

FARMS & FARMING IN AND AROUND HAGLEY

FARMING 3,500 BC – 1000 AD

Farming in the West Midlands was first practised about 3,500 BC. Before then the people we know as Mesolithic (middle Stone Age) were hunter/gatherers. They hunted animals, they fished and they collected wild fruit etc.

The Neolithic and Bronze Age peoples developed farming of both crops and animals over some 3,000 years. At the same time the landscape was continually changing as more and more land was cleared and taken into cultivation. Cattle, pigs and sheep were used for food, skins, wool and bone for tools. Wheat and barley were grown for flour and beer making.

When considering farming it should be borne in mind that relatively small changes in temperature and rainfall make a difference to the range of crops and livestock that can be produced in valleys or on hilltops, or anywhere in between. In more recent times the abandoned farms on Dartmoor at Hound Tor are an example and no doubt over the centuries many settlements have been lost without trace because people could no longer make a living from their land due to climatic changes.

The Iron Age in the Midlands probably started around 700BC and carried on until it blended with the Roman culture in the first century AD. The new technology allowing iron to be worked into tools and other artefacts meant that the simple ploughs called ards, which only scratched the surface without turning the sod over, could be tipped with iron and lasted much longer and were more effective.

The archaeological sites that most people are aware of are the so-called Iron Age forts. Their uses are debated widely but certainly one use is for the safe storage of grain from the settlements which were spread over the surrounding area in, say, a radius of 5-10 miles.

The need to safeguard the grain crops was probably brought about by the growing population and occasional crop failures which meant that tribe A had occasion to go raiding the stock of tribe B: hence the need not only to store grain but to defend it effectively. This would also apply to animals and other valuables.

With the arrival of the Romans in 43AD you were either with them or against them. In this part of the country the Romans made fairly rapid progress and no major conflicts are reported by their historians. We can assume a fairly peaceful situation existed.

Roman villas, with their large estates, tended to lie south east of a line from the Severn estuary to the mouth of the Humber. However recent work on the pipeline south of Wychbury exposed fragments of coarse Roman pottery from the 2nd/3rd centuries. Crop marks in the same area

indicate small fields or enclosures bearing no relationship to fields laid out in more recent times.

With the end of the Roman influence in Britain c440 AD there followed a period when the Saxons colonised the country, gradually moving westward. The Danes in turn also attempted the same objectives. However, while the Saxons took over much of the land up to the boundaries of Cornwall and Wales, the Danes eventually, and by negotiation, were accepted in lands roughly north east of Watling Street, the modern A5 from London to north Wales.

Much of the farming from 3,500 BC to the end of the 10th century AD was subsistence, that is, working to survive with little or no surplus to sell or exchange for goods. Taxation in the form of quotas to feed Roman armies, or silver to buy off vandals of one sort or another, took care of any potential for improving the lot of most families.

Organisation of farming seems to have been variable over both time and location. In sparsely populated areas, where land was not under pressure, land could be used as thought best at the time. In areas where more management was needed the archaeologists have been able to identify some of the approaches to the problem.

On Dartmoor¹, in the Bronze Age, blocks of land 9-15 ha in area were laid out at right angles to a stream or river and ran uphill to the high grazing land with the benefit that every unit shared meadow, arable and grazing areas. This type of large-scale organisation of land recognised on Dartmoor in the 1970's has subsequently been identified from Cornwall, across southern England and north to Swaledale in Yorkshire.

In the early Medieval times, when parish boundaries were becoming firmly established and clearly defined, as illustrated by many Anglo-Saxon charters, it can be seen that waterways and ridges of hills often formed a major part of the agreed boundaries. In some cases these features could have been inherited from much earlier divisions of land, or could have been used when Saxon estates became sub-divided into manors or parishes. In choosing natural features for boundary markers it is suggested that ease of recognition and therefore reduction of possible argument was more important than acquiring an odd acre or two.

DOMESDAY RECORDS OF FARMING 1086

The earliest description of the resources of land and manpower that covered the majority of land in England is found in the Domesday Book². This census of resources was brought about by William I in 1086. Basically he required to know the value of all land held by his tenants-in-chief, and therefore what taxes could be raised.

¹ Fleming – The Dartmoor Reaves Ch.8

² Morris Ed. – Domesday Book – Worcestershire 23,9

The Saxons had divided the country into counties (shires) in the late 10th and early 11th centuries, and these, in turn, were made up of 12 or 24 hundreds³. Each hundred was made up of 100 hides; a hide being a unit of taxation. It is possible to equate hides with plough teams, which supposedly could cope with 120 acres of land each year. This equation does balance in many cases but there are also examples where a manor has been let off paying an amount of tax, which then throws the system into chaos.

Using Hagley as an example it is hoped that the calculations shown will make some sense. Hagley was in Clent hundred, which was made up of 28 manors. Like many hundreds Clent was in three blocks; one based on Dudley, a second in the Clent area and a third one centred on Droitwich. Of the 28 manors the major holder of land was William fitz Ansculf with his castle in Dudley. He also held estates in other counties and was an important man. The practice of giving grants of land across a wide area was good political sense on the part of the king. If the holdings were dispersed then so was the manpower and uprisings became more difficult to organise. Hagley was leased from William fitz Ansculf by a man called Roger. A king's thegn called Godric had held it in 1066. He had also held Stockton-on-Teme and Stanford-on-Teme, and these had both passed to Roger de Lacy, so it seems likely that Roger holding Hagley was the same Roger de Lacy. This also demonstrates the dispersal of holdings, because Roger de Lacy's main lands were in Herefordshire.

Hagley was rated at 5½ hides and, in total, there were 6 plough teams but it is noted that there was land for another 8 teams. Therefore by multiplying 14 ploughs by 120 there is potential land of 1,680 acres (680 ha).

Woodland is described as being half a league by 3 furlongs (2640 yds x 660 yds) i.e. 360 acres (145 ha), making a total of 2040 acres. This is only some 300 acres short of the figure on the 1838 tithe schedule so, making allowances for differences in surveying it can be said the manorial or parish boundaries were unchanged between 1086 and 1838. In fact it was not until the transfer of Blakedown to Churchill parish in 1933 that any major change occurred.

Of the six ploughs in use in 1086 one was used on the lord of the manor's land i.e. the home farm. The other five, representing 600 acres (240 ha) fed 18 families, say 100 people, which means that 5 acres (2 ha) were needed to support every man, woman and child.

When this figure is compared with the Chartists' four acres and a cow as a guide for self-sufficiency it must be remembered that yields had much improved over the centuries.

³ Morris Ed – Domesday Book – Worcestershire Appendix I

Just how land was apportioned in Hagley in the 11th century is unknown. We have seen that there was a considerable surplus i.e. 8 ploughs or 960 acres (390 ha), so it is possible that people could have spread their cultivated lands in a haphazard way. However, as there were other local manors where the ratio of land and people was tighter, then a disciplined approach was necessary and it is likely that a similar approach would be used across the locality, if not the county. Neighbouring counties are often quite different when statistics are being compared.

An open field system was almost certainly the basis of the farming at that time but whether 2, 3 or 4 fields were used is unknown. The allocation of strips of land within each field may have been on an annual basis or perhaps for longer periods. The number of strips would have been geared to status i.e. a villein would have had more than a cottar (villager and cottager). In addition to tilling the land for a prescribed crop in each area, work on the lord of the manor's land would have been expected for so many days per week, or for particular jobs during the year e.g. mowing grass for hay.

Crops could have included wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans and flax, although the earliest written evidence does not become available until the 16th century.

Information about animals is also in short supply but oxen for plough teams, sheep and poultry are documented. Pigs are almost certain to have been kept.

THE BLACK DEATH AND ITS OUTCOMES

In common with the rest of the country, the population would have grown from about 100 in 1086 to perhaps 250-300 by 1348. The arrival of the Black Death in 1348 saw the deaths of two rectors and also many others.

Robert⁴, son of the lord of the manor, Edmund de Hagley, held land between Hagley Wood and Lutley and in August 1349 Robert was sub-leasing it to five men. August is not usually a time to be transferring land and it probable that Robert was unable to get labour to continue cultivation and was cutting his losses.

Due to the huge drop in population the feudal system of holding land in return for labour services collapsed and many individuals became tenant farmers.

Another outcome of the reduction in population was the change from arable to sheep farming on a large scale. Wool and cloth were big business. Look for the distribution of perpendicular style churches and

⁴ Jeayes I.H. Charters & muniments at Hagley No.142

you are probably looking at major sheep farming areas. The Cotswolds is one such area.

The population can only be estimated but 19 families are noted in the Bishop's returns of 1563. So there is practically no change from the 1086 figure of 18 families. It is assumed that there was growth up to 1349 but thereafter the numbers must have been static for two centuries, which, in turn, means that the area of land under the plough was also static, although the location of small areas may have drifted slightly.

17TH CENTURY FARMING

Change came to Hagley at the beginning of the 17th century. In 1564 the manor had been purchased by Sir John Lyttelton, along with Oldswinford, Cradley and Clent, from Sir John St.Leger, a descendent of Lady Joan Bergaveny who had acquired the manor from the de Hagleys c1425. However, it was the death of John Lyttelton in 1601 that triggered the need for change. His wife, Meriel, lived until 1630 having cleared heavy debts from the estate.

Her will, along with others of Hagley men, give a snapshot of farming in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

John Taylor⁵ died in October 1576 and left four small oxen, two old kine, eleven old sheep, one steer calf, a little mare, one sow and four pigs, one wain with implements of husbandry and corn in the barn.

William Cowp died in June 1591 leaving corn on the grain, corn in the house, cattle and manure.

A couple of years later, in the September, John Holte had corn and hay in the barn, five kine and four heifers, two weaning calves, two yearlings, one nag, six geese and one gander, hens and ducks, one sow, one boar and five pigs, one wain, one tumbrell and implements of husbandry.

In January 1597 William Jeston left three young kine, and one hundred common sheep. Where these sheep kept on the common?

John Grove died in July 1608 leaving corn and grain threshed in the house, corn and grain growing on six acres, barley growing on six acres, peas and vetches growing on four acres and six acres of other crops.

It can be seen that one of the holdings was entirely based on animals, most were mixed and one was totally arable. The latter appears to be a small holding of some 22 acres (9 ha) and, as John Grove died in July, it is reasonable to assume that all his fields were growing crops at that time of the year.

⁵ Wills & schedules in Worcestershire C.R.O.

The men that are mentioned above would be tenants and therefore none of the land or buildings could be counted in their estates and it would be up to their heirs to negotiate the continuity of the tenure in the manor court.

In contrast to these men, Meriel Lyttelton⁶ who died in April 1630 left considerable agricultural assets, although the old hall and the land which she had won back from King James I would automatically be owned by her eldest son who would be living at Frankley in 1630.

The inventory included all implements of husbandry,

hay,
 one fat bullock
 rye in the barn
 8 draught oxen
 10 milking cows
 2 steers
 4 young beasts
 3 year old calves
 8 hogs
 1 bay of munckcorn
 80 strikes of barley
 300 strikes of oats
 80 strikes of malt
 16 acres of rye and
 55 acres of oats.

The area of the land actually farmed by Meriel Lyttelton is difficult to estimate. Bearing in mind that the time of the year is April so that the rye and oats would be spring sown and the acreage given as 71 is one element. Taking into account the grain in store, it should represent about a third of the previous year's crop and by guessing at a yield of 8 cwt/acre, which is only 20% of modern yields but about double that of the 14th century, then the 71 acres is about right for the arable part of the farm. However if the livestock is added up, there are 37 cattle and pigs that needed to be fed throughout the year. Grazing is possible for much of the year but there would need to be considerable acreage of meadow land for hay as winter feed. Allowing an acre per animal, the total managed land is likely to be well over 100 acres (40 ha), which bears comparison with the "one plough in lordship" in 1086, i.e. a plough is taken as 120 acres. While we shall never know exactly what a plough team consisted of it is interesting to note that there were eight draught oxen listed in the inventory and that only John Taylor among the other farmers had oxen, and then only four. Perhaps those that drew up the inventories suffered from lapses of memory, or there was some other method of organising cultivation of arable crops that we do not know about.

⁶ Wankly M Ed. Inventories of landed gentry p164-5

A DOUBLE REVOLUTION

It is often overlooked that the revolution in farming (known as the Agrarian revolution) went hand in hand with the Industrial revolution. The ability to use coal in the manufacture of iron, plus the development of steam power, meant that the dependence on wood as fuel and water for power had gone. In turn regular employment in industrial areas increased and therefore the need for higher productivity on the land to feed those who were no longer feeding themselves.

Some of the changes that helped were the introduction of new crops such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, red clover and rye grass. These, in turn, made for better rotation of crops and, in order to get better productivity, the enclosure of the open fields was speeded up, although in Hagley this was not completed until 1832.

Drainage was recognised as important and also the reverse. The flooding of water meadows meant that silt was deposited on the land which acted as a basic fertiliser. A local example is to be found in the Belne Brook valley between Barnett Hill on the A450, Worcester Road and Dunclent Farm, Stone, east of Kidderminster. This work was organised by Lord Foley of the iron founding family, who owned considerable lands in the area.

The larger holdings of agricultural land led to greater investment in buildings and machinery through the 18th and 19th centuries, which helped the large and medium sized units.

Estimates⁷ show that in 1650 each agricultural worker was producing enough to support 1.5 non-agricultural workers and by 1911 it had risen to 6.

As mentioned above⁵ oxen were the basis of pulling power for centuries but after 1630 and before 1768 horses became the norm for cultivation power. Certainly Jethro Tull's invention of the horse hoe in 1733 must have speeded up the change. Cleaning between crops with a horse-drawn hoe must have reduced the hard work of hoeing by hand.

The invention of the threshing machine by Andrew Meikle in 1784, the hay tossing machine by Salmon in 1800 and the reaper in 1827 by the Rev. Patrick Bell all helped increase output.

THE ARTHUR YOUNG SURVEY⁸

In 1768 Arthur Young carried out a survey of southern English agricultural practices which included Worcestershire and useful facts about Hagley.

⁷ Gardiner & Wenborn Ed – Companion to Brit. History p.11

⁵ Wills and schedules in Worcestershire C.R.O

⁸ Gaut R.C. History of Worc. Agric. & Rural Evolution p.178

He reported that there were thirteen farms in Hagley cultivating 1383 acres (560 ha). Totals of 74 horses (nearly 6 per farm), 83 cows and 1100 sheep, indicates mixed farming. At this time common grazing land totalled about 500 acres (200 ha) suggesting two sheep per acre as a sustainable ratio.

Details are given of two farms in Hagley but they are not identified by name so comparison with their more recent history is not possible. The one was of average size i.e. 100 acres and employed one man, two maids, one boy and a labourer, a total of five. The larger one was 150 acres and employed two men, two maids, one boy and three labourers, making eight altogether. If the other farms employed people on the same basis then it is estimated that 72 people were employed directly in farming out of some 550 total population or 13%. Some 80 years later, in 1851, the figure was 12%.

As already stated, the names of farms were not given but it is possible to list farms known in the 1838 tithe schedule and, by ignoring the new ones created on enclosed lands, to identify with some confidence the 13 mentioned in Young's summary of Hagley's agricultural activity, and this is done in Appendix 1.

THE ENCLOSURE ACTS OF 1830 AND 1832

The original parish stretched from the boundary at Hayley Green to the one with Kidderminster just beyond the Swan Inn at Blakedown but, with the exception of a small estate at Harborough Hall, very little land was cultivated to the west of the present day site of the war memorial, where the A456 and A491 roads cross.

As the population increased more land would be taken into cultivation, either by mutual consent of the members of the manorial court or perhaps by less democratic means. No records exist for times before 1730. By 1730 the land west of the railway line (now largely occupied by the two High Schools), the playing fields and the allotments were cultivated and in 1730 about 150 acres on the Brake to the west of Sweetpool Lane was allocated to certain free and copyhold tenants for 99 years. Neighbouring parishes i.e. Broome, Churchill and Clent, all completed their enclosures of common land c1780 but the 99 year leases delayed the same process in Hagley until 1830.

In 1830 some 280 acres (110 ha) west of what is now Sweetpool Lane was enclosed and allocated to large and small owners and copyholders. Lord Lyttelton enjoyed the largest share, mainly by his loss of warren rights i.e. hunting of small game, a privilege enjoyed from Medieval times by many lords of the manors.

At the same time, common rights were extinguished in Hagley Wood, Roundhill Wood and Henmarsh Wood. These rights were mainly

concerned with grazing and pasturage at certain times of the year. Henmarsh Wood exists today only as a field name but the other two continue as commercial woodland.

In 1832 a further 230 acres (170 ha) on Harborough and Blakedown commons were enclosed. This land was turned over in the main to arable farming although some of the area adjacent to Harborough Hall estate continued to be used for grazing for a time.

Throughout the centuries, when enclosures were taking place, the pattern of fields which was familiar up to the middle of the twentieth century developed and in this part of the country the hedges provide a certain amount of information.

The theory that for each specimen of woodland tree in a hedge length of thirty metres, one can assume an age of one century, is a useful guide as to the age of that hedge. Hawthorn was a specimen used frequently in the last 200 years, although sycamore, blackthorn and elm can be seen as specimens forming the bulk of a hedgerow.

The later enclosures tended to specify the road widths. Major roadways were 20 yards (18m) between hedges. Early roads had hedges much closer and there are still examples of early enclosures joining on to later ones where a road progresses from a settlement centre towards the former common grazing land near the edge of the manor.

Another method of ageing a hedge is to measure the circumference of trees planted in a length of hedge. This will give you the minimum age of the hedge because the trees may have been planted in an established hedge. The circumference at 5'0" above the ground, measured in inches and multiplied by 1.5 gives an approximate age in years. This formula obviously varies with the tree species and the soil etc. but it is a guide if you are making comparisons in a particular area.

TITHE SURVEYS

Originally the concept of the tithe system was that 10% of all produce would go to support the priest and the church. As long as there was only one National church this was tolerated but when other branches of Christianity were allowed to practise e.g. Methodists and Roman Catholics, especially in Ireland, there was a great deal of ill feeling because everyone had to contribute to the Church of England, whether or not they were members. Acts of 1836 and 1838 commuted the tithes to cash payments, based on the area of land held and in order to establish this information the surveys were made setting out the ownership, the occupiers, areas of each plot and the use to which it was put i.e. grass, arable, woodland etc.

Tithes were not finally abolished until 1951 but from the agricultural historian's viewpoint the 1838 survey gives a very full picture of farming

and farmers in that year. Indeed the only comparable survey was the Domesday Book of 1086, and the interpretation of that document requires a lot of intelligent guesswork.

FARM BUILDINGS

Hagley Historical and Field Society carried out a survey of all sites of farms that could be located from early maps and other documentary evidence in the years 1996-1999. These farm sites are listed in Appendix 1 and the following comments are intended to summarise the main outcome of the survey.

Appendix II shows "farms" that were really small holdings or else "estates" of the gentry providing fodder for their horses etc.

The extant buildings tell a story of farming activities from c1800 onwards in most cases. Farm houses are mainly two storey with the main door in the centre of the front elevation, brick built and with clay tile or slates. The windows vary in detail, probably reflecting "modernisation" from time to time. The exception is Harborough Hall which is a timber framed 17th century house. A sketch dated 1835 shows both the house and the farm buildings as timber structures, which suggests that other farms at that time would have had timber framed buildings but, from the architectural evidence, a replacement programme across the parish was taking place between the late 18th century and c1875.

Barns are a major feature of most farmsteads and can easily be identified by their size and the two pairs of double doors, usually placed in the centre of the building. Bricks, frequently on sandstone footings, are the normal wall materials. Often at right angles to the doorways are internal walls about 1.5m high to keep grain in place prior to threshing. The space could also be used for lambing if threshing was completed by the end of the year.

Threshing had been a manual job for centuries and the double doors, apart from allowing laden carts to come and go without backing out, were also intended to control the wind necessary to winnow the grain i.e. to blow the chaff away from the grain. In order to make the threshing easier a brick or stone floor was the normal surface. However, where the surface is not brick or stone, as in the case of Wassell Grove Farm, it was not a lack of funds in 1833 but of being very up-to-date. The barn was only used for storage and the threshing was done by power from a steam engine and the grain was stored in a first-floor separate granary.

Granaries are not universal buildings on all farms but do occur quite often. They are usually on the first floor so that they are well ventilated and more difficult for vermin to gain access. On the first floor storage bins made of wood still survive and adjacent to the external stairway

dog kennels are a common feature. The ground floor is usually a cart shed or other storage facility.

Locally buildings used for animals are either stables, cowsheds or pigsties. Special arrangements for sheep or poultry do not seem to exist. The former, except for lambing, are expected to survive in the open and poultry seem to have fitted in wherever they could.

Stabling for horses falls into two categories, either stalls or loose boxes and essentially it is influenced by the amount of space allowed for the animal. Loose boxes allow more freedom than a stall but both are furnished with mangers and hayracks. Tethering rings and salt licks can also be seen. Provision for ventilation is usually made with a split-level door, and drainage is achieved by sloping the floor towards an open drain.

Cow houses can be identified by the stalls and tethering rings; the stall usually accommodating two cows. In front of the cow when she is in the stall is a manger, which can be filled from a passage running the length of the cow house. A double row of stalls would be serviced by one feeding passage. The opposite end of the animal provides manure and this falls into a trench with a passage to give access for the removal of the manure and also for the cows to enter and leave their stalls. Wassell Grove farm had the largest cow house with spaces for 40 cows. Other farms had smaller units with 12-20 spaces.

Pigsties could be found on some farms but never in large numbers, suggesting that the pigs were for home consumption and not as a marketable product.

Steam power has been mentioned for threshing at Wassell Grove. From the evidence in the small room alongside the granary it is evident that a stationary steam engine drove an assortment of line shafting for cutting and mixing animal feeds, until it was in due course replaced by an electric motor.

Steam ploughing also took place at Wassell Grove. Very straight ridge and furrow with a high profile can be seen on the nearby golf course which formed part of the farm in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Horse gins were a form of engine powered by a horse moving in a circle around a vertical shaft which, in turn, drove a set of gears to operate machinery to prepare animal feed or pump water. Evidence for horse gins has been seen at Upper Brake Farm and Harborough Hall Farm.

CONCLUSIONS

Farming has changed many times over the centuries and no doubt will go on doing so. The needs of the customers, competition from abroad, legislation and climate all have a bearing on what farmers can or cannot do.

The buildings that have been examined did not all appear at one moment in time. The Napoleonic wars created a shortage of grain. The Corn Laws of the first half of the 19th century helped and hindered production and the final stages of land enclosures improved productivity but at the same time, brought great hardship on many small holders. The building of barns and the introduction of powered machinery all helped the growth of arable farming. In turn, the repeal of the Corn Laws, imports from north America and other parts of the world, led first of all to diversification and an increase in livestock farming but by the 1870's refrigerated ships were causing more problems for farmers.

Two world wars made farming an essential part of the Nation's economy, but more recently the interference of the European Union, in varying degrees, has led to many difficult situations.

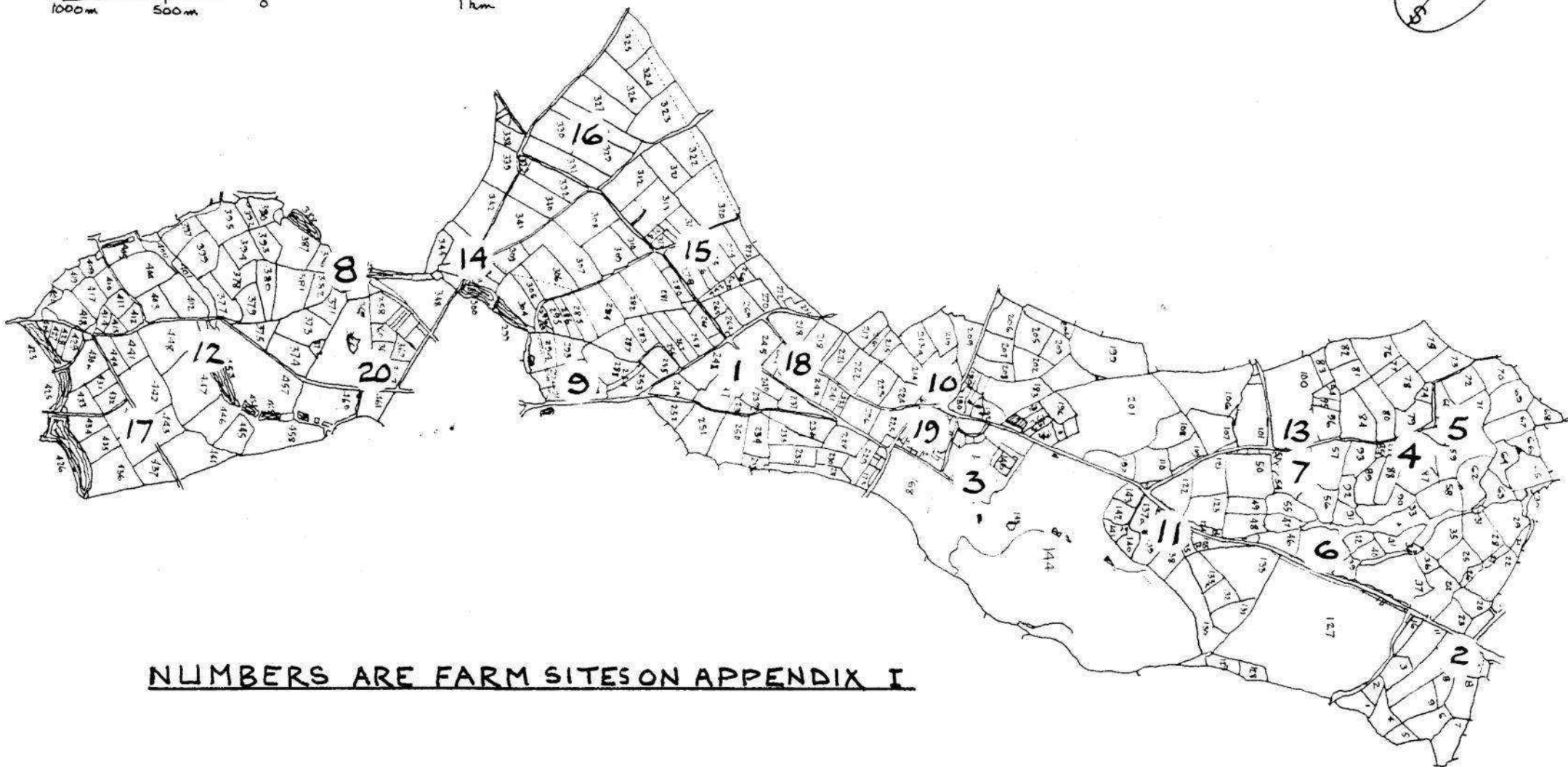
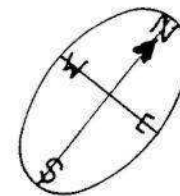
One can only hope that, long term, a common sense approach can be achieved and that our countryside can justify itself with a proper agricultural policy and plan.



Wassell Grove Farm House built c1833

HAGLEY MANOR

BASED ON THE TITHE MAP 1838



NUMBERS ARE FARM SITES ON APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

FARM SITES IN HAGLEY PARISH PRE-1933

	NAME OF SITE	N.G.REF SO-	TOTAL ACREA GE	EXTANT BUILDINGS
1*	PARK(GREEN'S)	9055 8048	137	NIL
2*	HAGLEY CAUSEY	9425 8173	52	NIL
3*	HAGLEY HALL	9185 8075	436	PART
4*	CLENT VILLA	9324 8230	52	NOT USED FOR FARMING
5*	WASSELL GROVE	9338 8255)		CONVERSION
6*	HAGLEY WOOD	9350 8170)	448	NIL
7*	SITE ON GOLF COURSE	9288 8188)		NIL
8*	BRIDGE	8813 7944	15	WORKING
9*	SPOUT	8998 7972	77	NIL
10*	HOLLIERS	9132 8105	86	NIL
11*	HAGLEY HILL	9276 8132	171	CONVERSION
12*	HARBOROUGH HALL	8840 7865	150	CONVERSION
13*	BROADMARSH	9283 8200	14	KENNELS
14	BRAKE MILL	8920 7995	60	NOT USED FOR FARMING
15	BRAKE	8998 8073	94	NIL
16	UPPER BRAKE	8918 8085	-	WORKING
17	NEW HOUSE	8845 7827	-	WORKING
18	MIDDLE FOOT	9060 8068	-	HOUSE ONLY
19	FURLONG	9140 8075	-	NIL
20	HARBOROUGH HILL	8919 7918	13	CONVERSION

*Probably the 13 farms noted by A. Young in 1768

Acraeges given are those recorded in the 1838 tithe schedule

Brake Mill Farm was not in Hagley in 1838 but the land was farmed from Bridge Farm.

APPENDIX II

SMALL HOLDINGS ETC. IN 1838

NAME OF SITE	N.G.REF SO-	TOTAL ACREAGE	OWNER/ OCCUPIER
ROCKINGHAM HALL	9162 8108	23	LD.LYTTELTON/ J.ADDENBROKE
*SWAN INN BLAKEDOWN	8772 7833	5	THOS.EDWARDS
THE LAWNS	9195 8128	11	LD.LYTTELTON/ T.W.HODGETT
*BLAKEDOWN	8792 7852	17	J.DEETON T.GROVE/J.MANN
LYTTELTON ARMS	9138 8062	13	LD.LYTTELTON/ J.MAYFIELD
THE BRAKE	9984 8260	19	E.M.OLIVER
*COBHAM CT.MEWS	9150 8065	29	LD.LYTTELTON/ W.PERKS
NR.WYCHBURY DRIVE	9150 8110	14	J.WATKINS/ WM.ROBINS
OLD RECTORY	9250 8118	34	REV.J.TURNER

*These appear to be proper smallholdings. The remainder belong to owners or occupiers with land to maintain horses and perhaps a cow.

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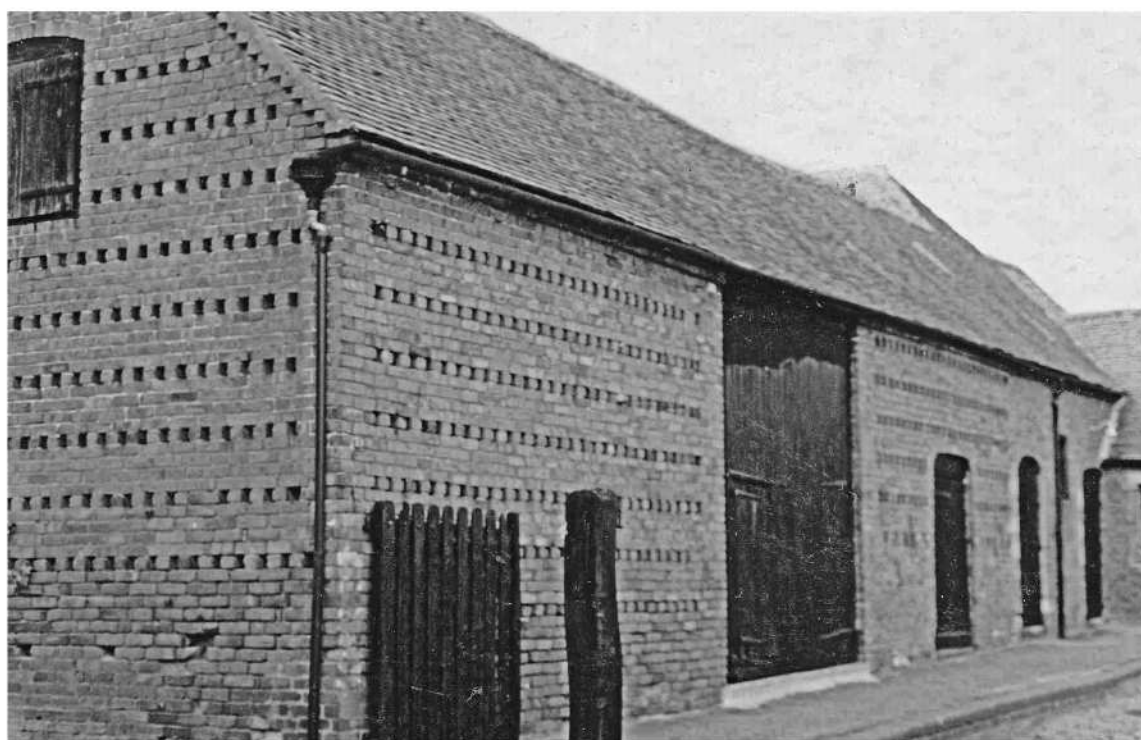
Cow house at Wassell Grove Farm designed to hold 40 cows at a time for milking. Built c1833



Cart shed at Brakemill Farm with a granary above for storing grain after it had been threshed



Machinery House at Wassell Grove Farm housing animal food preparation machines and driven originally by a steam engine



*Barn at Brakemill Farm with a stable on the far right.
Built c.1850*