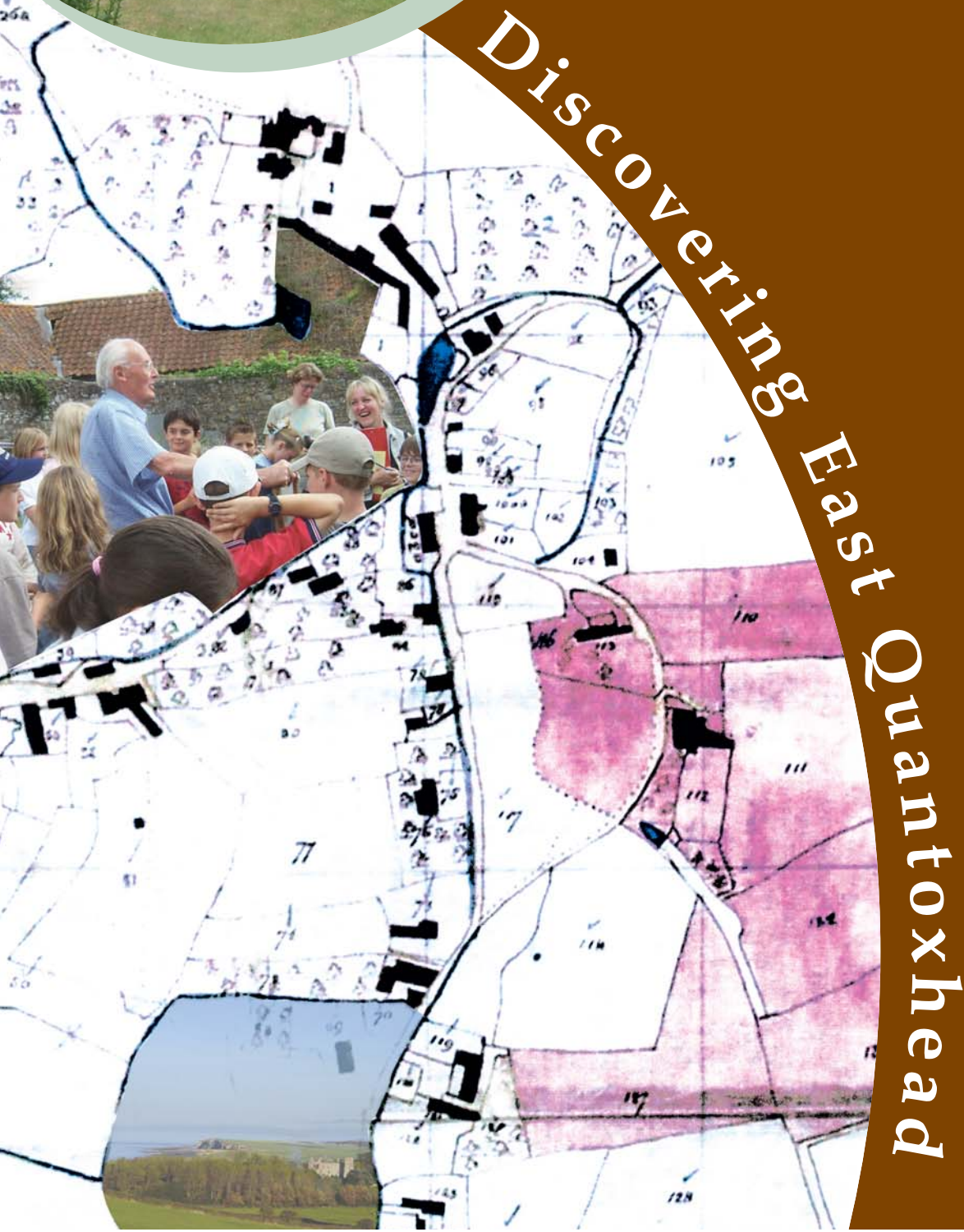




Teacher's Pack

Quantock Hills Office
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INTRODUCTION:

East Quantoxhead is a rare example of a single estate village, whose ownership and shape have not changed since medieval times. There is a good collection of estate maps, documents and pictorial sources, as well as local memories. The village still retains its traditional appearance and character and is a popular destination for school groups, often walking across the fields from Kilve. But how much can they discover about its unique past from one single visit?

With the support of Colonel Sir Walter Luttrell, the Quantock Hills AONB Service (QEd) Quantock Education project developed resources and teaching ideas to help local schools make the most of their visit. We worked with a class of Year 6 children from Otterhampton Primary School and their teacher, Rachel Popham.

In setting up this project, we aimed to nurture a sense of curiosity about the past by encouraging the children to ask questions. We wanted to set up activities that would allow the children to investigate all sorts of evidence and clues, and to know the thrill of making their own discoveries, and building up their own picture of the past. Much local interest was aroused by this project, and the pupils' work was displayed at the annual flower festival.

In this pack we have described the main elements of a successful KS 2 History Enquiry into 'How much has our locality [East Quantoxhead] changed in the last 150 years?' All the source material in the pack will support a field visit to East Quantoxhead. However, the general approach could be adapted and used elsewhere.

Acknowledgments

Many people contributed to this pack. Particular thanks are due to:

Colonel Sir Walter Luttrell for his time, support and access to his property

Brenda Jarvis for sharing her research and documents, in particular her father's memoirs

Michael Riley (History Advisor, Somerset LEA) for help in structuring the enquiry

Mrs. Popham, Mr King and the Year 5/6 children of Otterhampton Primary School

Iain Porter, Development Officer, Quantock Hills AONB Service

Prepared by Rachel Shaw for the Quantock Hills AONB Service, 2006.

Except where otherwise indicated, the material in this pack can be copied for school use only.

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Why visit East Quantoxhead?

East Quantoxhead is a small village at the north end of the Quantock Hills that joins the geologically interesting coast to the main Quantock Common. The village centres on the manor house, thatched cottages, medieval barns, its own duck pond and old mill building.

The village has a long history. In Saxon times it was included in the "Royal Hundreds" of Williton and was well defended by King Alfred from the Danes who would attack the coastal towns.

The Luttrell family can trace its history back at East Quantoxhead to the Domesday book. After the Norman Conquest the estate was given to the Paganel family and in 1230 upon the death of Maurice de Gaunt the estate was passed to Andrew Luttrell, his third cousin.

The estate has not changed much over the years as it has all remained in the same ownership. This has left a wealth of historical features to discover and much evidence of the historical uses of the landscape surrounding the village.

How to get there:

Due to issues over large vehicles in East Quantoxhead parking is at Kilve with a short walk to East Quantoxhead.

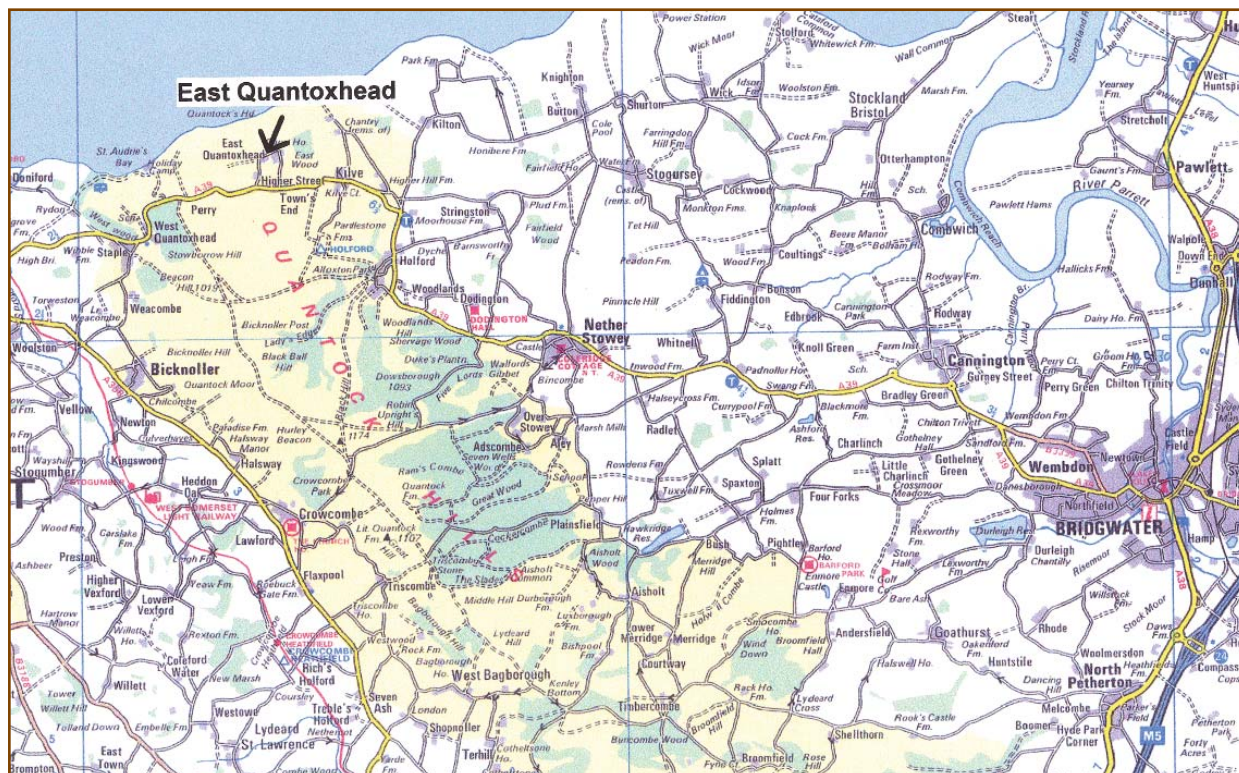
Directions:

Kilve beach is just off the A39 between Bridgwater and Williton. The lane to the beach is opposite Kilve Court in the village of Kilve. Care should be taken if using this lane with a large coach as it is narrow in places. Follow the lane to the end where it enters Kilve Beach car park.

Please use the map provided on the health and safety form for a route to East Quantoxhead.

Facilities:

There are toilet facilities at Kilve Beach car park. There is a shop in Kilve village. There are no facilities at East Quantoxhead village.



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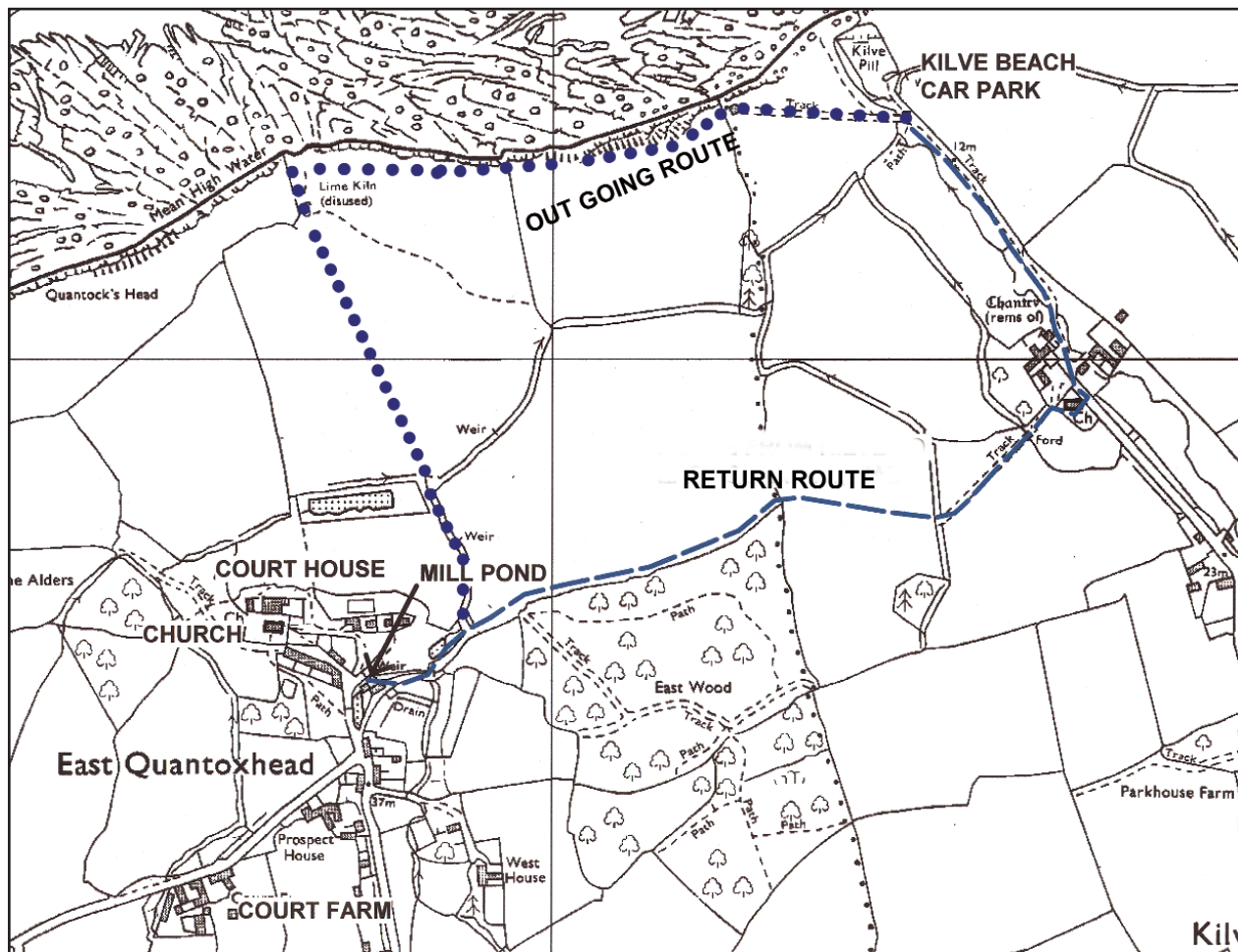
HEALTH & SAFETY REVIEW

Leaders Name:	
Activity:	Kilve & East Quantoxhead Site Visit
Date & Time:	

First Aid Provision:		
Lone Working Procedures:		
Emergency Procedures:		
Incident reporting Procedures:		
Identified Hazards	Who is at risk?	Risks from hazards (high, medium, low) (Include how they will be managed)
Vehicles in car park	Students & Leaders	Low. Supervise students when in car park. Move onto grass area near beach quickly.
Route Surface	Students & Leaders	Low. Route survey carried out twice a year by AONB Service staff. Any problems found with route to be reported as earliest possible time to AONB Service.
Tide & Weather	Students & Leaders	Low. Leader to be aware of tide times (Check BBC website at www.bbc.co.uk/weather/marine/tides)
Stream at Kilve Pill	Students & Leader	Low. Leader to be aware of stream (site map) and supervise students.
Cliff edge map)	Students & Leader	Low. Leader to be aware of cliff edge (site map) and supervise students following clear footpath.
Roads	Students & Leaders	Low. Leaders to be aware of students near roads. Move in small groups.

Conditions:

1. This form is for visits that fall outside the CDM Regulations.
2. The leader is aware and agrees to comply with all Health & Safety Legislation.
3. All accidents should be reported to the event leader with 24 hours.



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Signed and agreed as an accurate statement of Health & Safety matters

Signed on behalf of

(School).....

Dated.....

UNIT OF WORK - EAST QUANTOXHEAD

HOW MUCH HAS LIFE IN EAST QUANTOXHEAD CHANGED IN THE LAST 150 YEARS?

A sample unit of Work for KS2 History

ABOUT THE UNIT

- This enquiry is built around the active, detailed investigation of a particular locality. It allows pupils to research the changes in their own town or village over the last 150 years.
- Pupils work in role as 'expert local historians', undertaking original historical fieldwork and research.
- They pursue their research through a carefully planned sequence of learning activities relating a range of different sources. Their interest is captured by a bird's eye view of the changing locality provided by aerial photographs and maps from different periods. They learn to 'read' the historic environment, buildings, oral evidence, photographs and printed and written sources.
- At each of the five stages in the enquiry, pupils are encouraged to raise questions of their own and to pursue individual lines of research. As they use the local records, pupils make independent judgements about the utility of different historical sources. At the end of the enquiry they decide independently how best to present their findings.
- This is a long Unit. The field trip, including the walk from Kilve, takes a whole day. The remaining sessions as described would take at least 5 half day sessions. The enquiry works well as a whole-curriculum project, as in the pilot scheme, over a concentrated 3-4 days.
- The Kilve-East Quantoxhead I Spy walk was also designed to support Geography (Stream study, Local Place Study and Map skills).

Learning aims

To help pupils understand:

- Environmental change in a locality over the last 150 years
- The ways in which people's lives have changed in a particular locality over the last 150 years
- The relationship between change in the locality and wider economic, social and cultural changes.

To develop pupils' ability to:

- Undertake independent historical research based on a particular locality
- Work collaboratively with others to investigate historical issues
- Analyse and interpret physical, written and visual sources
- Organise and communicate ideas creatively

Curriculum links

- **History:** Local Study, Victorian Britain, Britain since the Thirties,
- **Geography:** Local Area Study, River Study, Skills
- **Literacy, Numeracy, Art.**

Resources

Digital cameras and recorders
Local maps
Cut-out 'people' shapes
Cut-out 'house' shapes
Local guide books
'Post-it' notes
Reference books on life in Victorian Times and Life in 20th Century.

Historical Sources to supplement material in this pack:

- Parish Records (enquire at Somerset County Record Office 01823 278805);
- Parish Census Returns (online e.g. www.census.pro.gov.uk , or SCRO)
- Somerset Historic Environment Record www.somerset.gov.uk/heritage

Available from AONB office:

- Large laminated 1884 map of East Quantoxhead
- Full set of photocopies of Census Returns for East Quantoxhead (1841-91)
- Recorded interview with Colonel Luttrell and full transcript

Further local information and pictures on the QEd website: pupils can search the 'Quantoxyclopedia' section. Links from www.quantockhills.com.

TEACHING PLAN

Activity outline		Resources	Notes
INTRODUCTION			
STAGE ONE: GETTING STARTED			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher begins this enquiry by telling the pupils that they are going to work as history detectives to investigate changes in the locality in the last 150 years. She stresses that no-one has researched this before; the pupils will become 'local history experts', sharing their findings by creating a local history display for the public library. 			Pupils are motivated, from the outset, by the idea of producing a history exhibition for the local community. End products aimed at an audience beyond the school are an effective way to provide additional challenge and interest for pupils in history.
HISTORY DETECTIVES working with aerial photographs and maps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hook for this enquiry is a comparison between two aerial photographs of the locality from 2000 and 1946. In pairs, pupils begin by using the 2000 photograph to identify some familiar local landmarks. They then search for clues in the 1946 photograph to find changes in the local environment over the last 50 years. Finally pupils use early maps of the locality (from 1904 and c 1840) to take their investigation of changes further back in time. 		Source sheet 1 Source Sheet 2 Source Sheet 3	The aerial photographs and maps provide a wealth of interesting information. They are challenging sources, and the teacher plans carefully-structured pair- and whole-class discussion to ensure that all learners succeed in the activities.
STAGE TWO: GATHERING EVIDENCE			
Fieldwork 1. HISTORY WALK: EVIDENCE FROM THE LANDSCAPE			
<p>Pupils begin their fieldwork investigation with a History Walk, gaining an overview of the landscape, buildings and other historic features in the locality. One pupil walks with a 'sandwich board' containing an enlarged, laminated version of the 1904 map. Working in pairs, the other pupils have an A4 sheet containing 20 small numbered photographs of parts of different buildings or other historic features. The first pair to correctly identify a photograph numbers the feature on the large map, using small removable sticky labels or post-its.</p> <p><i>The walk can also be used to gather evidence for Geography. Some of the 1 Spy pictures focus on natural sources of water (springs, stream, ponds, sea etc.) and shows how people have used it in daily life (mills, sheep dips, domestic water supply)</i></p>		Pupil sheet 1: I-spy sheet Large laminated map of East Quantoxhead	A weakness of some historical fieldwork at Key Stage 2 is that it is insufficiently integrated an overall historical enquiry. Here the purpose of undertaking fieldwork in the local historic environment is clear from the outset. The fieldwork builds on the analysis of the aerial photograph and maps. It will provide pupils with vital evidence for their local history exhibitions. The teacher has planned carefully sequenced learning activities which maintain a healthy balance between structure and independence. The initial whole-class map and picture activity stimulates pupils' curiosity and provides an overview of the historic buildings and features in the locality. The different group survey tasks on individual buildings, and at the church, create a rich context for speaking and listening in small groups.
Fieldwork 2. EVIDENCE FROM BUILDINGS			
<p>In the second part of their fieldwork, pupils work in three 'expert groups' on different buildings in the locality to show how the building has changed over time. Pupils use Photo Clues (historic photographs of the buildings) to find the buildings and for comparison to spot changes. They select from a range of techniques to record the changes: field-sketching, photograph annotation, building survey sheets.</p>		Source Sheet 6. 'Then and Now' picture clues Pupil Sheet 2. East Quantoxhead Building Survey	

TEACHING PLAN - CONTINUED

Activity outline		Resources	Notes
Fieldwork 3 EVIDENCE ABOUT PEOPLE IN THE PAST Finally, pupils study the parish church in order to find out about people's lives in the locality over the last 150 years. The teacher begins by telling pupils about the importance of the church in people's lives 150 years ago. Working in groups, pupils then undertake one of three investigations to find out about the people who lived in the locality over the last 150 years: a graveyard survey, an individual headstone survey and an internal memorial survey. Groups know that they will be required to report their findings during the follow-up lesson.		Pupil Sheet 3. East Quantoxhead graveyard survey	
EVIDENCE FROM LIVING MEMORY During the field visit, pupils may be able to meet some of the village inhabitants. This can also be done at a later stage in the investigation.			
STAGE THREE: CONSOLIDATION AND REFLECTION			
SHARING THE RESULTS AND RAISING FURTHER QUESTIONS. In the follow-up session from the fieldwork, pupils share their findings and plan the next stage of their research. Small groups prepare short presentations on their findings from the different buildings and from the churchyard/memorial survey. From these first reports, common themes and links begin to emerge: the teacher elicits these from the pupils. The teacher then prompts pupils to ask further questions about changes in people's lives in the last 150 years: if the local history display is to be a really good one it will need to cover a subjects which really mattered to people in the locality. The class produce a list of 'areas for further research': houses, transport, work, leisure, children and families.			
ORGANISING THE INFORMATION Already it is clear that a whole classfull of historians is going to produce a great deal of information and a system is needed to keep the new material organised and enable ideas to be shared. These systems are decided on: Photo Prompts. A selection of photographs taken during the fieldwork is pinned up around the room. Pupils can annotate the photos with relevant information before it is forgotten, and read others' comments. Big map. The enlarged map is used as the centre of a display of photos etc from the fieldwork and to correctly place pictures from the I Spy sheet. It can also be used to plot changes in field use inferred from the old estate maps.		Pupil Sheet 4 We Are History Detectives 1. (Classroom sources) Pupil Sheet 5. We are History Detectives 2. (Clues in EQH) Photos from the fieldwork Enlarged map of EQH. Photos from the I spy sheet, cut out to stick onto the map.	This is a highly-structured session which the teacher uses to consolidate pupils' understanding, and awareness of the need be systematic. The small group presentations allow pupils to clarify their thinking about the significance of their findings. Asking pupils to devise further areas for research is an effective strategy to develop their research skills. Local History Studies can sometimes founder beneath the weight of too much detail, so it is vital to keep a sense of shape and direction. Each pupil is making individual discoveries at their own pace and level, but need a sense of the whole picture as well. The classroom is turned into a 'Centre of Operations' with display areas and notice boards that everyone can use. This keeps up the momentum and helps spot links and avoid duplication.

FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS

TEACHING PLAN - CONTINUED

Activity outline		Resources	Notes
ORGANISING THE INFORMATION continued			
Post-it Brainwave Board. Each working group has a set of post-it notes. Pupils are encouraged to jot down passing thoughts and questions as they occur, and post the notes onto a Brainwave Board. These can be used later when questions are being prepared for the interviews.		Post-it notes	
People Blanks. Pupils prepare a bank of cut-out 'person' shapes from A4 coloured paper, large enough to write on. These can be gender or family colour-coded. Pupils can write basic information on these blanks as they find out about individuals, starting with what was recorded on the burial record sheets). The 'people' are then pinned up on a display board. Each 'person' should only appear once - if names have been duplicated it will be easily spotted. Later, if another pupil finds out more about an individual the new information can be added to the existing 'person'. Eventually the 'people' can be arranged into family trees.		People blanks	
House Blanks. Similarly, pupils cut out simple 'house'-shapes and pool information and pictures of identified houses from the fieldwork. Eventually they will be able to link 'houses' to people'.		House banks, cut out from coloured paper	
Graffiti wall. If possible, keep a whiteboard or similar in use as a running reminder of the stage the research has reached, tasks achieved and tasks to be done. This is 'work in progress', not finished product, and anyone can add to it.			
STAGE FOUR: FURTHER RESEARCH			
EVIDENCE FROM ARCHIVE SOURCES			
The teacher organises the class into different groups, and makes each group responsible for a further area of research. Each group will eventually produce part of the overall exhibition relating to a particular theme. The teacher then gives a brief introduction to the records she has compiled, emphasising that these are real records from real life, so they may not exactly 'fit' the topics they have chosen. Also, no-one has done this work before so everything they find out is new research.		Source sheets from this pack. Census Returns	This is the most challenging part of the enquiry as it can require pupils to read and interpret some demanding historical sources. The teacher has made the task more manageable by: 1. Differentiating tasks to match pupils ability and interests 2. Pre-selecting the sources, 3. Creating 'expert groups' focussed on one theme only, 4. Providing source analysis sheets or clear instructions to help pupils structure their work, 5. Planning frequent opportunities for whole class feedback and discussion.
The East Quantoxhead records consist of: photographs, census extracts, trade directories, newspaper cuttings and church registers. Pupils also had access to handwritten account books, log books, sermon books, old posters and a field map. Further analysis of the Census Returns is used as an extension activity.			

TEACHING PLAN - CONTINUED

Activity outline		Resources	Notes
EVIDENCE FROM ARCHIVE SOURCES continued Pupils are provided with analysis sheets to help them make effective use of the records. Further analysis of the Census Returns is used as an extension activity The on-going research is punctuated with whole-class feedback sessions during which pupils share some of their interesting findings and discuss areas of difficulty. Particular attention is paid to links between one area and another. Different parts of the displays can be linked by coloured wool to make the point.			
EVIDENCE FROM PERSONAL MEMOIRS During Literacy Hour, excerpts from Bert Jarvis's Memoirs are discussed and studied in depth. Pupils highlight the portions of text relevant to their topics.		Source Sheet. 7. 'The Changing Village'.	
EVIDENCE FROM INTERVIEWS In the final part of the research pupils prepare questions and interview local residents who come into school to help the children with their research. For the East Quantoxhead project, the visitor was Brenda Jarvis. A small group of children also interviewed Colonel Luttrell.		CDRom 'Interview with Colonel Luttrell'	
STAGE FIVE: END PRODUCT			
HISTORY DISPLAY Through class discussion, pupils decide how to develop their local history display from the 'work in progress' material in the classroom. They agree on a central panel covering the changes in land use, based on the historic maps, and two side panels covering houses, work, transport, leisure, children and families. Pupils can present their work in a number of ways: annotated sources, photos, diagrams, graphs, extended writing, imagined interviews with people living in different periods. In this case, the display featured prominently at East Quantoxhead Flower Festival and generated much interest from local residents.			The local history display provides a motivating end product for pupils. They enjoy communicating their historical research to a wider audience. The requirement that no work will be allowed on the display unless it answers the enquiry question ensures that pupils produce relevant and historically rigorous work

FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS FOR TEACHERS

Source Sheet 1.

Kilve to East Quantoxhead. Air photo (2000) and Map (1904)

This shows a recent vertical air photo of the area walked by the pupils, from Kilve Beach to East Quantoxhead. The map shows the same area almost 100 years before. Comparing these two sources will sharpen awareness of the landscape features that will be seen on the walk, and encourage pupils to look for changes.

Source Sheet 2.

Tithe Map c1840

This shows part of a large map of the parish of East Quantoxhead, held in Somerset County Record Office. It was drawn up in about 1840 to show who owned which fields, and what they were used for. Several orchards are shown. You can see that the houses are virtually unchanged. The fishponds, streams and mill ponds show up in bright blue.

Source Sheet 3.

Estate Map 1837

This map was drawn up for the Luttrell family, owners of East Quantoxhead to show the extent of their land. The key shows how each field was used. The brown area is part of Quantock Common: the estate stretches from hill-top to coast. Looking carefully, you can see the houses of the main village, and also several smaller clusters or hamlets. Most of these outlying settlements are now smaller or completely abandoned.

Source Sheet 4.

East Quantoxhead field map

This is another Estate map, which belonged to Bert Jarvis, who was the estate manager for over 40 years in the mid 20th century. It was traced from another map: Bert's daughter Brenda, who now keeps the map, remembers inking over the tracing when she was a child in the 1930s. The map shows the field names, sometimes a useful clue to their former use and their acreage. Comparison with the air photo shows that many of the small enclosures have been joined to make bigger fields. The village water supply has been added on in red.

Source Sheet 5.

Map of East Quantoxhead, 1904

This Ordnance Survey map of the village is useful as a base map for the project. A large, laminated version of this map is available to borrow from the AONB office.

Source Sheet 6.

'Then and Now' picture clues

A collection of old family photos from East Quantoxhead has been matched with modern photos taken from the same spot. These can be used on site to locate particular buildings for further study, or the photos can simply be compared, looking for changes. Pupils can look for the buildings on the old maps, or find them on the HER website map.

Source Sheet 7.

'The Changing Village'. Memoirs of Bert Jarvis.

Brenda Jarvis recorded her father reminiscing about East Quantoxhead and his job as Estate Manager. These memoirs are based on the tapes.

Source Sheet 8.

Newspaper cuttings 1929-42

The survival of historical records is often a matter of chance. Brenda has in her care some scrap books which were compiled in the 1920s-40s. They consist of references to East Quantoxhead and Kilve from the local newspaper. These excerpts are a typical selection, giving an insight into the details of village life and how it was affected by the bigger events going on at the time. For example, during World War Two, evacuee children from London came and lived at East Quantoxhead, where they evidently played an active part in village life.

NOTES ON THE SOURCES - CONTINUED

Source Sheet 9.

Excerpts from Marriage Register, St Mary's Church

Church registers give some essential details about the villagers, recording their baptisms, marriages and burials. Most registers are kept at the County Record Office where they can be consulted and photocopied. Brenda Jarvis has transcribed the essential details from the Burial and Marriage registers, making them easier to study. 31 weddings took place at St Mary's Church between 1871 and 1905. The home parish is only included (in brackets) if either partner came from outside East Quantoxhead.

Source Sheet 10.

Excerpts from Burials Register, St Mary's Church

This document repays close reading. Mortality patterns have changed since Victorian times, as is shown by the ages of deaths. Many babies and young children died, but those who survived infancy often lived to a ripe old age. Tragedies can be inferred, such as when both Moggridge twins died at 9 months old in 1862, followed by 3 year old John and 6 year old George who both died on the same day 6 months later. The cause of death was not generally recorded unless the coroner was called in. However, the Rector sometimes noted other details in the margin, such as if the person had died away from East Quantoxhead. Some poor parishioners ended their days in the workhouse at Williton but were buried at St Mary's.

Source Sheet 11.

Excerpts from Burials Register, St Mary's Church

Entries for the years 1888-1891 are given as examples. Baptism Registers include useful details of the child's parents. The date of Baptism is recorded in the first column, not the date of birth - which can sometimes cause confusion. In the past, it was usual for babies to be baptised as soon as possible after birth, but not always. Fortunately, individual rectors tended to note any unusual circumstances, such as the baptism of an older child. For example, he baptised three Western children on Feb 2nd, 1890: Herbert and Walter were around 2 years old, and Rosa was 8 years old. However, he leaves us guessing as to the details: Rosa is evidently the illegitimate daughter of a single woman, Mary Anne Western - has Rosa been brought up as part of George and Alice's family and therefore baptised with their children? What is the relationship between George Western and Mary Anne: are they brother and sister? Only further research can illuminate questions like this and sometimes the evidence simply does not exist.

Source Sheet 12.

'Danger' poster

This poster belongs to Brenda Jarvis. As a child she remembers putting it up every Summer, to warn holiday visitors about the beach at East Quantoxhead. The Somerset has been a popular holiday destination since the building of the railways, which made it easy for ordinary people to visit from London and elsewhere.

Source Sheet 13.

Court Farm Sale

This notice of sale gives a snapshot of farm life on 1853. The field names can be compared with the field map (Source 4). Changes in land use and livestock can be noted, comparing this information with the pupils' observations on their walk or by looking at the air photo (Source 1)

Source Sheet 14.

Excerpts from Pupils' interview with Colonel Luttrell, 2003

The full transcript and a DVD of the interview with Colonel Luttrell by pupils from Otterhampton School can be borrowed from the Quantoct Hills AONB Office. These paraphrased excerpts give information about changes in transport, jobs, schools, working on the estate, the village water supply and entertainment.

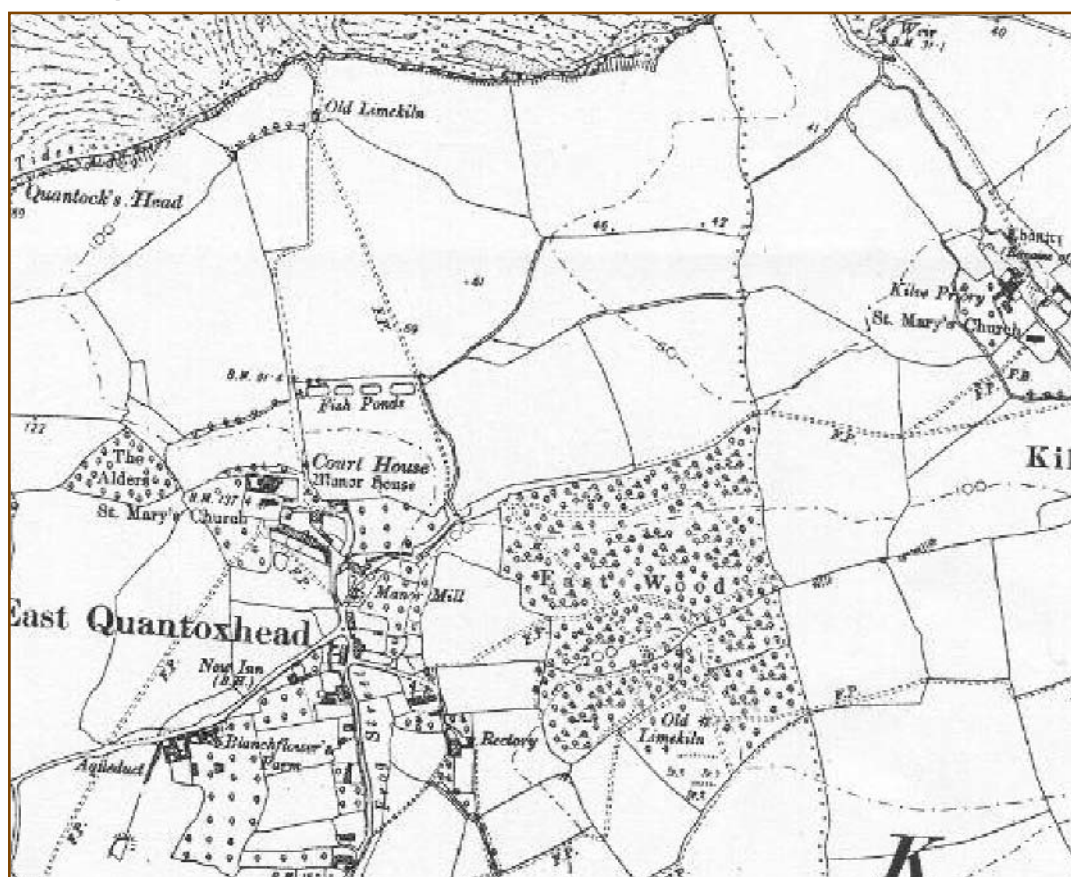
SOURCE 1 - AIR PHOTO 2000 & MAP 1904

Air photo 2000



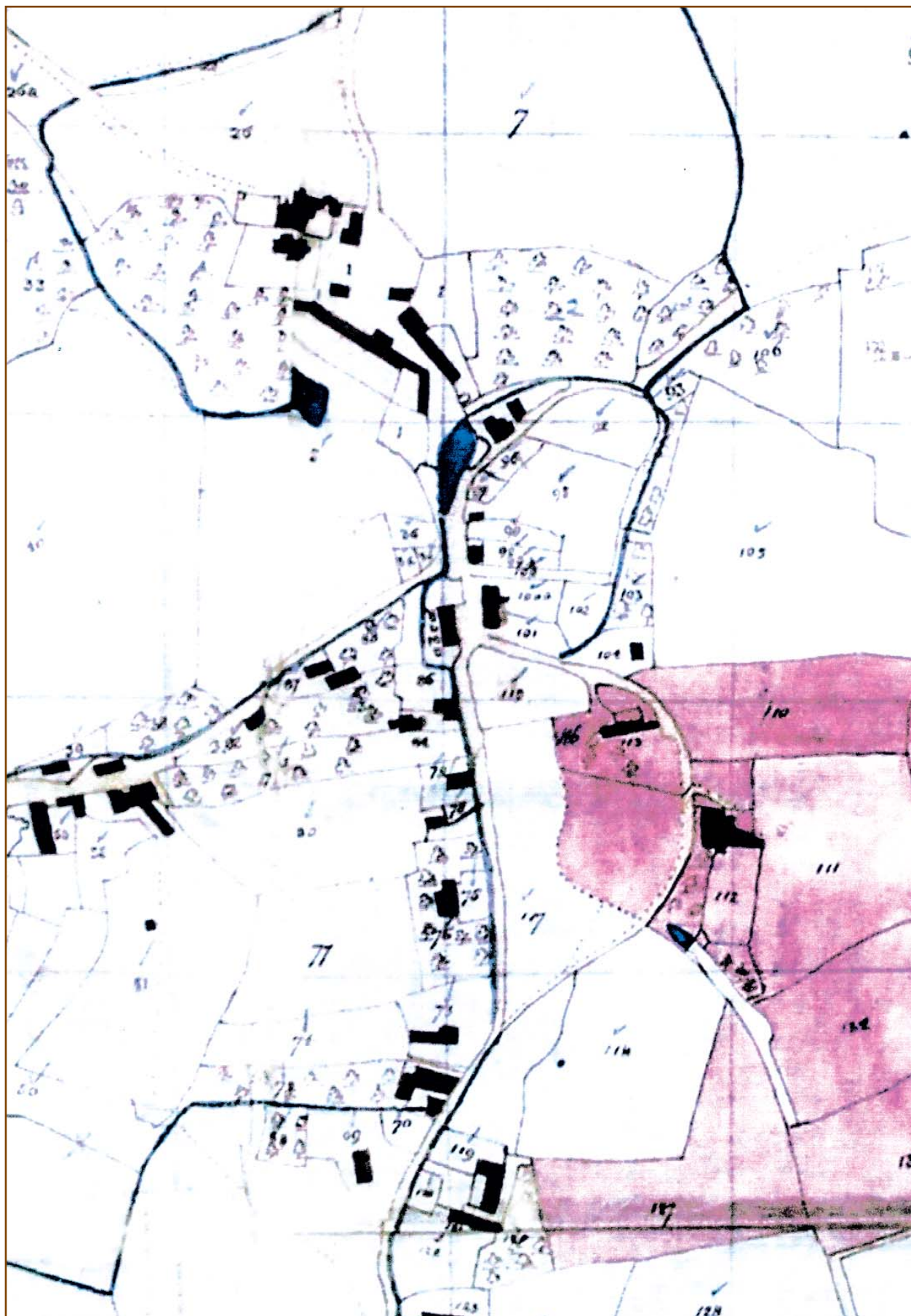
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1904 map

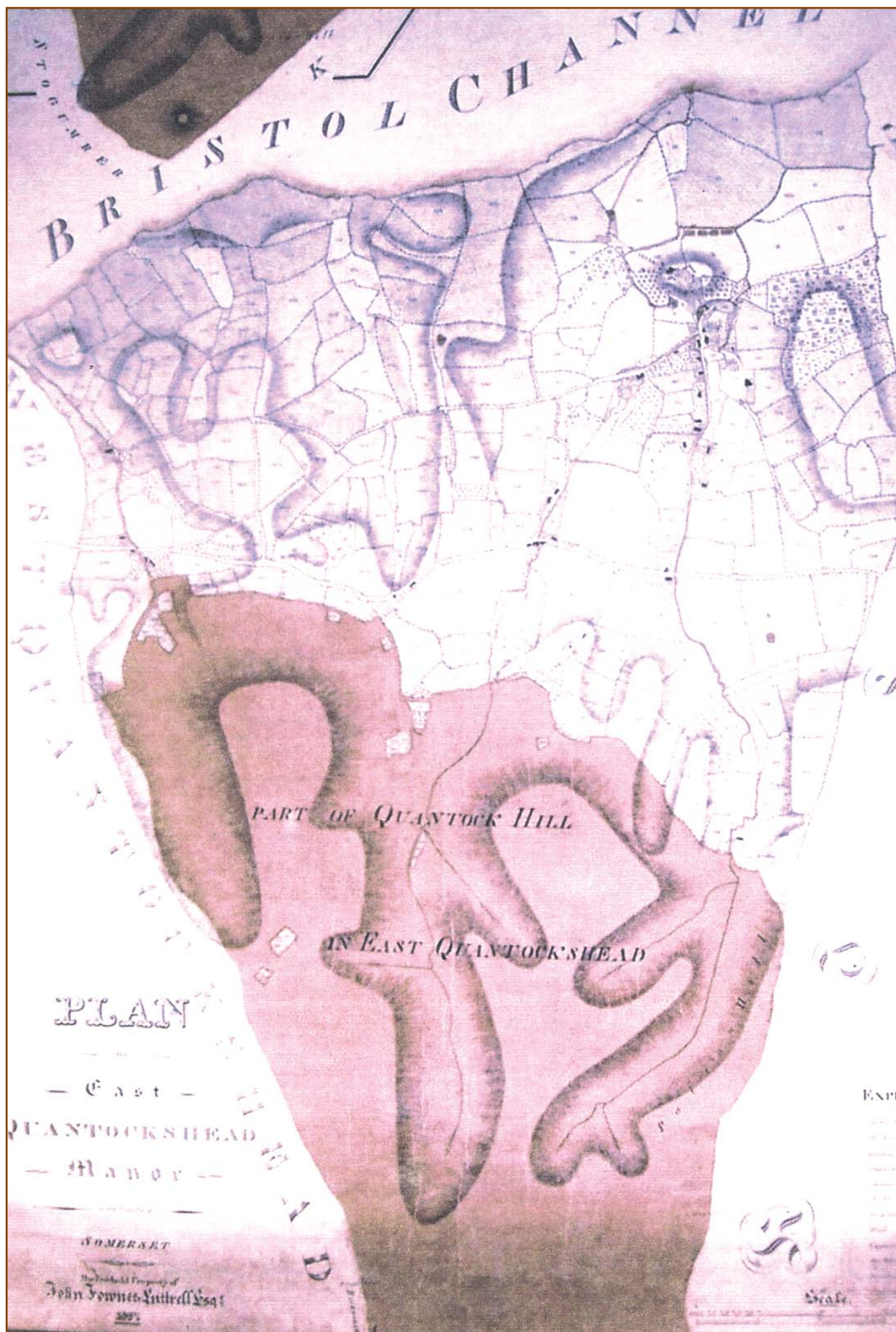


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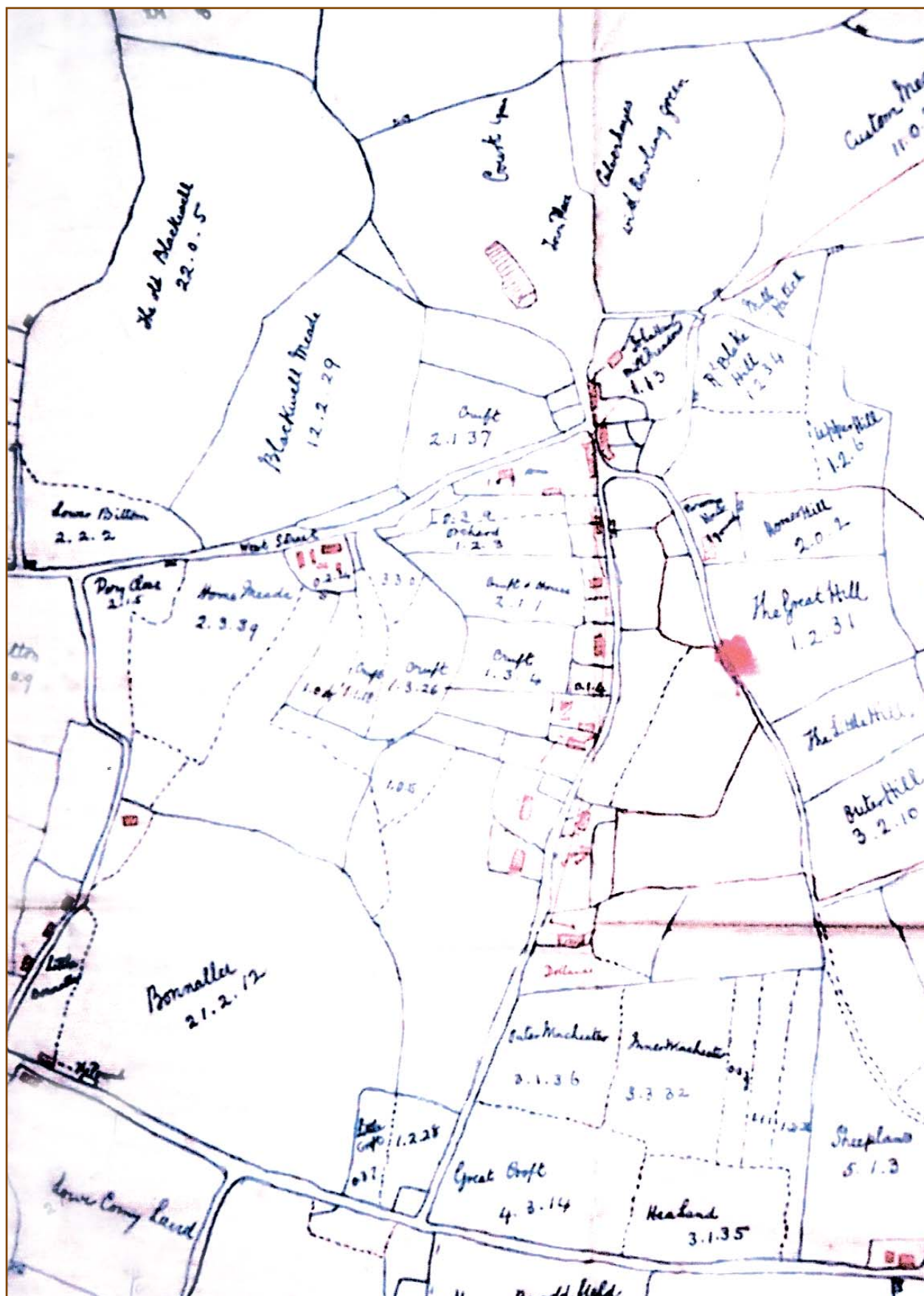
SOURCE SHEET 2 - TITHE MAP c.1840



SOURCE 3 - ESTATE MAP 1837



SOURCE SHEET 3 SOURCE SHEET 3 SOURCE SHEET 3 SOURCE SHEET 3





SOURCE 6 - 'THEN & NOW' PICTURE CLUES



Picture clue 1

SOURCE 6- 'THEN & NOW' PICTURE CLUES



Picture clue 2

SOURCE 6 - 'THEN & NOW' PICTURE CLUES



Picture clue 3

SOURCE 6 - 'THEN & NOW' PICTURE CLUES



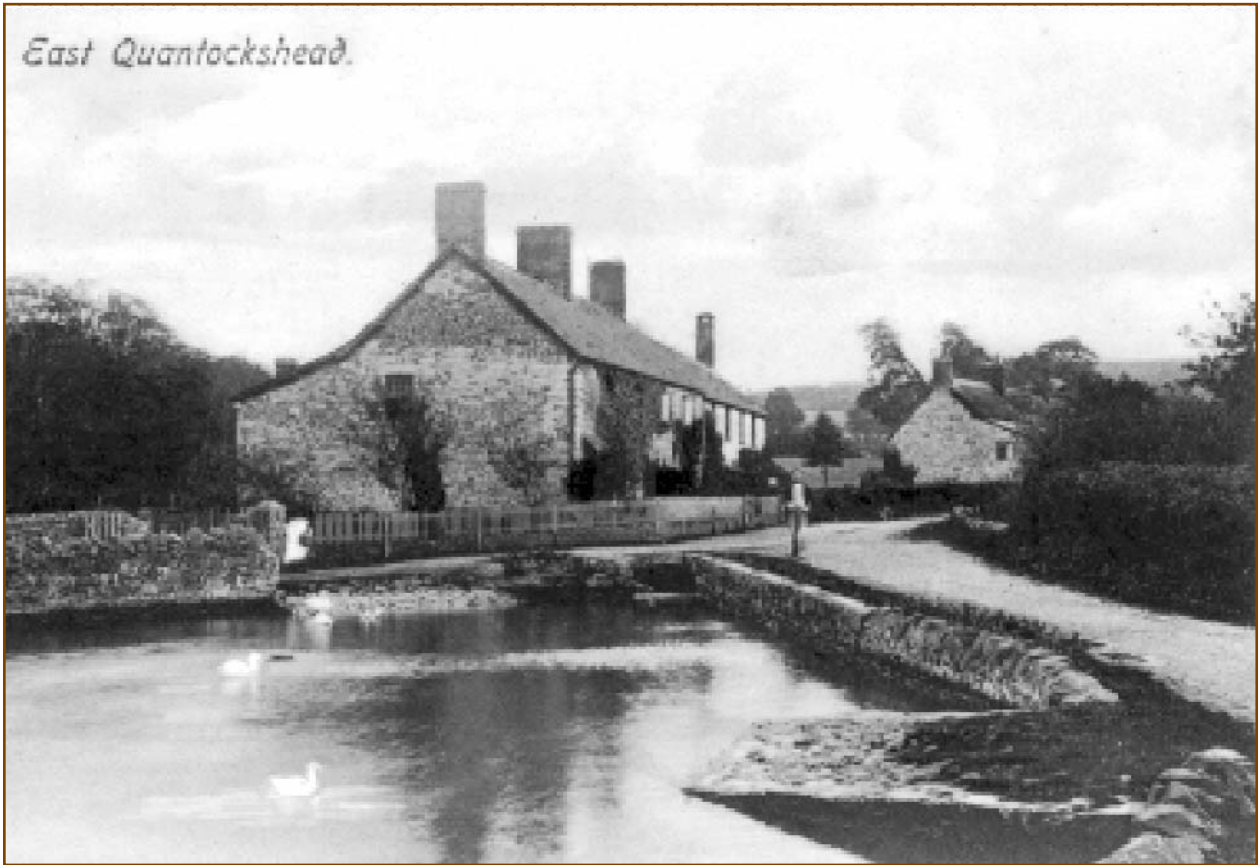
Picture clue 4

SOURCE 6 - 'THEN & NOW' PICTURE CLUES



Picture clue 5

SOURCE 6 - 'THEN & NOW' PICTURE CLUES



Picture clue 6

SOURCE 7 - 'THE CHANGING VILLAGE', MEMOIRS OF BERT JARVIS

Bert Jarvis was Estate manager for 60 years. The memoirs were collected by his daughter Brenda Jarvis and are used with her permission.

Memories of school at East Quantoxhead with Mr. Keith as Schoolmaster. He had only one arm. He was helped by his wife and daughter, Daisy, who was courted over the garden wall by Philip Adams of Parkhouse Farm. He eventually retired and married and lived at Over Stowey.

On Ascension Day it was Scripture Exam and packets of sweets were given out after at Follyhouse on the boundary between Kilve and East Quantoxhead. We used to play football etc. in the road - hardly any motor traffic until convoys of army lorries during the First World War.

Mr Keith also ran a public library provided by Captain Alec Luttrell, the Squire. This was open on Sunday afternoons at the school. He then walked to Holford to run another branch in the schoolroom there. After the Village hall at East Quantoxhead was built he held it there until the Twenties when I took over and continued until the Second World War. Quite a lot of people came from Kilve - one penny per month.

I went to school at Watchet for a short while, lodging there during the week. Then to Huish's at Taunton, cycling to Williton to catch the train, the roads being in an awful rutted state with timber hauling. It meant going six days a week and homework after I got home. I remember being at school when all the Taunton hooters went at 11 a.m. on the 11th November, 1918 at the end of the war.

Other odd things in travelling: I remember the train getting stuck at Crowcombe with the pistons at dead centre. They had to get the shunting engines at Williton to start it. And also once the engine driver on the up train forgot to collect the staff that controls the signals, so the Williton signalman had to cycle to Crowcombe before we could move.

SOURCE 7 - 'THE CHANGING VILLAGE', CONTINUED

One of my earliest recollections of village life is the Harvest Home(2)with sports in Sea Field and a roast dinner in big barns(3)by the church and dancing afterwards to the music of the village band. This was conducted by Harry Barker, the estate mason, and was composed of Jim Bailey, Fred Barker, three Tremletts, three Lockyers, Fred Harris, Will Creech and Will Hunt. They used to play at various local 'do's' including the Kilve Putsham Club on 6th May. I can just remember one of these with the club attending Church Service at Kilve and then marching around with flags and emblems to all the big houses in the neighbourhood and returning to the Hood Arms at Kilve where there were stalls with comfits etc.on the pitching. This, of course, finished when National Insurance came in.

Also on Boxing Day, mummers came from Stogursey, with black faces, dancing and singing for money.

Perry Farm in those days was occupied by Mr. [Weech], who was reported to be able to carry a sack of wheat, two hundred and forty pounds, under each arm, but lived to suffer for doing it, being paralysed for many years and eventually committing suicide at Kilve.

Court Farm, where the Adams lived with two sons and four daughters; the daughters in their turn successively playing the church organ when Mr.Barker was not available. Here I remember harvest in the summer holidays. It was during the war and Marjorie Adams drove the binder with me on the front horse

I had one nasty experience, luckily without coming to any harm. I was driving two horses and a waggon and, coming down over the steep part of Four and Twenty Acres, they ran away with a load of sheaves. They careered into the rick in the corner of the field with me hanging onto the horses like grim death. Fortunately the waggon did not tip up and arrived safely at the rick. I have seen them tip up whilst loading in [] field and remember a concert by a Bridgwater group on the lawn at Court Farm, before the Hall was built, with a tarpaulin screen against the road.

At Townsend Farm was Mr.Yandle, a bachelor, a very good grower of barley and a keen sportsman, a good supporter of the local cricket club. Opposite was the boarding house of Mrs. Brewer(11&12). This, before the turn of the century was two cottages, in one of which, Sarah Biffen, the armless artist was born.

SOURCE 7 - 'THE CHANGING VILLAGE', CONTINUED

Down the road lived Mr. and Mrs. Jones and daughter. She ran a laundry, did for all the big houses around, kept a pony and trap to collect and deliver. My mother kept a shop, as did her mother before her. Father had a smallholding. One of my chores was to drive Prince round and round a gearing which cut the chaff. Before they came to East Quantoxhead they kept a baker's shop at Watchet and Prince used to take bread up to the Brendons.

At Manor Mill, another smallholding, was Bob Wake, miller and baker, who delivered bread to East Quantoxhead, Kilve, Kilton, Lilstock and St. Audries. I remember riding home from school under the tilt of the cart during a severe thunderstorm when two houses at Higher Street were struck(6), slightly injuring two people. Bob Wake was a real character, noted weather prophet and puller of the long bow. One of his stories was while rabbiting in Dollands, a rabbit bolted from the hedge and into a field of mangolds. When they put the ferret into a hole in a large mangold, three rabbits bolted out.

I can remember the slip-way to the beach and Harry Barker building the steps, which quite recently washed away, and I have made a wooden set, which up to present is intact. But I cannot remember Jim Bailey's father using his donkeys to carry limestone to the kiln at the top of the cliff. But I can just remember one at Kilve in operation.

Then there was the estate saw-pit at Dollands, which I and George Sweet have used. Also one at Higher Street where there was a wheelwright's shop, also a Smithy beside the road, both now pulled down. These were run by Tom Wine and his son Horace. Also at Higher Street was Amos Wine, the builder, who built the school and did all the estate carpentry.

Also at Higher Street there was a shoemaker's shop with Mr. Warren. Years ago they used to employ three or four men there.

The masonry was done by Jim Withers who kept the New Inn, where I live(7). This inn became redundant in 1916, though I'm doubtful if the word "redundant" was in use then. After that the Estate kept a maintenance staff.

SOURCE 7 - 'THE CHANGING VILLAGE', CONTINUED

In the '90s the Squire came to live at the Court House after a lot of alterations had been done. It had been a farmhouse for two centuries before and the cart road to the sea went in front of the house, with farm building in what is now the gardens. By the way, the big barn was used for storing sheaves of corn from which, in winter, the corn was threshed by flails on the wooden floor, or else beaten over a bar, and the straw then made into reed by holding it in a forked stick stuck in the holes still in the doors and combing it with a reed comb.

Attached to the barn is a 'round-house' where horses used to drive machinery in the barn. After that, in another shed attached, was a stationary steam engine. This, of course, was all before my time.

But, in my time, there were water wheels at Townsend, Court Farm and the Mill, which I have repaired and also helped to dress the mill-stones with a mill pick

Up to quite recently there were poles on the beach. These were where ships tied up from Watchet. When the tide was out, horses and carts loaded the ships with limestone to be taken to the lime-kiln at Watchet. The drivers from Watchet used to call at the New Inn, where I live. There are still some sheds where they used to brew their own beer.

The two smallholdings are now absorbed into big farms and many of the small fields which bring back memories have been done away with. I can remember the farm workers going to Bridgwater Fair in the farm waggons. Now they go in their own cars.

Talking about 'olden times', one of the oldest inhabitants told me that his father could remember a blanket factory in Court Farm orchard. Also I remember the pond at Townsend, kept by Fanny Lockyer, who lived near the pond. Her husband, Johnny, came into the news when he was photographed beside the pond as an old man(10). It was a half page photograph in the Sunday Times, taken by a well-known photographer. It eventually found itself in colour in calendars and arrived back in the village as a jigsaw.