

1. Parish: Brandeston

Meaning: Brant's homestead/village (Ekwall)

2. Hundred: Loes

Deanery: Loes

Union: Plomesgate

RDC/UDC: (E. Suffolk) Plomesgate RD (1894 – 1934), Blyth RD (1934 – 1974), Suffolk Coastal DC (1974 -)

Other administrative details:

Civil boundary change (1883)
Framlingham Petty Sessional Division
Framlingham and Saxmundham County Court District

3. Area: 1,239 acres, 7 acres water (1912)

4. Soils:

Mixed:

- a) Slowly permeable calcareous/non calcareous clay soils, slight risk water erosion
- b) Stoneless clay soils mostly over peat, variably affected by groundwater, flat land, risk of localized flooding

5. Types of farming:

1086		9 acres meadow, wood for 14 pigs, 1 mill, 1 cob, 20 pigs, 16 sheep, 30 goats, 3 beehives
1500–1640	Thirsk:	Wood-pasture region, mainly pasture, meadow, engaged in rearing and dairying with some pig keeping, horse breeding and poultry. Crops mainly barley with some wheat, rye, oats, peas, vetches, hops and occasionally hemp
1818	Marshall:	Course of crops varies usually including summer fallow as preparation for corn products
1937	Main crops:	Wheat, barley, roots, hay
1969	Trist:	More intensive cereal growing and sugar beet

6. Enclosure:

7. Settlement:

1958 River Deben crosses parish W-E
Small ribbon type development along road to Earl Soham.
Church and Hall situated separately on road to
Cretingham. Secondary settlement at Friday Street.
Few scattered farms.

Inhabited houses: 1674 – 28, 1801 – 53, 1851 – 66, 1871 – 97, 1901
– 80, 1951 – 76, 1981 – 86

8. Communications:

Road: Roads to Earl Soham, Cretingham, Hoo and Kettleburgh
1891 Carriers to Ipswich Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
1912 Carriersn to Ipswich Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Carriers to Framlingham daily
Rail: 1891 4 miles Framlingham station: Wickham Market –
Framlingham line opened (1859), closed for
passengers (1952), closed for goods (1965)
Water: River Deben

9. Population:

1086 — 21 recorded
1327 — 48 taxpayers paid £4. 8s. 11d. (includes Cretingham and
Monewden)
1524 — 26 taxpayers paid £2. 10s. 4d.
1603 — 97 adults
1674 — 44 households
1676 — Not recorded
1801 — 287 inhabitants
1831 — 569 inhabitants
1851 — 508 inhabitants
1871 — 420 inhabitants
1901 — 347 inhabitants
1931 — 312 inhabitants
1951 — 246 inhabitants
1971 — 217 inhabitants
1981 — 224 inhabitants

10. Benefice: Vicarage

1254 Valued £9. 6s. 8d.
1291 Valued £9. 6s. 8d.
Living appropriated to Woodbridge Priory by Sir Thomas
Weyland (circa 1290)
1535 Valued £9. 16s. 8d.
1603 Valued £9

1724-1856 Trustees of a London Nonconformist chapel were the lay
rectors and patrons of the living
1831 Glebe house. Gross income £100 p.a.
Vicarage house built (1857) by C. Austin who required
former vicarage for his own use
Cemetery and chapel built (1863) by Charles Austin
because he disliked witnessing burials in churchyard
which was visible from the Hall
1891 Valued £150. 20 acres glebe and residence
1912 Nett values £70. 17 acres glebe and residence.
Incumbent also holds and resides at Kettlesburgh

Patrons:

Thomas Seckford (1603), Charles Austin (1891), Mrs. Davies (1912)

11. Church All Saints
(Chancel, nave, S. porch, W. tower)

1086 Church + 12 acres valued 2s.
14th cent. Chancel
14/15th cent. Nave, tower
1602 Chancel described as ruinous
1861-1863 Restoration

Seats: 200 (1915)

12. Nonconformity etc:

Quaker Burial ground existed at Friday Street (circa 1704). Planted with
trees (1850)

Old Tithe Barn prepared for a chapel (1826)

Shop in Street used for worship prior to chapel being built – Baptistery
said to be under shop floor

Independent Chapel built (1836). 'History of Congregationalism in
Suffolk: Brandeston' by T.J. Hoskins (1920) p.311

Congregational chapel built (1838) seats 300, enlarged (1872), closed
(circa 1959)

Rev. John Lowe (1596 – 1646) vicar of parish, amongst the last to
suffer death for witchcraft – hanged at Bury St. Edmunds
1646. He was persecuted by his parishioners, disallowed
sleep for several nights, forced to run until breathless and
swum in a pond, after which he confessed to witchcraft.
He was 80 years old

4 persons not receiving communion at Easter (1606)

13. Manorial:

1066	Manor of 60 acres held by Edmund the priest under patronage of St. Etheldreda (the manor was given to the church, the sale of which could not be revoked)
1086	This manor appears under the lands of William of Arques
1066	Manor of 80 acres absorbed by the above by (1086)
13 th cent.	Alan, Lord Burnell owns
1259	Sir John de Weyland owns (linked to Monewden and Henley)
Circa 1541	Andrew Rivett owns (linked to Cretingham)
1845	Charles Austin owns (linked to Cretingham, Monewden and Sutton)

Sub-Manors:

Brandeston Ryboffs

	Surmised to have been the lands of Walter de Ribof (circa 1200)
Circa 1541	Andrew Rivett owns (absorbed by main manor)

14. Markets/Fairs

15. Real property:

1844	£1,873 rental value
1891	£2,027 rateable value
1912	£1,436 rateable value

16. Land ownership:

1844	Land sub-divided
1891	Charles Austin, principle owner
1912	C. Austin and C.W. Ransome, principle owners

17. Resident gentry:

1679	John Revett and Henry Stebbing
1844	Rev. T. Broadhurst MA and Rev. J. Burt MA
1891	Charles Austin JP and Rev. R. O' Callaghan MA
1912	C. Austin JP

18. Occupations:

1550–1599	2 yeomen, 1 cooper, 3 husbandmen
1600–1649	6 yeomen, 2 tailors, 4 husbandmen, 1 weaver, 1 blacksmith, 1 point maker
1650–1699	4 yeomen, 2 husbandmen, 2 turners, 1 labourer, 2 carpenters, 1 clerk
1831	79 in agriculture, 31 in retail trade, 4 professionals, 18 in domestic service, 22 others

- 1844 Butcher, wheelwright/joiner, beerhouse keeper, blacksmith, 2 grocer/drapers, corn miller, 2 shoemakers, victualler, bricklayer, saddler, tailor, plumber/glazier, bricklayer, farrier, 12 farmers, brickmaker
- 1912 Sub-postmaster, schoolmaster, police officer, 2 carpenters, dressmaker, blacksmith, 2 bricklayers, butcher, shopkeeper, 2 carriers, 7 farmers, asst. overseer, publican, thatcher, bootmaker, tailor, grocer/draper, laundry, gamekeeper

19. Education:

- 1818 1 Sunday school (45 attend)
- 1833 2 daily schools (40 attend, 1 Sunday school (70 attend)
School built (1852/67) by C. Austin, enlarged (1882) 100 attend (1891), average attendance (1912) 68, closed (1943)
- 1971 Brandeston Hall, Framlingham College Junior School (1948 -)
Children attend Easton primary school, Framlingham College and Framlingham Secondary Modern School

20. Poor relief:

- | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1776 | £66. 16s. 11d. | spent on poor relief |
| 1803 | £142. 1s. 9d. | spent on poor relief |
| 1818 | £697. 2s. | spent on poor relief |
| 1830 | £480. 11s | spent on poor relief |
| 1832 | £697. 11s. | spent on poor relief |
| 1834 | £433. 9s. | spent on poor relief |

21. Charities:

Charity Lands:

- 1840 2 acres 2R let at £1 p.a. applied to apprenticing

22. Other institutions:

- Town House (1754). Town house built (1886), burned down (late 19th cent.)
Workhouse (circa 1834), closed (1835)
Almshouse occupied by 5 persons
- 1891 Police officer listed
Church Room/Reading Room built (1857), enlarged (1870)
Brandeston and Kettleburgh Womens Institute founded (1922), built village hut (1923), transferred to parish for use as village hall (1929)

23. Recreation:

- 1844 Beerhouse
THE QUEENS HEAD public house, believed built (circa 1447)
- 1891/1912 THE QUEENS HEAD public house, roof destroyed by fire (1956) rebuilt
- 1971 THE QUEENS HEAD public house, Village Hut, Coronation Recreation field, Bowls Club

24. Personal:

George Cullum: notorious smuggler of Brandeston (1784)
William Clubbe: (1770 – 1815) vicar of parish, scholar and humorist
Revett family: Rivett of Brandeston. East Anglian Miscellany (1932) p.33
Robert Hawes: (1665 – 1731), born in parish, author of 'History of Framlingham'

25. Other information:

Hall: built by Andrew Revett (16th cent.), destroyed by fire while being renovated (1847), rebuilt (circa 1864) incorporating portions of previous building which survived the fire, contains mantelpiece from White Horse Inn, Ipswich. Occupied by military (1940 – 1947), converted to school (1948), swimming pool added (1970)

Priory: house dates from (1586)

Royal Prize Farm: obtained Royal Agricultural Society of England prize (1886) only farm under 100 acres in Suffolk to gain the prize (1891)

'Survey of the Parish of Brandeston' by Brandeston Hall History Society (1971)

Village pound formerly situated opposite forge

Original vicarage situated at The Broudhurst (13th cent. central station)

John Lowe (see Nonconformity) was taken from this house

Vicarage Cottage: bought from vicarage (1913), formerly brewery, used as parish rooms (- 1939)

32 The Street (17th cent.) former laundry

50 The Street (16th cent.) former school

The Yews: (17th cent.) former Seven Bells public house and post office

Willow Lodge: (circa 1700) former chapel in use (circa 1871) used as general stores (- 1967)

Westhill Farm: built (1905) by Capt. Ransome. David Lloyd George (Prime Minister 1916 – 1922) stayed here from time to time with his son, who occupied the property.

Fenners: (19th cent.) old school house (- 1961)

Rev. W. Clubbe constructed pyramid (10' high) in vicarage gardens (circa 18th cent.) incorporating monumental fragments from Letheringham Church. (reproduction of drawing in PSIA Vol. 33 Plate XVII). Survived into 20th cent., some

pieces preserved within Brandeston Church. PSIA Vol. 33
p.174

'Some Glazing Quarries in Brandeston Church'. Eastern Counties
Magazine Vol. I p.183

'Brandeston: Deben Valley Place Names' (1977)
Friday Street: suggested ancient green lane

Archaeological Sites

Med. building (CRN 3224)

Med. moated site (CRN 3226)

Sax. Fort (CRN 3231) (documentary evidence PSIA Vol. 18 p.165)

Stray finds: Neo. Worked flint (CRN 3225)

Rom. Coin (CRN 3230)

Pal. Worked flint (CRN 3229)

Scatter finds: Rom. Pottery (CRN 3227)