



England's Chocolate Box Cottages

► *By*



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Pershore & District u3a











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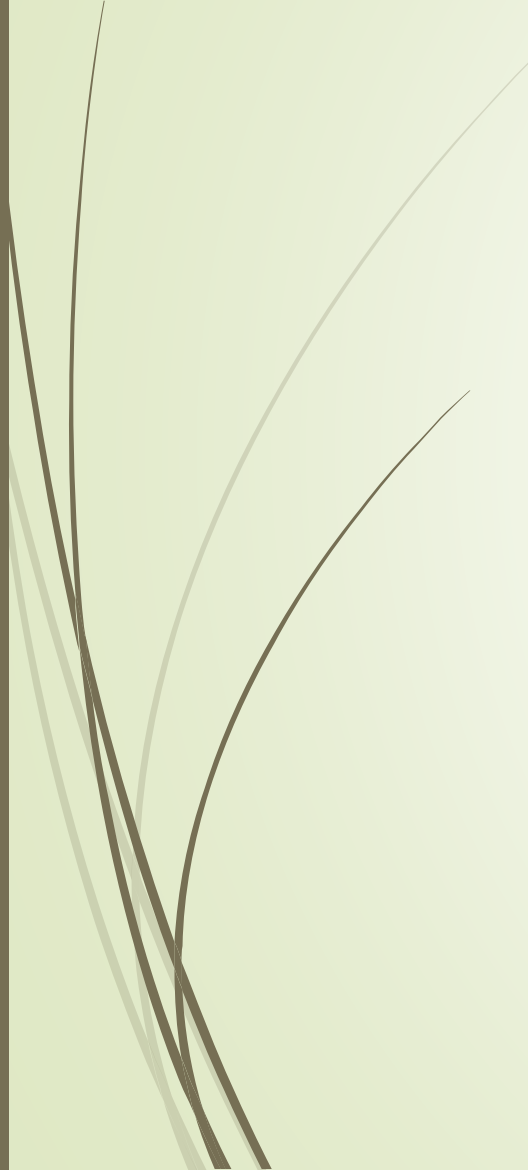




1637











Court Barn

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Wick History Trail (1)



wickhistory.co.uk

WICK TIME LINE

Prehistoric: Hunter gatherers (worked flints have been found in fields).

Bronze Age: Settlements and farming begins.

Iron Age: Continued settlement (evidenced on Board 4 aerial photographs).

Romano-British: Local people become romanised and take on Roman ways. (Roman pottery has been found in surrounding fields).

Saxon 709 AD: Records mention that Saxon farms along the banks of the River Avon were given to Bishop Egwin to support Evesham Abbey. Several farms made up the Saxon village of Wickwane. Wick was re-granted to Pershore Abbey in 972.

972 -1066AD: These were unsettled times with Viking raids coming along the River Avon laying waste to towns and countryside creating great fear. At this time Wick formed part of the Abbot of Westminster's manor of Pershore, having been confiscated by Edward the Confessor during the later part of the 11th century.

1066 AD: The Norman conquest in 1066 changed the old order. Domesday Book records the first inventory of Wick in 1086, when Wick supported around 100 inhabitants with about 600 acres. Records state that lands, previously held by Anglo-Saxons Tor (Thor) and Oswald, were now held by the Norman Lord Gilbert and one of William the Conqueror's marshalls Urso, the hated Urse d'Abitot. In later times this manor became known as Wyck Waryn, the rest of the estate was still held by the Abbot of Westminster in demense.

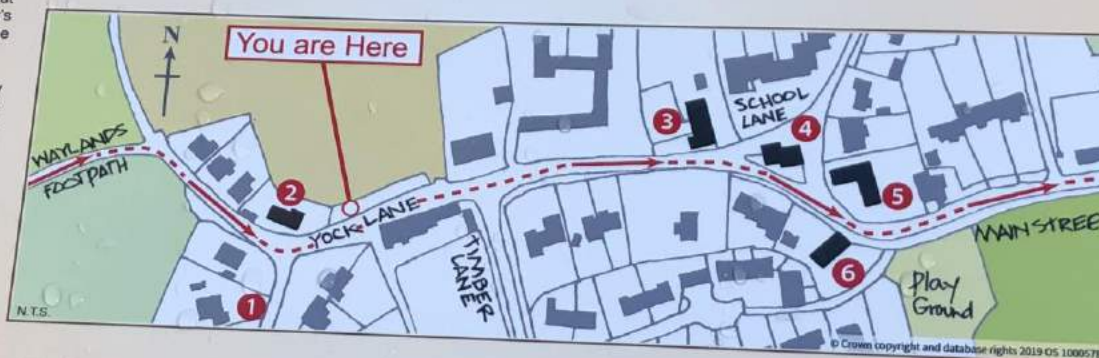
1160AD: Abbot of Westminster gave Peter de Wick three virgates of land in Wick, one from the demense of the abbey, one held by Lefward and one by Gunter and Swen. This land later became known as the manor of Wike Bumell. These two manors remained in separate ownership for 500 years.



WICK HOUSE in 1910 (demolished c1962 now the site of Wick House Close) 1



WICK SCHOOL (centre) built 1860s, closed 1943 4



Wick has a number of timbered houses from the late medieval times. Five of the oldest among them are cruck-built, where two curved timbers are split from one tree. They rise from the floor then join at the top to create one end of a frame, with another cruck-frame at the other end, joined by a long beam to create a secure structure. You can see an example on the end of the house opposite the playground. 5



YEW TREE COTTAGE 2
looking back towards Waylands









Kynhals Place
SCHOOL LANE











ELIZABETH QUEEN ENG. LAND 1588

THE INN