibly at the time of considerable work being done to both the church and the rectory.

Where did the schooling take place prior to that date, in the 1600/1700's? The original Rectory building was very large and might have taken boarders? Where was the original church school-room? It almost certainly would have been located adjacent to the Church and Rectory. See the entry for the former rectory, 'Churchfield', below, and then refer back to the schoolboys standing near the grave-stones and the building on the left of the grave yard in the above photograph. This building still stands and has a date stone, unrecorded by the Listing citation, for 1718. Was this the original school-room?

Churchfield, Top Street









Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401123 Listed Number 1215856

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET 4/159 Churchfield (Previously listed as 10.11.55 The Rectory)

Large house, formerly rectory, mainly of 1841, but incorporating fragments of an earlier building. Well-coursed rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings. The main facade is a tall 2 storeys with a 2 storey outshut of 3 bays. The windows to each floor are contained in long full-height recesses. To the right of the outshut, a lean-to coped- gabled porch with chamfered arched opening with incised key.

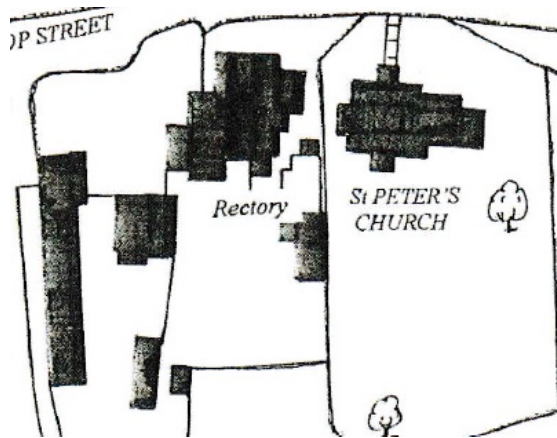
To the left, a flat roofed extension incorporates an old 3-light ovolo moulded mullion, and apparently there is a stone inside dated 1617. Included for group value.

National Grid Reference: SK 89344 02974

Author's Note:

This is a much more important building than the above entry made in 1984 might suggest. If there was indeed a date stone inside dated 1617 then this would confirm that fragments of a much changed rectory were

still apparent which would then be consistent with the known periods of first occupancy by named rectors; Rev. Professor Francis Meres, vicar of Wing 1602 to 1647. His son, also named Francis, later became Headmaster of Uppingham School and Archdeacon of Leicester. Both were two of the three earliest schoolmasters in Wing. The citation of 1984 also fails to mention the two date stones on a rear outbuilding of 1718 with initials JB, and 1848 with initials GB. This building has the appearance of maybe being a church school-room and could thereby potentially explain the presence of uniformed schoolboys at the south side of the Church in very early photographs held in church records. The citation also omits to mention that the 1841 date stone carries the initials of its contemporary Rector, Charles Boys, who arranged to take the steeple down. The “flat roofed extension” cited as incorporating older architectural features is not in my view, an extension. The last photograph, above, together with the two of the Church with Churchfield in the background, when compared with the current photograph of the property, clearly indicate the substantial demolition that occurred after 1875, which reduced the building to about half its former footprint, mainly through the removal of the entire frontage wing with the exception of the supposed “extension” which simply had its roof and gables taken down as clearly indicated in the close-up contemporary photograph. The “old 3-light ovolo moulded mullion” wasn’t incorporated into the current building, it was part of the original building and survived the extensive demolition of the likely oldest part of the original rectory across its frontage. Evidence of a cellar at this point is also omitted. The above photograph of the rear of the rectory, including the church, gives a good impression of the newer part of the building and of the location of the building which might have been the school-room, albeit slightly obscured by a fir tree. It is unlikely that this building (shown above in a current photograph) was a stable, the stables/barn/garages being located on the right hand side of the building frontage, that is the left-hand side of the ‘fir tree photograph’ above. They were thus more accessible from Top Street and they were partly demolished and partly incorporated into the separate dwelling known as ‘Tithe Barn’. The ‘school-room candidate’ on the other hand was located between the rectory and the church, close to the church/rectory well and pump, accessible from a footpath that ran along the southern boundary of the grave-yard, and either incorporated or was close to a large non-residential chimney suggestive of a laundry or perhaps kitchens. See 1886 OS map extract below. The new school is cited as dating to 1853 and was certainly in existence by 1886 as confirmed by other sections of this same map. National School census for 1818 and 1831 reveal that increasing numbers of school children were probably the driver for more school capacity. Compare the footprint of the Rectory with the 1960’s aerial photograph below. Considerable sections have been demolished and these changes, perhaps carried out in two stages are clearly indicated on old acetate architectural plans held and kindly made available by the present owner, David Morris. These plans indicate that the 1718 building was a ‘Brew House’ by the late 1800’s. The question of its identity and usage in 1718 remains.



Townsend House Morcott Road









Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401082 Listed Number 1215802

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING MORCOTT ROAD (North side) 4/150 Townsend House

Previously listed as 10.11.55 Corner Farmhouse

House, formerly several cottages, with cross wing parallel to street, and main range running to rear. Front elevation is dated 1622 and it seems likely that this dates the rear range also. Coursed rubble throughout, and 2 storeys. Street front is of two bays, with a 2-light ovolo moulded mullioned window to each floor to left and a two storey canted bay window with coped gable above, corbelled out on ornately moulded kneelers, and containing three mullioned lights to each floor.

In the apex of the gable, the date with the initials WS and WP. Stone tiled roof. Left hand gable is coped. Stone base to brick stack to right. Rear wing is also of two storeys, with a blocked doorway in the angle, with a chamfered timber lintel, now a window, a blocked stone window and a 2-light window with hollow chamfered surround formerly mullioned and with a hoodmould. New porch and windows in lower end, and above. Brick stacks on right hand gable and behind doorway. New roof covering. Rear backs on to farmyard and contains 1½ stone mullioned windows with ovolo moulding. A single storey stable or byre continues the line of

the house along the street, coursed rubble with Welsh slate roof.
National Grid Reference: SK 89428 03012

Author's Note:

This is one of the earliest houses still standing in the village and dates to the Stuart period. As such it is one of the most important houses and heritage assets in the village and as its present name suggests, it marks the end of the old 'Town' and currently sets the heritage scene in the eastern approach to the village.

The citation misses (it is easily missed because it mainly resides in shadow) the existence of a lead fire badge, an early form of fire insurance. A payment is made to a local fire service and a badge is issued and affixed to the concerned building. In the event of fire, the fire service is contacted and turns out to quell the fire. No payment – no badge, no badge – no service, you were on your own to put the fire out! The survival of these badges is quite rare. More difficult to explain is the absence of any reference to the frontage demolition of around half of the two storey building as revealed in the archive and recent photographs. The compilation of the citation in 1955 must have been shortly after such demolition.

Once standing alone at the 'Corner', it has been suggested that its owner achieved better economic status and so built 'Corbel House' and moved in, the name Corner Farmhouse subsequently being transposed at the separation of the ownership into two freeholds.

Corner Farmhouse, Top Street









Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401130 Listed Number 1215839

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (North Side) Corner Farmhouse 4/163

(Previously listed as Corble House) 10.11.55 GV II

Farmhouse, probably mid C17. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. Built in two parts; the higher section to the left is of 2 storeys and 2 bays with full height canted bay window with 4-light ovolo moulded King mullioned windows to each floor, and a 2-light mullion to each floor to the right of it. Another mullioned light in plinth, to cellar. Quoins on left hand angle, which is corbelled out at first floor level.

Coped gables, stone stack to left, brick stack to right. Lower 2 storey single bay to right, 3-light casement with flat lintel to ground floor, and casement with 6 other lights above. Lean-to against its right hand gable wall. Rear entry.

National Grid Reference: SK8938003005

Author's Note: This property is also extremely important to Wing for its architectural and historical heritage and in setting the street scene for that Stuart period at an important frontage by the church.

3A and 3B, Top Street





Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984. This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 25/10/2012

Reasons for Designation

**SK 80 SE 4/158 WING TOP STREET (South side) Nos. 3a and 3b
(Formerly listed as The Cuckoo Public House)**

House in two sections, the earliest probably late C17, the later, C19. Coursed rubble, now painted, thatched roof to left hand section. Welsh slate on other part. Left hand section is the earliest part; 1½ storeys and 2 unit plan with 2-light casements with chamfered timber lintels to ground floor and a single dormer above. Coped gables and brick gable end stacks.

The right hand section is C19, projecting extension of 1 bay and 2 storeys with axial stack and a single casement window.

National Grid Reference: SK 89296 02962

Author's Note:

These properties have been converted and renovated in the 21st Century, 3b having been much changed and improved to form an attractive separate house, whilst 3a has also been much changed but also carefully reinstated with a quality approach to the heritage frontage of the cottage.

The historic photograph above must have been taken between 1890 (the approximate date of the two terraced cottages in the background) and 1910/1920 (the motor cars suggest the latter period). The aerial photograph below dates to the 1960's.



The Cuckoo, referred to in early Parish Records as 'The Noel Arms', and formerly the 'Red Lion Inn', was the subject of an historic building assessment in December 2008, commissioned by the then owners Mr and Mrs T. Roberts and made available by the present owner, Mr Jon Roberts. The assessment which refers to only the minimal survival of earlier internal details because of commercial demands and related changes, does however

provide insight into historical usage and occupancy. In addition, Mr T Roberts holds a full archive of legal transactional documents going back to George III, in 1811, which were also made available. These documents are historical assets in themselves, but in addition, provide valuable insights into land holding related to the Bagley, Apps, and Barrett families and their mortgagees, together with the Earl of Lanesborough,

the Sheild family and the Worralls – all the more interesting because the Manor was held by the Earl of Exeter and in the 1873 national land census there is no record of Earl of Lanesborough holdings in Wing, albeit that the name ‘Noel’ is a family derivative. The pub began life as a “drinking club”!

Wingwell Farmhouse, Top Street





Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401120 Listed Building 1287897

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (South side) 4/157 Wingwell Farmhouse

10/11/55 (Previously listed as "Cottage immediately west of City Yard GV House". Amendment, 17/4/56, "Cottage 60yds east of Kings Arms Public House."

House, early C17. Coursed rubble with thatched roof. 1½ storeys, L plan. The main range is at right angles to the street with very steeply coped south gable. Fire window with chamfered stone surround to left, and a 3-light ovolo moulded mullion window with hoodmould.

Right of this, a 2-light renewed casement in old opening with chamfered timber lintel. In the north gable end, is a 3-light casement with chamfered timber lintel. Wing projects to west, with 2-light plain chamfered mullioned window. The west gable wall has coping and stepped gable stones, and a 2-light ovolo moulded mullioned window with hoodmould to first floor. Two plain chamfered stone window openings to rear. Brick gable end stack.

National Grid Reference: SK8927402941

Author's Note:

The below extract from an aerial photograph taken in the 1960's suggests considerable change has been made to the eastern footprint of Wingwell since the citation was written in 1955. Essentially there has been an addition of a new building which externally presents as a small barn with materials that blend in with the original farmhouse. As with many of the village houses dated to the 17th/18th centuries the thatched roof has been replaced by tiles and/or slate.



Kings Arms Public House, Top Street







Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

UID: 401119

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (South side) 4/156 Kings Arms Public House 10.11.55

Inn, comprising a row of three buildings which may always have been functionally related, gable end to street. The oldest (middle) part is dated 1694. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. The northern most section is 1½ storeys, with a gambrel roof and a 3-light casement with chamfered timber lintel in the gable wall. Thin exposed timbers in the gable itself. The next section is higher, dated with the initials R over SA and a stone beneath the gable stack.

The front of this part contains a canted bay to the right, of ashlar, but with timber mullions, and to the left a new window in old opening with chamfered timber lintel, and an ovolo moulded mullioned light to cellar below. Casement windows to first floor. Coped gable. Southern most section is tallest and contains a full height ashlar bay window with wood casements, and doorway to right. Brick gable stack. Small single storey barn adjoins it to the left.

National Grid Reference: SK 89204 02944

Author's Note:

The citation appears to have missed or omitted the buildings on the left hand side of King's Arms' Yard, part of which was the village bakery until the mid 1930's. Once again, in my view, the importance of these buildings as heritage assets have been understated. The photographs reveal two millstones being used as threshold 'slabs' to the Inn and Bakery. Chas. Presgrave was Wing Miller 1841/1881 and H.P. Presgrave publican in the 1930's.

City Yard House, Top Street





Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

UID: 401117 Listed Number 1215833

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (South side) 4/155 City Yard House

Large house, probably largely early C17, altered in later C17; a date stone of 1622 is incorporated into a newer wall, and in the back of the house, another date stone is of 1694. They are linked by the initials on each;

WSB and WB on the earlier, WB on the later. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. Main range is of two storeys, and two bays with central door in shallow arched stone chamfered architrave with hoodmould. Ovolo moulded stone mullioned windows to each side. There is a coped gabled wing to the right, with staircase projection in the angle. Newer additions against its end wall incorporate the earlier date stone. The rear of the house has four renewed ground floor windows, and above, one window has plain chamfered stone surround, and another is ovolo moulded. The later date stone is on the rear wall, and there is a sundial to the right. West gable contains evidence of heightening of the roof, perhaps in 1694, and is buttressed at ground floor level, the first floor window has a hoodmould with dropped ends, and remains of ovolo moulded mullions. In the attic, a chamfered hoodmould also with dropped ends has been cut by a newer window and below it is a length of sill course. Coped gables. Gable and axial stacks. Inside, two inglenooks and a domed bread oven alongside one of them.

National Grid Reference: SK 89187 02928

Author's Note:

City Yard House is an important heritage asset as recorded above but from an historical perspective City Yard is also important because it once had other cottages (see aerial photograph below), now demolished, including that cottage once occupied by 'The Wise Woman of Wing', Miss Woodcock, the herbalist from whom the Yard reputedly derived its name as the carriages of 'city folk' queued to see her for therapeutic advice. Compare the last two photographs above; the yard light is pretty much in the same place, but the lime white-washed render has gone.



Garden Cottage and Pump, Top Street



Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401126 Listed Number 1215859

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (North side) 4/161 Garden Cottage and pump

Cottage, in 2 separate parts, 1668, and 1881. The oldest part, to the right, is coursed rubble with thatched roof. 1½ storeys, 2 unit plan, central through passage, behind the main stack. Over the door the date with the initials GP and a floral motif. Right of it the lower unit projects slightly and has a 3-light casement window with chamfered timber lintel. There is a similar window to each floor left of doorway. Adjoining to the left a taller block of 1881. Coursed rubble with Welsh slate roof. Two storeys and 1½ bays. French window to ground floor, with stone head. Upper sash window with quoins, voussoirs and keystone. Angle quoins to left, on one of which is the date, with initials SW.

Woodcased pump in garden, with stone lined chamber or cistern below.

National Grid Reference: SK 89232 03015

Author's Note:

The oldest part of this property is also one of the earliest houses in the village still standing. It was severely fire-damaged two years ago and has been reinstated together with a new addition along its northern boundary, linking the oldest section to part of its barn. The planning application contained an updated heritage assessment.

The execution of both the reinstatement and the construction of the new link-block has been carried out to the highest standards and the property stands testimony to the present owners in terms of both their tenacity in reinstatement and their vision in taking the new complex to modern

design standards without detriment to the heritage value of the complex. It stands as a village exemplar to what can be achieved in protective conservation with modern innovation.





The stone walls forming the boundary from Top Street into Middle Street are protected 'Green' space within the Conservation Area.

Barn at Garden Cottage, Top Street



Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401128 Listed Number 1215864

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING TOP STREET (North side) 4/162 Barn at Garden Cottage

Barn, probably C18. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 1½ storeys.

Lean-to roof over double doors to left, ventilation slit and stable door to right. 1 upper window and a gable dormer above.

National Grid Reference: SK 89251 03015

Author's Note:

The integrity of this building has not been compromised by the restoration process related to the fire damage, nor by the new build insert which has created the 'horse-shoe' development. In fact, the linkage across two sides of the development has seemingly raised the profile of the separate barn to good effect.

6, Church Street



Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-198
UID: 401008 Listed Number 1287973

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING CHURCH STREET (East side) 4/135 No. 6

Farmhouse probably early C19. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. A solid 2 storey, 3 bay house with central doorway in wood canopied porch. Either side of it are 2-light casement windows, and similar casements above, but with smaller panes, and thicker glazing bars. All openings have painted stone arched heads with a slight camber. Overhanging eaves to hipped roof.

Stacks on left hand gable and to rear right. Lean-to to left.
National Grid Reference: SK8936203064

Author's Note:

To be inserted.

Barns at Number 6, Church Street





Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401011 Listed Number 1287974

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING CHURCH STREET (East side) 4/138 Barns at No. 6
 Range of farm buildings, probably early C19. All coursed rubble with stone tiled roofs. The eastern-most building is of one bay, probably a loose box with single door and window with stone arched heads. The western-most building is similar, possibly a byre but extends southwards with a blank wall to street and has 2 windows in the west wall with stone arched heads. Between the two, a lean-to cart shed of 3 bays, with cast iron columns.

National Grid Reference: SK8934603082

Author's Note:

These barns form part of a separate ownership to 6 Church Street and have been converted into lettable units.

Inglewood Cottage, 8, Church Street





Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984
UID: 401013 Listed Number 1287935

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING CHURCH STREET (East Side) 4/139 No. 8 (Inglewood Cottage)

Cottage, probably late C17 or early C18. Coursed rubble now painted, with new roof covering. 1½ storeys, 3 unit plan with doorway backing onto an axial stack, and 2 casement with fixed upper lights and chamfered timber lintels right of it, and 1 to left. New dormers in roof. Coped gables, with large stepped stones.

Brick gable and axial stacks.

National Grid Reference: SK8933203097

Author's Note:

Although presenting as a house from a later period because of its tiled roof covering, new dormers and painted stone exterior, it is almost a contemporary of the properties at the Church crossroads. The archived photograph gives a better indication of its antiquity.

Length of Wall and Gate Piers Adjoining Number 8, Church Street





Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401016 Listed Number 1215746

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING CHURCH STREET (East side) 4/140 Length of Wall and Gate Piers adjoining No. 8

Stretch of low wall, approx. 30 yards long, with 2 gate piers, and wrought iron gates, probably early C19. The wall is ashlar, with a rounded coping, and the gate piers, also ashlar, have recessed panels and concave arched caps.

National Grid Reference: SK8932503110

Author's Note:

This tennis court is in the ownership of Wing House, opposite in Church Street, and not number 8 as might be suggested by its Listing address. It is an important area of protected open 'Green' space within the Conservation Area within the village. It preserves an open view down into the Chater Valley.

Wing House, Church Street





Grade: II
Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955
Date of most recent amendment: 09-Aug-1984
UID: 401018 Listed Number 1287937

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING CHURCH STREET (West side) 4/142 Wing House
(Previously listed under Far Street. 10.11.55)

Large house, mid C18. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 2 storeys, and attics, 3 bays, with symmetrical facade. Central door with fanlight and architrave with keystone, flanked by shallow arched bay windows with sashes and moulded fascia boards. 3 12-light sash windows above, and 3 hipped gabled dormers in the roof.

Gable end stone stacks, and coped gables with large stepped stones.
Angle quoins: Lower gabled wing to rear may be earlier.
National Grid Reference: SK 89304 03106

Author's Note:

This is an imposing Georgian House possessed of a garden setting that, together with its tennis court area, strategically dominates this northern part of the village both as a Georgian time-piece of architecture and as a 'preserver' of the outward view from the village towards the River Chater.

Barn to Rear of Wing House, Church Street



Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984
UID: 401022 Listed Number 1215750

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING CHURCH STREET (West Side) 4/143 Barn to Rear of Wing House
Small barn, incorporating earlier dated quoin of 1673, but itself probably mid C18. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 2 storeys, gable to street. In the gable wall, an upper doorway with flat timber lintel approached by flight of stone steps.

Single small upper window in N. wall with chamfered timber lintel.
National Grid Reference: SK 89287 03119

Author's Note:

The date stone probably indicates the presence of an earlier property on the site of Wing House given its well-located position.

20, Church Street





Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401017 Listed Number 1287936

Reasons for Designation

**SK 90 SE WING CHURCH STREET (North East Side) 4/141 No. 20
(Previously listed as Cottages 75 yds N.W. of 10.11.55 Wing House on
North Side of road**

House, formerly 2 or even 3 dwellings. Probably early C17. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 1½ storeys, long facade, with outer and central projecting bays terminating in coped gables with mullioned dormer windows with tile hung and each contain a 3-light ovolo moulded mullioned window on the ground floor, the right-hand 2 with hood moulds, and in the left hand bay, there is in addition a blocked doorway. Of the inner bays, that to the left has a C19 casement window with chamfered timber lintel, while on the right, is a door in a 4 centred arch with hoodmould and chamfered architrave. Coped gables, gable and axial stacks, brick on stone bases.

National Grid Reference: SK8926103170

Author's Note:

This house stands in age with those at the corner of Church Street, that is the Stuart period, and therefore amongst the oldest extant buildings within the village. It was referred to as 'The Almshouses' in 1935 which suggests why it may have been three areas of occupancy. It was later re-named 'Sundial House'.

The Old Hall, Middle Street







Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401025 Listed Number 1215752

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING MIDDLE STREET

(West side) 4/144 The Old Hall

Large house, with part dated 1773, but largely a mid Victorian country house. The older range faces the street. Coursed rubble, 2 storeyed, probably 4 bays, but the right hand end now has a flat roofed full-height Victorian bay window projection with 2-light sash windows to each floor. Left of this various 3 & 2 light casements with quoins and stone arched heads with keys to each floor. To the left again, a Victorian service wing projects, with full-height flat porch in the angle. The front of the Victorian house faces

west. Rusticated coursed squared rubble with ashlar dressings, 2 storeys. Outer gables, that to left containing a full-height canted bay window and to the right hand gable, a full height squared bay window with a 4-light mullioned and transomed window to each floor. The gables themselves are coped and corbelled out. Recessed between them, 2 central bays. To the left a high mullioned and transomed window to the ground floor, and small light above and to the right, a single storey flat roofed projection with 3-light mullioned window, 4 centred arched doorway and recess. Above this a 4-light lattice-paned mullioned window. Quoins and string courses throughout. Recessed to the right, a service wing with relieving arches over various stone arched openings. Inside, various spine beams in the C18 part, and sumptuous oak panelled rooms and large galleried staircase in the Victorian section.

National Grid Reference: SK 89214 02996

Author's Note:

This building and its grounds make an important statement about 'setting' along Top Street on entry to the village from the west. It's Top Street boundary wall in stone together with the line of mature chestnut trees yield a high quality environmental standard for the village street scene. The wall is considered to be a protected 'green space'. The house gardens and tennis court also provide a 'green lung' which together with their adjacent field and sizeable gardens belonging to other houses along the western side of Middle Street (all once part of the same W T Sheild estate) ensure a rural environment conducive to wild life in the very heart of the village.

Barn and Adjoining Stable Cottage, Middle Street



Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401077 Listed Number 1215794

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING MIDDLE STREET (West side) 4/145 Barn adjoining Stable Cottage.

Cottage and barn probably C18. Coursed rubble and built and roofed in 2 parts. The western-most bay roofed with stone tiles, the rest in Welsh slate, a small angle in the wall line separating the 2 parts. Western-most bay now has inserted double doors, but right hand section has wide doorway with quoins and big timber lintel, and upper square window opening. In the gable wall, which faces onto the street, large- angle

quoins and stepped stones to coped gable and various triangular ventilation holes and a blocked window in the apex.
National Grid Reference: SK8919703060

Author's Note:

The Barn at Stable Cottage relates to the 1700's and Sheild family period and the Cottage to the late 1800's/early 1900's or Worrall family period. Middle Street itself records the Stuart, Georgian/Hanoverian, and Victorian transitions.

7, Middle Street







Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401078 Listed Number 1215795

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING MIDDLE STREET (West side) 4/146 No. 7

House, dated 1771. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 2 storeys, 2 unit plan with rear entry. 2 2-light casement windows with flat timber lintels to each floor, and date-stone with initials W over HS, lower barn added to left with Welsh slate roof. Deep offset outshut to rear.

National Grid Reference: SK 89202 03080

Author's Note:

The date stone refers to William Sheild (the elder) and the 'H', by the convention of such stones, to his wife.

8. MIDDLE STREET







Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401080 Listed Number 1215800

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING MIDDLE STREET (East side) 4/148 No. 8

Cottage, probably originally early C17. Coursed rubble with thatched roof. 1½ storeys, 3-unit plan, with single bay with 3-light casement left of doorway. Right of it, a 2-light casement with flat timber lintel and 2-light stone mullioned, ovolo moulded window with hoodmould. Chamfered stone fire window to right. 2 dormers above. In right hand gable wall, a blocked 4 centred arched doorway with 2-light stone mullion over. Brick gable end stack.

National Grid Reference: SK8921503098

Author's Note

Now known as Tom Cottage, Number 8 Middle Street dates to the Stuart period and under-went extensive conversion and renovation in the early 21st Century. The archive photograph shows the old doorway in use, the Old Post Office in the background, and Mrs Bagley (left, a 'Gleaner') chatting to Mrs Simpson in the 1940's. The cottage garden is a listed and thereby protected 'Green' space within the Conservation area.

Methodist Chapel, Middle Street



Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401081 Listed Number 1215801

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING MIDDLE STREET (East Side) 4/149 Methodist Chapel

Small Chapel c1840. Coursed rubble with hipped slate roof. In the gable wall, a central doorway with round arched head in canopied timber porch, with a tall round arched sash window to either side. Single round arched window in side walls.

National Grid Reference: SK8921703141

Author's Note:

This building has historic value not indicated within the citation. The village Church had its steeple removed in 1840/41 by the Rector which was supported in the Vestry Minutes by the PCC. Reputedly, this was in the face of some considerable congregational dissent. Further controversy was then caused by a break away congregational group who purchased the steeple stone and built the Chapel. The building was closed in 1993 (D.G. and D. Whight), subsequently being converted into residential use and is now a holiday home.

15 and 17, Middle Street







Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Oct-1984

UID: 401079 Listed Number 1287918

Reasons for Designation

In the entry for WING Middle Street (West Side) 4/147 Nos 13 and 15

The item shall be amended to read Middle Street (West Side)

Nos 15 and 17

SK 80 SE WING MIDDLE STREET (West side) 4/147 Nos. 13 and 15

Pair of houses, probably mid C18, though not a single build, since a straight-joint separates them.

Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 2 storeys. The left hand house is a 2-unit plan with centrally placed doorway with chamfered timber lintel. Left of it, a 2-light casement and a blocked fire window with chamfered timber lintel. Right of it a 3-light casement. The right-hand house has a new doorway to the left and a full- height canted ashlar bay window with thin wood angle mullions, possibly replacing former stone. Various 2-light casements above. Coped gables, gable and axial stacks. To the left, a lower additional bay with Welsh slate roof and 2-light casement window. National Grid Reference: SK 89188 03130

Author's Note:

To be inserted

7, The Jetty





Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401086 Listed Number 1215804

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING THE JETTY (South side) 4/154 No. 7

House, built in 2 parts, the earliest probably C17, though altered. Coursed rubble with stone tiled roof to older section, new roof to other part. Older part is a single cell - 2 storeys with 2-light casement with flat timber lintel to ground floor and chamfered stone surround to upper window. Coped gable and sturdy moulded stone stack. Blocked 2-light mullioned window in gable. To the right of this a lower and later section of 2 bays with flat timber lintels to casement windows. New single-storey extension to rear of this part but rear of earlier section has a single 3-light casement with chamfered timber lintel.

National Grid Reference: SK 89274 03062

Authors Note:

To be inserted

Cedar House, Bottom Street



Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984
UID: 401004 Listed Number 1287972

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING BOTTOM STREET (South side) 4/136 Cedar House
Large house, largely C18, though front is late Victorian. Coursed rubble, with Welsh slate roof. Front elevation has a principal gable containing the front door with chamfered timber lintel, and a large oriel window above, with sashes above moulded panelling.

Right of the door, a stuccoed bay of c1900, and to the left of it a long single storey range with 2 2-light casements. To the rear a large wing stretches back from the front gable, and is probably mid-C18. It faces east, and is two storied, with four windows left of door, and one right of it on the ground floor, all with chamfered timber lintels. Four upper windows - all are tall casements with six upper lights. Gable to left has big stepped stones and is coped. Gable and axial stacks. Various chamfered cross beams inside, and a deep cellar.

At right angles to this range runs another low wing, formerly a separate cottage. Dated 1735 with initials S over TE. 1½ storeys, 2 unit plan with central door with large quoins, and 2 light casement windows. Two new dormers above.

National Grid Reference: SK 89125 03128

Author's Note:

To be inserted

Barn To Rear Of Cedar House, Bottom Street



Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401007 Listed Number 1215742

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING BOTTOM STREET (South side) 4/137 Barn to rear of Cedar House

Small barn or stable. C18. Coursed rubble with thatched roof. Coped gables, the upper-most of greater width than the building itself. In east wall, new central double doors and two triangular air vents. West wall contains an old former entry to loft, and lower window with timber lintel. Lower barn or stable adjoins to south, with copied gable central door and two windows.

National Grid Reference: SK8912703102

Author's Note:

To be inserted

Westthorpe Farmhouse and Barn, Reeves Lane





Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984
UID: 401083 Listed Number 1287920

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING REEVES LANE (East side) 4/151 Westthorpe Farmhouse and barn.

Farmhouse, probably originally mid C17, but extensively rebuilt in mid C19. 2 storeys throughout. Of the main facade, the left hand gable is probably C17 - coursed rubble with Welsh slate roof and a 2-light ovolo moulded stone mullioned window with hoodmould to each floor. The 2 bays slightly recessed to the right are C19 in rusticated rubble with inner doorway with chamfered jambs and a 3-light plain chamfered mullioned window alongside it. Moulded stone stack with ashlar quoins on right hand gable. Rear wing belongs with the earlier part of the building and has various timber casement windows. Barn attached beyond has stepped buttresses on rear (North) wall.

National Grid Reference: SK8902403139

Authors Note:

To be inserted

Westcott, 6, Reeves Lane







Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984

UID: 401084 Listed Number 1215803

Reasons for Designation

SK 80 SE WING REEVES LANE (West Side) 4/152 No. 6 (Westcott) Cottage, probably originally late C16, but much altered since then. Thinly coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 2 storeys. 2 unit plan, now with central doorway. To its left a 3-light casement with fixed upper lights with

gothic glazing bars. To the right, a blocked window and blocked doorway now contain a 2-light casement with chamfered stone architrave and timber lintel - graffito date on quoin is 1704.

Right of this a tiny chamfered stone blocked fire window. Upper windows are 2-light casements with-fixed upper lights - that to right has some rough quoins. The right hand gable is apparently the earliest part of the house, along with the facade. It contains a single light with chamfered timber lintel to ground floor, and 2 2-light stone mullions with flat chamfers above. The rear outshut is an addition to this gable wall, though of one build with the right hand gable. Right hand gable wall has quoins, and casement windows with chamfered timber lintels, and is probably early C18. Gable end stack.

National Grid Reference: SK8899603149

Author's Note:

After a conversation with the present owners, Ken and Lyn Walsh, it has been concluded that the above citation is incorrect and should read as set out below:

“SK 80 SE WING REEVES LANE (West Side) 4/152 No. 6 (Westcott) Cottage, probably originally late C16, but much altered since then. Thinly coursed rubble with stone tiled roof. 2 storeys. 2 unit plan, now with central doorway. To its left a 3-light casement with fixed upper lights with gothic glazing bars. To the right, a blocked window and blocked doorway now contain a 2-light casement with chamfered stone architrave and timber lintel - graffito date on quoin is 1704.

Right of this a tiny chamfered stone blocked fire window. Upper windows are 2-light casements with-fixed upper lights - that to right has some rough quoins. The left hand gable is apparently the earliest part of the house, along with the facade. It contains a single light with chamfered timber lintel to ground floor, and a 2-light stone mullion (half closed off with stone) with flat chamfers above. The rear outshut is an addition to the right hand gable wall, though of one build with the right hand gable. The right hand gable wall has quoins, and casement windows with chamfered timber lintels, and is probably early C18. Gable end stack.
National Grid Reference: SK8899603149”

The corrections are indicated in red. This then makes sense of both the pictures and the dates (together with the actual position on the ground), the western part of the house and part of its frontage dating to 16thC, and the eastern part of the house and its northern rear outshut dating to the early 18thC.

Cromwell Farmhouse, Station Road



Grade: II
Date first listed: 09-Aug-1984
UID: 401085 Listed Number 1287921

Reasons for Designation

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 17/12/2015

SK 80 SE 4/153 WING, STATION ROAD, Cromwell Farmhouse

(Formerly listed as Cromwell Farmhouse)

Farmhouse, early C19. Coursed rubble with hipped slate roof, 2 storeys, 3 bays with central doorway with over-light, and flanking 12-light sash windows with cambered stone heads. Gable end stacks.

National Grid Reference: SK8833203385

Author's Note:

Close to the former Manton Junction, a once busy railway station and mainline junction with shunting yards and a pedestrian footbridge, opposite railway workers cottages, these buildings were originally the Railway & Crown Bridge Inn. This pub had the reputation of being a local focus for rowdy and drunken railway workers, many of whom in the 19th century were transient construction workers, digging cuttings, excavating tunnels, building bridges, and laying new tracks. Many such workers lived in camps created along the line of construction.

Important Features and Settings

To be written after assessing the photographic material in both the Listed Buildings Directory and the Non-Listed Buildings Directory, (now in consultation Draft) assimilating village residents' responses to the NP questionnaire (now done – see Non-Listed Buildings Directory introduction) and drafting a Village Design Guide for the NP Steering Group (now in compilation).

Important List Omissions Pertinent to Historical Setting

These have now been noted at appropriate points, where they occur in both this Directory and the Non-Listed Buildings Directory. They are considerable bearing witness to the 1984 'Listings sweep' being both cursory and inadequate, occasionally faulty in description, and by omission.

Recommendations

Now consultation on this Draft Listed Buildings Directory has been completed with the owner/occupiers, the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, and the general public through the Wing Village website, the distilled content of this Directory (second edition 27/07/2019) should feed into the Wing Village Design Guide.

Sources:

Citations from the Historic England website on Listed Buildings in England.

Historic photographs from Parish Diary Records transcribed by Charles Gallimore 2017 and photographs digitised by David Seviour.

Other historic photographs of the church from Parochial Church Council parish records, courtesy of Jane Peach and digitised by David Seviour.

Historic photograph of 3a and 3b Top Street from Tom Roberts, previous owner, courtesy of Jon and Sue Roberts, current owners.

Historic photograph of 8 Church Street, courtesy of Rhiannon Jones.

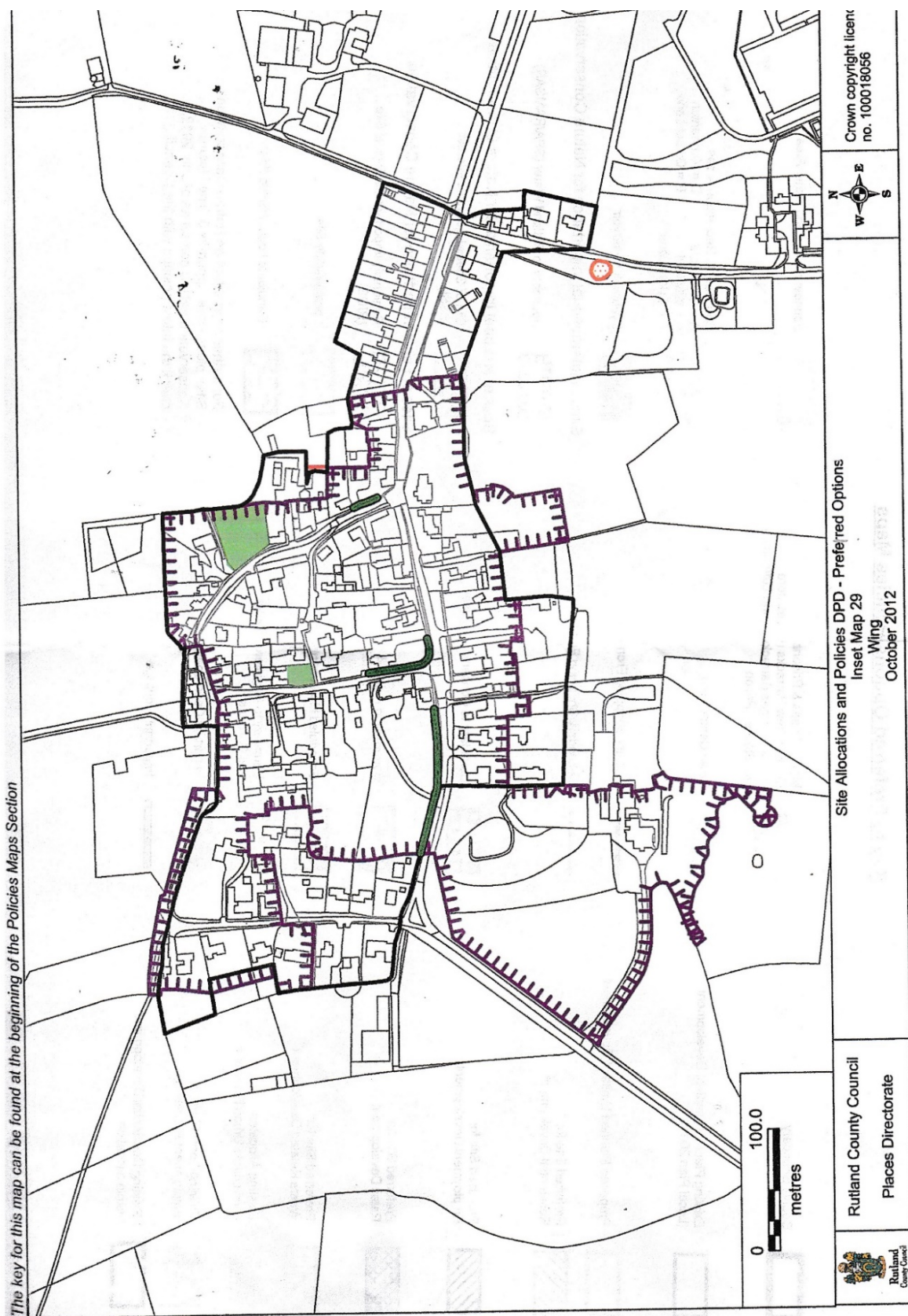
Contemporary photographs by Alison Seviour.

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**In the event of any queries contact David Seviour,
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27/07/2019

Appendix I



Appendix II

