EAST BRIDGFORD

The Study of a Nottinghamshire Parish.

by

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1956.

CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

DIAGRAMS

MAPS IN THE TEXT

MAPS IN THE FOLDER

Map II. East Bridgford in 1612

Map III The enclosure map of 1801

Map IV East Bridgford in 1835

Map V The Geology of East Bridgford

Map VI The Physical Features of East Bridgford

Map VII The Land Utilisation of East Bridgford

Map VIII Land Utilisation within the village

Map IX East Bridgford in 1867

PREFACE

In compiling this study I have had help from many people, all of whom I should like to thank.

Of people in the village, Ishould first like to thank the Rector, who was of great assistance regarding the village itself. Then there is the manager of the Batchelor's Peas factory, who gave me much useful information about the factory and about the area he controlled. There are numerous other people that I met and spoke with, all of whom I should like to thank, but space does not permit it here.

The County Archivist gave me great help in allowing me free access to the enclosure awards and allowing me to trace off a copy of the enclosure map.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food must be thanked for their good service in supplying me with the statistics for the parish.

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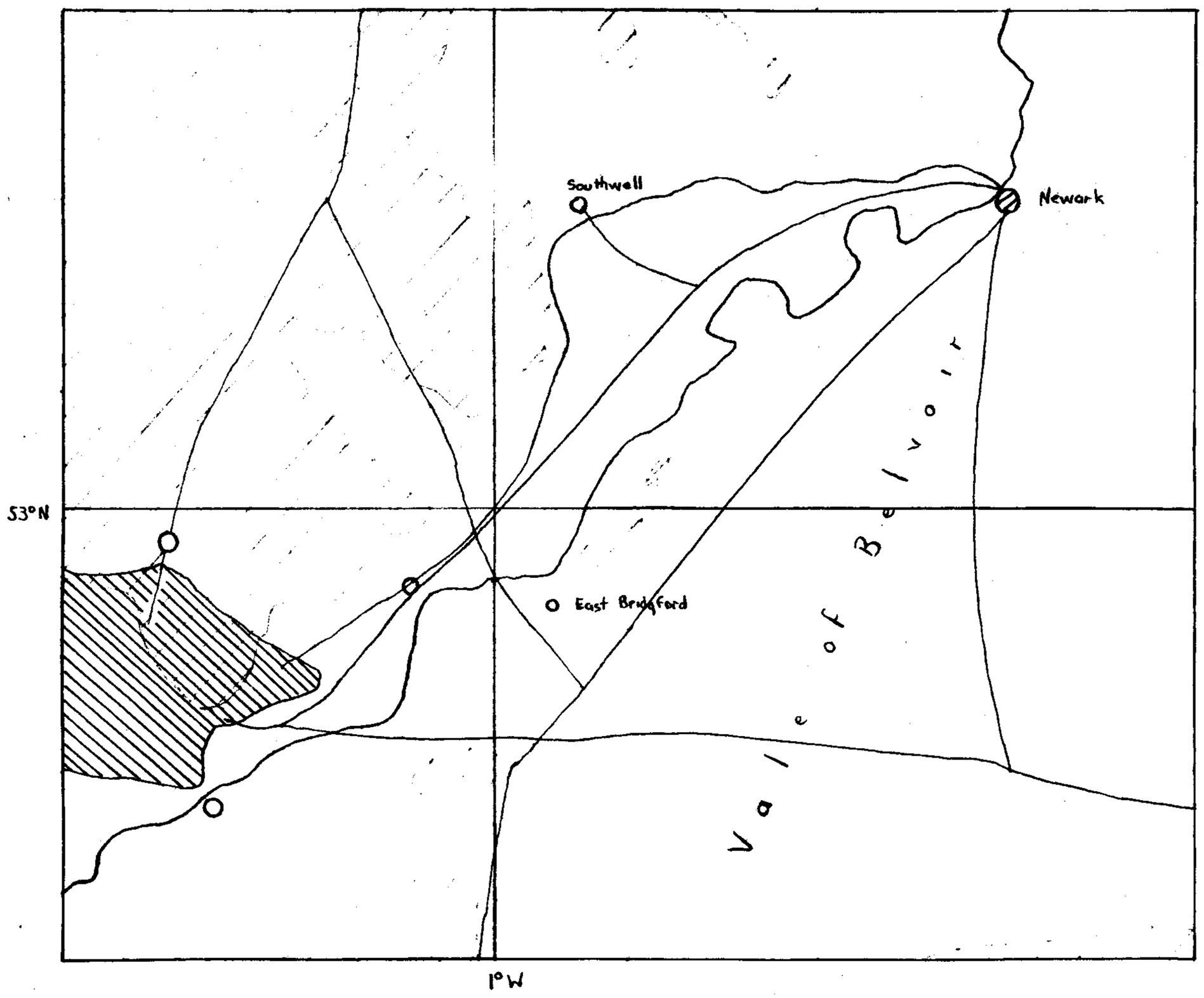
East Bridgford and its environs.



Roads
River Trent
Railways
10 - 20,000 pop.
Under 10,000
Nottingham
Land over 200'

Scale - 1: 200,000

Frontispiece

INTRODUCTION

The parish lies approximately ten miles from Nottingham, having a rectangular shape which lies in a position south-west to north-east between the river and the Foss Way, and being two miles long by one and a half miles wide, enclosing an area of approximately 1943 acres. The parish is in the Wapentake of Bingham, a relic of Saxon times, and in the County of Nottingham.

The village stands in the south-west corner of the parish on the top of a river bluff, the river at the foot forming one of the parish boundaries. The church marks an old centre of the village community and is still so today, the village having retained its compact shape, which dates back to the time of the old field system. Although the village has assumed the role of a dormitory for some of the Nottingham business men, it still retains its chief function, that of an agricultural community, and, as a result, has been little modernised,as can be seen from the 1951 census, which shows that 27 % of the population share or are without piped water and that 44 % are without or share a W.C. According to the census there were 249 households, totalling 777 people, of which 366 were males and 411 females, housed in 245 separate dwellings, occupied in the main by one family. The average density per acre is .4 and has remained so since 1921, except for a drop to .38 in 1931. At all times the female population has exceeded the male population, although the males are gradually catching up. (Compare 1921, 314 males and 417 females, to 1951 quoted above.)

The village first appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 A.D. where it is recorded as Brugeford. From there it ranged from Estbrigeford,[1] Brigeford, Brigiford,[2] Est brugeford[3] and Briggeford[4] in the Thirteenth Century, the last name still being used in the Fourteenth Century,[5] to Eastbridgford[6] and Estbrughford[6] in the

Eighteenth Century and to Briggeforth on Hyll[7] and Bridgford on Ye Hill[8] in more modern times, before the Post Office decided that it should be East Bridgeford, although everyone still spells it East Bridgford. The meaning of the name has three alternatives, but two are usually listed :

1) The ford by the (ruined) bridge
2) The ford of the old borough.

Brycg in the Old English means a river crossing strengthened by stones laid under water, which could indicate a name derived from the supposed river crossing at this point during the Roman times.

Of the big houses in the village the Old Hall, which was built adjacent to the old Manor-place in 1530 to 1548 to replace it, is probably the oldest. Although it was much rebuilt during the Eighteenth Century remnants of the old woodwork still remain inside, the rest being Queen Anne style. The Old Manor exhibits a good example of late Elizabethan and early Jacobean architecture, the farm, although there have been some additions, remaining much as it was. The Hall is a transformed farm with Georgian additions and the Manor and The Hill are also Georgian, the latter later being altered to a Regency style. The first two mentioned are the old Manor houses occupied by the two owners of the divided Manor. The number of large houses show the presence of several fairly wealthy owners at different times, probably lesser freeholders within the village.

Some of the names in the village has interesting associations, such as Butt Close which probably dates back to the Statute of Winchester, 1285, which stipulated that every man was to practice archery, this being the position of the butts. Lammas Lane,

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1. Feet of Fine 1240
2. British Museum 1203
3. Taxatio Ecclesiastica 1291
4. Feudal Aids 1284, Assize Rolls 1291,
5. Feudal Aids 1316
6. Bacon 1786
7. Wills and Inventories
8. Notts. Parish Register.

from the name of the land which passed from arable to pasture at Lammastide, an Autumnal festival, and Pinfold Lane, from an old pinfold that used to stand there, are other names. Brunts' Lane, named after Gabriel Brunts, a Bridgford yeoman in 1590, whose descendants founded the Brunts' Charity, Watson's Piece, after Edmund Watson of 1631, and Straw's Lane, after Thomas Straw of 1850, are interesting examples of people, possibly of some importance, leaving their mark behind them.

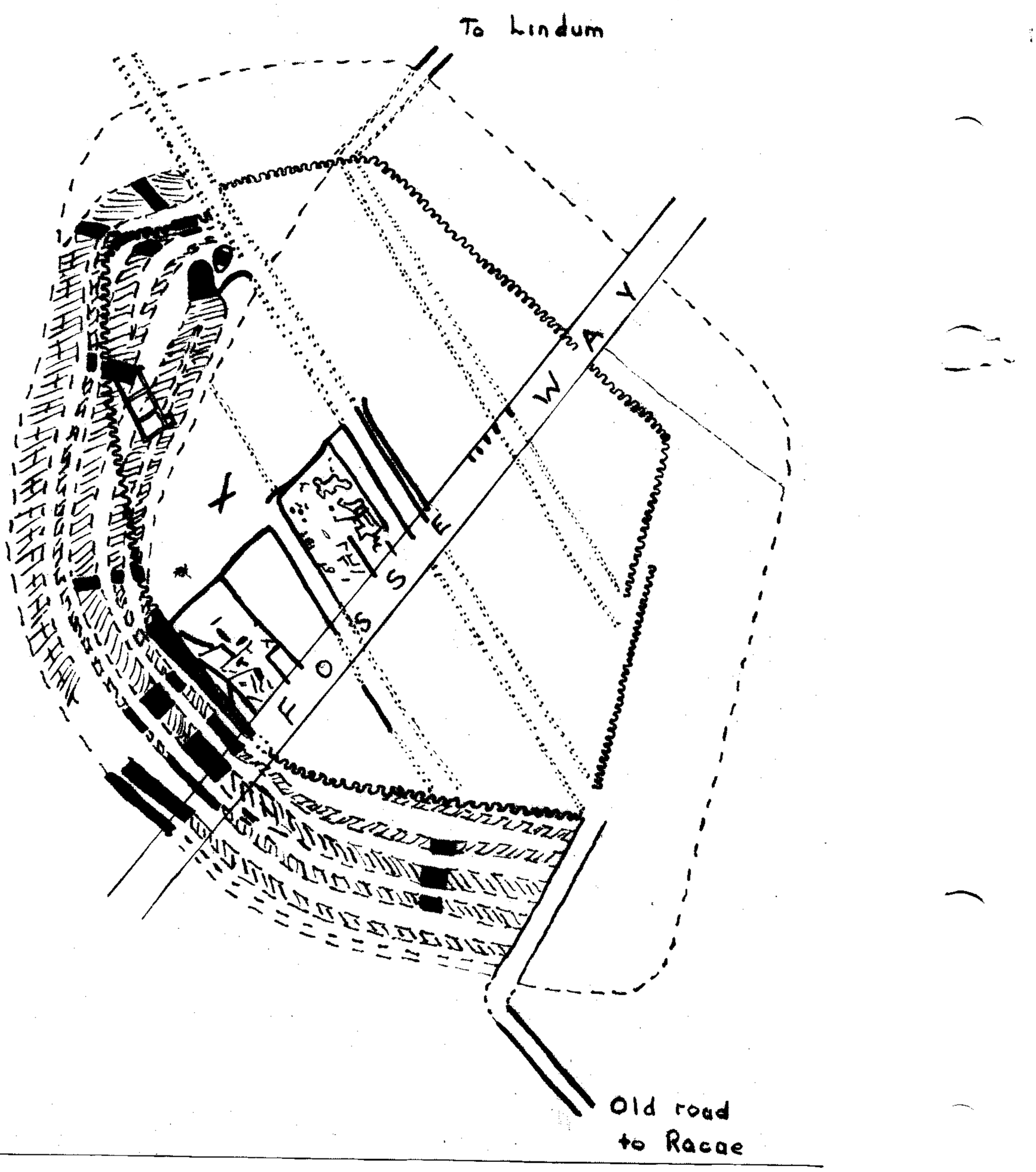
The Feast, held on the Sunday of the week in which St. Peter's Day falls, thus setting the date between June 23rd. and 29th. each year, originated from a grant made by King Edward III to Phillip Caltoft as joint lord of the Manor with Thomas Multon, of two annual fairs lasting for three days, the feasts of St. Barnabas and St. Luke. The first grant was made on June 14th., 1327, and reaffirmed, with the addition of a weekly market on a Tuesday, im 1330 and 1361. When, in 1752, eleven days were omitted from the calendar, the fair was set back to June 22nd. and St. Barnabas recognised as the church feast. Although it is named after St. Peter there is no record of the church's dedication, it being named as St. Mary's in 1535 by a document, which is now considered unreliable, but it has been the custom for the last 200 years to call it so. The Festival of Dedication and the Feast are held in the same week, they being treated as a holiday and a reunion when there is a flower show (introduced in 1864), a fair and cricket matches.

Another custom is the letting of the grazing rights along the roadside by an auction, where a candle is lit and the person who bids last before the candle is extinguished, gains the rights for the year. It possibly dates back to the rights of common before the enclosure, but there is no record of it before 1815.

As the parish stands within an agricultural region, it will be seen that the whole economy of the village, except for a short

period when framework-knitting was carried on, revolves around the various aspects of agriculture and the changes associated with it during the centuries.

MAP I



MARGIDUNUM

Showing the six ditches.

■ certain

/// estimated

Scale: 432 yards N-S
288 yards E-W.

The present Foss crosses the site.

Stoke farm

Cultivated field

P

Cultivation on hill slopes

Locks

Weir

Oil depot

drainage ditch

sugar beet

Sandstone ledge P

Gravel pit

dredging

River cliff

P

P

Reinforced banks

old river courses

P

Sluices

Locks

Gravel pit

Edge of terrace

Edge of gravel terrace

P

Cut off

M.

W

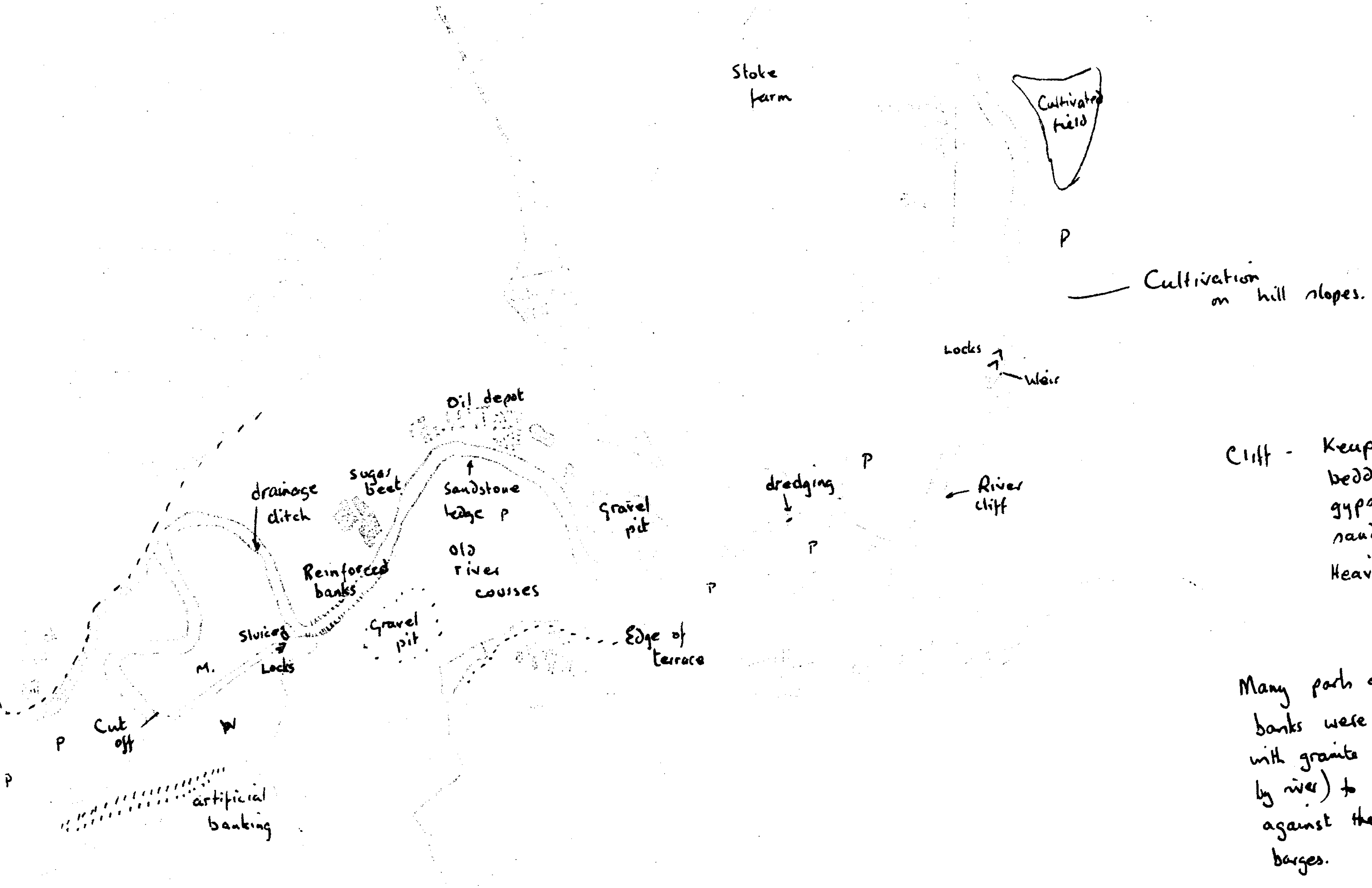
P

artificial banking

Cliff - Kee
bed
gyp
nar

Hea

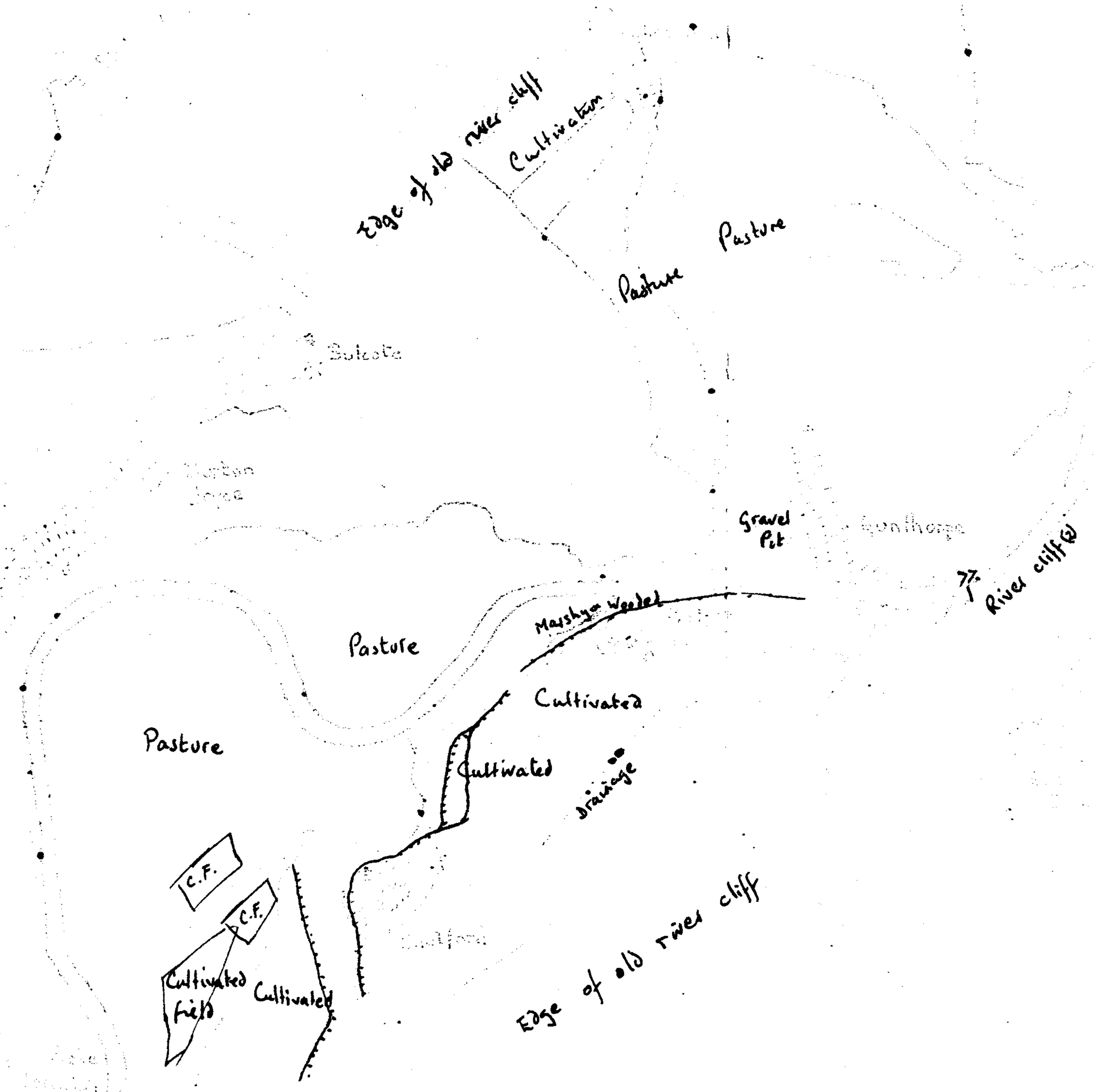
Many park
banks were
with granite
by river) to
against th
barges.

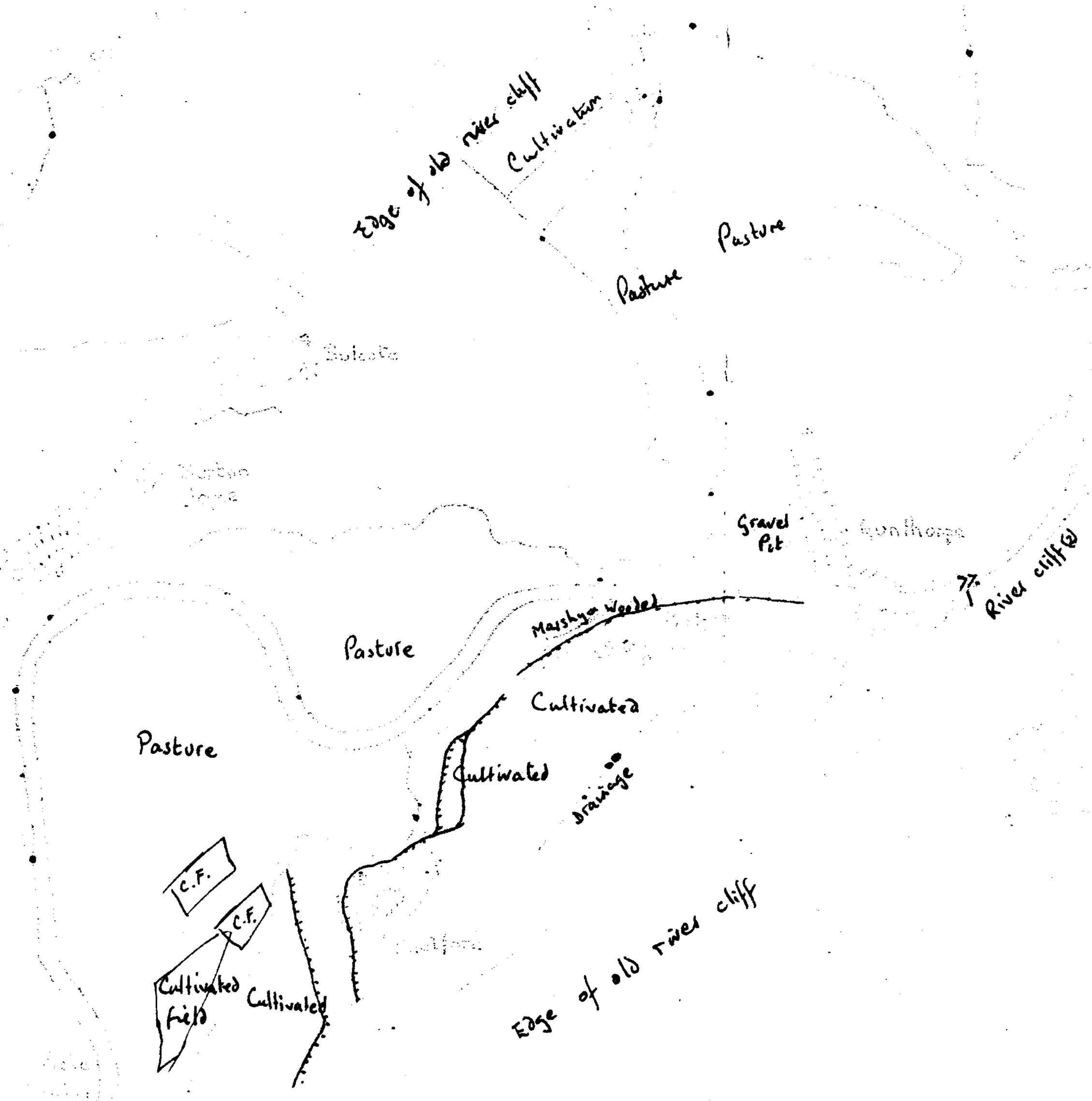


Cliff - Keuper Marl bedded with gypsum and sandstone

Heavily wooded.

Many parts of the river banks were reinforced with granite blocks (brought by river) to protect them against the wash from barges.


Edge of old river cliff
Cultivation
Pasture
Pasture
Bulcote
Gravel Pit
Farnham
River cliff
Marshy Weedel
Pasture
Cultivated
Cultivated
drainage
Pasture
C.F.
C.F.
Cultivated field
Cultivated
Edge of old river cliff



Houses constructed with brick and tile made from local Keuper Marl

River Cliff -
Keuper Marls.
Slopes cultivated.

River cliff (2)
Keuper Marl with bedded sandstones & gypsum.
Heavily wooded
Marls when wet are very slippery. when dry soils become hard and great cracks appear.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

COUNTY Nottingham PARISH/~~YEAR~~ East Bridgford

	1867	1912	1939
Wheat	310 3/4	274	290 1/4
Barley	284	137	27 1/2
Oats	29 3/4	198 1/4	142 1/2
Mixed Corn	N.R.	N.R.	3
Rye, Threshed	1/4		
Beans, for stockfeeding	131 1/2	33	29
Peas, for stockfeeding	49 1/4	116 "	47 1/2
Potatoes, first earlies	42 1/4	32 3/4	4 1/2
Potatoes, main crop and second earlies			25 3/4
Turnips and Swedes (Stockfeeding)	121 3/4	113 3/4	50
Mangolds	22	36 3/4	34 3/4
Sugar Beet	N.R.		33 1/2
Cabbage, etc., for stockfeeding	6 1/4	4 3/4	27
Orchards with crops, fallow or grass below	N.R.	9 1/2	9 1/4
Orchards with small fruit below	N.R.	5 1/4	5
Small fruit not under orchard trees	N.R.	4 3/4	
Bare fallow	10 3/4	7 1/2	14 1/2
Clover, Sainfoin and other Temporary Grasses (for Mowing	105 1/2	95 1/2	127 3/2
Clover, Sainfoin and other Temporary Grasses (for Grazing		19	11
Permanent Grass (for Mowing	370	139 3/4	230 3/4
Permanent Grass (for Grazing		456	590 1/2
Total acreage of Crops and Grass	1.504	1.688 3/4	1.720 1/4
Rough Grazings (in Sole Occupation)	N.R.		7 1/2
Total Cattle	254	278	496
Total Sheep	664	539	230
Total Pigs	201	124	247
Total Horses	N.R.	116	75

	310 3/4	274	240 1/4
Barley	284	137	27 1/2
Oats	29 3/4	198 1/4	142 1/2
Mixed Corn	N.R.	N.R.	3
Rye, Threshed	1/4		
Beans, for stockfeeding	131 1/2	93	29
Peas, for stockfeeding	49 1/4	116	47 1/2
Potatoes, first earlies	42 1/4	32 3/4	4 1/2
Potatoes, main crop and second earlies			25 3/4
Turnips and Swedes (Stockfeeding)	121 3/4	113 3/4	50
Mangolds	22	36 3/4	34 3/4
Sugar Beet	N.R.		33 1/2
Cabbage, etc., for stockfeeding	6 1/4	4 3/4	27
Orchards with crops, fallow or grass below	N.R.	9 1/2	9 1/4
Orchards with small fruit below	N.R.	5 1/4	5
Small fruit not under orchard trees	N.R.	4 3/4	
Bare fallow	10 3/4	7 1/2	14 1/2
Clover, Sainfoin and other Temporary Grasses (for Mowing	105 1/2	95 1/2	127 3/2
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Total acreage of Crops and Grass	1.504	1.688 3/4	1.720 1/4
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Total Cattle	254	278	496
Total Sheep	664	539	230
Total Pigs	201	124	247
Total Horses	N.R.	116	75
Total Poultry	N.R.	NR.	7.969
Total Labourers	N.R.	NR.	44

J55

JUNE CENSUS, 1955

1	2	3	4	5	6

County NOTTINGHAM.

Parish EAST BRIDGFORD

District/Parish No.

Nos. of Parish Sub-Summaries

Cast

Checked

No. of Forms		

CROPS AND GRASS

(See Instructions 3, 4, 5 and 6)

		STATUTE ACRES	
1	Wheat		322¼
2	Barley		151¾
3	Oats		104
4	Mixed Corn, for threshing (See Instructions 3 (e) and 3 (f))		
5	Rye, for threshing (See Instruction 3 (f))		
6	Beans, for stockfeeding		10½
7	Peas, for stockfeeding (See Instruction 3 (l)) (Peas for human consumption must not be entered here but included in No. 24)		14½
8	Potatoes, first earlies		10¼
9	Potatoes, main crop and second earlies		49¾
10	Turnips and Swedes, for stockfeeding		11½
11	Sugar Beet (for sugar)		112¾
12	Fodder Beet (all types of high dry matter content)		4
13	Mangolds		36
14	Rape (or Cole)		
15	Cabbage, Kale, Savoys and Kohl Rabi, for stockfeeding		8½
16	Vetches or Tares		
17	Mustard, for seed, for fodder or for ploughing in		
18	Linseed		
19	Flax, for fibre		
20	Hops, Statute Acres, not Hop Acres		
21	Orchards, with crops, fallow or grass below the trees (See also No. 25)		12¼
22	Orchards, with small fruit below the trees (include also in Nos. 94 to 100) (See also No. 25)		1½
23	Small Fruit, not under orchard trees (include also in Nos. 94 to 100) (See also No. 25)		
24	Vegetables (other than potatoes) for human consumption and grown primarily for sale; Hardy Nursery Stock; Flowers; Crops under Glass (See also No. 25) (to agree with No. 153)		62¾
25	Fruit and Vegetables, not grown primarily for sale		½
26	Other Crops (See Instruction 3 (j). For Seed Crops see Instruction 3 (c) and for Mixtures see Instructions 3 (d), 3 (e), 3 (f) and 3 (g))		2
27	Bare Fallow (See Instruction 3 (a))		1½
28	Lucerne (See Instruction 4)		
29	Clover, Sainfoin, and other Temporary Grasses — for Mowing this season		138½
30	Clover, Sainfoin, and other Temporary Grasses — for Grazing (not for Mowing this season) (See Nos. 102 to 106 and Instructions 5 (a) and 5 (b))		44½
31	PERMANENT GRASS (excluding rough — for Mowing this season		110½

CATTLE ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE

(See Instruction 9)

			NUMBER
47	Cows and Heifers in milk — (a) for producing milk or calves for the dairy herd		106
48	Cows and Heifers in milk — (b) mainly for producing calves for beef		
49	Cows in Calf but not in milk — (a) intended for producing milk or calves for the dairy herd		26
50	Cows in Calf but not in milk — (b) intended mainly for producing calves for beef		
51	Heifers in Calf (first calf)		28
52	Bulls being used for service		4
53	Bulls (including Bull calves) being reared for service		4
54	OTHER CATTLE — 2 years old and over — Male (Steers)		40
55	OTHER CATTLE — 2 years old and over — Female		40
56	OTHER CATTLE — 1 year old and under 2 — Male (Steers)		46
57	OTHER CATTLE — 1 year old and under 2 — Female		81
58	OTHER CATTLE — Under 1 year old — Male (Steers) (excluding Bull Calves being reared for service)		81
59	OTHER CATTLE — Under 1 year old — Female		88
60	TOTAL CATTLE and CALVES		604

NUMBER OF CALVINGS THAT OCCURRED ON THE HOLDING DURING MARCH, APRIL AND MAY, 1955

Note.—In Nos. 47 to 51 you are asked for the number of cows and heifers actually on your holding on 3rd June. The questions below are quite separate; here you are asked to give total numbers of calvings that occurred on the holding during March, April and May. **Include** calvings that occurred on the holding whether the cows or heifers are still on the holding on 3rd June or not. **Do not include** calvings of cows and heifers bought during the three months as newly-calved, or any other calvings on some other holding.

61	Heifers calving for the first time		4
62	Cows and other heifers calving		22
63	TOTAL CALVINGS on the holding during the three months		29

PIGS ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE

(See Instruction 9)

64	Sows in Pig		24
65	Gilts in Pig		2
66	Other Sows kept for breeding		10
67	Boars being used for service		3
68	ALL OTHER PIGS (not entered above) — 5 months old and over (including barren sows)		34
69	ALL OTHER PIGS (not entered above) — 2 months old but not yet 5 months old		124
70	ALL OTHER PIGS (not entered above) — Under 2 months old		22
71	TOTAL PIGS		225

SHEEP ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE

(See Instruction 9)

72	Ewes kept for breeding (excluding two-tooth Ewes)		30
73	Two-tooth Ewes (Shear-		

15	Cabbage, Kale, Savoys and Kohl Rabi, for stockfeeding		8½
16	**Vetches or Tares**		
17	**Mustard,** for seed, for fodder or for ploughing in		
18	**Linseed**		
19	**Flax,** for fibre		
20	**Hops, Statute Acres,** not Hop Acres		
21	**Orchards,** with crops, fallow or grass below the trees (See also No. 25)		12¼
22	**Orchards,** with small fruit below the trees (include also in Nos. 94 to 100) (See also No. 25)		1½
23	**Small Fruit,** not under orchard trees (include also in Nos. 94 to 100) (See also No. 25)		
24	**Vegetables** (other than potatoes) for human consumption and grown primarily for sale; **Hardy Nursery Stock; Flowers; Crops under Glass** (See also No. 25) (to agree with No. 153)		62¾
25	**Fruit and Vegetables,** not grown primarily for sale		½
26	**Other Crops** (See Instruction 3 (j). For Seed Crops see Instruction 3 (c) and for Mixtures see Instructions 3 (d), 3 (e), 3 (f) and 3 (g))		2
27	**Bare Fallow** (See Instruction 3 (a))		1½
28	**Lucerne** (See Instruction 4)		
29	**Clover, Sainfoin, and other Temporary Grasses** (See Nos. 102 to 106 and Instructions 5 (a) and 5 (b)) — **for Mowing** this season		138½
30	**Clover, Sainfoin, and other Temporary Grasses** (See Nos. 102 to 106 and Instructions 5 (a) and 5 (b)) — **for Grazing (not for Mowing** this season)		44½
31	**PERMANENT GRASS** (excluding rough grazings) — **for Mowing** this season		110½
32	**PERMANENT GRASS** (excluding rough grazings) — **for Grazing (not for Mowing** this season) (See Instructions 5 (a) and 5 (b))		349
32a	**East Coast flooding of January/February 1953.** Arable and Permanent Grass temporarily out of use through flooding (See Instruction 6)		
33	**TOTAL OF ABOVE ITEMS,** 1-32a (Total acreage of Crops and Grass, excluding Rough Grazings)		1648¾
34	**ROUGH GRAZINGS** — Mountain, Heath, Moor or Down Land, or other rough land used for grazing **on which the occupier has the SOLE grazing rights.** Include Rough Grazings temporarily out of use through flooding. COMMON GRAZINGS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED (See Instruction 7)		3

LABOUR employed on the holding on 3rd June. (See *new Instruction* 8)

					NUMBER
35	Hired workers and members of occupier's family regularly employed. (**Do not** include the occupier and his wife)	WHOLE-TIME	Males	65 years old and over	1
36				21 years old and under 65	25
37				18 years old and under 21	4
38				Under 18 years old	2
39			Women & Girls		1
40		PART-TIME	Males	21 years old and over	3
41				Under 21 years old	
42			Women & Girls		
43	**SEASONAL OR TEMPORARY WORKERS** Include workers employed by contractors. (**Do not** include children enrolled at school)		Males	21 years old and over	5
44				Under 21 years old	
45			Women & Girls		
46	**TOTAL WORKERS**				41

60	**TOTAL CATTLE and CALVES**		604

NUMBER OF CALVINGS THAT OCCURRED ON THE HOLDING DURING MARCH, APRIL AND MAY, 1955

Note.—In Nos. 47 to 51 you are asked for the number of cows and heifers actually on your holding on 3rd June. The questions below are quite separate; here you are asked to give total numbers of calvings that occurred on the holding during March, April and May. **Include** calvings that occurred on the holding whether the cows or heifers are still on the holding on 3rd June or not. **Do not include** calvings of cows and heifers bought during the three months as newly-calved, or any other calvings on some other holding.

61	**Heifers calving for the first time**		4
62	**Cows and other heifers calving**		22
63	**TOTAL CALVINGS** on the holding during the three months		29

PIGS ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE (See *Instruction* 9)

64	**Sows** in Pig			24
65	**Gilts** in Pig			2
66	**Other Sows** kept for breeding			10
67	**Boars** being used for service			3
68	**ALL OTHER PIGS** (not entered above)	5 months old and over (including barren sows)		34
69		2 months old but not yet 5 months old		127
70		Under 2 months old		22
71	**TOTAL PIGS**			225

SHEEP ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE (See *Instruction* 9)

72	**SHEEP 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER**	**Ewes** kept for breeding (excluding two-tooth Ewes)		30
73		**Two-tooth Ewes** (Shearling Ewes or Gimmers) to be put to the ram in 1955		
74		**Rams** kept for service		1
75		~~Other Sheep~~ 1 year old and over		
76	**SHEEP UNDER 1 YEAR OLD** including Lambs	**Ram Lambs** intended for service		
77		**Other Sheep and Lambs** under 1 year old		24
78	**TOTAL SHEEP and LAMBS**			58

HORSES ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE (See *Instruction* 9)

79	**Horses** used for Agricultural Purposes or by Market Gardeners	**Mares** including those kept for breeding		6
80		**Geldings**		1
81	**Unbroken Heavy Horses** more than one year old			1
82	**Heavy Horses** under one year old			
83	**Heavy Stallions** being used for service			
84	**All other Horses and Ponies** (not entered above)			9
85	**TOTAL HORSES**			14

POULTRY ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE (See *Instruction* 9)

86	**Fowls** 6 months old and over			3,500
87	**Fowls** under 6 months old	Male		443
88		Female		3,544
89		Sex not known		20
90	**Ducks** of all ages			19
91	**Geese** of all ages			46
92	**Turkeys** of all ages			4
93	**TOTAL POULTRY**			4,639

JUNE CENSUS, 1955

County.....

Parish .....

District/Parish No.....

Nos. of Parish Sub-Summaries

Cast.....

Checked.....

No. of Forms

SMALL FRUIT
(See Instruction 3 (h))

		STATUTE ACRES
94	Strawberries	¼
95	Raspberries	¼
96	Currants, black	½
97	Currants, red and white	
98	Gooseberries	½
99	Loganberries and Cultivated Blackberries	
100	TOTAL ACREAGE OF SMALL FRUIT (This total must equal the total of Nos. 22 and 23)	1½

		TONS
101	QUANTITIES OF HAY ON THE HOLDING ON 3rd JUNE (excluding this season's crop)	

CLOVER, SAINFOIN & OTHER TEMPORARY GRASSES (EXCLUDING LUCERNE)

Of the acreage returned at Nos. 29 and 30 (added together) how many acres were :—

		STATUTE ACRES
102	Sown last year (1954) as one-year ley to be ploughed for cropping next year (1956)	
103	Sown in 1954 as a ley to be left down longer than one year	
104	Sown in 1953 or earlier	
105	Sown this year (1955) without a nurse or cover crop	
106	**TOTAL** of Nos. 102 to 105. (This must equal the total of Nos. 29 and 30) **Do not include here any grass returned as permanent at Nos. 31 or 32**	

ANALYSIS OF HOLDINGS

In Size Groups

(1) **CROPS and GRASS (Nos. 33)**

	NO. OF HOLDINGS
Under 5 acres	4
5 to 14¾ acres	10
15 to 19¾ acres	3
20 to 29¾ acres	1
30 to 49¾ acres	5
50 to 99¾ acres	4
100 to 149¾ acres	5
150 to 299¾ acres	1
300 to 499¾ acres	
500 to 699¾ acres	
700 to 999¾ acres	

VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION; HARDY NURSERY STOCK; FLOWERS; CROPS UNDER GLASS

VEGETABLES IN THE OPEN

			STATUTE ACRES	
110	Brussels sprouts			
111	Remaining spring cabbage (planted in 1954)	Not for stock-feeding (See Instruction 3(m))		
112	Summer cabbage			
113	Autumn cabbage			
114	Winter cabbage			
115	Autumn savoys			
116	Winter savoys			
117	Kale and sprouting broccoli			
118	Winter cauliflower or broccoli (heading) (See *Instruction 3(n)*)	Remaining from 1954 plantings		
119		1955 plantings		
120	Summer and autumn cauliflower (See *Instructions 3(o) and 3(p)*)	Early summer sown under glass and planted in the open		
121		Late summer and autumn (open sown)		
122	Carrots, Earlies (grown for bunching only)			
123	Carrots, Main crop			
124	Parsnips			
125	Turnips and swedes (not for stockfeeding)			
126	Beetroot (red beet—not sugar beet)			
127	Onions, grown for salad			
128	Onions, for harvesting dry			
129	Beans, Broad			
130	Beans, Runner			
131	Beans, Dwarf or French			
132	Peas, Green for market			
133	Peas, Green for canning or quick freezing			
134	Peas, For harvesting dry (See *Instruction 3(l)*)	Marrowfats		
135		Blues		
136	Asparagus			
137	Celery			
138	Lettuce			
139	Rhubarb			
140	Tomatoes, growing in the open			
141	Other vegetables, and mixed areas (See Instructions 3 (k))			

102	*Sown last year (1954)* as one-year ley to be ploughed for cropping next year (1956)		
103	Sown in 1954 as a ley to be left down longer than one year		
104	Sown in 1953 or earlier		
105	Sown this year (1955) without a nurse or cover crop		
106	**TOTAL** of Nos. 102 to 105. (This must equal the total of Nos. 29 and 30) **Do not include here any grass returned as permanent at Nos. 31 or 32**		

ANALYSIS OF HOLDINGS

In Size Groups

(1) CROPS and GRASS (No. 33)

NO. OF HOLDINGS

Under 5 acres		4
5 to 14¾ acres		10
15 to 19¾ acres		3
20 to 29¾ acres		1
30 to 49¾ acres		5
50 to 99¾ acres		4
100 to 149¾ acres		5
150 to 299¾ acres		1
300 to 499¾ acres		
500 to 699¾ acres		
700 to 999¾ acres		
1000 acres and over		
TOTAL (1)		39

(2) HOLDINGS CONSISTING SOLELY OF ROUGH GRAZINGS (No. 34)

NO. OF HOLDINGS

Rough Grazings only		

(3) CROPS and GRASS (No. 33)

STATUTE ACRES

Under 20 acres		
20 to 99¾ acres		
100 to 499¾ acres		
500 to 999¾ acres		
1000 acres and over		
TOTAL (3)		

(4) HOLDINGS CONSISTING SOLELY OF ROUGH GRAZINGS (No. 34)

STATUTE ACRES

Rough Grazings only		

	cauliflower (*See Instructions 3(o) and 3(p)*) — ted in the open		
121	Late summer and autumn (open sown)		
122	**Carrots,** Earlies (grown for bunching only)		
123	**Carrots,** Main crop		
124	**Parsnips**		
125	**Turnips and swedes** (not for stockfeeding)		
126	**Beetroot** (red beet—not sugar beet)		
127	**Onions,** grown for salad		
128	**Onions,** for harvesting dry		
129	**Beans,** Broad		
130	**Beans,** Runner		
131	**Beans,** Dwarf or French		
132	**Peas,** Green for market		
133	**Peas,** Green for canning or quick freezing		
134	**Peas,** For harvesting dry (*See Instruction 3(1)*) — Marrowfats		
135	**Peas,** For harvesting dry (*See Instruction 3(1)*) — Blues		
136	**Asparagus**		
137	**Celery**		
138	**Lettuce**		
139	**Rhubarb**		
140	**Tomatoes,** growing in the open		
141	**Other vegetables, and mixed areas** (*See Instructions 3 (k)*)		

HARDY NURSERY STOCK

142	**Fruit trees, fruit bushes and other fruit stock** (*See Instruction 3(q)*)		
143	**Ornamental trees and shrubs**		
144	**Other nursery stock** (herbaceous plants, alpines, etc.)		

BULBS AND FLOWERS IN THE OPEN

145	**Bulbs** grown for flowers — **Daffodils** (Narcissi)		
146	**Bulbs** grown for flowers — **Tulips**		
147	**Bulbs** grown for flowers — **Other bulb flowers**		
148	**Bulbs** grown for sale as bulbs — **Daffodils** (Narcissi)		
149	**Bulbs** grown for sale as bulbs — **Tulips**		
150	**Bulbs** grown for sale as bulbs — **Other bulbs**		
151	**Other flowers, not under glass**		

CROPS UNDER GLASS

152	**All crops growing under glass**		
153	**TOTAL OF NOS. 110–152** (This total must equal No. 24)		

Plate 1

MARGIDUNUM - showing site from the air. See opposite page.

Plate 2.

Castle Hill. See opposite page

CHAPTER ONE.

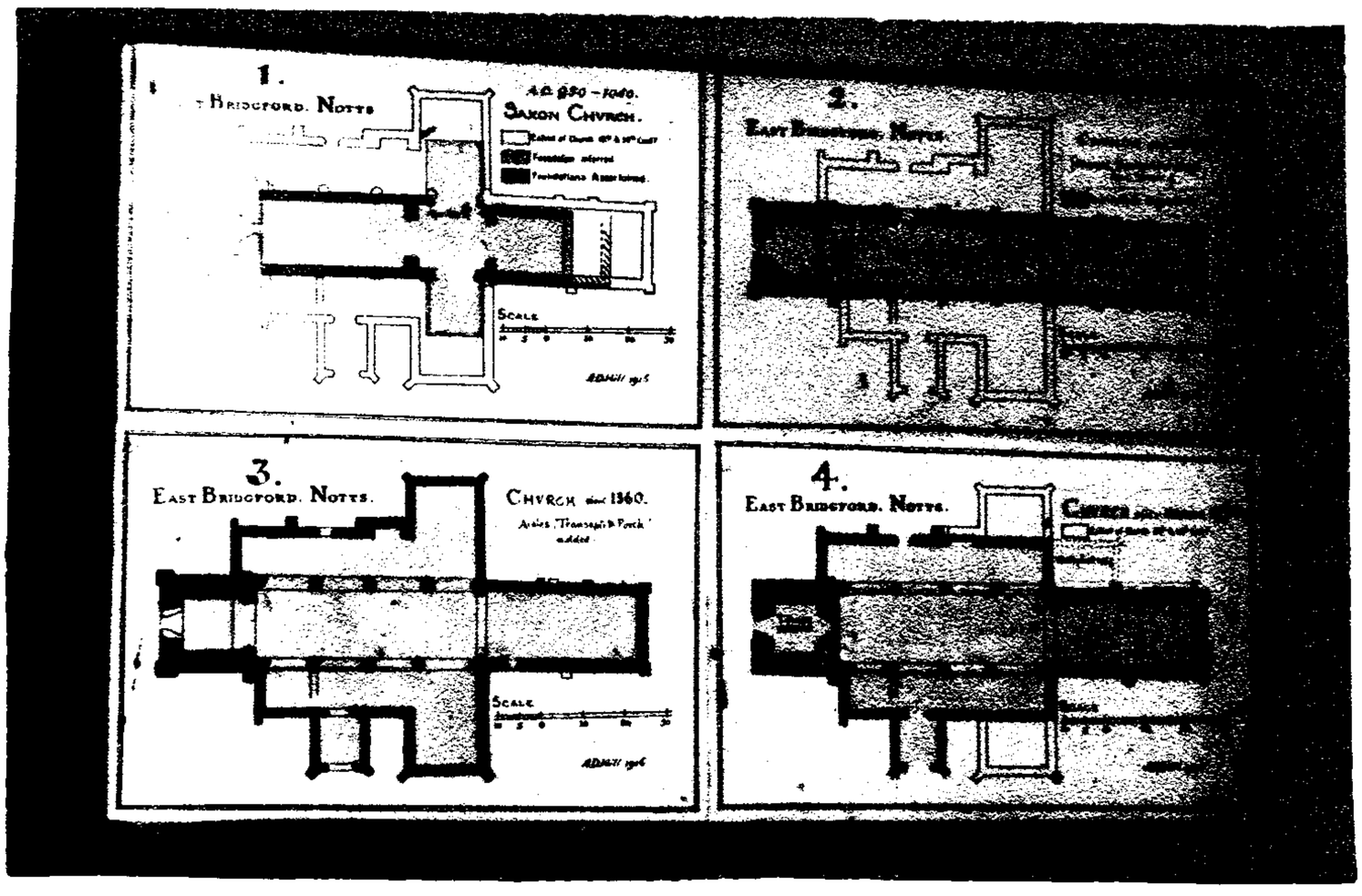
HISTORY.

East Bridgford was first settled by a Celtic tribe, the Coritanis. They settled in the south-east corner of the parish, a site later occupied by the Romans. Evidence of their existence is provided by the iron weapons and thick, unglazed pottery found on the site during excavation of the Roman station. It is possible that the Street Way or Bridgford Street is a continuation of an ancient trackway which can be traced across to the early British settlements around the Woolsthorpe area in the Vale of Belvoir. This would then be a settlement controlling the ford, placed where there was a constant supply of water from the Old-wark spring.

In A.D.47 the site was occupied by the Romans, possibly the Ninth Legion on its way to Lindum. Its early occupation is shown by the Map 1 construction, which is adapted to the contours with an earth rampart faced with timbers, supplemented by six ditches. Its size was sufficient to house about a thousand men. The camp was burned down in A.D. 61 during a local insurrection linked with the Bouddican rising in the south. This resulted in a military reconstruction which lasted for about forty years. In the early part of the Second Century the site was levelled, due to the spread of settlement from the south of the Trent. It must have remained so for about two hundred years, because there is one to one and a half inches of clean soil indicating that the soil lay fallow and unoccupied. Later a posting station was established on the site, the road running right across the original site. With the incursions of the Picts into the north, the site was again fortified in A.D.368. The site was enlarged and nine foot wide stone foundations were laid to support walls from eighteen to twenty foot high, some of which still remained a hundfed years ago.

Plate 2 The site covers about thirteen acres, with seven acres enclosed, and was protected by marshes to the south and east. Present remains are the gentle eminence known as Castle Hill and the Burrow Fields,

Plate 3



A plan of the development of the church. See opposite page.

Plate 4.

Houses with a south-facing view standing end on to the road. See opposite page.

which probably hides 'borough' from burh. Pottery,coins (A.D.265 - 370) and human bones have been found, but outside the parish. A track running in a north-westerly direction away from the camp is probably the remnants of the old Roman route to the river and the wharves from whence goods were shipped to York and Boston. This was the highest navigable point of the river and the first contact with the Trent by the Foss Way. It is suggested that this port was second only to Agelocum (Segelocum) in importance in this area.

It was thought at one time that this was Ad Pontem mentioned in Roman chronicles, but it is now assumed to be East Stoke, a point more equidistant between Margiduno and Crococalano.

When the Saxons arrived they settled about half a mile to the west of Margidunum. The reasons for this being that the marauders used the main roads and also that, as they were chiefly subsistence farmers, there was no need for any movement. The site was also hidden from the river which was used as another route by marauders.

The Foss, like other Roman roads,was used to mark parish boundaries, wapentakes and counties. East Bridgford is thought to be a typical example of the Anglo-Saxon family and tribal community which was almost self-governing. Much of the village pattern today is thought to be based upon the original Saxon settlement, many of the houses being built on stone footings dating from the Sixteenth Century, which were thought to have been built on the sites of Saxon wattle and mud huts centred around the church,which has proven Saxon origin. Many of the houses stand end on to the road, all seeking a south-facing position supposed to be typical of Saxon settlement.

Plate 3

Plate 4

A good picture is obtained of the parish during Norman times from the Domesday Book, when East Bridgford fee was held by Roger de Busli or Builli, an absentee Norman landlord resident at Tickhill. Presumably Odincar, the Saxon thane would manage the affairs during his absence. The parish was valued at £3 in King Edward's time, but was then £5. Of the holdings Odincar held four carucates of taxable land, but about

six in fact; Roger held three ploughs or carucates[1] in the demesne; twenty sochmen (freemen) held ten bovates;[2] fifteen villani[3] (labourers annexed to the land) and three cottagers held eleven ploughs[4] of Roger's land; three smaller Anglian lords, Turstan, Roschet and Justan, held six bovates of taxable land, but one carucate in fact; all these accounting for 1350 acres of land. The whole of the Manor, fifteen carucates, gives 1800 acres, very close to the present area of 1825.

The tun would probably occupy three sides of an open square, of which Butt Close is a possible survival. The thegn's house, probably wooden and having a great hall, would be the main building. The church stood where it is today. In all, possibly fifty houses with 250 inhabitants would account for the settlement.

There is no certain record of the parish from then until the end of the Twelfth Century. By an arguement over the right of presentation to the benefice in the Fourteenth Century, it appears that the Bisets held the Manor. During the Thirteenth Century, the Manor appears to have been held by Waren de Bassingburn, William le Graunt and Roger le Brabazon through their wives. When Brabazon died in 1317 without heir, the Manor passed through his wife's will to her two cousins, Agnes, wife of Sir John Caltoft, and Isobella, wife of Sir John de Multon.

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1. Amount of land worked in a year by an 8-ox team. Probably 120 acres.
2. About fifteen acres.
3. Labourers bound to the lord and forced to give work at harvest time, yet having a say in the hundred-mote. They originated from free Saxons who sought protection from their thegns during the insecure times of the Danish wars.
4. Number of plough teams supplied

One half of the Manor went to Thomas Multon until 1346, when he gave it to the Deyncourts, possibly as a gift for the wedding of his sister to Edmund Deyncourt. In 1468 this half was given to William de Wayneflete, Bishop of Winchester, for his new college of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford, in payment of a debt. The charter was completed on the opening of the college in 1480. On April 3rd.,1924, 650 acres of their land was sold by the College, several of the tenants buying their land.

The other half of the Manor went to Philip, son of Sir John de Caltoft, in 1317. This portion passed from the Caltofts to the Chaworths and then to the Scropes, eventually disappearing into smaller sections.

There has always been the two Manors since the early split, but there have also been other people of substance in the village. In 1697 there were three owners, Magdalen College, the Hackers and the Scroopes, the latter selling out to Henry Blagg. In 1797 Throsby notes that the second half of the Manor is held by freeholders, five of whom are of some importance. He also says that the village is not large.

The Trent has been of importance since early times and it continued to be so. There must have been a fair amount of traffic in the Fourteenth Century as a toll was charged on all shipping.

The map of 1612 shows that two-thirds of the parish was under open fields and common, extending from the north side of Closes Side Lane, which marks the old enclosures associated with the wool boom, to Green Lane and the Trent. There were four main fields, Upper, Foss, Middle and Trent Fields, but there is no indication of this on the map.

The rights of the arable land were attached to 'tofts' or cottages, several of which may be grouped together to form large farms. The land was divided into strips and the holdings spread over the four fields. (Ref. Appendix B I,II,III). The old enclosures were parcelled out amongst the tenants of the lord of the manor and were much as they are today.

The enclosing of the parish in 1796 marks the next change. The enclosure took place during a period of intensive activity in this field, but, as so often happened when there were a number of freeholders in the

parish, the change was only brought about by an Act of Parliament. This was passed on June 26th.,1801 and enclosed approximately 1300 acres of open land. There was compensation for the big landowners and some exchange of old enclosures for new land. Provision was made for all roads, both public and private. (Ref. Appendix A.)

The enclosures were probably affected by the town and market of Nottingham, which was increasing in size and had a corresponding increase in food demands. To meet this demand new methods were necessary. Whether this increased prosperity, which followed the enclosures, was a direct result of them or whether it was due to the French wars and the associated growth of new industries such as weaving, malting, boat traffic and brick making, many of which were centred on Nottingham, is difficult to judge. It is probable that both reasons were an integral part of the general improvements which followed the war.

The village at this time had houses which were usually of brick and tile, although some still had thatched roofs. They had plaster ceilings, probably quarried in East Bridgford, and stone floors. The barns were built on stone saddles or brick pillars about three to four feet high, with stone caps.

The parish of today is much the same as it was after the enclosures, except that many of the fields have been broken up into smaller units. There has been very little building until quite recently which has been in the form of two housing estates, one built just before the war and one built after, which is still developing, and some private houses. Although the village has assumed the function of a dormitory for Nottingham, it still retains its agricultural function which has been influenced by Nottingham.

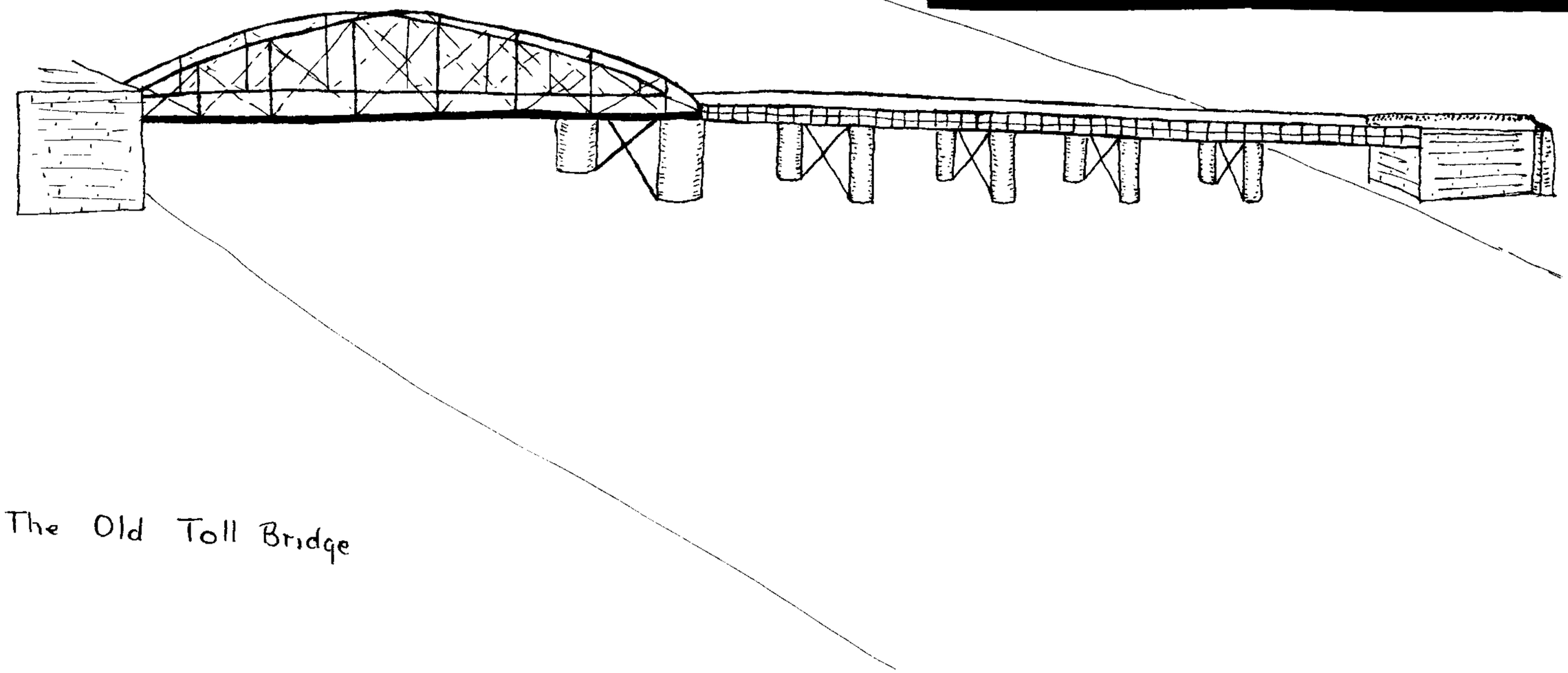
We must now consider parish affairs. As the Rector represented the controlling family, it is obvious that his name will appear at the head of affairs. He collected the tythes and, if he was not a practising churchman, was responsible for appointing a curate.

The control of the parish was held by eight or ten men, four or five of whom were responsible for signing the parish accounts. They

Plate 5

The old Toll House -
From across the river

Diagram 1.



The Old Toll Bridge

appointed the village constable, whose job it was to let common grass, supervise wages, as well as maintaining law and order. About 1668 he took over the responsibility for the poor in the village from the Churchwardens, who had held the post since the 1601 Poor Law Act. Two or three houses were provided for the poor to do weaving in flax and hemp. Many odd jobs were also done by the poor, thus reducing the cost of the poor rates.

The election of parochial officers by the vestry passed from their hands by the Local Government Act of 1894. From then their power was restricted to the Church.

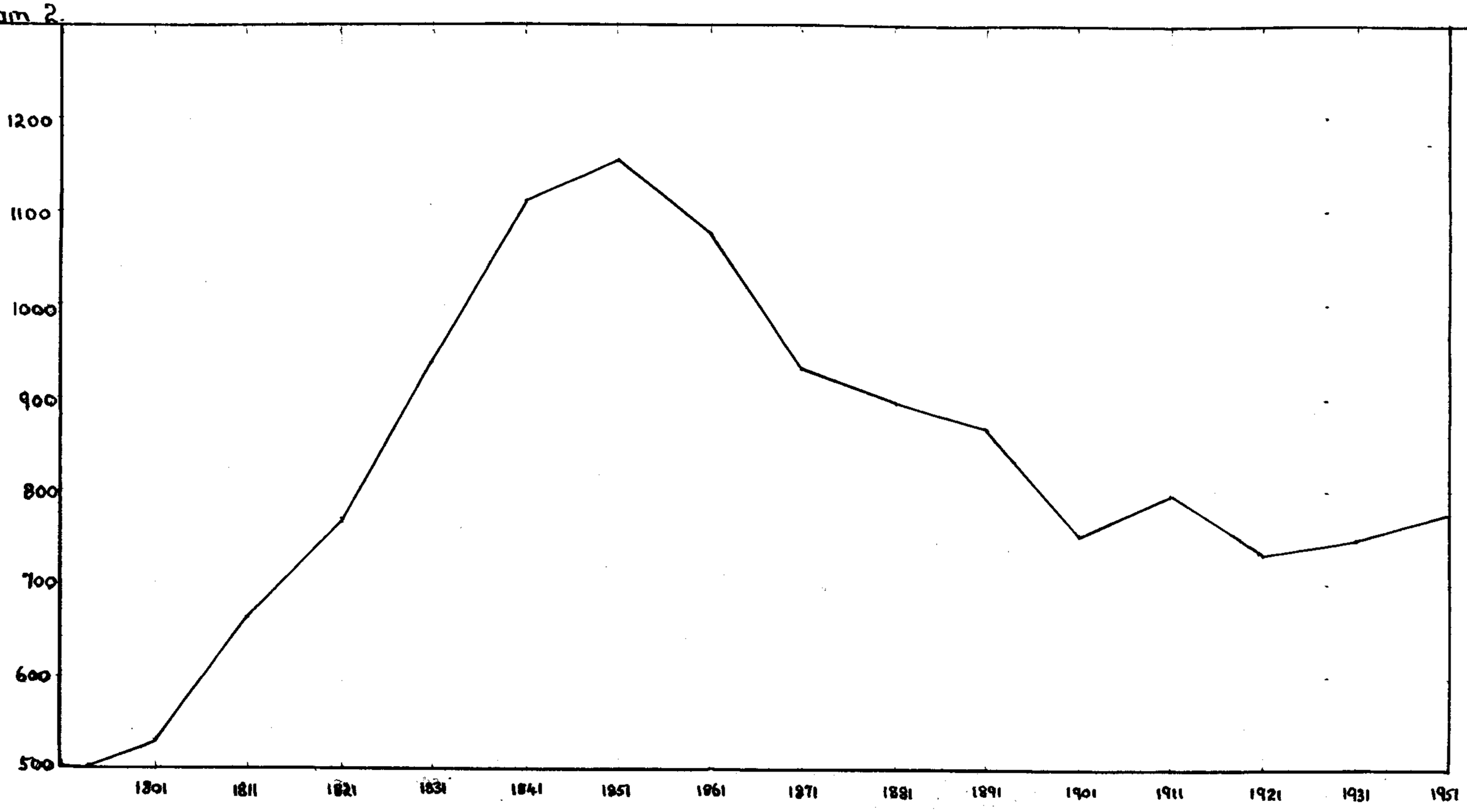
The existence of a crossing point was supposed in Celtic times, a Roman crossing was noted and there must have been a Saxon crossing. By Tudor times there was a ferry, proved by the existence of a framed report in the Royal Oak Inn of a Royalist officer being ferried across to escape his pursuers. A toll bridge was erected and opened in June, 1875. Although a bridge existed at Nottingham, this had been an important crossing point since Celtic times and remained so until recently. This bridge became incapable of handling the traffic and was dismantled upon the construction of another bridge about a quarter of a mile upstream. This was opened in 1926 and created a backwater for East Bridgford which has helped to preserve the village as it is today.

Diagram 1

The importance of this point as a port was realised by the Romans and it remained so, a clause being inserted in the Enclosure Act (App.A) to protect it. It is thought to have been more important than Nottingham, until the traffic was enabled to proceed further upriver with the construction of a lock by the Trent Navigation Company in September, 1925, just below the old toll bridge.

Apart from private and church teaching, there were no schools in East Bridgford until 1792 when Miss Beach began a private school for girls in the Rectory. A little later Edward Clough and his son, Charles, ran a similar school for boys. The first National School was built in 1829 through contributions by Magdalen College, the Reverend Hutchins, Rector and other persons in the village. This stood on the north side of

Diagram 2.



Population graph.

the churchyard, but was later replaced, in 1863, by a building in Howets Orchard, where it still remains. It was run in conjunction with the National Society and held under a Trust Deed by the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish.

Religion followed the popular course until, in the Nineteenth Century, a Non-conformist Chapel was opened by an already active group, who had been using, first Euerby's barn and then a chapel in Brown's Lane. They were followed by the Primitive Methodist Connexion from 1840-43. The Wesleyans built their chapel in Blagg's stackyard in Main Street.

Connected with religion there appeared Temperance Halls and Clubs, the first being opened in 1883. This was followed by the King Edward Club in 1902, providing a billiards and reading room for over-sixteens. In 1919 the Women's Institute was opened in Butt Close by Miss Gertrude Fox.

Agriculture as the main industry will be dealt with separately, but other industries might be noted here. At one time framework-knitters and stockingers used to maintain a considerable trade, the work being carried on in the homes. This industry began in the Eighteenth Century and the effect can be seen in the population figures which began to slowly increase from the middle of that century.(Ref. graph opposite) The population average from 1789-93 was about 476 and from then the rapid rise in population continues until 1851, when it begins to decline. It seems strange that the industry should continue to develop in the way that it did, when it is realised that in many cases the machines did not pay and many of the workers at near starvation level. The sudden decline can be attributed to the introduction of power-driven machines, which had to centrally placed to be economical. With the establishment of this industry in Nottingham, the village industries became defunct. By 1845 there were only fifty frames left in the village, and today there are only the odd one or two left. With the removal of the industry the population had to follow to find work for themselves, so explaining the sudden drop.

Plate 6

Batchelor's Peas Factory on Main Street.

See opposite

Gypsum was important until all the seams were worked out. The method of mining the gypsum was to sink a pit and bring the stone up. This was then placed in a kiln with ten ton of rough and good plaster on top and burned for two days. It was then flailed until the stone crumbled away and the gypsum removed. There was a plaster barn in Brickyard Lane and a kiln at Cottin's Hill, near the malt houses by the river. The Potteries were marked as gypsum mines in the old days, but there is none today. The gypsum was a good quality, having a fine lustre and was known as Satin Spar. Ornaments and other like decorations were made from it at Moss Close in East Bridgford and also at Derby, where there were important works.

There was some brick-making using the Keuper Marls, but this no longer exists.

The milling industry dates back to the Sixteenth Century, when there was a mention of a mill in a Chancery suit,[1] but no concrete proof has been found to verify this. It is possible that it stood just north of the Potteries.

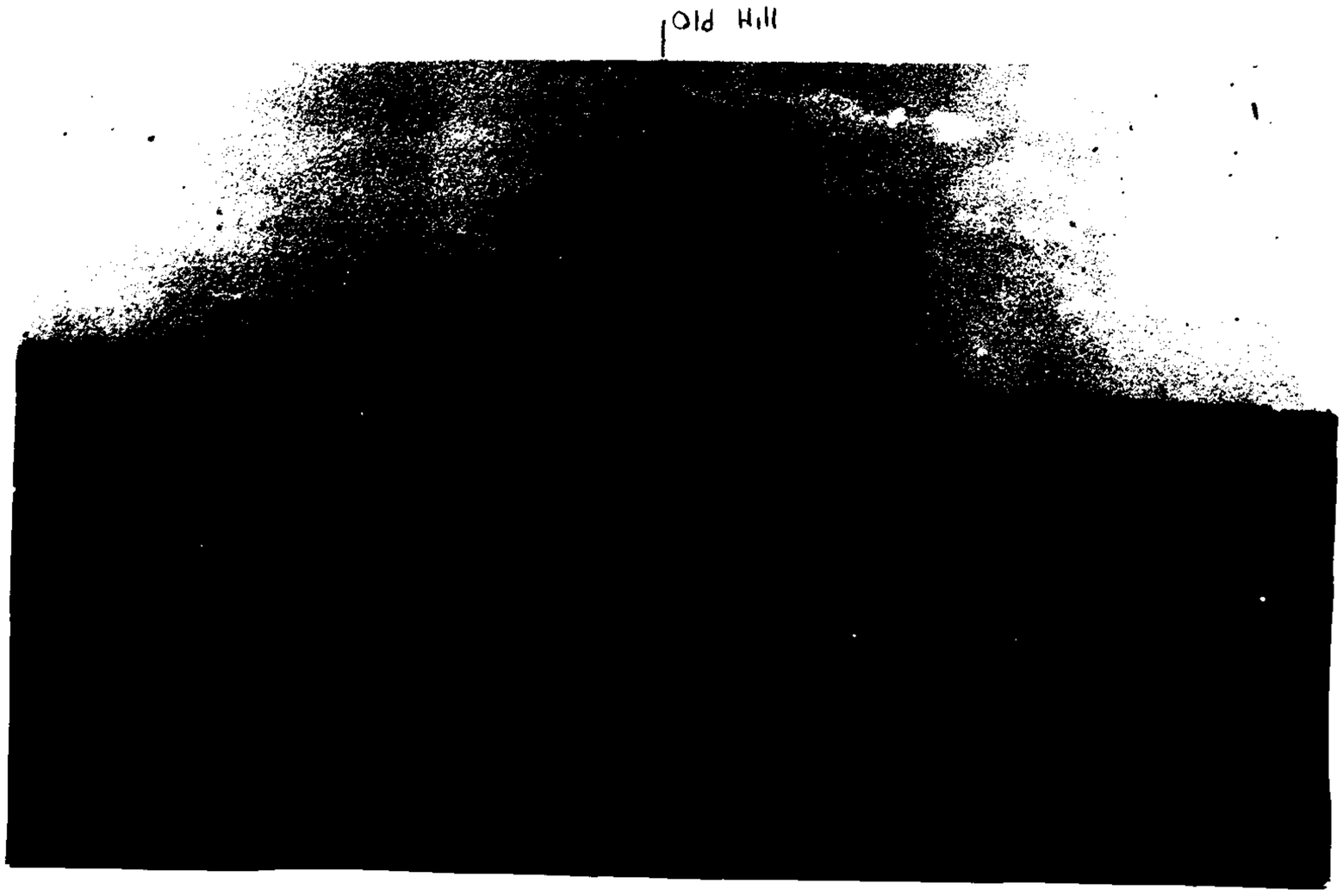
The first windmill was built in 1703 on Robert Levers'land, and this was followed in 1770 by Black Mills, built by the Rector in the Upper Field. It is sketched on the enclosure map standing on John Allwood's land. A further mill was built in 1828 and stood at the end of Mill Gate , which was constructed at the same time. These are now all derelict and used only for dovecotes or storehouses.

Plate 6

Of present day industries there is a pea-sorting factory belonging to Batchelor's Peas Ltd., in the village. This employs about fifty girls and fifteen men, twenty of the girls being married and employed on a part-time basis. They receive only a small supply of peas from this area, producing only about 7,000 tons per year, which is sent by road to Wadsley Bridge or Southall to be canned or packeted. The pay received from the part-time work must be a great help to the families as the farm labourers' wages are not very high. Another help to the parish is the sale of waste for pig or cattle foods, an economical food.

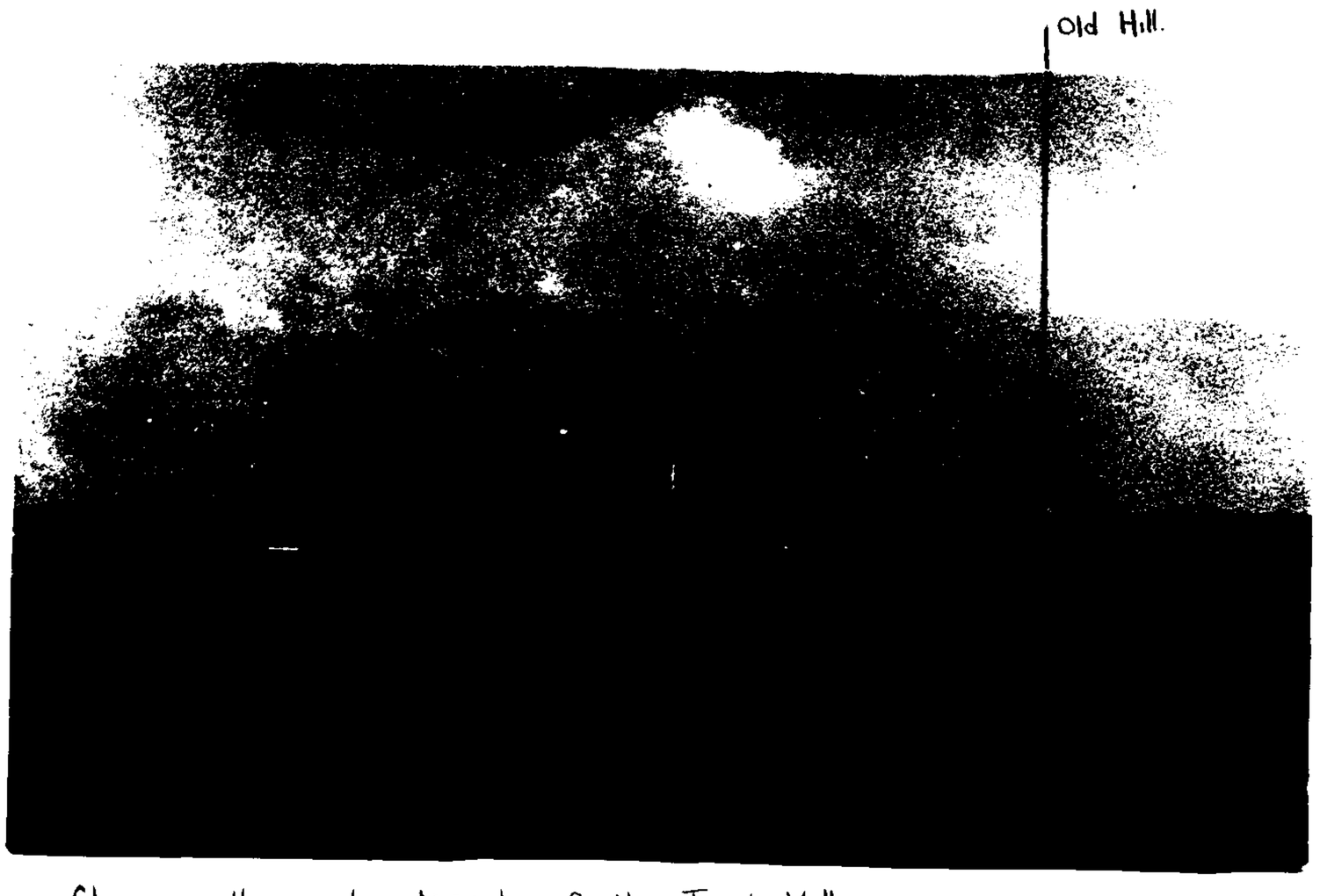
1. Proc. Chancery Q. Eliz. p384

Plate 7



Showing the river bluff and the gentle slope eastward.

Plate 8



Showing the wide trench of the Trent Valley

CHAPTER TWO.

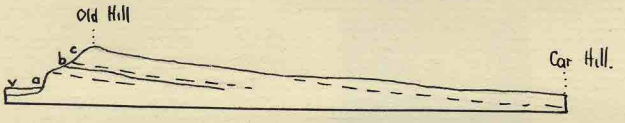
PHYSICAL FEATURES

Geology

As the geology of the parish plays an important part in the study of the physical features and the soil types, we will consider it first.

The majority of the parish, apart a small area of alluvium, is covered by the Keuper Marls which form narrow, tilted plateaus of slight elevation with a dip-slope surface inclined gently, almost imperceptibly, to the east. The outcrop is split by the wide trench of the River Trent and the cliff face shows the strata and the colour at its best.

Plates 7-8



v. - Alluvial flats
a - Platy Marl with thin sandy layers and veins of gypsum
b, c } - Bands of homogeneous hard marl.

Diagram 3

In a section through Old Hill there occur, up to a hundred feet, platy marls with thin sandstones and veins of gypsum, which become less abundant towards the top.(diagram 3). Thes strata are overlain by thick beds of dark red, massive marl-rock alternating with sandstones up to 250 feet. Two of these beds of marl-rock are conspicious in the west slope of Old Hill, where they form the face of steep scarps capped with sandstone.(diagram 3), the uppermost of which forms the dip slope to Carcolston.

The finer sediments in the upper beds of the Keuper indicate deposition at some distance from the coast during the Triassic inundation, and again higher layers indicate deposition during a

Plate 9.

The sunken road to Gunthorpe - see opposite.

later, wider extension of the waters. The deposits of gypsum near the top seem to indicate the dessication of these waters and the concentration of their mineral contents towards the end of the period.

To the south of Toot Hill, the sandstone caps a well-marked scarp, generally 100 to 200 yards from the top of the river cliff, which is composed of homogeneous, red, clayey marl, to which, with the resistant qualities of the sandstones and the gypsum, the feature is due. The feature continues south through the village, where the marl is exposed in the sunken road leading to Gunthorpe Bridge. South of the village the clayey slope is known as the Devil's Coach Road owing to its barrenness and the tendency of corn grown on it to dry up in the summer. The affect is apparently due to the steepness of the slope, from which the soil is being continually washed, and not to the composition of the bed. A further sloping platform is found at the base of the escarpment and is due to the occurrence of the platy marls, interspaced with thin, green sandstones which are harder than the marl.

Plate 9.

The 'skerries' are the local name for the thin, hard bands of sandstone which are very fine-grained and flaggy. They occur, either in isolated beds, one to several inches in thickness, or in clusters, known as 'skerries belts', four to six feet thick. These beds are commonest in the lowest portion of the marl. The surfaces of individual layers are commonly ripple-marked and bear sun-cracks and salt pseudomorphs. They would be laid down during a recession of the sea which deposited the marl, the beds marking the shorelines which were exposed during the summer months and allowed to harden, eventually sufficiently to retain their marks when covered again by another transgression of the sea. There are frequently striking curly features present, which were probably formed by a creeping movement of the silt while it was still soft, but the skerries capping Toot Hill and Old Hill seem to be of a higher series. At East Bridgford the skerries which crown the escarpment and form

Plate 10

The river cliff and weir.

Plate 11

The line of cliffs, weir and marshy ground in the foreground.

the surface for the dip slope, are for some distance sandy and loamy; but about a hundred yards east of the main street, they are capped by a second rise, in the face of which outcrops a decidely clayey bed, which appears to be the horizon which contains the 'satinstone' veins of fibrous gypsum, mined a hundred yards further west at a depth of twenty-five feet. The overlying strata contain abundant sandy beds, their dip slope having a remarkable sandy or sandy - loam soil as far as the Foss. (Map V)

The gypsum is of crystalline fibres, six to eight inches long, probably deposited by water at the top and the bottom of horizontal crevices, the thin pink line marking the drying up of the last drops and the deposition of the iron from the marls. The beds are usually about ten yards acrsss and from twenty to thirty feet down.

PHYSICAL

Where the sandstone outcrops at the surface a striking feature is caused which stands out from the surrounding area.(ref. previous page). Although this is so, the general configuration of the parish is of a generally fairly level slope downwards from the highest point at Toot Hill to the southerly corner near Margidunum. The steep cliff arising from the Trent Valley must have been formed at a time when the river was considerably larger than it is now, probably during the time of the greatest extension of the ice when there was a regular release of a large quantity of water from a stagnant ice sheet, situated in the Vale of Belvoir, every summer. This regular summer outflow would give the river sufficient power to cut the trench through which it flows today. The fact that the river flows at the foot of the cliff in East Bridgford is due to the fact that the river follows a strike course which keeps it to the east of the valley.

Plates 10 & 11.

The alluvium forms two areas of low-lying land. In the north of the parish there are four small areas which stand above the

general level and mark old islands, the channels between having been filled in. The stages of development can be seen in the maps II, III, IV, VI. The final filling in would take place with the increased flow of the river due to the building of the weir, thus causing the river to avoid sharp deviations in its course as would be necessary here. The marshy land in the south of the parish was added when the weir was built, again due to the increased flow causing a narrowing of the channel.

Plate II.

The village stands at the top of a rise, but the original centre stood below the highest points, thus necessitating a climb whichever way one leaves the village. The spread of the village followed, as closely as possible, this lower level which offered protection from unwanted eyes.

SOILS

The close relationship between the soils and the solid geology simplifies the recognition of the soil types, the soils in East Bridgford being associated with the underlying Keuper Marls. Where the skerries occur lighter soils appear, but variations can occur from one field to the next, even within one field. We thus have both heavy and light lands with varying degrees of workability.

The soils are in the general classification of Brown Forest Soils. Below is given a percentage analysis of the different types.

	A Heavy	B Medium	C Light
Fine gravel	1.32	1.7	1.56
Coarse sand	8.3	11.11	23.31
Fine sand	31.92	37.71	34.39
Silt	9.7	8.32	14.98
Fine silt	22.51	16.51	9.83
Clay	14.23	5.96	3.89

Even in the heaviest soils the clay content seldom exceeds 10-12% The Fine silt (A & B) is a more important component than clay in determining the texture because, where it is high, there is a decrease in coarse material.

The analysis shows the soils to be clay in character rather than in fact, being a finely-divided, sandy material and only a very small proportion of true clay, showing the physical properties of clay. They have a good potash reserve, with nitrogen and organic matter, but are deficient phosphates; lime also increasing fertility and making a better working soil.

The soil is fine-grained, chocolate-brown coloured, although at times it displays a red colour associated with stiff soils, and contains few stones except where skerries outcrop, when they become a little more abundant. It is difficult to till, but with hard work and suitable treatment it is good for all mixed farming. The compactness of the soil allows for a greater run-off of surface water, but this fluctuates with the seasons. In a wet season water can stand on the fields, whereas in the summer it will quickly bake , the soils forming hard clods underneath a layer of dust, and cracks two to three inches wide and several feet long are common. A field without rain will be too hard for ploughing; after two or three days it will be workable; and after four or five days it will be too wet and sticky to be used. The clays, being colder, take longer to warm up and so need a longer germination period for the seeds.

The freer-working loams occur in the south of the parish along the boundary with Carcolston (Map V) and correspond more closely to Example C. These soils are important in the parish as they affect the type of agriculture followed.

The following sample was taken from the University Park, Nottingham, but it does show the general composition of the soils which rest upon the Keuper Marls.

Diagram 5

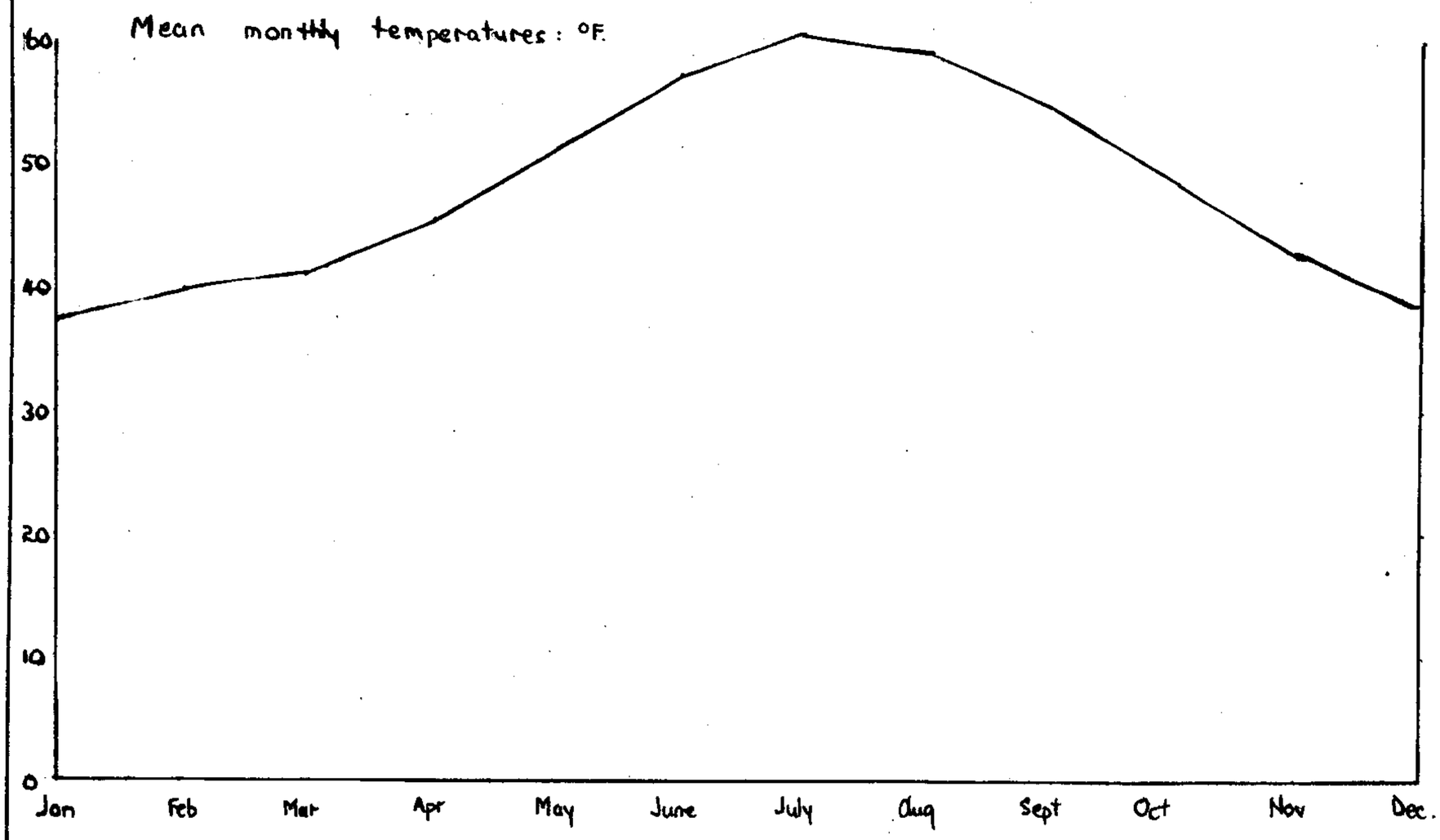
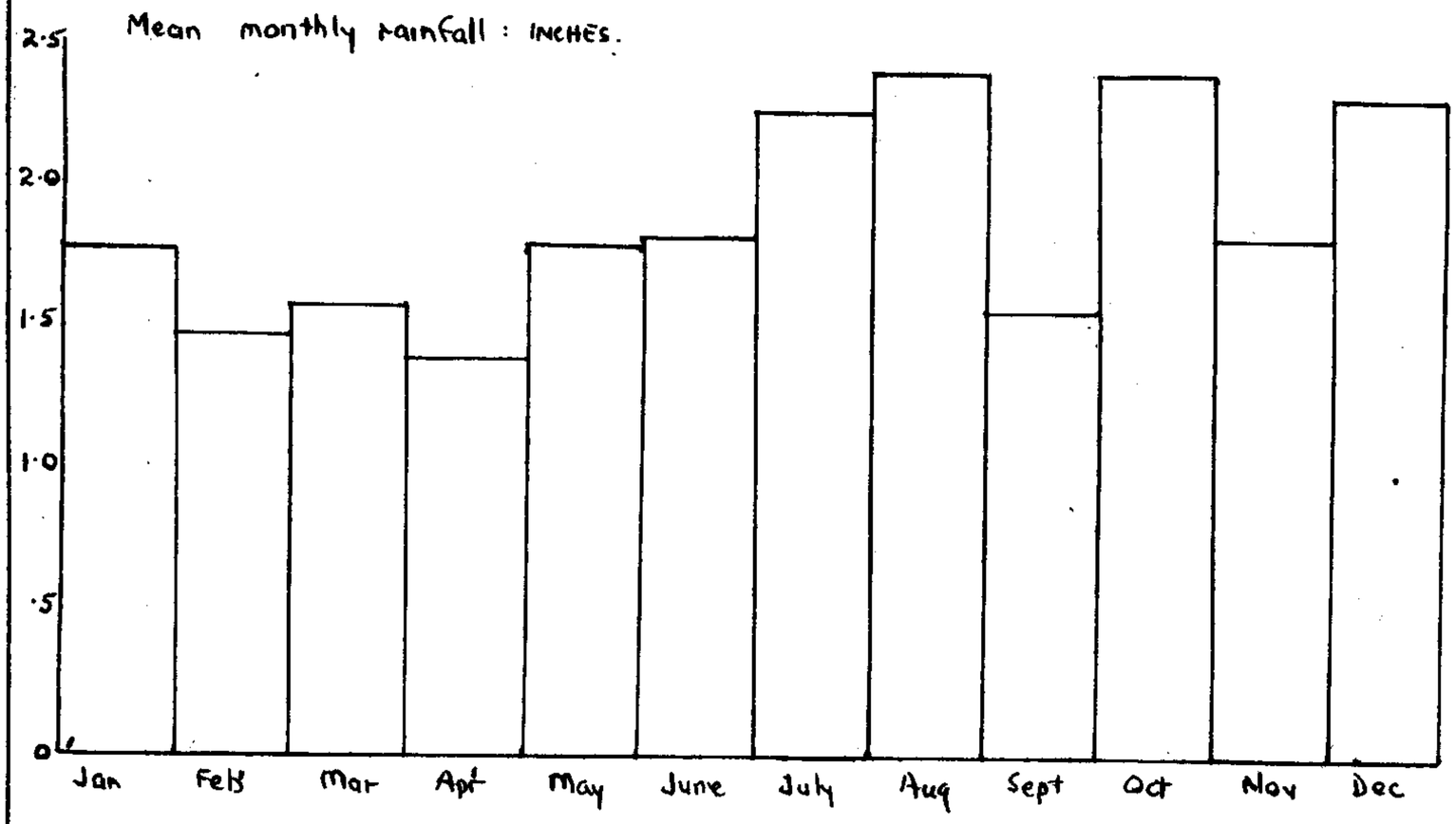


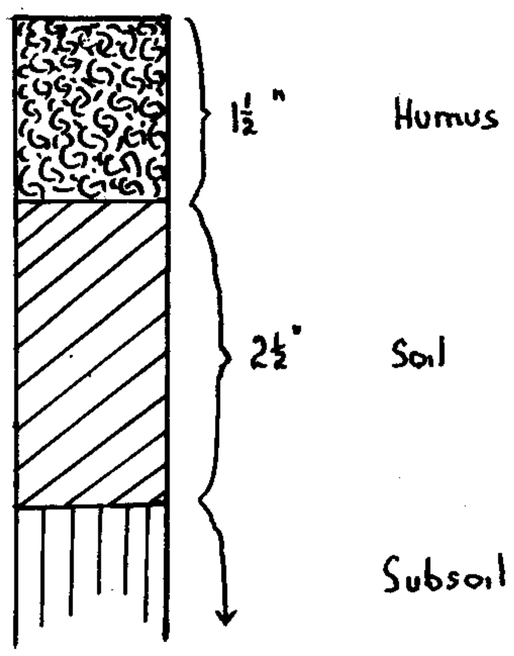
Diagram 6



Annual total : 22·5 inches.

Figures are for Trent Lane. 82' OD. The figures for Nottinghamshire are all very similar, so these serve for East Bridgford which is at approximately the same height and only a few miles to the east.

Diagram 4.



The sample contained:

Sand	44.3 %
Silt	39.5 %
Clay	16.2 %

CLIMATE

The parish is about seventy miles from the east coast, but this does not prevent cold east winds sweeping in across Lincolnshire and reaching the parish during the winter months. Some protection from the winds of Western Maritime influence is afforded by the uplands of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Rainfall : Diagram 6 shows the occurrence of a summer maximum with September a dry period between the wet months of August and October, ideal for the growth of cereals and the harvesting of them. The relative dryness of the area, the total being only about 23", is thought to be affected by the presence of the Trent Valley trench, as this marks a dry belt all along its length. The theory that the area lay in the rain-shadow of the Pennines is now doubted. The summer maximum is thought to be due partly to local convection arising from the low relief and to local thunderstorms, the Trent Valley being considered as a possible passage for a thunderstorm tract, based upon the fact that areas within the influence of the trench are more affected by the thunderstorms than the outlying areas.

Temperature : Temperatures, as with rainfall, show a summer maximum (Diagram 5) and enable the growth of the cereals mentioned above. Although there are no periods with a mean below freezing, the annual range, due to the inland situation, is about 22^{O}F. South-

west and westerly winds act as warming influences, but cold spells, prolonged at times, are experienced in association with a spread of the Continental anticyclones.

Serious frosts are infrequent after the first week in May and do not occur until the beginning of October. Sharp ground frosts are a feature of the Trent Valley and, under radiation conditions, are accentuated by extensive areas under grass. The siting of East Bridgford on the hill affords it some protection from the frosts.

Winds : Westerly winds are the most frequent, blowing for 172 days of the year and, of these, westerly and south-westerly winds blow for a third of the year. The January and August maximums and the April and May minimums coincide with the rainfall maximum and minimum, thus showing the importance of these winds in agriculture. Northerly winds blow for about a quarter of the year and the easterly winds blow when conditions are favourable (ref. above)

Thunderstorms : The exceptional heaviness of the thunderstorms, especially at the end of August and the beginning of September which cause damage to the barley harvest, has provoked the idea that this is an area of the greatest activity in the country. The cause is thought to be convective currents, strengthened by surface winds blowing at right angles to a ridge, thus causing strong upcurrents.

The coincidence of a summer rainfall maximum with the period of greatest heat has helped the growth of cereal crops in this area, although the possibilities of prolonged rain can present difficulties for the heavier clay lands. Orchard and other fruit can be grown because the periods essential to their growth are free of frost.

CHAPTER THREE

LAND UTILISATION

Arable farming began with the arrival of the Saxons and has continued to the present day. In 1591 it was of importance, as shown by figures for an estate in the Manor.[1] Today the parish lies in a transitional zone between the main wheat-growing region to the north-east and the Midland grazing region, mainly of cattle, to the south.

In 1867 cereals were most important, occupying 42% of the land, but by 1939 grass had become predominant, occupying over 50 % of the land. (Diagram 7a). The 1939 figures are a good example of the farming before the war and show that much land was given over to pasture farming, probably originating during and after the slump when much land went out of use because it became unremunerative. The trend after the war, and possibly as a direct result of it, has been towards mixed farming, with pasture for dairy herds predominating over the cereal crops in order to meet the demands of the city of Nottingham. Modern farming methods are shown in the increase in root crops, mainly at the expense of green plants such as peas and beans. The appearance of market garden probably first took place during the war , but it is now firmly established and of some importance. Orchards have remained steady since 1912. (Diagram 7a)

Wheat ranks first in the cereals, occupying 19½ % of the total land and 55 % of the cereal acreage. (Diagrams 7a & b) Wheat has maintained this importance since 1867, but barley and oats, the only other crops apart from a small acreage of rye-grass in 1939,

---

1. East Bridgford Manor (Sheffield Hall) 2 messuages, 7 cottages, 7 tofts, 1 cottage, 8 gardens, 8 orchards, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 of pasture, 10 of wood, 40 of heath, 50 of moor and common pasture for beasts.

have fluctuated, oats almost replacing barley in 1939, probably due to a reduced demand for local barley for the breweries in Newark. Since the war (1955) wheat still held the lead, but oats and barley now share the remaining acreage almost equally, both being used for fodder although some of the barley goes to Newark for malting. Wheat occupies the better lands, mainly covered by the old four fields (ref. Chap. 1 p.), but there is some on the old enclosures. Barley occupies a similar area to wheat, but oats occupy the poorer lands and the steeper slopes, the fields on the west side of the parish being commonly used, and form an important part in the rotation system.

Root crops have increased steadily, except for 1939 with the general acreage reduction in favour of grass, since 1867 and, of these, sugar beet is probably the most important, with potatoes second, mangolds third and some turnips and swedes last.

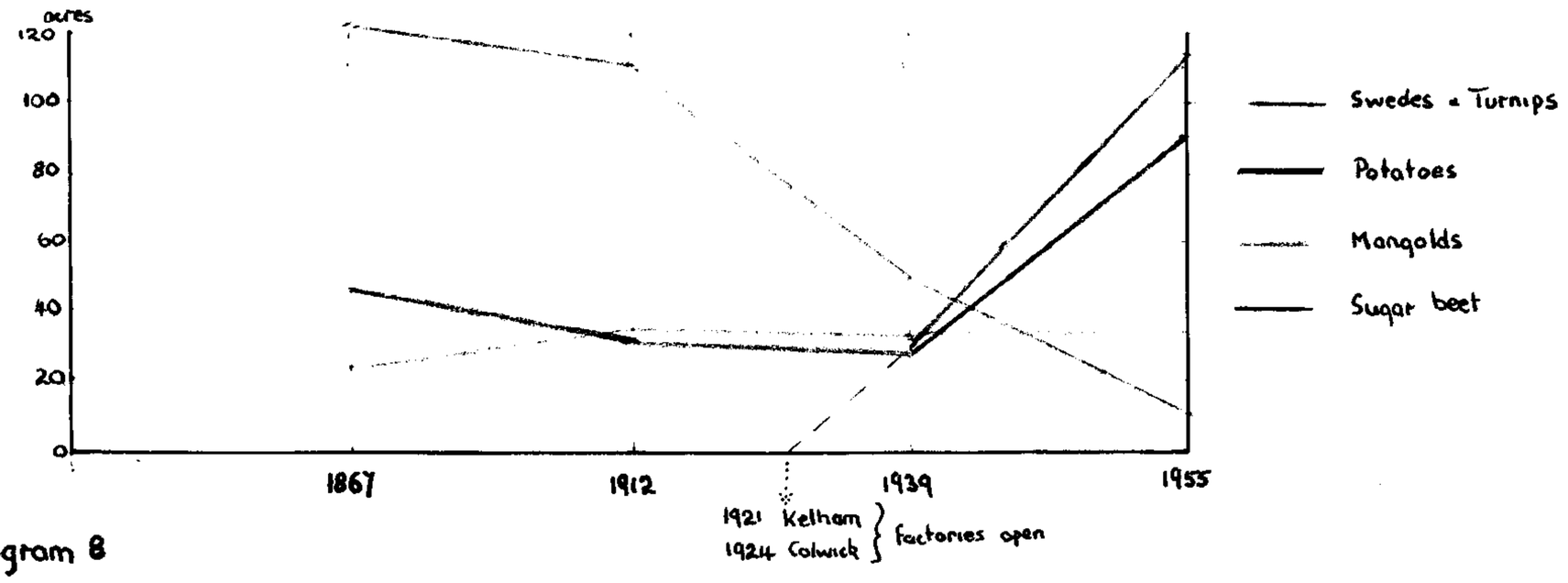


Diagram 8

Sugar beet, and later potatoes, have tended to replace turnips and swedes in the agriculture of the parish.(Diagram 8) Sugar beet is a good cleaning crop and that, combined with its cash value, have ensured its success and inclusion in the rotation system. Potatoes have increased to supply the local markets in Nottingham and Newark, and are dependant upon them. Both potatoes and sugar beet like free-working loams, which explains there occurrence more in the east of the parish on the lighter soils.

The beans and the peas that are grown are mainly for stock-feeding and serve as an alternative to clover, being of some value because they increase the nitrogen in the soil and also provide a fodder crop rich in protein. These were important in 1867 (Diagram 7a) , but have now declined in favour of root crops.

Clover and rotation grasses are important as rotation crops, making a good fodder crop for stock. The increased number of cattle caused a relative increase in the importance of these crops. Dutch White Clover, in a one year crop, and red clover, with perennial rye-grass, for a longer period of cultivation, are the chief types of clover grown. The Dutch White is good for grazing, but not for hay as tall foliage is scanty, while the red is good for hay if well drained and limed. They are grown mainly in the four fields already mentioned under wheat, but the Dutch White will grow well on the stronger lands on the west side of the parish.

The steeper lands, the water-meadows, high ground such as Toot Hill, and a fair propertion of the old enclosures, which would originally have been pasture, are occupied by permanent pasture. The decline in acreage can be accounted for by the decline in the number of stock reared, especially the number of sheep which tend to damage fields by their close cropping, rendering them unusable for a time.Agrostis - Lolium, with some Agrostis and a little rye-grass, are the chief grasses grown, giving a moderate pasture.

Market Gardening has risen in importance in this area, as marked by the appearance a sizeable acreage in 1955. (Diagram 7a) This aspect of agriculture is affected by market and transport considerations, Nottingham and Newark being the markets. Vegetables are the chief interest, greens (cabbages, brussel-sprouts and cauliflower) being the main crop, with some potatoes, beans, peas and carrots. Much of this would develop during the war when fresh vegetables were in demand and it has persisted. Some of the

gardening is in the open fields, but a lot of it is actually within the village. (Map VIII)

Orchards are small in acreage, mainly growing apples plums and damsons, and stand in or very close to the village, usually with a southerly aspect. The height above the river raises the trees above many of the frosts and protection is afforded against the prevalent winds by the river bluff, the trees being on the lee slope, which also provides a well-drained surface. Nottingham and Newark take most of the fruit grown.

Cattle constitute the main livestock and they are chiefly dairy, due to the presence of a market in Nottingham. In 1955 there was an average of 36 head of cattle to a 100 acres of farmland, of which 26.8 % were milk cattle. The milk is collected daily by the Nottingham Co-operative Society and the Nottingham Dairy Ltd. under contracts given in 1939. These firms gave an average figure of 15 to 18 beasts per farm.

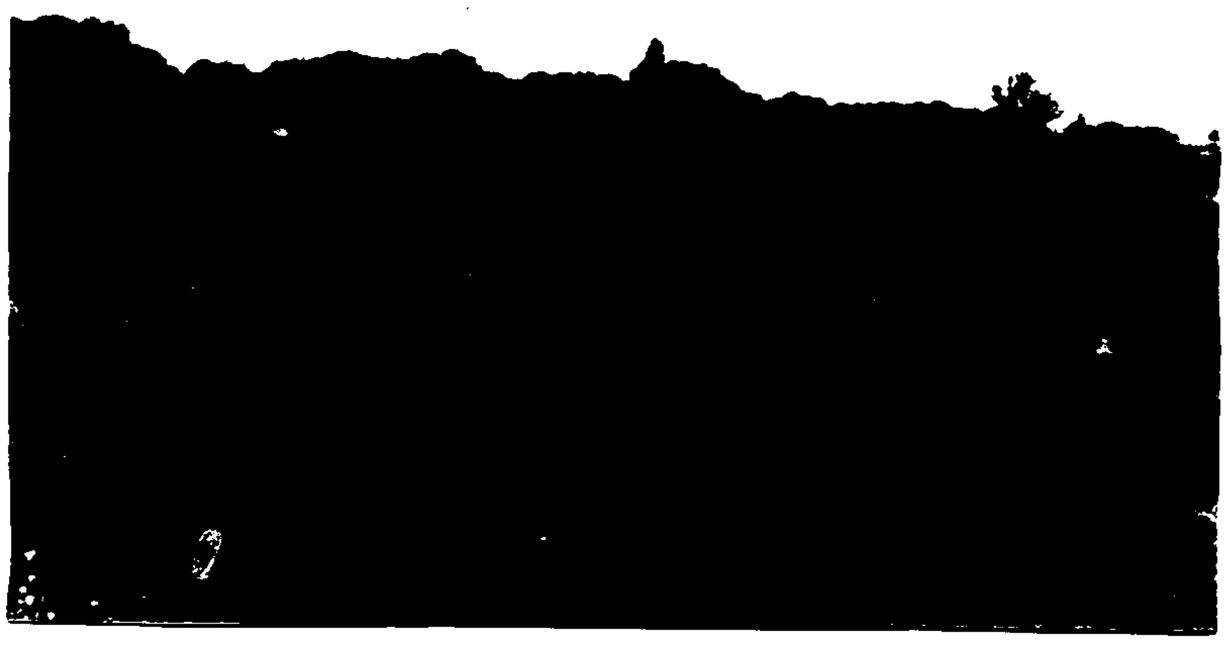
The decline in sheep is due to the decline of the wool trade in the area and the increasing importance of dairy farming.

Pigs have been regarded as a sideline and as such have remained steady.(Diagram 7c) Middle Whites constitute the chief breed raised, their numbers averaging 14 to 15 per 100 acres of farmland.

Poultry sprang into importance, probably during the slump, and have remained so since, although mainly only as a sideline. Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Light Sussex seem to fare the best. There are three poultry farms in the village specialising in the production of eggs for market.

The holdings are mainly small, more than 50 % being under 20 acres and another 30 % falling in the 20 to 100 acre group, there not being one above 300 acres. (Diagram 7d). This tends to mixed farming in preference to specialisation, where a failure could mean disaster. The smallness of the holdings probably date back to the number of freeholders there were in the village at

Plate 12.



East Bridgford - the approach from Newton
The church tower can be seen in the left of the picture.

the time of the enclosures, many purchasing their land since.

The village is concentrated in the south-east corner of the parish, the only buildings outside being six farms, the owners of which moved out when they were allotted their portions in the enclosures, and its importance as a community is showm by the presence of ten farms still remaining in the village. All possible land is used,of which grass covers the largest area, most of it being pasture, with market and kitchen gardens second, these being the most economical use of a small area, orchards third, occupying land it previously held as far back as the Eighteenth Century (it can be seen on Map IX, although it is 1867), and a small proportion of arable actually within the village. (Diagram on Map VIII).

The old village centre was around the church and another around Straw's Lane and these still remain the nucleus of the village today, there having been little development since 1612. (Map II and Map VIII) There has been some development in the southern portion of the village, but the building of the estate on Straw's Lane and some houses on Kneeton Road just pre-war marked the biggest step. The council estate on Closes Side Lane marks post-war development, the five houses on Cross Lane having been built within the last year (1955-56).

There are a number of trees in the village besides the orchards,and they seem to be to protect the village against any strong or cold winds which may blow and any extremes of weather. Approaching the village from the Newton side very little can be seen of it because of the number of trees, (Plate 12)

CHAPTER FOUR.

AGRICULTURE

There is a predominance of arable farming, although pasture farming is important, and it is of mainly Teutonic origin, little evidence having been found of any during Roman or Celtic times. The Angles established their system when they arrived and this remained with little change until the enclosures of the Eighteenth Century.

In the Thirteenth Century Walter de Henley mentioned a two-course and later a three-course system of rotation, but he gave no details. The three-course system was carried on into the Fourteenth Century, where it was : beans; winter and spring corn. There was compulsory rotation in all the fields except the Lammas meadow which was opened for grazing after the hay had been collected.

The fields were of fifty arable pieces, hedgeless and marked by balks each a furlong apart, either parallel to or at right angles to the Foss Way. (Map II). Each of these pieces were known as a furlong and each were divided into strips, although it was not uncommon to amalgamate strips through agreements between the tenants.

An important step was taken by Gervase Markham in 1629, when he advocated a revolutionary scheme of a larger crop sequence of ten or eleven years, which included three or four years 'lying at rest for grass', but it was only suitable for enclosed lands. On the open land the three-course rotation was still followed : wheat or winter rye; spring corn (barley, oats, peas or beans); fallow.

The Eighteenth Century is well covered, especially by Robert Lowe, who reported a four-course rotation on the open fields of : turnips; barley; clover or peas; wheat. The introduction of turnips marks the advance of farming methods into the parish

which were already being used with success elsewhere. On the old enclosed lands, probably enclosed during the Sixteenth Century, either for sheep for the wool industry or for cattle to supply the Nottingham market with meat and leather, there was a crop rotation of : fallow; beans; barley; seeds (2-3 years); wheat; fallow; barley and seeds; pasture for three years; wheat; which could be derived from the system advocated by Gervase Markham, who was a local man.

It was during the Eighteenth Century that much change was taking place, potatoes were introduced during the reign of George III and rye-grass and turnips were introduced later in the Century. Grain took pride of place in this area because the stock was of a very poor quality, sheep giving only five pounds of wool each, cattle being of the poor Nottinghamshire stock, black and small, the carthorses, small, coarse and black, were equally poor, and the oxen, the plough animal of the Middle Ages, was still used, although they had been replaced by horses by the close of the Century.

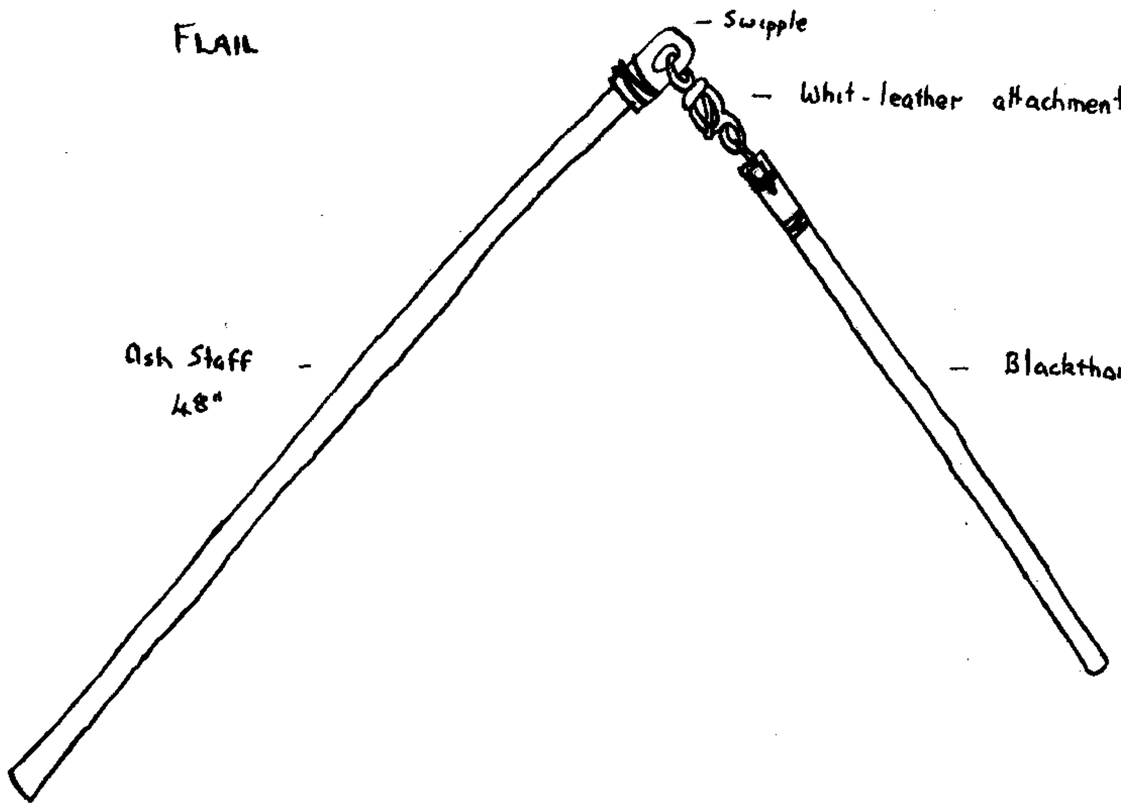
Lowe suggests that turnips are no good for strong lands and noted that oats and potatoes were rare . Some improvement was necessary in the livestock and was slowly taking place by the introduction of better strains. The introduction of sheep of the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire strains, including some from the famous flock of Robert Bakewell, led to a great improvement. The cock-fighting fraternity supplied the only market for poultry, with the result that they were few and inferior in quality.

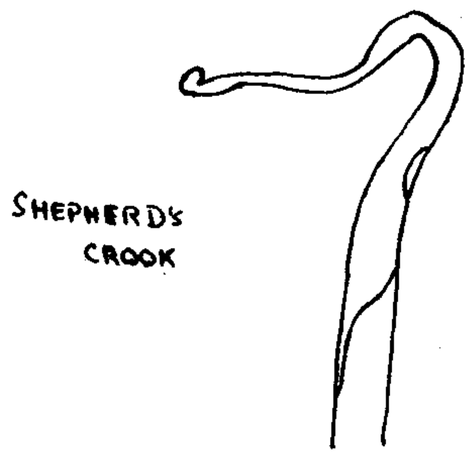
The plough used was a Dutch sowing plough with the gate or bottom 2 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, also handles ' at the proper height '. The harrow, where used in light soils, was light and short tined and, where used in heavy soils, equally heavy and long tined. Waggons were used rather than carts because they could be enlarged to carry a greater load. Sowing was broadcast from a kidney-shaped

Diagram 9.

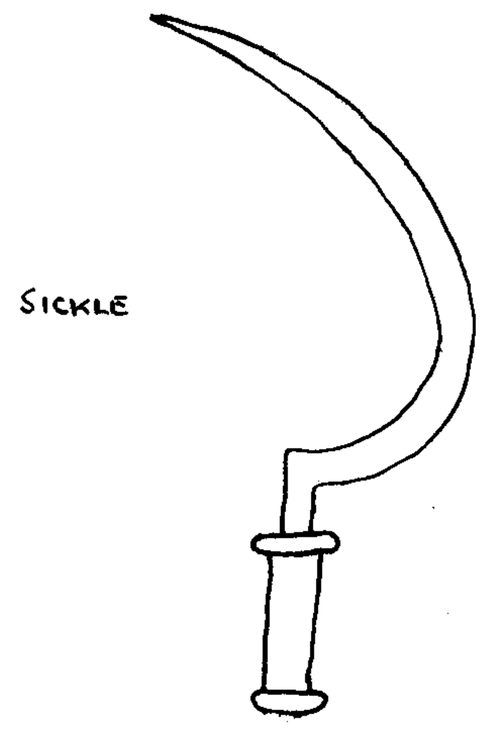
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FARM INSTRUMENTS IN THE 18th

FLAIL





SICKLE



hopper, the drill coming later in the Century. Peas, beans and, sometimes, wheat were dibbled by pricking holes with a dibbling iron and the seeds being dropped into the holes by a small boy who followed. Threshing was carried out by means of a hand flail. (Diagram 9).

Sometimes cross-cropping was followed and two wheat crops were raised in consecutive years. Fodder was important, a fair acreage being under permanent pasture and oats, hay and seeds grown to meet the demand.

Manures,such as lime from Newark which had much animal matters for giving a more siliceous earth, bone dust and dove manures for grass, were much used.

Lowe complained that the tythes reduced the amount of manure available and so curtailed the growth of valuable crops, although sometimes it was possible to pay compensation, but this was often fixed higher than the value of the tythe. There were excessive rents which the landlord increased as soon as he thought that the tenant was making a profit. He had to contend with rising labour costs and falling meat prices, although dairy produce, such as butter and cheese, was rising in price.

The introduction of new drainage methods and root crops necessitated a change from the old antiquated system, although this need not have been by enclosure. The change took place and the village assumed the 'chess-board pattern' of fields which became common over the English countryside.

The depression of the Nineteenth Century, after the Napoleonic Wars, reached its climax in the 'forties', although in 1838 the wages in the County were higher than elsewhere, possibly due to the demands of the stockingers for the produce maintaining the prices. The foundation of the Royal Agricultural Society about this time marked the introduction of improved conditions and methods. High Farming, that is skilled and enlightened husbandry accompanied

by up-to-date methods involving capital outlay for seeds, stock, implements and works of improvement, such as draining and fertilising, was a direct result of the new ideas. It reached its height in the Golden Age of agriculture, 1850 - 73.

In 1867 cereals were the most important crop, closely followed by grassland in importance. The wheat : bean system was favoured and it can be seen in the rotation of : fallow; barley or wheat; grass, including red clover; wheat; beans; wheat (sometimes oats). Fallow was sometimes replaced by turnips. (ref.Diagram 7a also)

Sheep, 59 % of the total stock, were the most important with cattle, already showing improvement by the introduction of Lincolnshire Red or Dairy Shorthorns, and pigs occupying a similar position of lesser importance.

Further light is thrown on the agriculture by a report on a farm competition. In the rotation system turnips were replacing summer fallow, beans were extensive, being taken after seeds in preference to wheat because of the danger of slugs to wheat, seeds were sometimes left for two years and the spreading and ploughing-in of yard manure in the autumn for root crops was increasing. A complaint is made about the number of trees in the hedgerows , which damage the crops and harm the land. The improved American chilled plough had replaced the older type previously used.

The slump following the boom resulted in much land going out of use and a complete change in system being necessary, this being completed by 1910. The depression is marked by the continuing slow fall in population (Diagram 2, p.) after the marked slump during the time of the framework knitters depression, the recovery being marked by a sudden rise. The change is marked by the juxtaposition of grass and cereals, grass now ranking first. Although there was an increase in the amount of grassland, there was no increase in the numbers of stock reared, sheep having declined in number, but the other animals showing a corresponding

increase. (Diagram 7c). The large number of horses show that mechanisation was still a thing of the future.

In 1927 the apple crop was evidently worthy of note because it was mentioned that the apples grown, Clark's Seedlings or Royal George, made a good culinary apple.

A modern rotation is : wheat; roots; oats or other grain; clover; but wheat may follow roots, e.g. potatoes or sugar beet, if the latter are cleared sufficiently early . The predominance of cereals is still obvious in the rotation, but the place of root crops and temporary grasses for stockfeeding is now guaranteed. (Diagram 7a) Sugar beet is also grown under contract for factories at Kelham and Colwick, whereby the farmers grow the beet, which gives an average sugar content of 17 %, from seeds supplied by the factory, transport it and, in return, can buy dried beet pulp at wholesale prices, for fodder. The importance of fodder is obvious when the figures for cattle and sheep are studied (Diagram 7c) and the increase in cattle is seen, due to the demands of Nottingham and Newark.

The catering for the demands of local markets is evident from the 1955 figures, when the predominance of cattle over sheep is now seen to be firmly established and the fairly steady level in the numbers of pigs is maintained. Mechanisation has now replaced the old fashioned horse-drawn ploughs and carts, horses now being very few in number. (Diagram 7c.)

Poultry farming has become popular due to the presence of a market in Nottingham and Newark, the trend having been maintained since its innovation in the 1930s, even to the extent of some specialisation in the form of three farms in the village, two being a fair size. (Map VIII)

The development of the agriculture has been from the subsistence farming of the Saxons, through the small produce of the Sixteenth Century, to the main enclosures of the Eighteenth

Century, which marked the change from catering for a local demand to the supplying of a wider market, although this was not really evident until modern improvements had made this possible on some scale. The farming for a cash sale, especially in the form of milk and other dairy produce, now predominates.

APPENDIX A.

The record of the enclosure act for East Bridgford.

House of Commons Journal. Vol. 51.

Date: 1796 Place: East Bridgford.

Petitioners: Several owners and proprietors of land, tenements, hereditaments.

Lands mentioned: Open and Common Fields, Common pastures, commons, wastes and other commomnable lands and grounds(c.1300a.)

Bill prepared and brought by: Mr. Pierrepont and Lord E.C.C.Bentinck.

Reported: 19th. April by Mr. Pierrepont. Proprietors unanimously in favour.

Title of Act: An Act for dividing and enclosing the open arable fields, common pastures, commons, wastes and other unenclosed lands and grounds within the Manor or Lordship and Parish of East Bridgford in the County of Nottingham.

Citation of Act: 36 Geo III c.103

Copy of Act in possession of: Nottingham City Library Vol.VI. Nottingham Mechanics Institute.

Commissioners: Jonas Bettison, Holme Pierrepont; Jas. Renshaw, Owthorpe.

Act: c.1300 acres

Award: 1267a. 1 rood 15 perches; 35a. Or. 1p. for roads, etc., 1302a. 1r. 16p. (total open land.)

Date of Award: 26th. June 1801.

Original Award: At the Shire Hall deposited for safe custody.

Enrolled at: Shire Hall Vol. VII p.128

Unopposed.

Abbreviated copy of the award from original documents.

Parcels of land not exceeding ten acres for public watering places,for cattle or for getting gravel and stone for road repairs. One acre for a wharf. The Rector to have one-fifth of arable lands in the Open fields and one-eighth of other land. The Lords of the Manor, The President of Magdalen College and Henry Blagg, to have full compensation.They are to

continue to enjoy all rights rents and courts except common. Acceptance of the Award to be made within six months. Appeals to be made within four months to the Quarter Sessions.

There were eighty-nine allotments to forty holders. 226 acres to the Rector.

Public Roads:

To be fenced: 1. Newark Turnpike (60 foot wide)
2. Newton Road (40 foot wide)
3. Trent Road (40 foot wide)
4. Trent Lane (40 foot wide)
5. Kneeton Road (40 foot wide)

Bridle Roads:

1. Hoveringham Ferry Road, via the Hills.
2. Fossfield Road.
3. Pinfold Lane.
4. Lammas Lane.
5. Mill Close Road or Closes Side Lane.
6. Burrows Road.

Public Footways:

1. To Bingham across Burrows Field.
2. To Carcolston.
3. To Newark.
4. To Kneeton.

Private Roads:

1. For E.Heathcote, Caunt and Mason to Fossfield.
2. For Thos. Smith to the Potteries.

For J.Challand out of Pinfold Lane.

Stopped:

Green Lane.

Portions enclosed:

1. The Holme - above the Wharf.
2. The East Wong - N.E. of old road to the ferry.
3. Kirk Hill - as above.

4. Trent Field - Green Lane to the Potteries.
5. Middle Field - Kneeton Road to the Foss Way
6. Foss Field - Boundary of Closes Side Lane and the Foss.
7. Upper Field - Boundary of the Lings and the Foss Way.
8. The Hills - Potteries Lane to Hoveringham Ferry Road.
9. The Lings - Border strip Kneeton Road to the Foss.
10. Meadows and wood - Corner near Hoveringham Ferry.
11. Burrows Field.
12. Newton Lane or Street.

APPENDIX B.

I

Names of landholders taken from the map of 1612.

1. Owners of lands and tenants.

IB : Joel Bern(ard)
RW : Ralph Wilk(inson)
RR : Rob. Ragsdale
MI : Michael Jackson
AP : Adam Pacie
RB : Roger Brand(stone) — Magdalen College
HR : Henry Ragsdall — Tenants
RH : Rich. Harston
RM : Roger Mosse
MS : Macke Spur
IS : John Spencer
HS : Hugh Spencer

GB : Gabriel Brunt
WM : Will Mayfe(ild)
IT : John Topley
EK : Hellen Kerke
IK : John Kirke
TH : Thomas Howet — Mr. Francis Scroop
HH : Henry Hall — his tenants
TB : Thomas Bissicle
RS : Richard Scarcliffe
RWA : Roger Watson
WHO : William Holmes

IH : freehold lands of Mr. John Hacker Esqr.

GL : lands belonging to the parsonage, now in tenure of Mr. Henry Spurre, Minister andParson.

2. Other freeholders having Cottagers Rights; some being tenants of the lords of the manor.

IHX : Mr. John Hacker Esqr.
IBX : Joell Bernard M.C. Tenant
X : Sr. John Hollice, Knight
TS : Thos. Shipman, Gent.
MB : Mary and Bridget Bissacle
L : Sr. Phillip Stanhopp
RW : Roger Watson F.S. tenant
MIF : Michaell Jackson, Gent.
HSE : Hugh Spencer Jeffery Ludlow John Stone, junior
WHO : William Holmes F.S. tenant
Z : John Stone, senior
RWZ : Mr. Robert Warthnaby
Y : Mr. Mayfield F.S. tenant
HD : Hnery Derby
EKX : Ellen Kirck
HS : Hugh Spencer M.C. tenant

3. The College tenants had their oxgangs in the four fields, while Scrope's tenants had theirs on 'certaine leys called the Burrow now in the tenure of the cottages of East Bridgford'.

The following schedule from the map shows the particulars of tenants' holdings under the two lords of the manor of East Bridgford. The initials are the same as those in Schedule I above.

The figures given are based upon the unit of a 'foot of land' : that 4 feet make a pearch; 10 pearches a roode and 4 roodes an acre. The perch is the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, but a pearch, being 4 'feet of land', is a strip of land 4 rods (or 1 chain) in length by 1 rod in width, equivalent to 121 square yards. Ten such strips, end to end, make a roode, 1 furlong in length. This unit of a ' foot of land' (a square whose sides are the rod of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards) is used on this map and up to the time of the enclosures.

Tenent	Oxgangs	Dwelling Hse	Kitchen Gdns	Barnes	Stables	Oxe Hses	Mill Hses	Dove Hses
IB	23	76	0	57	26	0	26	0
RR	10	36	0	56	16	0	0	0
MI	12	35	0	36	0	0	0	0
AP	10	16	16	36	16	26	26	0
RB	7	26	16	36	16	0	16	0
HR	9	36	0	36	0	0	16	0
RH	5	36	0	46	0	0	16	0
RW	8	36	16	36	16	0	0	0
RM	3	36	0		0	0	0	0
MS	5	36	0			26		0
IS	4	36	0	26	26	0	0	0
HS								

Magdalen College Tenents

Tenent	Old Burrow Lys	Dwelling Hse	Kitchen Gdns	Barnes	Oxe Hses	Stables	Mill Hses	Dove Hses
GB	14	66	26	26 48	0	26		0
WM	14	36	36	36 34	0	26	16	0
IT	11	36	0	56 28	0		16	0
EK	5	36	0	0	0		16	0
IK	5	36		36	0		0	0
TH		8	26	46	0	16	0	0
HH	5	36		56	0	16	0	0
TB	6	36	0	36	0	0	16	0
RS	7	36	0	46	0	26	16	0
RW	0	36	0	26	0	0	0	0
WHO	0	46	0		0	0		0

Mr. Francis Scroope's Tenents

II

An account of land holdings from a Parochial record book.

In the year of our Lord One Thousand Five Hundred **Ninty** foure 1594

An account of every man's p'ticulars.

Rector Spurr	1½ oxgangs
John Hacker	7½
Joell Barnett	11½
Gervise Brunt	7
William Mayfield	7
Mihill Jackson	5
John Topley	5½
Henry Branson	3½
Roger Ragsdale	5
John More	3½
Thomas Besacle	3
Johm Spencer	2
William Spurr	2½
Roger Moss	1½
Robert Ragsdale	5
John Hall	3½

In the year 1703. An account of the present possessors of the lands mentioned on the other page in the year 1594. Note that every oxgang in the year 1594 is called in the year 1703 after two oxgangs, and hath been so severall yeares past.

Richard Strickland (Rector)	3 oxgangs
Charles Hacker	15
Anthony Clarkeson (Shepherd)	23
Samuel Brunts (Parkinson)	14
Joseph Mayfield	14
Wid. Jackson (Blag)	12
John Topley	11
Robert(Wm.) Jalland	7
Henry Ragsdale (John Rags.)	10
Joseph Caunt (Thos.)	7
Thos. Besacle, Thos. Spurr, Exor. (H. Parnham)	6
Robert Leivers	4
William Spurr (Clarkson)	5
Will Hose, John Ragsdale	3
Richard Jalland now Henry Richards	10
Wid. Preston now Richard Jalland	7

John Kirke, senr.	5½ oxgangs	Hen. Kirke (Green)	11 oxgangs
Thomas Howitt	2½	Will Parsons (Dixon)	5
Roger Campin	4	Jonathan Caunt(Jos)	8
John Ferryman	4½	Henry Ragsdale	9
John Kirke, junr.	2½	John Kirke	5
John Harston	2½	Will Hearthstone (Richd.)	5
And every Cottage house halfe an Oxgang		And every Cottage one Oxgang	

The names in brackets are the names of later owners of the same property. The change in the reckoning of the oxgangs took place soon after 1594 because the double reckoning was used on the map of 1612.

III

1770. A Terrier of the Rector of East Bridgford, Rev. Peter Priaulx.

TRENT FIELD	A.	R.	P.	F.
1 Short field near Wonge	0	0	6	2
1 Daie Headland furlong	0	1	2	0
1 land in Long Burrow	0	3	0	3
" next Mantle Dale	0	0	8	1
" Upper Sand Hills	0	2	4	1
" Lower do.	0	0	8	2
" Hegnal Pit furlong	0	2	9	1
" Lower Sandhills	0	1	2	1
" Long Drafts	0	1	3	3
" Die furlong	0	1	0	2
	3	3	6	0
UPPER FIELD				
1 land next Hills on Little Field	0	1	8	0

1 land opposite on Little Field	0	1	5	1
" next Kneeton Road	0	1	0	2
" Timber Hill furlong	0	1	1	1
" Newark Way furlong	0	2	5	1
" Black Mills	0	1	6	1
" Newark Way furlong	0	2	2	2
" Newark Way next Lings	0	2	8	2
" Newark Way furlong	0	2	3	1
" Jointer next Appletree furlong	0	1	1	3
" Appletree furlong	0	1	0	0
" Shackerdale furlong to the Lings	0	3	3	0
" Shackerdale furlong	0	1	0	0
	5	3	5	2

FOSS FIELD

1 land on Mugworth	0	1	5	0
" Barnsdale furlong	0	2	1	0
" Stack furl.	0	1	1	0
" Reyne furl.	0	1	3	1
" Upper Hollands	0	1	7	0
" Nether Hollands	0	1	8	2
" Foss furlong	0	1	3	2
" do.	0	0	8	2
" Longlands	0	1	2	3
" Tow Wonge furlomg	0	1	3	2
" do.	0	1	5	1
	3	2	9	1

MIDDLE or MILL FIELD

1 land on Newark Way furlong near Spenser hedge	0	1	5	1
" Swingsdale furlong	0	1	4	1
" Upper Burklands	0	1	4	2
" Nether Burklands	0	1	8	3

1 land on Crakethorn furl.	0	3	1	3
" Little Wong	0	1	0	0
" Upper Die furlong	0	1	4	1
" Nether Die furl.	0	1	1	2
" Red Hill furl.	0	1	2	0
" Wronglands	0	2	0	0
	4	0	2	0
(In the four fields) In All	17	3	2	3

Inclosure or pasture

One Close called Tup Close	11	0	2	0
One Close called Street Close	6	0	0	0
The yard and Kilnhouse Green Close	3	0	3	0
One Close called Foss Close in lieu of Tythe	19	0	1	3
	39	0	6	3
Part of a Close at the Town end	0	1	1	3
Two pieces in ye Meadow	0	2	0	0
A piece next Jackson's orchard	0	0	5	1
	0	3	7	0

In the Holme a certain Pasture with Cow Gates or Pastures valued yearly at one shilling and sixpence and only to 'em that have Oxgangs and p'land.

The tenth of Stangholme a certain cow or oxe pasture from Lady Day until St. John Baptist is one year four cow or oxe gates and the next five and so by turn.

The Tythe of Hay, Corn, Wool and Lamb is paid in kind, except a certain Inclosure of ye two Lords called Borough field which is paid yearly from one of the Lord's Tenants ye sum of eight pounds nineteen shillings and from the other Lord a certain close called the Foss Close as in the Terrier before.

Easter Dues:	For every oxgang of land	4 pence
	For every cottage	4 pence
	For every fole	2 pence
	For every house and garden	3 half pence
	For every communicant	2 pence
	For every cow	2 pence

Fees:	Marriage by Banns	2s. 6d.
	by License	5s.
	Burial	1 penny

Churching and Xtning, if Cottager, 7 pence, the Farmer, a Chrism or half a crown.

Buildings: Dwelling house built by Peter Priaulx, B.D., Rector in 1744 - 4 rooms in each floor, and garrets. Brewhouse, stables, Granary, Great Barn, and White Barn, all repaired by the same.

27 September 1770

Pet. Priaulx, Rector

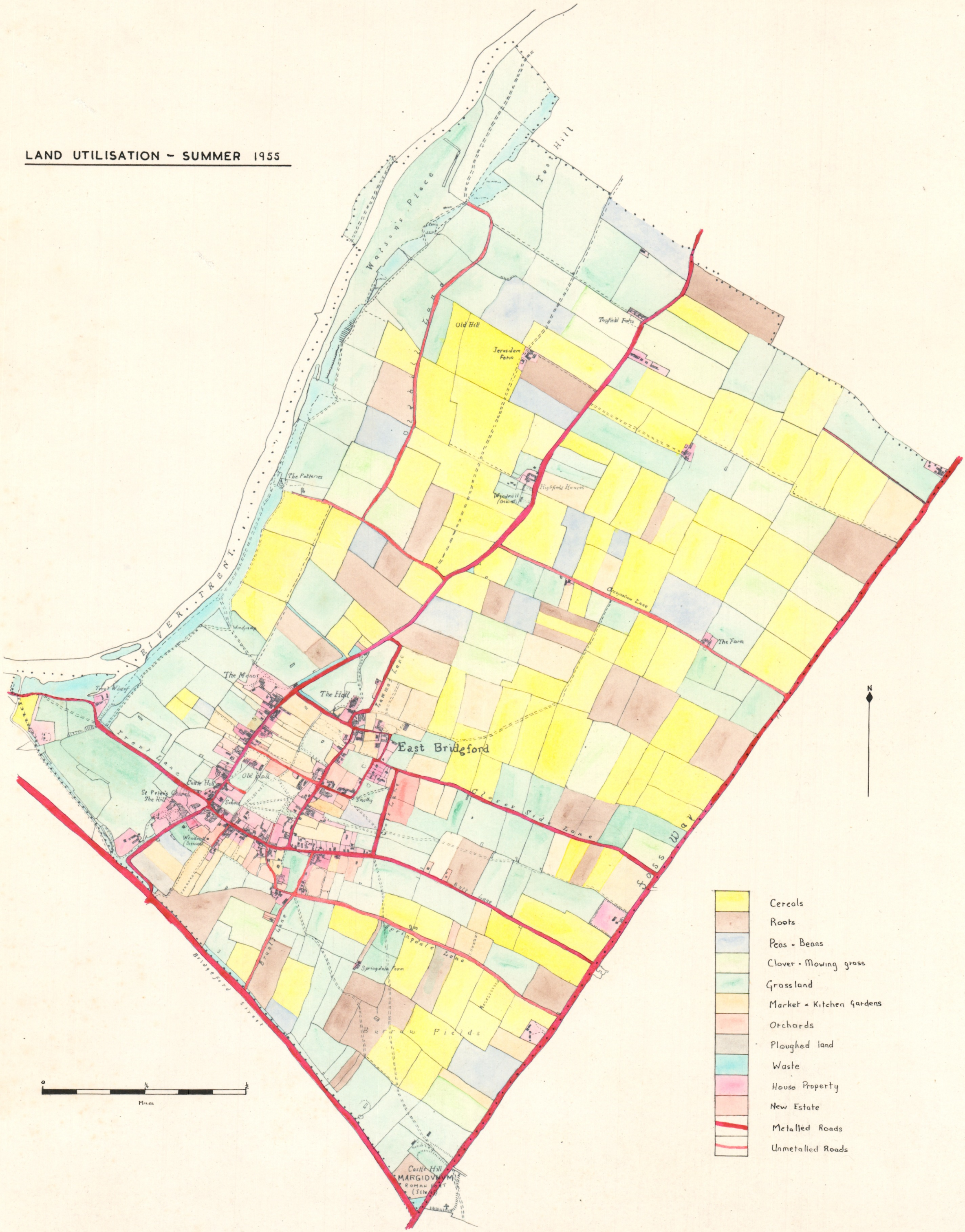
Signed and sent to York by Rd. Levers, Tho. Allester, Church Wardens.

Thos. Alt, Clerk.

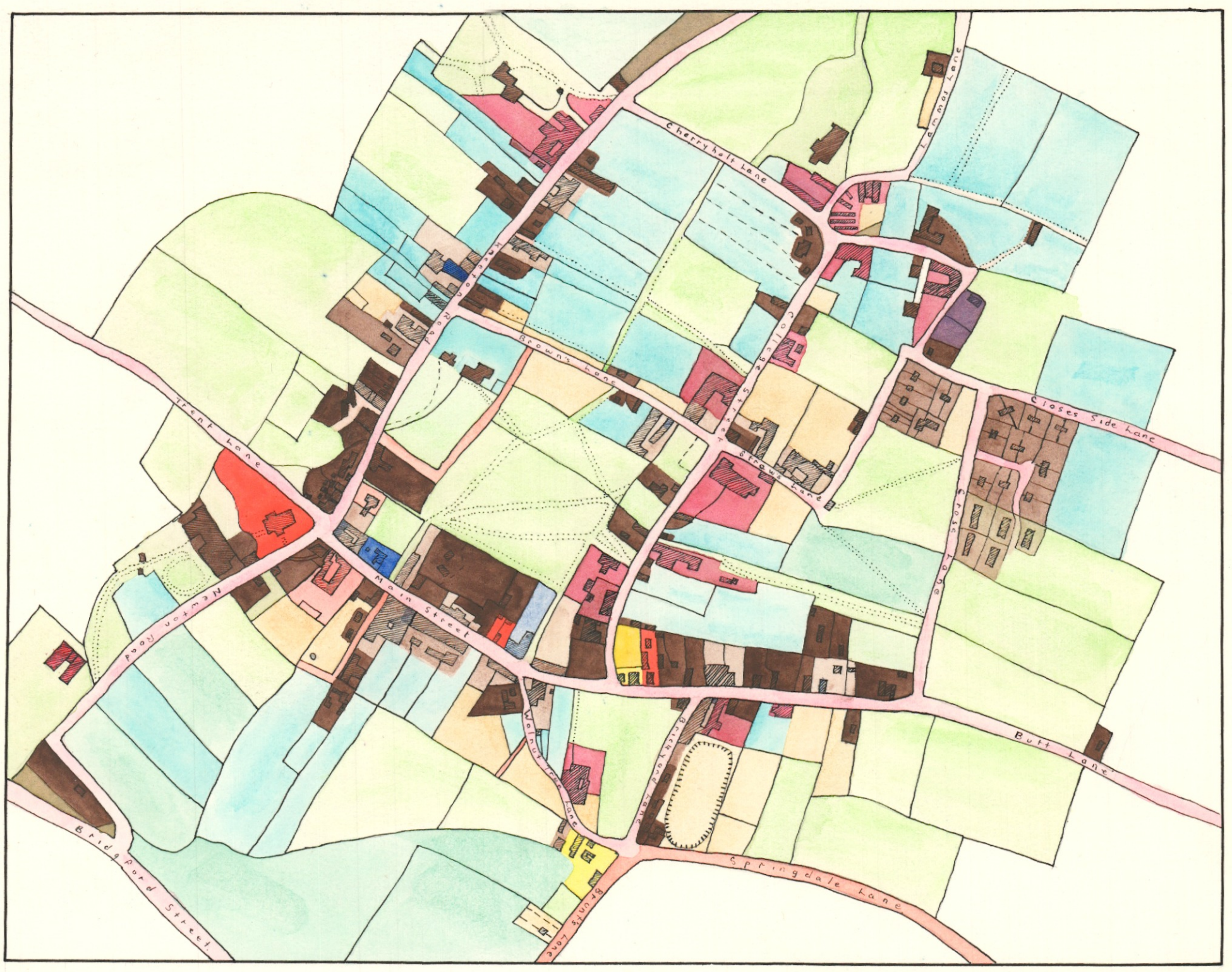
The measurements used in this are again based on the unit of a 'foot of land' as already explained.

MAP VII

LAND UTILISATION – SUMMER 1955



LAND UTILISATION OF THE VILLAGE AREA



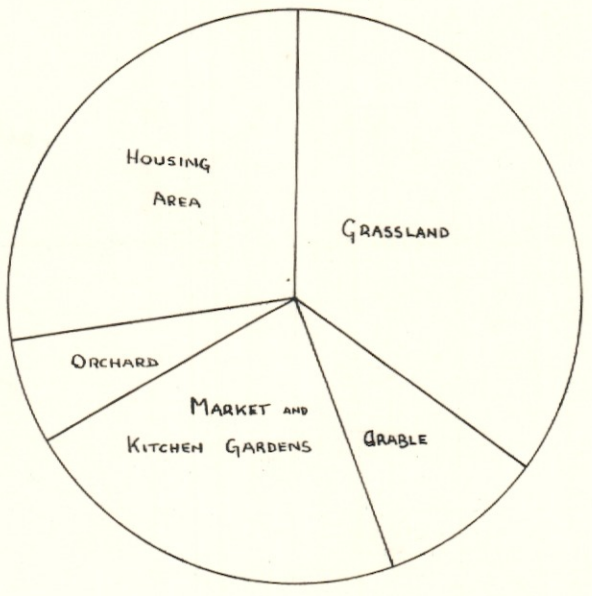


Diagram showing distribution of Land Utilisation types.

ENCLOSURE AWARD, 1801

MRS. MOLINEAUX A. 7 R. 3 P. 30

A. 11 R. 2 P. 35

JOHN DENNIS A. 7 R. 0 P. 20

MANSFIELD POOR A. 7 R. 0 P. 20

MRS. CLARKSON

JOHN CHALLAND A. 4 R. 3 P. 15

A. 8 R. 2 P. 20

A. 71 R. 3 P. 29

JOFF RAVEN A. 21 R. 2 P. 10

STREET

JOHN WILKINGTON A. 13 R. 1 P. 38

JAMES ASHWELL

ROBERT PADLEY

RICHD. BERND. FISHER A. 15 R. 3 P. 8

GLEBE A. 9 R. 3 P. 12

JOSEPH CAUNT A. 18 R. 3 P. 35

R. 3 P. 35

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON A. 38 R. 1 P. 5

CHAS CHALLAND A. 5 R. 2 P. 25

JOSEPH BROWN & SONS A. 4 R. 2 P. 30

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

A. 165 R. 1 P. 14

NATHL. CHALLAND R. 3 R. 1 A. 34

JOHN KIRK R. 34 R. 2 A. 34

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE A. 40 R. 3 R. 38

A. R. P. 27 0 27

EDMUND WHITAKER A. 37 R. 1 P. 6

JONOTHAN GREEN A. 4 R. 0 P. 26

JOHN HEATH A. 12 R. 1 P. 18

BENY TAYLOR A. 11 R. 0 P. 9

PHILLIP PALMER A. 15 R. 3 P. 22

JOHN ALLWOOD A. 17 R. 1 P. 26

THOMAS MASON A. 3 R. 0 P. 5

JOHN KIRK A. 7 R. 0 P. 13

WILLM. HILL A. 8 R. 1 P. 5

JOHN MILLINGTON A. 7 R. 3 P. 19

BREESON POOR A. 8 R. 1 P. 4

JOHN MASON A. 3 R. 1 P. 36

A. 11 R. 3 P. 12

JAMES ASHWELL A. 20 R. 0 P. 20

JOSEPH RAVEN A. 20 R. 1 P. 20

HENRY BLAGG

A. 29 R. 1 P. 32

A. 14 R. 1 P. 24

A. 22 R. 2 P. 4

HENRY UPTON A. 2 R. 0 P. 15

JOHN TOPLEY A. 3 R. 2 P. 31

MARY MASON A. 4 R. 0 P. 38

A. 17 R. 2 P. 30

JOHN JALLAND A. 7 R. 2 P. 18

WILLIAM LEEVERS A. 7 R. 3 P. 35

JOSEPH CAUNT A. 7 R. 1 P. 35

JONOTHAN KIRKE A. 6 R. 2 P. 0

THOS. HOLLAND A. 5 R. 0 P. 13

A. 5 R. 0 P. 25

A. 19 R. 3 P. 26

JOHN LEEVERS A. 25 R. 3 P. 3

A. 4 R. 1 P. 27

THOMAS BEAUMONT A. 20 R. 1 P. 36

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE A. 3 R. 0 P. 24

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON A. 14 R. 1 P. 25

THOMAS SMITH

A. 57 R. 2 P. 28

A. 31 R. 0 P. 8

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE A. 0 R. 34

A. 1 R. 3 P. 37

WILLM. LEEVERS

JOSEF CAUNT A. 2 R. 0 P. 26

PHILLIP PALMER

HENRY BLAGG

JOHN SELBY

REVD. JOHN WALTERS

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

SAMUEL WRIGHT

THOMAS BEAUMONT

REVD. JOHN WALTERS

REVD. BEAUMONT

JOHN ALLWOOD

ELIZABETH MASON

HENRY BLAGG

REVD. EDWD. HEATHCOTE

MARY MASON

WM. LEEVERS

JOSEPH RAVEN

HENRY UPTON

ELIZABETH MASON

REVD. EDWD. HEATHCOTE

WILLIAM HILL

JOHN WILKINSON

JOHN HEATH

REVD. EDWD. HEATHCOTE

JOSEPH RAVEN

WILLIAM LEEVERS

EDMUND WHITACRE

HEATHCOTE

MRS. CLARKSON

HENRY BLAGG

JOSEPH TAYLOR

REVD. EDWD. HEATHCOTE

THOS. HOLLAND

JOS. RAVEN

REVD. HEATHCOTE

BENJAMIN TAYLOR

REVD. HEATHCOTE

JAS. ASHWELL

HENRY BLAGG

THE WHARF

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

MRS. CLARKSON

JAS. ASHWELL

CHURCHYARD

MRS. CLARKSON

JOHN JALLAND

WILLIAM LEEVERS

JOHN JALLAND

J. CHALLAND

REVD. EDWD. HEATHCOTE

JOSEPH RAVEN

JOHN KIRK

EDMD. WHITACRE

J. CHALLAND

JOHN WILKINSON

JOHN LEEVERS

MESSRS. CLARKSONS

JOHN TOPLEY

JOHN KIRKE

JOSEPH CAUNT

NATHL. CHALLAND

MRS. CLARKSON

HENRY BLAGG

MESSRS. STOKES

JOHN JALLAND

MESSRS. CLARKSONS

THOMAS SMITH

JOSEPH RAVEN

JOHN CHALLAND

THOMAS HOLLAND

JOHN KIRKE

JOHN SAVAGE

JOHN LEEVERS

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

JOHN HEATH

JOHN WILKINSON

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

HENRY BLAGG

REVD. HEATHCOTE

JOHN HEATH

MRS. CLARKSONS

JOHN WILKINSON

JAMES

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

HENRY BLAGG

JOHN HEATH

MRS. CLARKSON

JOHN TOPLEY

HENRY BLAGG

J. ASHWELL

HENRY BLAGG

JOHN TOPLEY

JOHN KIRKE

JOSEPH CAUNT

JOHN TOPLEY

EDMUND WHITACRE

JOHN SAVAGE

JOHN LEEVERS

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

JAMES ASHWELL

JOHN HEATH

JOHN WILKINSON

JAMES

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

JOHN KIRK

REVD. HEATHCOTE

HENRY BLAGG

THOMAS HEATHCOTE

JOHN JALLAND

MESSRS. STOKES

JOSEPH CAUNT

HENRY BLAGG

MRS. CLARKSON

NATHANIEL CHALLAND

JOHN KIRKE

JOSEPH CAUNT

SAM PEVERLEY

HENRY BLAGG

JOHN KIRK

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

HENRY BLAGG

JOHN HEATH

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

JOSEPH CAUNT

JOHN TOPLEY

EDMUND WHITACRE

JOHN SAVAGE

JOHN LEEVERS

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

JAMES ASHWELL

JOHN HEATH

JOHN WILKINSON

JAMES

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

THOMAS HEATHCOTE

HENRY BLAGG

REVD. HEATHCOTE

HENRY MAN

MANN. CHALLAND

J. KIRK

JOHN KIRK

BENJAMIN TAYLOR

JOSEPH CAUNT

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

WILLIAM LEEVERS

JOHN CHALLAND

THOMAS HOLLAND

THOMAS SMITH

JOSEPH RAVEN

CLARKSONS

JOHN JALLAND

MESSRS. STOKES

JOSEPH CAUNT

HENRY BLAGG

MRS. CLARKSON

NATHANIEL CHALLAND

JOHN KIRKE

JOSEPH CAUNT

JOHN TOPLEY

EDMUND WHITACRE

JOHN SAVAGE

JOHN LEEVERS

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

JAMES ASHWELL

JOHN HEATH

JOHN WILKINSON

JAMES

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

REVD. PETER BROUGHTON

THOMAS HEATHCOTE

HENRY BLAGG

REVD. HEATHCOTE

HENRY MAN

MANN. CHALLAND

J. KIRK

JOHN KIRK

BENJAMIN TAYLOR

JOSEPH CAUNT

REVD. EDWARD HEATHCOTE

WILLIAM LEEVERS

JOHN CHALLAND

THOMAS HOLLAND

THOMAS SMITH

JOSEPH RAVEN

CLARKSONS

JOHN JALLAND

MESSRS. STOKES

MAP IX

EAST BRIDGFORD, 1867