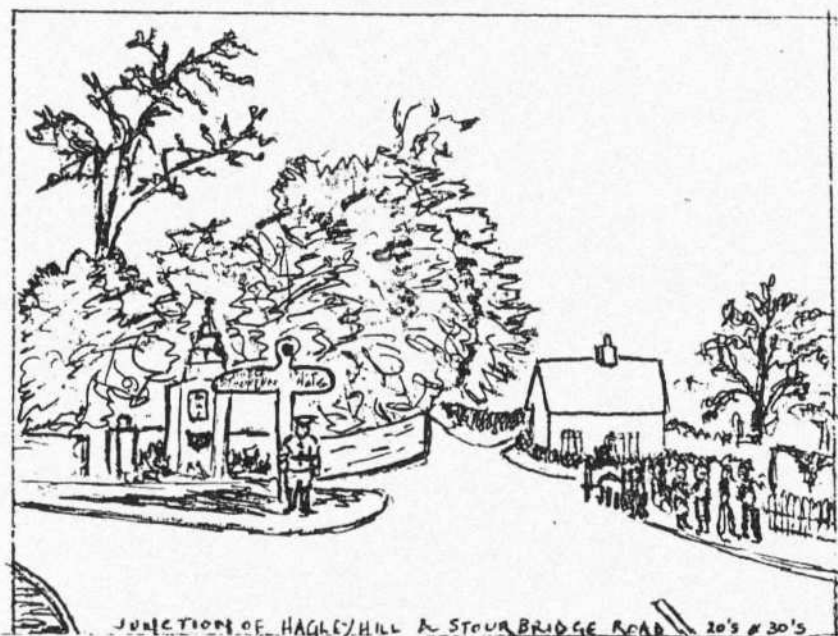


# THE STREET NAMES OF HAGLEY



## AND THEIR ORIGINS



## WORK PRODUCED BY

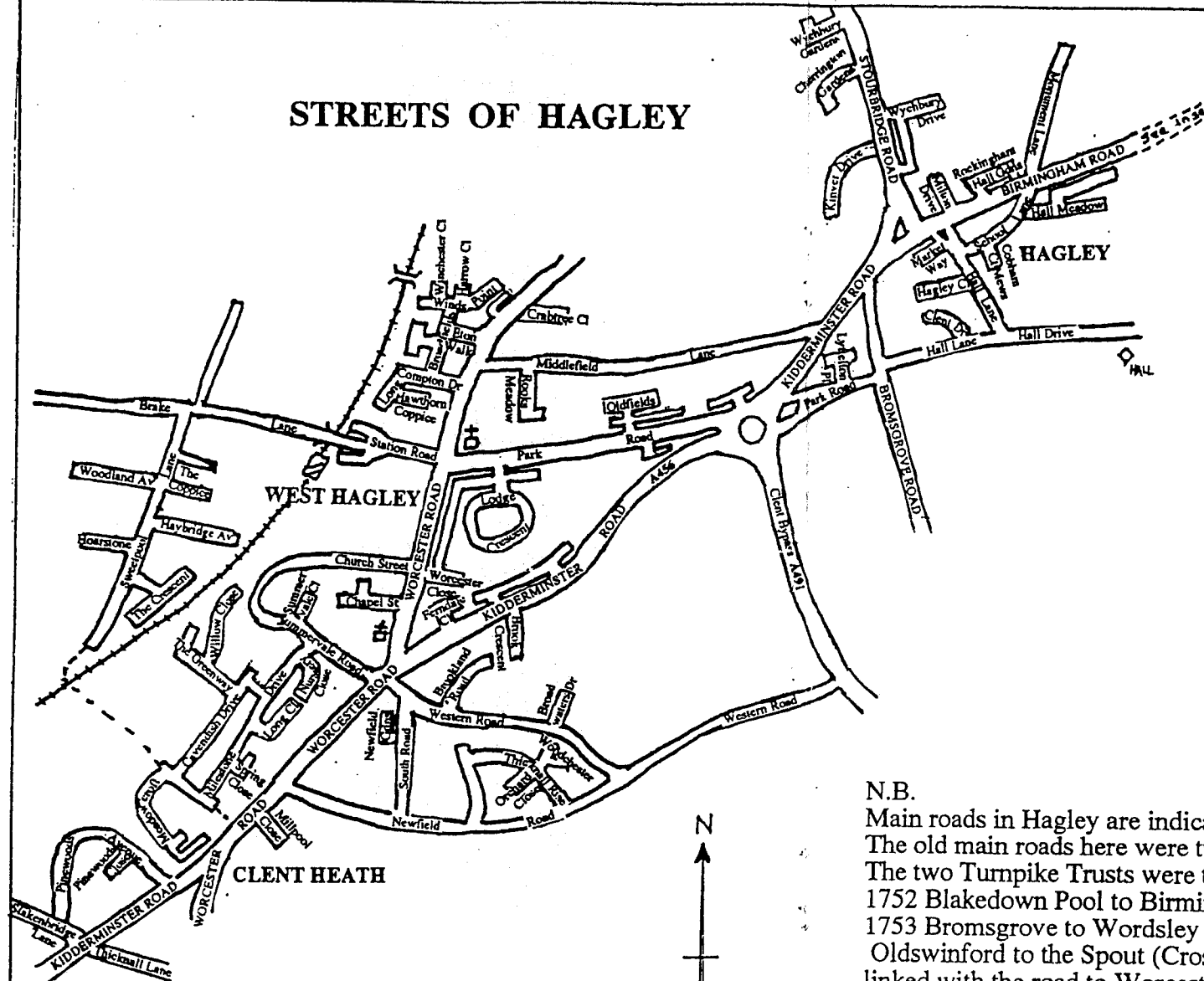


Irene Oliver, Tom Pagett, Don Freeth  
with help from other members of the Research Group.

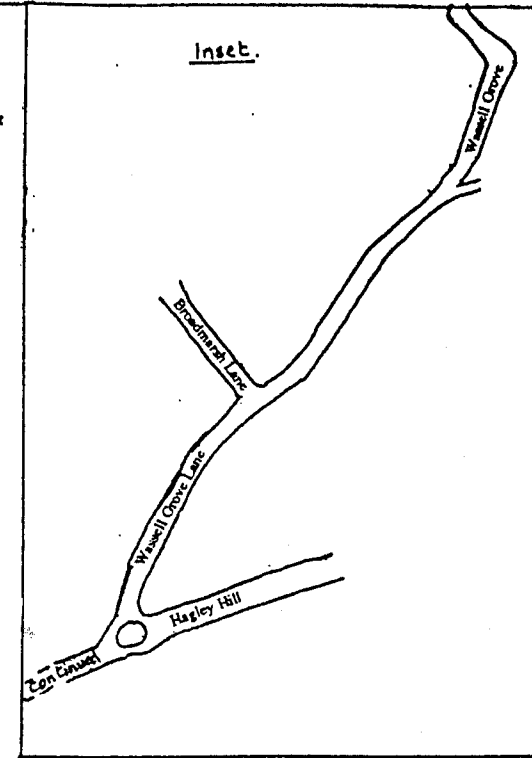
## SOURCES

- Water Mill Sites in North Worcestershire by Hagley Historical and Field Society (Pub. 1993)  
Street names of Stourbridge & its Vicinity by H. Jack Haden (Pub. 1988 & 1999)  
Stourbridge and its Viscinity by Scott (Pub. 1832)  
Historic Hagley by Hagley Historical & Field Society.-  
Hagley Inclosure Map and Schedule 1830-1832  
Hagley Tithe Map & Schedule 1838.  
Clent Tithe Map & Schedule 1838  
O.S. Map 1884  
O.S. Map 1925  
Aerial Photograph of Hagley 1948  
Street Map of Hagley by Walton & Hipkiss 2000  
Hagley Miscellanea by Homery Folkes 1974 (From notes made by Jean Pritchard).  
English Place Names by E. Ekwall \$ Ed. 1960  
Signposts to the Past by M. Gelling 3 Ed. 1997

# STREETS OF HAGLEY



Inset.



N.B.

Main roads in Hagley are indicated by the use of capital letters.  
 The old main roads here were turnpiked in the 18th. century.  
 The two Turnpike Trusts were the  
 1752 Blakedown Pool to Birmingham and the  
 1753 Bromsgrove to Wordsley Green, which had a sub branch from  
 Oldswinford to the Spout (Cross Keys) where this Trust ended, but  
 linked with the road to Worcester.  
 From the notes about the roads you will see that alterations to the  
 course of those roads took place from time to time.

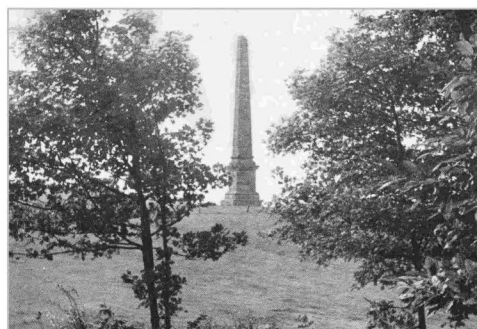
**Oldfields**  
Present street sited in the garden.



**Thicknall Rise**  
Orchard Close on its orchard.



**Hagley Monument**  
a path leads from the end of the lane to this obelisk.



**War Memorial**  
later moved to accomodate the roundabout.



**Birmingham Road**  
properties developed after the route of the Turnpike Road changed.



**Cattle Market**  
Site of Market Way also shows the original site of the Grazebrook fountain.



**Church Hall**  
formerly Mission Church sited on  
the corner of Church Street.



**Park Farm**  
belonged to the Greens, site of  
Lodge Crescent.



**Hagley Old Hall**  
Hall Lane & drive were  
contemporary.

**Old School**  
built 1827, gave name to lane.



**Nursery**  
site of  
Nursery Close.



**Station**  
end of Brake Lane renamed  
Station Road.



## ORIGINS OF STREET / ROAD NAMES OF HAGLEY

*Please note that with new roads it is the developer who chooses the names which are sent to the Parish Council and to Bromsgrove District Council to see if they have objections, which are not always heeded. The final say rests with the Post Office who do not like similar names leading to confusion in deliveries.*

### BIRMINGHAM ROAD

Literally the road to Birmingham. A Turnpike Road, the original Turnpike Road came down the hill and through the village along School Lane but the present road was found to be more practical early on (40 feet width was preferred). Although Rockingham Hall was built in the late 16th. or early 17th. century it was extended in the 18th. and 19th. centuries and with the Turnpike other houses like Lyttelton Terrace (once known as 'Petticoat Row' due to the large number of Spinsters and widows living there) joined it.

### BRAKE LANE

Through the area called 'The Brake'. O.E. (Old English) Braec. Waste land covered with brushwood. In the Tithe Schedule of 1830/32 the road across the newly enclosed lands is described as "A Public Carriage Road of the width of Thirty feet ... extending over the Brake and Warren lands in its present West North and Westerly directions"

### BROADFIELDS

The name is misleading because it is not a local field name and it is sited on Watry Close!

### BROADMARSH LANE

Based on an adjacent field name, this lane joins Pedmore Lane.

### BROMSGROVE ROAD

Literally the road to Bromsgrove. The old road was Turnpiked in 1753 which meant that local people were no longer required to keep the road through the parish in good repair with their own labour. The Turnpike ran from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove via Pedmore, Hagley, Clent, Holy Cross, Bell End, Fairfield & Catshill.

### BROOK CRESCENT

The Gallows Brook, boundary between Clent and Hagley runs nearby. The field on which this is built was called Brook Meadow. The road was built by 1938.

### **\*BROOKLAND ROAD**

The Gallows brook is culverted under this road. Thus some of the houses are in Clent and some in Hagley. The field on which this is built was called Brook Piece. The road was built on the site of a house called Brooklands.

### **\*BROADWATERS DRIVE**

This is sited on the field named Broadwaters O.E. Weorg (criminal) + Treow (Tree) i.e. The site of the Treason tree or Gallows. Broad refers to the size of the field it is 12.5 acres stretching from the Gallows brook to Newfield Road.

### **CAVENDISH DRIVE**

A family name associated with the Lyttelton family. This development is typical 1960's on one side of the road and 2000 on the other side.

### **CHAPEL STREET**

The original Primitive Methodist Chapel still survives as 10 Chapel Street, 'with frontal additions'. The chapel was built in 1857 but became redundant in 1905 when the Free Church was built.

### **CHERRINGTON GARDENS**

A place name, there are Cherrington's north of Telford, in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. Connection unknown.

### **CHURCH STREET**

The original Mission Church, later Church Hall, built in 1882 on land given by Charles James Bate of the Birches and designed by Tom Grazebrook, was enlarged in 1933. It was on the corner of the Church Street and Worcester Road and used for services before the building of St. Saviour's Church. Later it continued to be used as a Parish Hall until it was sold in 1972 and demolished to make way for shops.

### **CLENT DRIVE**

Associated with the nearby Clent Hills. In Anglo Saxon and early Norman times Clent Hundred was an administrative unit having a Court and Officers based in Clent and covering a large area including Dudley, Stourbridge, Hales Owen, Droitwich and from Hagley to Belbroughton. It was later amalgamated into Halfshire Hundred with the three neighbouring hundreds of Came, Esch and Cresselau. This is why the church of St. James in Churchill is described as being in Halfshire, as there is another Churchill in Worcestershire.

### COBHAM COURT MEWS

Cobham is a reference to the title of Viscount Cobham, the head of the Lyttelton family. A mews is a yard or street of stables now converted to houses and Lord Cobham's mews were obviously his stable block near the Hall.

### CRABTREE CLOSE

This is the field name at this site on the 1838 Tithe Map.

### ETON WALK

Part of the 60's development. See Winds Point.

### FERNDALE CLOSE

Built on the site of a house called Ferndale.

### HAGLEY CLOSE

Hagley was founded between 850 and 950 A.D. although there is evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity here no actual settlements have yet been found.

### HAGLEY HILL

This hill is part of the (South Staffordshire) Western Boundary Fault. The Clent Hills chiefly formed from Clent Breccias and Bunter Pebble Beds dipping westward and the South Western Plateau fringe flanking the hills has been chiefly formed on Bunter and Keuper sandstones.

### HALL DRIVE

Leads to Hagley Hall. See notes on Hall Lane. This section ceased to be the main road when it was Turnpiked in 1752 and the new Hall was built in 1754. The new part of the Turnpike road ran from the Lodge at the top of the hill to School Lane. Later still Birmingham Road was built.

### HALL LANE

Lane leading to Hagley Hall seat of the Lyttelton Family. This was the original main road to Hales Owen from Kidderminster. It ran from the Lyttelton Arms, past St. John's Church and passed in front of the Prince's Pillar and so to the Lodge at the top of the hill and the present road.

### HALL MEADOW

Road adjacent to a field of that name.



### **HARROW CLOSE**

Is this an agricultural reference, or to do with the town? Only the developer knows.

### **HAWTHORN COPPICE**

Named after a field called Hawthorne which was situated where the playingfields and the Doctors surgery are now, but nowhere near to the road of that name.

### **HAYBRIDGE AVENUE**

In the area where 8 fields were called Haybridge. O.E. Har+broc. Enclosed land by a brook. Haybridge Furlong.

### **HOARSTONE**

O.E.Har+stan. A boundary stone. Related to the boundary between Clent and Hagley. The name for four fields between Chapel Street and the Kidderminster Road. It was built in 1947 -8 but nowhere near the field site.

### **KIDDERMINSTER ROAD**

The road leading to Kidderminster from Hagley. The section from the traffic lights where it meets Worcester Road to the War memorial by the traffic island was built in the 19th century between 1838 and 1884. The upper section from the war memorial to the garage on the corner of Bromsgrove Road was only built in the early 1920's.

### **KINVER DRIVE**

Built in c. 2000 on the land and farmbuildings of Hollier's Farm. This farm is traditionally the one in whose barn the gunpowder plotters Stephen Lyttelton and Robert de Winter were caught. The Hollier's lived and farmed here from at least 1734 to 1840. It was then bought by Lord Lyttelton. Hagley Hall Estates sold it for building purposes.

### **LODGE CRESCENT**

Francis Lodge was the parish clerk in the years after the war and his name was used here. It was built on part of the land belonging to Park Farm, which after the death of Mrs Green in 1957 was sold in 1958 and the farm demolished in 1959 to make way for housing.

### **LONG CLOSE**

The site of a field of that name belonging to Spout Farm. Spout Farm was entered via the Worcester Road but was demolished when development took place there.

### **LONG COMPTON DRIVE**

Again an old field name but not close by where the road is sited. This field forms part of Upper Brake Farm and is situated off Brake Lane.

### **LYTTELTON PLACE**

Built post WWI but prior to the top top section of Kidderminster Road built in the 1920's. The main road then turned the corner at the Lyttelton Arms, along the top of Park Road to join the Kidderminster Road. Named after the Lyttelton family who have been Lord of the Manor of Hagley since Sir John Lyttelton bought it in 1564.

### **MARKET WAY**

This is a development sited on the old cattle market which finally closed in the early 1960's. In fact all types of livestock were sold here. Many were transported by rail from Hagley Station. The gardens of the houses in Park Road and Station road all had walls and gates to prevent the animals straying into the gardens.

### **MEADOW CROFT**

Meadowcroft was the name of a house designed by a West Bromwich architect called Alfred Long for a retired brewer called William Jordan.

### **MIDDLEFIELD LANE**

Used to be called Middlefoot, the footpath between two furlongs or blocks of fields. Sited in the middle of the one of Hagley's common fields called Middlefield. In 1838 there were no houses on the lane, the farm dates from 1840. Most development took place between 1918 and 1939. Prior to 1923 the village pound was situated at the top of the lane, this was demolished when the new section of the Kidderminster Road was built incorporating the top of the lane.

### **MILESTONE DRIVE**

A milestone on Worcester Road is the basis for the name. This road was built 1960's.

### **MILLPOOL CLOSE**

The site of the Spout Mill and its mill pool. This mill ground corn up to the First World War. The mill pool was then used as a lido until the Second World War. The description of the branch of the turnpike road to Worcester which ran from Stourbridge to Hagley mentions 'the Spout' as a well known landmark in the 1753 Act of Parliament. The site was developed in the 1960's.

## MILTON DRIVE

This is the same Milton who was commemorated by a seat placed in Hagley Park by George Lord Lyttelton when he landscaped the Park surrounding his new Palladian Mansion. It was named after the Commonwealth poet John Milton.

## MONUMENT LANE

The lane leads towards the Obelisk or "Monument" erected by Admiral Thomas Smith (1706-1761). He lived at Rockingham Hall, a building added to by the architect Sanderson Miller. Smith was an older half brother of Lord Lyttelton (1707-1762). The monument was erected as an "eye catcher" to improve the view, especially from the Hall.

## \*NEWFIELD GARDENS

The road was originally to be called Ellis Close after the owner of a house on the site but the residents objected and the name was changed. There is no New Field on the Tithe Map.

## \*NEWFIELD ROAD

This is marked as a footpath on the Tithe Map. The closest field name is "The Field" not Newfield. The road was begun in 1938.

## NURSERY CLOSE

The road was built in the 1970's and is named after the Nursery which occupied the site, belonging to the Vaughan family. Old Mrs Vaughan would sell tomatoes to you when Doug. and Lily were at Blackheath market.

## OLDFIELDS

Sited on the field called Oldfield Hollies when holly hedges were planted for winter cattle feed. Later the large house on the site was called Oldfields (fronting on Middlefield Lane). It was built in 1921 and demolished in 1969. In World War II huts in the garden were used to train U.S. Troops in the build up to 'D Day'.

## \*ORCHARD CLOSE

Presumably on the site of the orchard belonging to the house known as Thicknall Rise.

## PARK ROAD

O.E. Parroc, paddock. It was a large field on the east side of Worcester Road and Park Road led to it. This road was originally the

main road to Kidderminster before Kidderminster road was constructed. There was only Park Farm here until a few houses and St. Saviour's Church were built in 1906-1908.

#### **\*PINWOODS AVENUE**

Based on the view of Brakemill Plantation. Built in the 1930's.

#### **\*PINWOODS CLOSE**

Based on the view of Brakemill Plantation.

#### **ROCKINGHAM HALL GARDENS**

The houses here were built during the 1960's in the gardens of Rockingham Hall, which was originally a late 16th. early 17th. century house, much extended in the late 18th. and 19th centuries, and eventually made into flats in the 1950's. The Ha-ha to the gardens still exists and the orangery in the grounds has been converted into two houses.

#### **ROOKS MEADOW**

This was developed in the 1960's and named after a rookery in nearby elm trees. It is situated on land which was once farmed by Middlefoot Farm, which was created in 1840 when Hollier's Farm and lands were auctioned on the death of Dorothy Hollier. At the auction this land was bought by Thomas Bate of the Birches

#### **SCHOOL LANE**

The original Hagley school was sited here in 1827. In the mid 18th. century this road formed part of the main road from Birmingham to Kidderminster but this soon changed because it is narrow and winding.

#### **\*SOUTH ROAD**

This was laid out pre-1914 on a field known as Water Lane Piece.

#### **SPRING CLOSE**

The site of Spout Farm. Spout means spring. Spout farm belonged to the Cardale family, later family members did not live in Hagley and it was let by them to tenant farmers during the 19th. century.

#### **\*STAKENBRIDGE LANE**

The road to Stakenbridge and on to Churchill. O.E. Staken + broc, a reference to the brook being staked, and presumably dammed. Just past the houses on the left it cuts through a Bronze Age barrow.

### **STATION ROAD**

Leads to the Station. It was previously part of Brake Lane until the building of the Railway line (opened 1852). Apart from the cottages on the corner and the early shops near them the rest was developed in the early 20th. century.

### **STOURBRIDGE ROAD**

The road leading to Stourbridge. This old road was taken over by the Stourbridge to Bromsgrove Turnpike Trust in 1753.

### **SUMMERVALE CLOSE**

There were six fields called Summergall in this area, from the Pedmore boundary to Church Street. It means barren wet land only suitable for use in summer. The council decided to use the variation of vale not gall as a street name because they thought it sounded better!

### **SUMMERVALE ROAD**

See Summervale Close.

### **SWEETPOOL LANE**

This is named after Sweet Pool (Sweet meaning pleasant in the 16th. century) is the upper of two pools feeding into the Brake mill. This is where Hagley nature reserve is now located, part of the land is still marshy. This pool silted up after the construction of the railway embankment which changed the shape of the pool. This and Brake mill pool date from 1543 when a man named Sparry was given permission by Sir John St Ledger, the Lord of Hagley, to build them. The road is mentioned on the Tithe Map of 1830/32 but the houses along it were built from the early years of the 20th. century.

### **THE COPPICE**

Built in 2000, replacing two houses. The Post Office objected to the use of the Lyttelton name so the Parish Council suggested the Coppice because there had been a small coppice at the bottom of the gardens.

### **THE CRESCENT**

An early 1930's development. A popular name at the time, even if the road wasn't in a crescent shape.

### **THE GREENWAY**

Prior to the 2000 development there was a stretch of grass and shrubs here where children could play and dogs be walked opposite the original 1960's housing.

### **\*THICKNALL LANE**

It is named after a settlement on Lower Clent Common or Clent Heath. Thyckenaile is mentioned in the 1304 Hales Owen Court Roll, Thikenol in the 1327 Subsidy Roll and Thicknall in a will dated 1592. A Henry Thykenol was a tenant of Clent Manor c.1400. On a map of 1775 a Thickhall is placed where Thicknall Farm stands today.

### **\*THICKNALL RISE**

Thicknall Rise was a house designed by Tom Grazebrook and built for Percy Evers in 1899.

### **WASSELL GROVE**

Wassell from O.E. Weard + setl = Guard house or look out, probably for the Iron Age hill fort on Wychbury. There has been a settlement there from early times and the Grove family are mentioned in the time of Henry VIII as owning land there.

### **WASSELL GROVE LANE**

Road leading to Wassell Grove. Meaning above.

### **\*WESTERN ROAD**

This road was built about 1900. Origin of name obscure.

### **WILLOW CLOSE**

The name chosen by the developer.

### **WINCHESTER CLOSE**

The name chosen has no obvious connection with the area.

### **WINDS POINT**

This road is on the land and named after the house of that name, home of the Stourbridge solicitor and clerk to the magistrates William Wickham King. The house was built in 1904 but demolished in 1964 when Wickham King's son Geoffrey Marten King retired from legal practice to live in the south of England.

### **\*WOODCHESTER**

Name chosen by the developer.

### **WOODLAND AVENUE**

Like Pinewoods Avenue it has views of Brakemill Plantation. In 1925 it was intended to be tree lined i.e. an avenue.



### **WORCESTER CLOSE**

Small cul-de-sac off Worcester road.

### **WORCESTER ROAD**

The old road to Worcester which was made into the Stourbridge to Worcester Turnpike Road in 1753. The section from Clap Gate (the traffic lights at St. Saviour's Church) to the Spout (Cross Keys) was where this Turnpike joined the Birmingham to Blakedown Turnpike created in 1752. That is why there are two sections of the Kidderminster Road, separated by a section of the Worcester Road.

### **WYCHBURY DRIVE**

Wychbury from Hwicce (a British tribe) and Bury (a fort). The hill is crowned with an Iron Age Fort, unfortunately, covered with trees and undergrowth. It has two gateways, and large banks and ditches. As Iron Age forts go it is quite a small one.

### **WYCHBURY GARDENS**

See Wychbury Drive.

N.B. Streets with this sign \* in front of them lie in Clent Parish.