Local Snippets
The legend of St. Rumbold is told in the Church as follows:-
"St. Rumbold was the son of a Christian Princess who insisted that her husband should be baptised before she married him. St. Rumbold was born in Walton Fields (a mile from King's Sutton Church) in the year 662. As soon as the child was born he declared "I am a Christian" and asked to be baptised in the name of Rumbold. He was baptised, a great stone being used as the font. He then declared he would die and his body was to remain at King's Sutton for one year, Brackley for two years, and then to rest in Buckingham where there was a shrine of St. Rumbold until its destruction during the Reformation."

A medicinal spring was discovered at Astrop in the late 1600's. Local doctors sent their patients to bathe in the waters and soon the Spa became very fashionable.

At the height of its popularity the Spa had breakfasts, dinners, card parties and balls. In 1749 a new well was opened which is now the Bog Spring in Meadow Close. The original Spa well is in poor condition and on private land in Astrop Park. A replica well has been built and stands by the side of the Charlton Road.

Countryside Code
Enjoy the countryside and respect its life and work.
Guard against all risk of fire
Fasten all gates
Keep your dogs under close control
Keep to public paths across farmland
Use gates and stiles to cross fences, hedges and walls
Leave livestock, crops and machinery alone
Take your litter home
Help to keep all water clean
Protect wildlife, plants and trees
Take special care on country roads
Make no unnecessary noise

If you experience any difficulty on your walk such as barbed wire, locked gates or damaged stiles and footbridges, please report them to the Principal Rights of Way Officer, John Dryden House, Bedford Road, Northampton. NN1 7DE. Tel. 01604 237583.

King's Sutton Parish Council
Clerk John Peace 01295 812764

Countryside Walks Leaflet drawn by Sue Payne (1996)
1. St. Peter and St. Paul's Church.
The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul stands on high ground and is known for its splendid crocketed spire, which rises to 198 feet. The spire is said to have walls no thicker than 9 inches and it sways when the bells are rung.
The chancel is mainly Norman inside. The south porch door is operated by a simple pulley and weight system.
The font is Saxon and was restored in 1923 when it was found in the churchyard. Tradition has it that this font was used for the baptism of St. Rumbold in 662 A.D.

8. The Old School.
The Old School was built in 1847 “for educating the children of labouring, manufacturing and other poorer classes in the Parish of King's Sutton.” It was built at “tween towns,” which was the area, now built up, between King’s Sutton and Astrop. Boys were taught downstairs and the girls upstairs. Many of the girls shipped school to attend the Lace School in order to learn a trade. The school was closed in 1904.

7. The Baptist Church.
The Baptist Church in King's Sutton began in 1761 when worshippers met in members' houses. A barn on the present site of the church was then used until 1867 when the building we see today was erected at a cost of £480.

6. Q. Cottage.
Q. Cottage dates from 1550 and is the oldest domestic dwelling in the village.
Although renovated, its character survives in the overhanging east wall and the curious alterations around the chimney stack.

5. The Lovells.
The Lovells is an 18th century building named after the Lords of the Manor.
It contains an open porch which was part of the ringers gallery moved from the Church in 1842.

2. The Manor House.
The Manor of King's Sutton was held by the Crown at the time of the Domesday Book 1086 A.D. until 1156 when Henry II granted it to Richard Camville. At the time of the Civil War, Richard Kenrick was the Lord and a Royalist sympathiser. He is reputed to have hidden King Charles in the Manor House.
In 1735, Sir John Willes, from Warwickshire, who had served as the Lord Chief Justice and Attorney General, purchased the Manor. The Willes family were also responsible for building the nearby Astrop House.
The present Manor House dates from 1650 and contains later additions. It is said to have once had a Priest's room as well as an underground escape route to the Church.

3. The Courthouse.
The Courthouse is situated on the south side of the Village Green and is unmistakable with its black and white timber construction. Typical of the style of many houses built before 1600, it dates from 1585.

4. The Monks' Cottages.
The Monks' Cottages date from the 17th Century when they were used as lodgings for Monks and Priests.