Landscape, agency and enclosure: transformations in the rural landscape of north-east England

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Landscape, agency and enclosure: transformations in the rural landscape of north-east England

Ronan Peter O’Donnell

PhD. Thesis
Volume 2 of 2

University of Durham, Department of Archaeology
2013
Chapter 1
Introduction
Fig. 1.1 The locations of the case studies. Note that each landscape type is represented by at least one case study. The landscape types are based on Baker (1973).
Fig. 1.2 Plan of Howick township in 1866 based on the first edition Ordnance Survey ([http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012](http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012)). Note that most field boundaries are straight which suggests that there was no piecemeal enclosure.
Fig. 1.3 Plan showing the Longhorsley townships. Township boundaries are taken from [http://ukbsrv-at.edina.ac.uk/ukborders/action/restricted/classic-download](http://ukbsrv-at.edina.ac.uk/ukborders/action/restricted/classic-download) (26/11/2012).
Chapter 2
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Fig. 2.1 GRE/X/P112 The 1607 enclosure agreement for Howick. This survives as an eighteenth century copy. Enclosure agreements like this have no set form and can be very variable in their content. (Courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).
Fig. 2.2 NRO/DT286 The Tithe Plan of Learmouth. This is typical of the Tithe Plans of each of our case studies which show little other than the field boundaries. (Courtesy of the Northumberland Record Office).
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Fig. 2.6b The reverse of a Farm Return which show how different types of stock were used over a fortnight. (DUSC/GRE/X/P9, courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).

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February 20, 1803

[Signature]

T. Anderson
Fig. 2.7 DUSC/GRE/X/P279 an example of an estate plan of 1793. These plans provide the earliest available spatial data for any of the case studies but are of variable precision and detail. In addition, they provide a source of field names; in this case the numbers refer to a table of names which is not pictured (Courtesy of Durham University Special Collections).
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Chapter 3
Enclosure
Fig. 3.1 C- and reversed S-shaped field boundaries at Bigge’s Quarter (a), Freeholder’s Quarter (b) and Riddle’s Quarter (c). These show that piecemeal enclosure occurred in all three townships. Based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18B1F83F10AA3ED16E56A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The photographs to the right depict the boundaries in the field, note that both contain mature shrubs and trees, and that that in the lower photograph aligns with ridge-and-furrow.
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Fig. 3.4 Plan of Longhorsley based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). This shows the extent of evidence for piecemeal enclosure in light blue. This evidence consists of reversed S-shaped boundaries and boundaries which conform to pre-enclosure ridge-and-furrow (reference). The remainder was probably enclosed by agreement but is too large to have all been enclosed by the 1664 agreement. Some ridge-and-furrow in Freeholder’s Quarter, which did not show up on aerial photographs, is shown in the inset.
Fig. 3.5 Plan of Howick in 1759 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276. Note that many of the boundaries are straight suggesting that enclosure was planned not piecemeal. The upper photograph shows a particularly straight road near Seahouses, while the lower one shows a very straight field boundary, demonstrating that the straightness is not just an artefact of the eighteenth century plan.
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Fig. 3.7 Plan of Elsdon in 1731 based on the enclosure plan (NRO/QRD 3). The common which was enclosed in 1731 by Act of Parliament is shown in white, the ancient land which was enclosed by other means in shown in light blue. The inset photograph shows the topographical situations of the two areas, the ancient land being on a valley floor, while the common was on the valley sides.
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Fig. 3.9 Boundaries conforming to ridge-and-furrow at Elsdon, which suggests piecemeal enclosure. Based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012 and see Appendix B for references)
Fig. 3.10 Ancient land to the east of Elsdon in 1731 (left, based on NRO/QRD 3) and 1866 (right based on the first edition Ordnance Survey) [link]. Note that there are few boundaries in 1731 suggesting that it depicts an unenclosed landscape.
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Fig. 3.15 Land to the east of Elsdon based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). Note how straight most of the boundaries are here suggesting that this part of the ancient land was enclosed by encroachment on the common not by piecemeal enclosure of arable. The upper photograph shows one of the farms built on the assarts, it is surrounded by a small area of fields carved out form the common which is currently under forestry. The lower photograph shows the clear difference between the improved intake and the unimproved common.
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Fig. 3.18 The ruins of North Bowershield. The thickness of the wall to the right suggests that the farm contains the remains of a peel or bastle (HER 9756).
3.19 Plan of Milfield based on the first edition Ordnance Survey ([http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader?jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012](http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader?jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012)), with information on landownership and enclosure from the Tithe plan (NRO/DT 322S) and the enclosure award (NRO/QRD 6). Note that the township was enclosed in two parts, the second of which enclosed the common which was intercommoned with Lanton to the south. Note also that there is no morphological evidence for piecemeal enclosure or encroachment.
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Chapter 4
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Fig. 4.4 The west of Bigge’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1719 (left based on DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd) and 1773 (right based on DUSC/N190/97). See text for discussion. The upper photograph shows the boundary of Widow Hume’s Farm which is little different to other field boundaries in the area. The lower photograph shows a veteran tree in the boundary of Henry Kirso’s Farm suggesting that the hedge has existed for several centuries, and was probably created by piecemeal enclosure.
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Fig. 4.8 Plans of Bigge’s Quarter, Longhorsely in 1773 (left based on DUSC/N190/97) and 1842(right based on NRO/DT 43M). These show the alterations to the farm boundaries made by Charles William Bigge. Note that this mostly simplifies the boundaries but does create two detached parts of Hill Head Farm. The inset photograph shows one boundary which was made into a farm boundary in before 1842, it reuses a former field boundary and so it little different to other Bigge’s Quarter field boundaries.
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Fig. 4.20 Dispersed farms built on enclosure allotments, based on NRO/QRD 3 and the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The inset shows the ruin of one at East Hillhead.
Fig. 4.21 Landshot Farm based on NRO/DT 164M. Note that it is consolidated despite being in the unenclosed open-field.
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Chapter 5
Land-use Patterns
Fig. 5.1 Pattern of land use at Elsdon based on NRO/QRD 3 and (reference). The blue area is the ancient land marked on the enclosure plan, which represents the arable core. Note that most ridge-and-furrow is in this area.
Fig. 5.2 The topographical situation of landuse at Elsdon, note that the ancient arable is in the valley bottom and the waste on its sides.
Fig. 5.3 Plan of Howick based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloadersessionid=5B687A188E1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that the ridge-and-furrow is concentrated near the village suggesting an arable core. The fields named were probably commons before enclosure. The upper photograph shows poor-quality, wet land in the north of the boundary, though there is evidence for cultivation nearby in Craster Township. The lower photograph shows that the eighteenth century park was cultivated before enclosure as it contains ridge-and-furrow.
Fig. 5.4 Ridge-and-furrow at Howick. Note that the post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow extends to the edges of the township, suggesting that it was intensively cultivated.
Fig. 5.5 Plan of Longhorsley based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). The fields named are probably pre-enclosure commons, which the inset photographs show are poor land today.
Fig. 5.6 Plan of Milfield based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that the evidence for arable cultivation, while slight, is all in the east and the common in the west. The inset photographs show the difference between the two areas. The former common is wet and acid, while the lowlands are relatively good.
Fig. 5.7 Photograph of ridge-and-furrow at Milfield.
Fig. 5.8 Plan of Learmouth in 1793 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276. Note that there are several ‘Fields’ near the village and bog and night folds further out.
Fig. 5.9 Plan of eastern Elsdon based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that the boundaries in this area are straight and do not have forms which indicate piecemeal enclosure.
Fig. 5.10 Closes around Longhorsley Village based on NRO/DT 192M, NRO/DT 43M and NRO/DT 391M. Note that they are occupied by different individuals and so were not part of arable farms.
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Fig. 5.12 Plan showing the distribution of post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow at Elsdon based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012, see Appendix B for aerial photograph references). Note that this also extends onto the former common.
Fig. 5.13 Harrow Hill at Howick in 1759 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276 and 1866 based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). It was divided and improved between the two surveys. The inset photograph shows the area today; it has mostly been improved enough for arable farming.
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Fig. 5.16 Drainage pipes in the formerly boggy part of Bigge's Quarter.
Fig. 5.17 Photograph of plantations on Milfield Hill Farm, planted between 1789 and 1866.
Fig. 5.18 Plan of Learmouth based on first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012) Showing the fields which went down to pasture from 1870-90 according to the crop returns (DUSC/GRE/X/P271). The inset photograph shows South-East Moor today, it has been ploughed up again and is clearly improved.
Fig. 5.19 Plan of fields to the south of Longhorsley in 1777 (left, based on NRO1255/1) and 1866 (right, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey [http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012]). Note that boundaries were removed between these dates. The post-enclosure ridge-and-furrow preserved the line of the 1777 boundary suggesting that they were arable fields.
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Chapter 6
Settlement Patterns
Fig. 6.1 Plan of the model village at Howick (based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). Note the ‘Moor’ field names around the village suggesting that it was placed on marginal land. The photograph shows that this has since been improved.
Fig. 6.2 View towards Howick Hall. The area in the foreground covered in daffodils in the site of the deserved village.
Fig. 6.3 View from Howick Hall towards the deserted village. The village site is on the far side of the stream.
Fig. 6.4 Settlement at Learmouth in 1793 based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276. Note the small size of the village. The inset photograph shows the site of the deserted village, the remains of which, other than a small cemetery, have been entirely ploughed out.
Fig. 6.5 Enclosure allotments at Elsdon which were separated from the farms for which they were allotted (based on QRD 3), with farmsteads from the first edition Ordnance Survey ([http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/](http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/))

downloader;jsessionid=5B687A188E1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).

Note that some detached allotments had no farm built on them. The insets show some of these farms, some of which have been abandoned.
Fig. 6.6 Milfield Hill Farm based on the 1777 plan (based on DUSC/NRO/1356/P26a) with building from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The inset photograph shows the last surviving part of the nineteenth century Milfield Hill Farm.
Fig. 6.7 Parkland next to Milfield Hill Farm, which suggests that it was a reasonably grand dwelling.
Fig. 6.8 Privet hedge on the road towards Milfield Hill Farm. Privet is unusual in the area and was probably used here for decorative reasons.
Fig. 6.9 Reading Room in Milfield village, built in 1892. The reading room was built during the late-nineteenth century expansion of the village which occurred despite Milfield Hill Farm moving out of the settlement.
Fig. 6.10 Milfield Ninths farmstead in Milfield village. This was never moved into a dispersed farmstead.
Fig. 6.11 Bigge’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1719 (based on DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd). Note that there are only two farmsteads outside the village.
Fig. 6.12 Bigge’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1773 (based on DUSC/N190/97). Note that there are many more dispersed farmsteads than in 1719 (c.f. Fig. 6.7).
Fig. 6.13 Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1777 (based on NRO/1255/1). Note how similar to settlement pattern is to that shown in Fig. 6.8.
Fig. 6.14 The substantial nineteenth century farmstead at Blackpool Farm. This was probably the work of Charles William Bigge, who improved farmsteads elsewhere in Longhorsley.
Fig. 6.15 Sycamore trees near Blackpool Farmhouse. These are unusual in the township and may have been used decoratively here.
Fig. 6.16 The lands of Lord Derwentwater shown on the Enclosure Plan of Elsdon (NRO/QRD 3). It is likely that a farmstead was deserted at West Whitlees. The insets show the possible remains of Leehouses (above) and the substantial bastle house at Whitlees (below).
Fig. 6.17 Highfield House in 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and its site in 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). It was deserted between these dates.
Fig. 6.18 South Riding in 1731 (left based on NRO/QRD 3) and its site in 1840 (right based on NRO/DT 164M). It was deserted between these dates. The area coloured blue on the right hand plan is that farmed by Fenwick Hedley who only required one farmstead. The inset shows the locations of the tow farmsteads on a valley side.
Fig. 6.19 The ruin of Colsters depicted on the 1866 first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).
Fig. 6.20 Part of the 1866 first edition Ordnance Survey showing a ruined building on the Flatt
(http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/
downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).
Fig. 6.21 Part of Paxton Dene Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1777 (left based on DUSC/NRO1255/1) and 1846 (right based on NRO/DT 391M). Note that the boundary of Whemleyburn Farm to the south was moved to incorporated part of Paxton Dene Farm.
Fig. 6.22 North and South, and West Smallbourn farm in 1777 (left based on NRO/1255/1) and 1846 (right based on NRO/DT 391M). Note that all three farmsteads survived in 1846 despite the farms being joined together.
Fig. 6.23 Part of the 1866 first edition Ordnance Survey showing that one of the Smallbourn farmsteads had been completely demolished and another was ruined (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).
Fig. 6.24 Nineteenth century farmstead at View Law, built by Charles William Bigge between 1807 and 1842.
Chapter 7
Improvement
Fig. 7.1 Pasture House Farm in 1759 (left based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1866 (right based on the first edition Ordnance Survey [link to map]). Note that the farmstead was moved and the field boundaries changed between these dates. The insets show the eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings in Pasture House farm (left) and
Fig. 7.2 Chart showing changes in the number of farm horses at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1803 and 1814.

Fig. 7.3 Chart showing changes made to the quantity of wheat sown at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.
Fig. 7.4 Chart showing changes made to the quantity of barley sown at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

Fig. 7.5 Chart showing changes in the number of sheep at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.
Fig. 7.6 Chart showing changes in the number of cattle at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

Fig. 7.7 Chart showing changes to the proportions of wheat sold, consumed on the farm and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.
Fig. 7.8 Chart showing changes to the proportions of barley sold, consumed on the farm and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.

Fig. 7.9 Chart showing changes to the number of cattle sold and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.
Fig. 7.10 Chart showing changes to the number of sheep sold and consumed by the household between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P7-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase in the proportion sold between 1814 and 1803.
Fig. 7.11 The Grey Arms on a mid-nineteenth century cottage in Howick village.
Fig. 7.12 Plan of one of the 1841 cottages in Howick village (based on DUSC.GRE/X/P277). The photographs show the interior of similar cottages at Pasture House Farm.
Fig. 7.13 Plans of Redstead Farm in 1759 (based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1866 (based on the first edition Ordnance Survey http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The field boundaries were rearranged to form a neater pattern, and a new road laid out when Redstead was made into a model farm. The photograph shows one of the plantations made here for ornamentation.
Fig. 7.14 The farmstead at Redstead in 1759 (left, based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1866 (right, based on the right based on the first edition Ordnance Survey http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The photograph shows some of the large-scale nineteenth century farm buildings erected in the mid-nineteenth century.
Fig. 7.15 Chart showing changes made to the quantity of oats sown at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P17-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.

Fig. 7.16 Chart showing changes in the number of pigs at Howick between 1803 and 1895 (data from DUSC/GRE/X/P17-12 and DUSC/GRE/X/P211, 236, 260). Note the increase between 1814 and 1833.
Fig. 7.17 Plan based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012) showing fields drained at Howick between 1854 and 1859. Note the division of Camp Field and the changes to the farm buildings. The insets show Camp Hill and North Dove Cot including some field boundaries which were drained at this time and are now improved pasture.
Fig. 7.18 Plans of Seahouses Farm in 1793 (left, based on DUSC/GRE/X/P279) and 1844 (right, based on DUSC/GRE/X/P278). The inset shows nineteenth century buildings at Seahouses which were probably those built between 1793 and 1844.
Fig. 7.19 Plans of the farmsteads at Bigge’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1773 (left, based on DUSC/N190/97) and 1842 (right, based on NRO/DT 43M). Note that most become C- or L-shaped between these dates. The photographs show the nineteenth century farmhouse at South Farm (bottom) and East Farm (top) where little of the nineteenth century farmstead survives.
Fig. 7.20 Plans of the farmsteads at Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1777 (left, based on DUSC/NRO1255/1) and 1846 (right, based on NRO/DT 391M). Note that most become C- or L-shaped between these dates, as the Bigge’s Quarter Farms had done earlier (c.f. Fig. 7.19). The photographs show buildings constructed at this time.
Fig. 7.21 Plans of Farms in Freeholder’s Quarter, Longhorsley in 1842 (left, NRO/DT 192M) and 1866 (right, [link](http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012)). Note that Blackpool Farm was completely rebuilt, while some gaps between buildings were in-filled at West Moor. The photographs show buildings constructed at this time.
Fig. 7.22 Plan of part of The Acres Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).
Fig. 7.23 Plan of part of Hare Dene Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was diverted between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1. The photograph shows the dry stream bed left by this operation.
Fig. 7.24 Plan of part of Robert Errington’s Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was created between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.
Fig. 7.25 Plan of part of High Barns Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley. This shows that a stream had disappeared by 1866, probably because it had been diverted along the township boundary at the southern edge of the map. Another stream was diverted into a pit (called a stapple on the plan) in the centre of the plan, while a third has been removed completely, though it is unclear how. The 1866 streams are shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.
Fig. 7.26 Plan of part of Smallbourn Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was diverted between 1846 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.
Fig. 7.27 Plan of part of Paxton Dene Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1846 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.
Fig. 7.28 Plan of part of Town Farm in Riddle’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1777 and 1866. The 1866 stream is shown in red and is taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The rest of the plan is based on NRO/1255/1.
Fig. 7.29 Plan of part of Hedleywood Farm in Bigge’s Quarter Longhorsley, showing how a stream was straightened between 1773 and 1866. The 1773 stream is shown in red and is taken from DUSC/N190/97. The Ordnance Survey on which the rest of the plan is based (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012) does not mark a stream here, probably because it was diverted along a field boundary which is marked.
Fig. 7.30 Plan of Elsdon on 1866, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). Note the large areas of open waste near East Nook, Pearson’s House, and Dunshield and Low Carrick.
Fig. 7.31 Plan of the Flatt Fell, Elsdon, based NRO/ZHE/14/4. This shows that part of the Flatt Fell had been drained.
Fig. 7.32 Plan of the area around the Monk Burn, showing that it was straightened between 1838 and 1840. Note also that boundaries marked on the tithe preserve meanders which were straightened before 1838. The 1838 course of the stream is taken from NRO/ZBS/26/2 and is shown in Red, the rest of the plan is based on NRO/DT164M.
Fig. 7.33 Plan of part of Elsdon in 1866 showing straight streams. Such streams indicate that draining had been carried out. The plan is based on the first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).
Fig. 7.34 Plan of part of Milfield Hill Farm, showing that a stream was straightened between 1777 and 1866. The 1777 stream is shown in red and is taken from NRO/1356/P26a. The rest of the plan is based on the Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012).
Fig. 7.35 Plans of Learmouth in 1793 (DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and 1865/6 (first edition Ordnance Survey (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A818BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). Note that a stream in the north-west was straightened and streams near both farms diverted, most of which occurred before 1843 according to the tithe plan (DT 286). Note also that most of the bogs were drained between 1793 and 1866.
Fig. 7.36 Plan of East Learmouth showing that streams were diverted between 1843 (NRO/DT 286) and 1866 (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). The 1843 watercourses are shown in red. The changes may have been for drainage or to allow the construction of a mill, though it is unclear whether this was actually absent in 1843 or simply omitted from the Tithe Plan. The inset photograph shows the result of the alterations on the ground.
Fig. 7.37 Plans of the Learmouth farms in 1843 (left, based on NRO/DT 286) and 1866 (right, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). Note that both change almost completely between these dates.
Fig. 7.38 A cottage in Howick village. Note that it is highly ornamented.
Chapter 8
Discussion
Fig. 8.1 The early-nineteenth century farmhouse at West Learmouth, which replaced that built by Anthony Compton in the eighteenth century.
Fig. 8.2 Plans of part of Bigge’s Quarter, Longhorsley, showing how Robert Swan’s Farm was created from a number of closes which were themselves made by piecemeal enclosure between 1719 (DUSC/HNP1967/Lambert Plans ff.6v-fd) and 1773 (DUSC/N190/97).
Fig. 8.3 Plan of farms in Todburn and Bigge’s Quarter Longhorsley, based on DUSC/N190/97. Note that the boundary between Young’s and Carnaby’s Farms continues straight through the township boundaries despite the fact that the areas on each side were let as separate farms.
Fig. 8.4 Linden Hall, a fashionable neo-classical mansion built in 1812 by John Dobson and Charles Monck for Charles William Bigge.
Fig. 8.5 Avenue of exotic trees including redwood and monkey puzzle, part of the landscape park at Linden Hall.
Fig. 8.6 Remains of the landscape park at Linden Hall.
Fig. 8.7 NRO/QRD 3 the enclosure plan of Elsdon. Note the complex pattern of allotments.
Fig. 8.8 Howick Hall, built by the well-respected Newcastle architect William Newton in 1782.
Fig. 8.9 Part of the landscape park at Howick. Observe the ha-ha in the foreground.
Fig. 8.10 Plan of Learmouth showing the landscape in 1793 (based on DUSC/GRE/X/P276) and the farm boundary created at the 1799 enclosure (marked in red and based on NRO/DT 286). Note that the boundary follows several features of the 1793 landscape including several bogs and a close.
Fig. 8.11 Plans of part of Milfield in 1777 (left, based on NRO/1356/P26a) and 1866 (right, based on the first edition Ordnance Survey http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historicdownloader/downloader;jsessionid=5B687A18BE1F83F10AA3ED16E5A62A5C?execution=e1s1 12/03/2012). Note that several pre-enclosure closes, marked ‘a’ survived the enclosure, though with straightened boundaries.