

Bosworth Battlefield Survey: Post Medieval Historic Mapping Report

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NOTE: maps are in draft form

INTRODUCTION

The historic map evidence for the five townships of the survey area, comprising Dadlington, Shenton, Stoke Golding, Sutton Cheney and Upton were analysed and digital mapping produced in GIS to an Ordnance Survey map base. Field name and land use mapping was produced from this data. In addition it proved possible to reconstruct a part of the new enclosure allotments and field names for the 1605 Stoke Golding sale document immediately post dating enclosure and to map parts of Dadlington from post enclosure deeds of the 17th and 18th century. These latter reconstructions are presented here as it directly complements the evidence drawn from surviving historic maps.

Coverage was later extended to the historic maps of specific adjacent townships when it was recognised that Redemore might actually lie in an adjacent township, because Dadlington manor had dependent land in specific parts of Stoke Golding (The Wolden), Higham on the Hill (the Heath), and probably in Barwell (The Brockey). In addition adjacent land in the townships of Hinckley and Lindley was also examined. Where this work failed to produce significant evidence potentially relevant to the identification and study of the battlefield then no digital mapping was produced and all that is given here is a note in the gazetteer.

This report comprises a discussion of the mapping methodology; summarises the evidence for major themes such as township and communications; and summarises the evidence for each township. A gazetteer is also provided as appendix 2 which details the historic maps that were consulted.

METHODOLOGY

The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st Edition 1:10560 scale mapping from the 1880s was used as the background data set when reconstructing the historic landscape features from earlier maps in MapInfo Geographical Information System (GIS). It provides the earliest, accurate countywide map base, making the tasks of digital reconstruction and map regression easier and far more accurate than would the modern 1:10,000 maps as many more early features still survived in the 1880s. Warped and registered raster images copies of the OS mapping covering the five townships were obtained from LCC for use in GIS.

All relevant historic maps and documents for the five townships¹ (with other supplementary data as noted) were digitally photographed to enable direct on-screen digitising and to provide a convenient copy of the original document throughout the project. In addition to this digital photography allows the images to be enhanced with computer software to reveal features not clearly seen with the naked eye. This is particularly useful where the original document is faded and/or dirty and allows more accurate data to be extracted.

The type of historic map used is typically the estate map, the enclosure map or the tithe map, each having particular advantages and limitations. Estate maps are by nature problematic as they are concerned with a particular holding which may range from a single farm with as little as one hundred acres to an entire township or more. Furthermore, the reliability of information contained in estate maps must be treated with caution as only those features directly associated with a particular estate may be recorded. Therefore features omitted from estate maps, particularly buildings, that are suspected from other sources to have existed at the time of mapping may well have done so. Their advantage is that the data recorded on these maps is often extremely detailed and accompanied by a schedule or terrier. An added advantage is that there is no limitation to their date and multiple maps were often created for a single estate over a long period of time.

Enclosure maps omit as much data as they record. Typically an enclosure map will record the detail of the settlement, ancient closes and buildings, and any dispersed buildings such as mills, but will only give the allotment boundaries for the new closes and rarely any detail of the landscape being replaced. It is possible to reconstruct from this the extent of open fields surviving at the time of enclosure but not the detail of landuse such as arable, pasture or meadow. Much of the open field may have been put down to grass progressively over hundreds of years but no data on this is available from an enclosure map. Roads too were often altered at enclosure but the earlier pattern is not shown on the map, though this information can sometimes in part be extracted from the Award. Draft enclosure maps are arguably the best resource giving both the landscape being replaced and the new being imposed, but no draft maps were identified for Bosworth.

The tithe map's main disadvantage is its late date (1836 – 1851). By this time all the township in the survey area had already been enclosed, some hundreds of years before, and the landscape recorded may bear little resemblance to its original enclosed state. Also they often include titheable lands only and so may omit much of the township, and rarely do they detail the glebe lands. To their advantage they are mapped to nationally accepted standards allowing accurate location of features to modern mapping. Equally advantageous is the schedule that accompanies each map. This gives detail of ownership and tenure, landscape names and the state of agriculture. The data from this can be invaluable in locating former features and types of landuse such as woods and meadows. Where more than one type of map exists the most complete picture of the evolution of the landscape can be obtained, and where this occurs all maps have been digitised.

¹ See gazetteer for details

The township boundary is the principal feature to be identified and digitised. The township was the primary unit of administration by which a community and its resources were organised from the medieval period to the late nineteenth century when they were reorganised into civil parishes. Administrative boundaries were arguably as influential as topography and geology on the way the landscape worked. The township also forms the basic unit by which most of the earlier written sources for the landscape will be organised. It is therefore essential to construct accurate township boundaries from the earliest possible source. All map sources for a particular township have been consulted as well as, as far as practicable, maps for places abutting the township in order to recover the most accurate boundary possible.

Historic land use features from the post-medieval period were digitised as polygons into separate tables and held in sub-directories according to the township and date of source. The extent of each landscape component is mapped including individual buildings both within the settlement and dispersed within the township and any details relating to significant buildings such as the church, manor or mills, was recorded in the browser. For each source map used there were typically four digital tables created: buildings, enclosures, woods, source (extent of historic map and archive reference). Many will also have additional tables of significant features such as roads, greens or hedges.

Data is mapped from the map source closest in date to the date of enclosure. Prior to enclosure the landscape would have looked much as it did in the medieval period with few additions to the open fields. Some piecemeal enclosure may have taken place, usually small closes on the periphery of the township on the poorer soils. One or more of the great fields may have been hedged and the township itself may have been ring-fenced. Early deer parks and later landscape parks are the only major features likely to have altered the open fields prior to enclosure. Similarly the only woods to be created are likely to be associated with parks as well as hunting and shooting in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

THEMES

Townships and parishes

The parochial organisation has been drawn from the analysis by Kain and Oliver, confirmed by the review of secondary works undertaken in the survey documentary study of the historic landscape with parochial boundaries assumed in all cases to have followed the boundaries of their component townships.²

The township boundaries for the survey area, including Higham and Lindley, are drawn from the various historic maps detailed in the Gazetteer in appendix 2. For boundaries outside this area the evidence has been drawn from Kain and Oliver. The transcripts of medieval documentary sources by Page have revealed three linkages between the manor of Dadlington and land in the townships of Higham on the Hill, Hinckley and Barwell, in the Heath, the Wolden and the Brockey respectively. While these are the only links identified it is possible that others also existed in the medieval period. Indeed the reference to Sibson Gate in the Dadlington court rolls, and perhaps even that to Redemore, may indicate a link to land in the southern part of Upton although this could only be determined, if at all, by more detailed research on the documentary sources for Upton. This issue is further discussed in the final report for the Bosworth project.

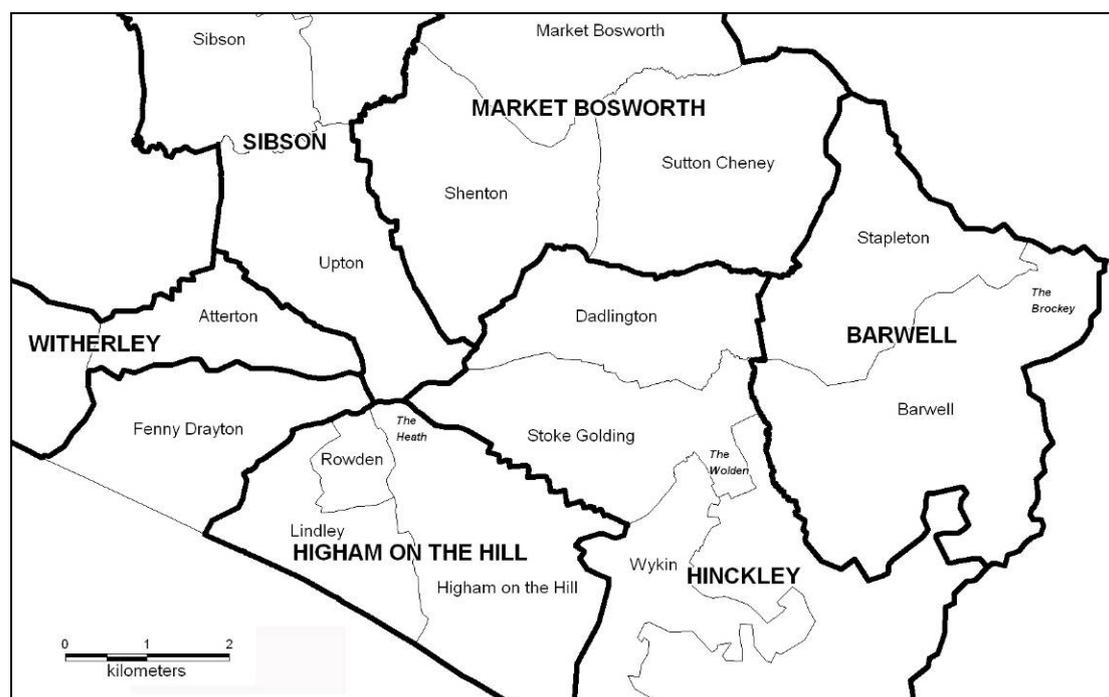


Figure 1: Township and parish, with areas of detached holdings of Dadlington manor identified in italics

Communications

² Kain and Oliver, (2001)

The road system has been reconstructed at two levels, the survey area of five townships and a wider context encompassing the area to Atherstone, Market Bosworth and Hinckley. On the periphery only the major roads are depicted here, which include the Oxford – Derby road recorded on Ogilby's Itinerary of 1675, pre-dating turnpiking, and the Roman roads. These comprise Watling Street, which Henry Tudor's army was following towards London, and the Fenn Lane from Atherstone to Leicester, along which Richard probably approach the battlefield from Leicester. There is evidence in Upton and Shenton for the latter still functioning as the main road in 1727, which is a good indicator that it had a similar function in the medieval period. Other significant elements of the medieval road system are likely to be revealed by further research on medieval and post medieval sources. The longer distance routes from Bosworth to Coventry and to London are also shown though the course of these roads may not be accurate as the evidence is currently limited to the 1727 map for Shenton and the 1605 enclosure document for Stoke Golding respectively.

Reconstructing the full medieval road system for any landscape is a far more difficult challenge. It is rendered even more problematic when enclosure is very early for there is then often a dearth of pre-enclosure map or written sources, as is the case for most of the survey area. However it is often the case that early enclosure, unlike parliamentary enclosure, saw the maintenance of the early road network and so post enclosure historic maps can provide valuable data. The earliest mapping of the road system is 1727 maps for Shenton and part of Upton and for the rest of the area the smaller scale and less accurate map by Pryor of 1777.³ As there are no turnpikes passing through the survey area this removes one potential factor in modifying the road system. Secondly the degree of correlation to the open field furlong pattern can be assessed to identify where mapped roads cut across furlongs and thus may be later diversions. The canal map of the late 18th century provides another depiction of part of the road system but this post dates and appears of no greater accuracy than that shown by Prior.

³ Welding, (1984)

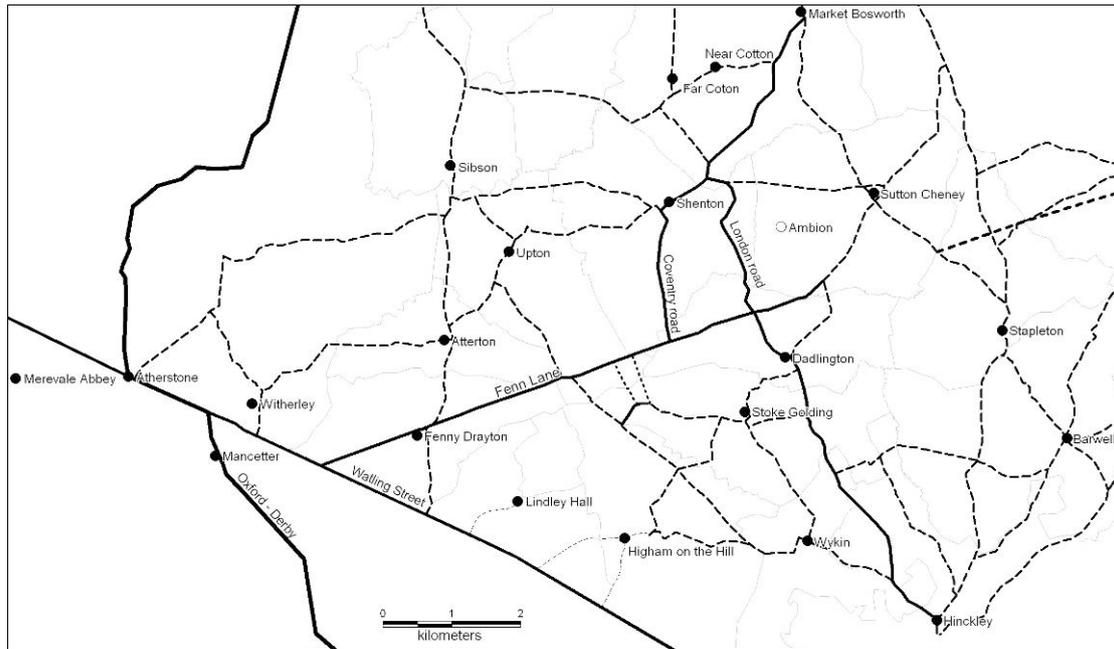


Figure 2: Road network for the Bosworth area from Prior 1777 (broken line) and main routes (solid line) as specified in the text.

Land Use

In order to contribute to the understanding of the impact of agriculture on the survival of battle archaeology land use mapping has been compiled for the survey area from three sources, two historical and the third modern. The latter is presented alongside the historic data to enable a coherent overview of land use change over a period over the last 150 years or more. The Tithe maps of the 1840s provide the earliest baseline data to a consistent standard which encompasses all but the township of Sutton Cheney. More detail on this source is given in the individual township sections. The 1930s land use mapping is derived from the national survey overseen by Dudley Stamp.⁴ The modern mapping derives from Hall's open field survey of 2005 which also recorded modern land use.

⁴ Stamp, (1931-1935)

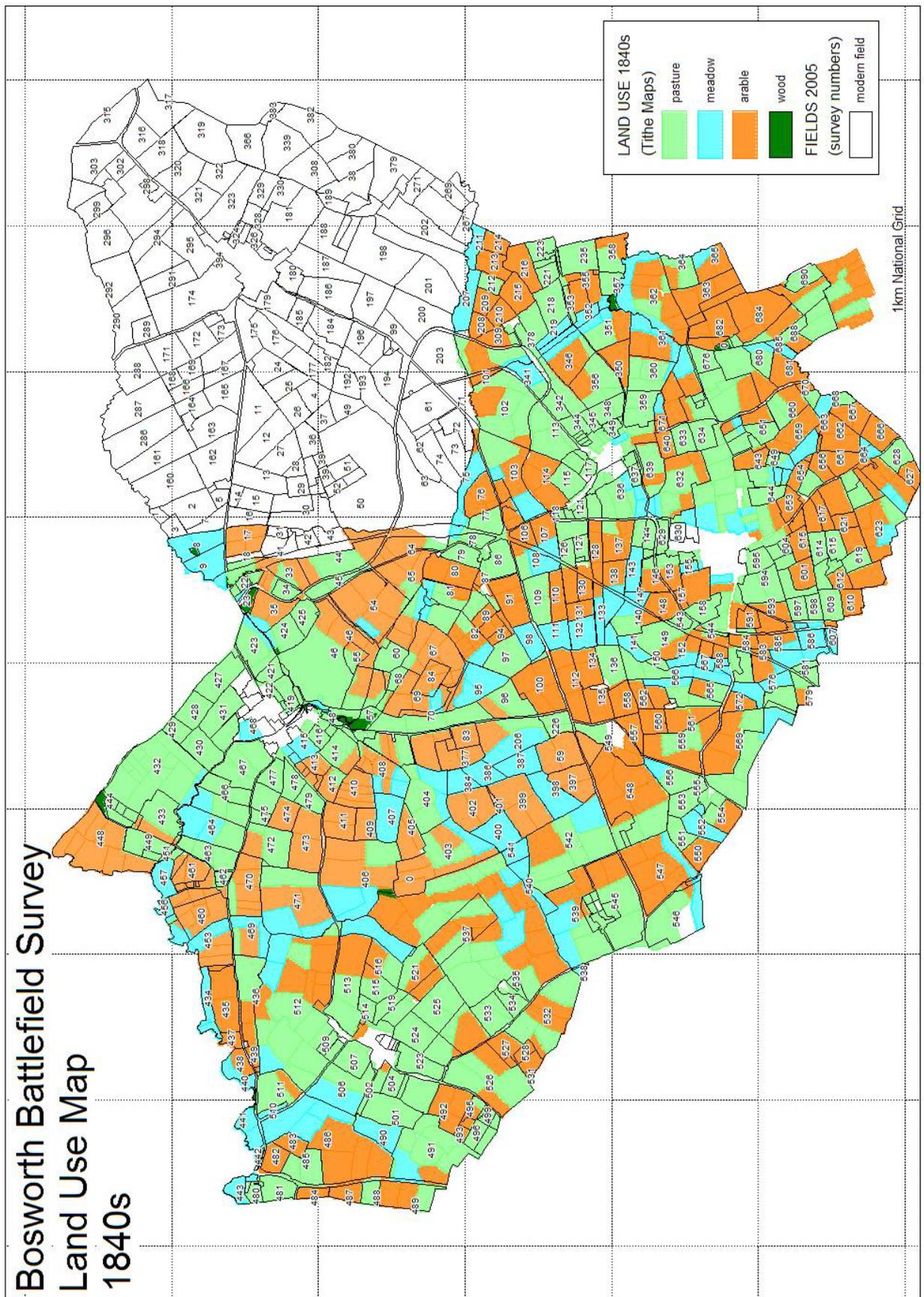


Figure 3: Land use in the 1840s compiled from the Tithe maps and awards for each township

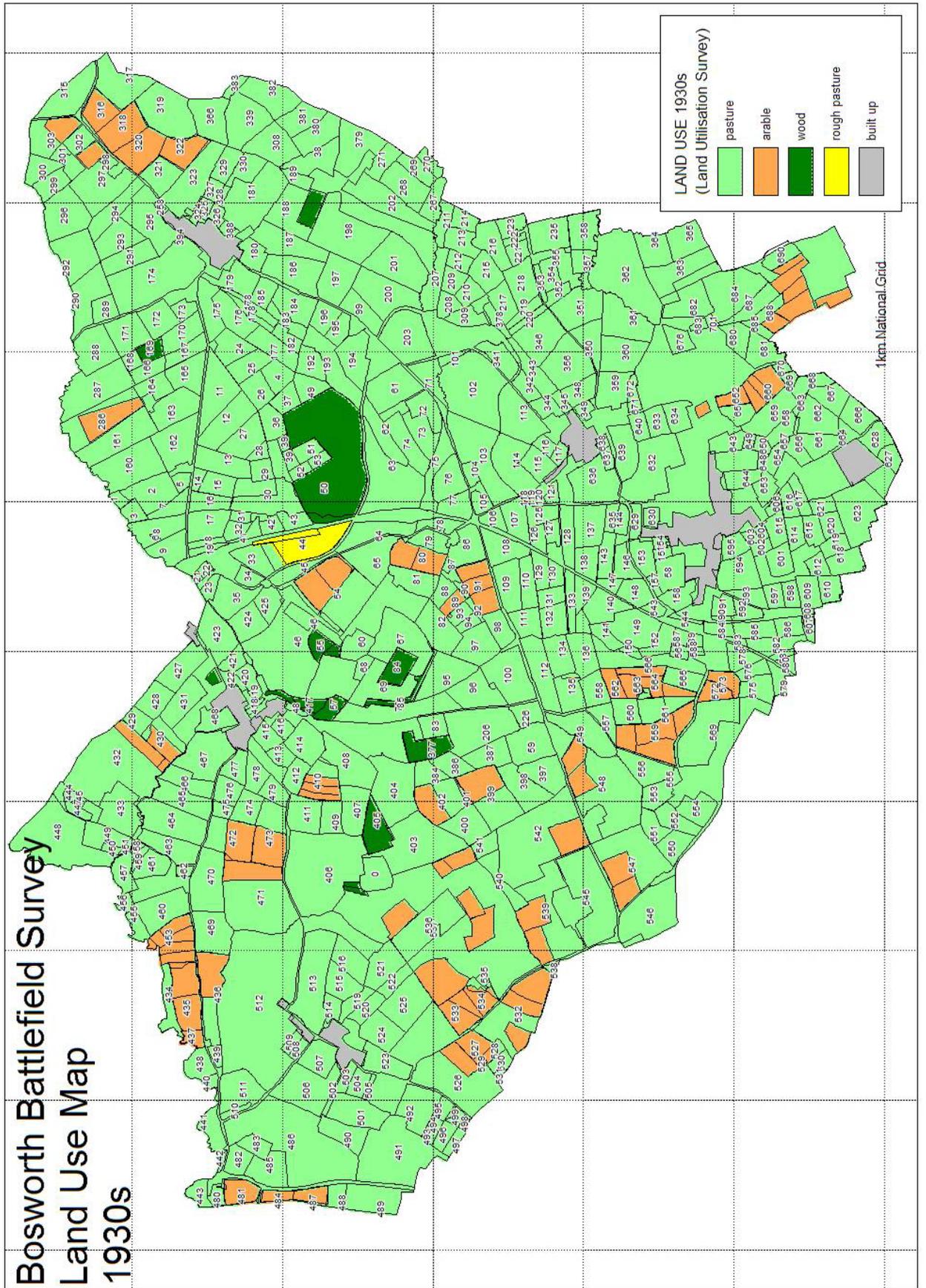


Figure 4: Land use in 1930s from Land Utilisation mapping

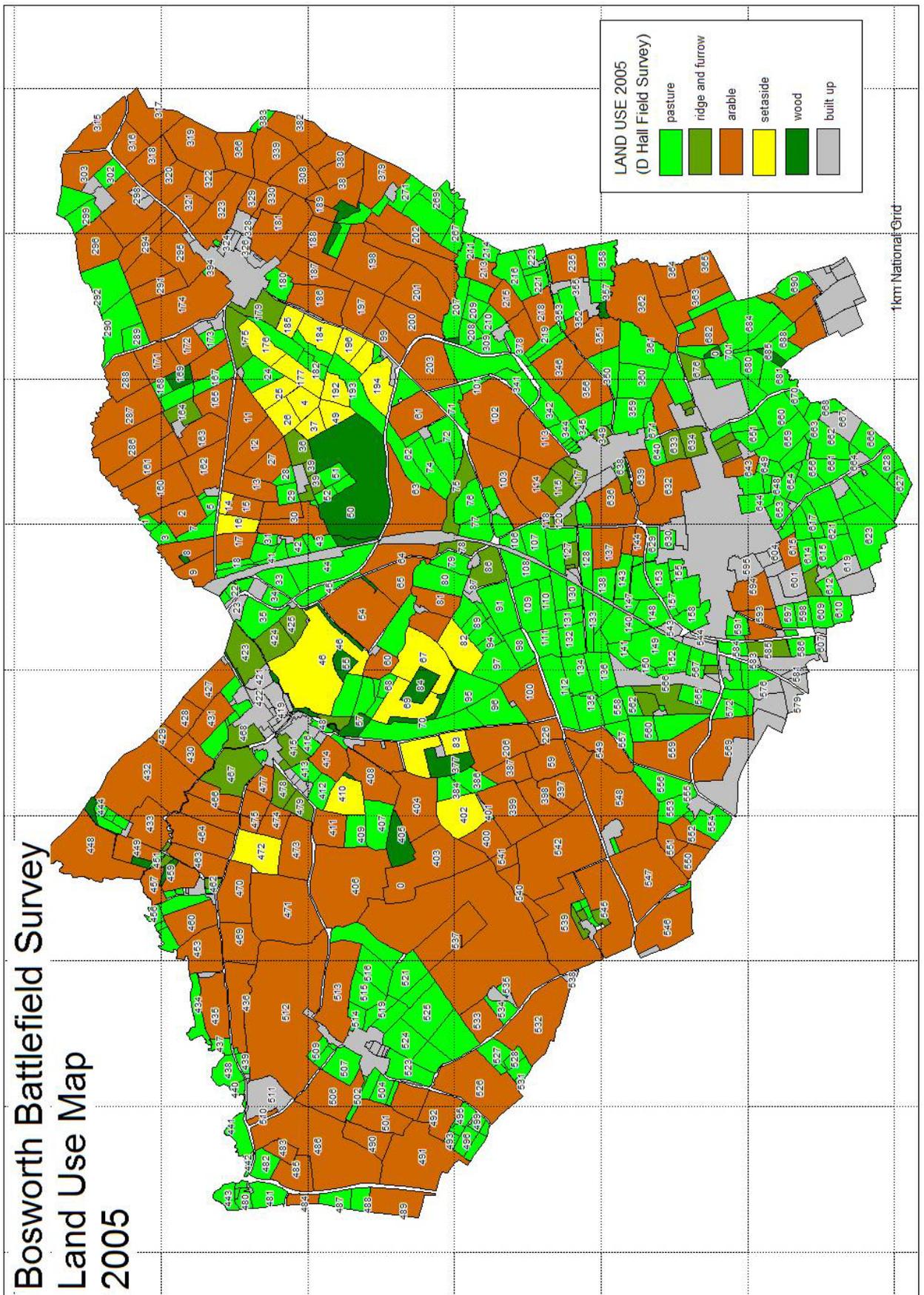


Figure 5: Land use in 2005 from Hall's survey

INDIVIDUAL TOWNSHIPS

ATTERTON

The tithe map of 1848 for Atterton was examined and the eastern periphery of the township revealed wold field names. No mapping was identified for Fenny Drayton to enable the rapid assessment of the field names of the eastern periphery of that township.

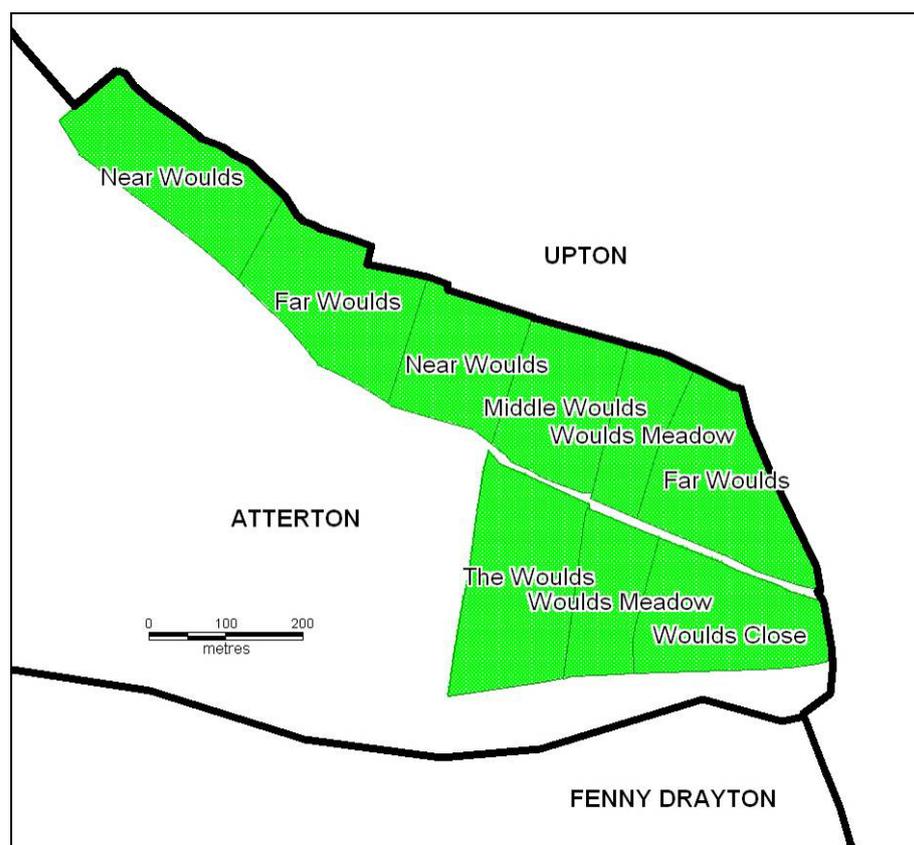


Figure 6: Wold field names on 1848 tithe map in the eastern periphery of Atterton township

BARWELL

A rapid analysis was undertaken of the tithe map for Barwell but no digital mapping was produced as it did not yield data relevant to the location of the battlefield. The approximate location of the The Brockey in the north eastern projection of Barwell township was established from the first edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch mapping of the 1880s.

DADLINGTON

The only map identified for Dadlington was the tithe map of 1843 which covers the whole township. Field names and landuse for the whole township were recorded. The only anomaly noted was a close called 'fox covert' which in the schedule was given the landuse type 'fox covert'. It has been assumed to be, and mapped as, wood but

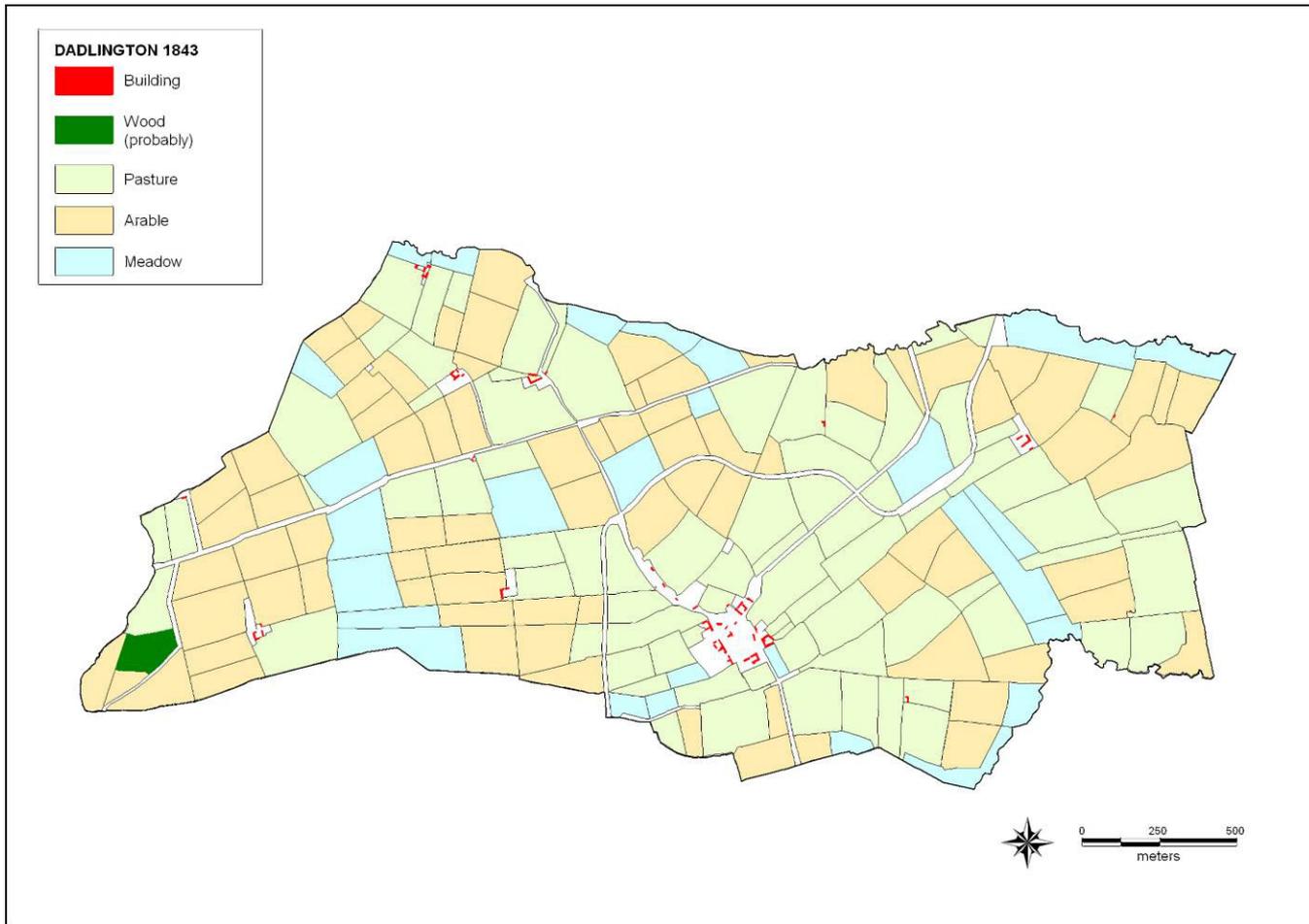


Figure 8: Land use in Dadlington in 1843

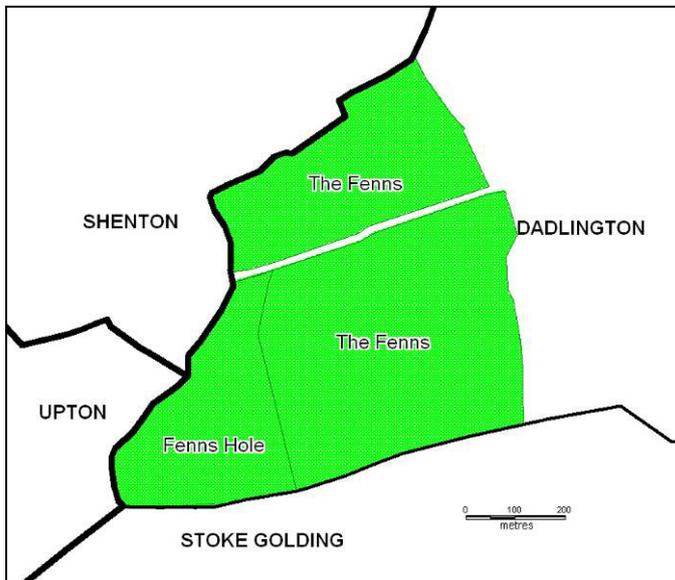


Figure 9: Dadlington Fens in 1661 from immediately post enclosure deeds of sale

A number of deeds were identified from the 17th and 18th centuries which enable the field names for the western part of Dadlington to be defined, which show a very different picture to those recorded on the Tithe map. The names relating to the fen are

shown here. They appear to relate to the extent of the great field called Le Fenne field within Dadlington's open field system which is recorded in the court rolls in 1621.

Other documents identify the location of St James's Close, land belonging to the chapel in Dadlington which derives from land which seems to have belonged to the 16th century battle chantry. In the period before the accurate identification of the battlefield this was one of the areas which was briefly investigated in case there was an association between the anciently enclosed close and the site of the battle. No mapping is presented here as the closes can now be seen to have no relationship to the battlefield.

HIGHAM ON THE HILL

The township was enclosed by agreement in 1632 but an enclosure Act of 1790 was drawn up to ratify the 1632 enclosure and to extinguish the tithes by a new allocation of land. The field name evidence from the enclosure map was reviewed for Higham.⁵ The only data presented here is that of the heath names. This is the only data of direct relevance to the analysis of the battlefield as it indicates the zone of heath adjacent to the battlefield and shows the relationship of the name Brown Heath, a name which also occurs in Stoke Golding for a separate area of heath.

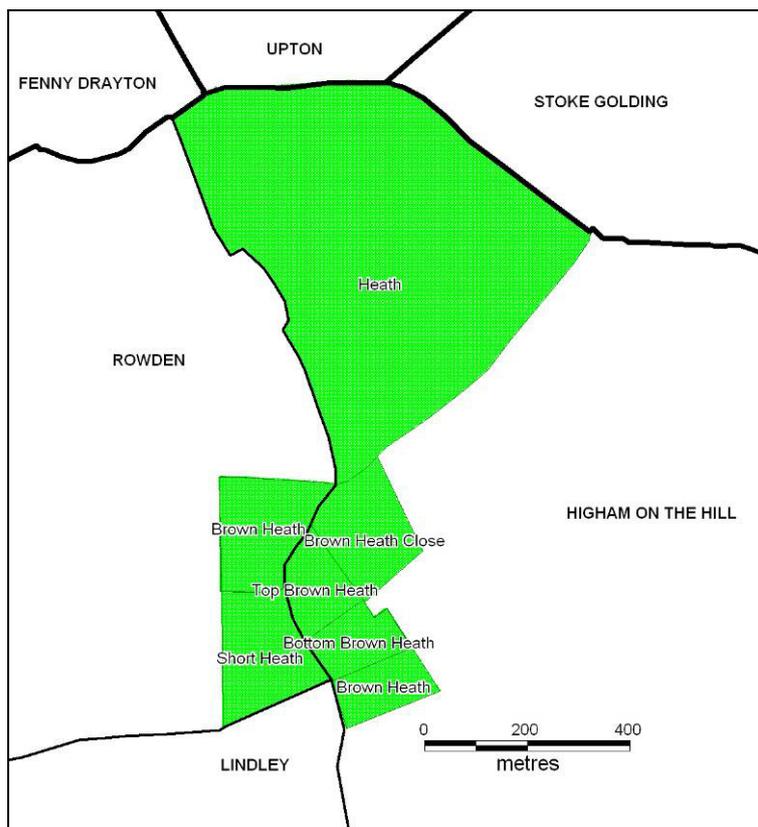


Figure 10: The heaths in the north west corner of Higham township as defined on the Enclosure map of 1806 (LRO DE 1281/3).

⁵ Nichols, (1815), 640

HINCKLEY

In the absence of an enclosure map, the enclosure award of 1760 for Hinckley was examined for the north eastern projection of the township immediately to the east of The Wolden in Stoke Golding, which indicated the area was partly ancient enclosures known as Oldstone or Holostone. Apart from the identification of this area of closes, identified on the townships map above, no digital mapping was prepared for this area as no data relevant to the location of the battlefield was identified.

LINDLEY & ROWDEN

The boundary of Lindley township is defined on the enclosure map of Higham. The land in Lindley comprised two main holdings: Lindley Estate and that of the Viscount Wentworth. Field names evidence recovered from the map were of no direct relevance to the problem of the battlefield and so were not digitally mapped. The Tithe Award and map added no additional significant detail. The map also distinguishes from Higham the area of land known as Lindley and the area known as Rowden, which are depicted on the townships map above.

SHENTON

Two maps were identified for Shenton: an estate map of 1727 for the land owned by the Wollaston estate, and the tithe map of 1849. The 1727 is the 'manor of Shenton' and covers the whole township but omits detail from land in other ownership including the glebe. These areas have been mapped as a single polygon and labelled 'no data' to indicate internal features at that time are not known. Field names are given and have been recorded here but no land use is given. Faint lines on the map which may be hedges but could be later additions commonly seen on estate maps have been recorded as lines on a separate table called 'new hedges'. An open linear green is shown bisecting the village.

Shenton tithe map covers the whole township. Field names and land use is given for all except the glebe lands. The extent of the village closes was mapped but not all the detail or the buildings as this was not considered necessary at the time. This data could be added if required.

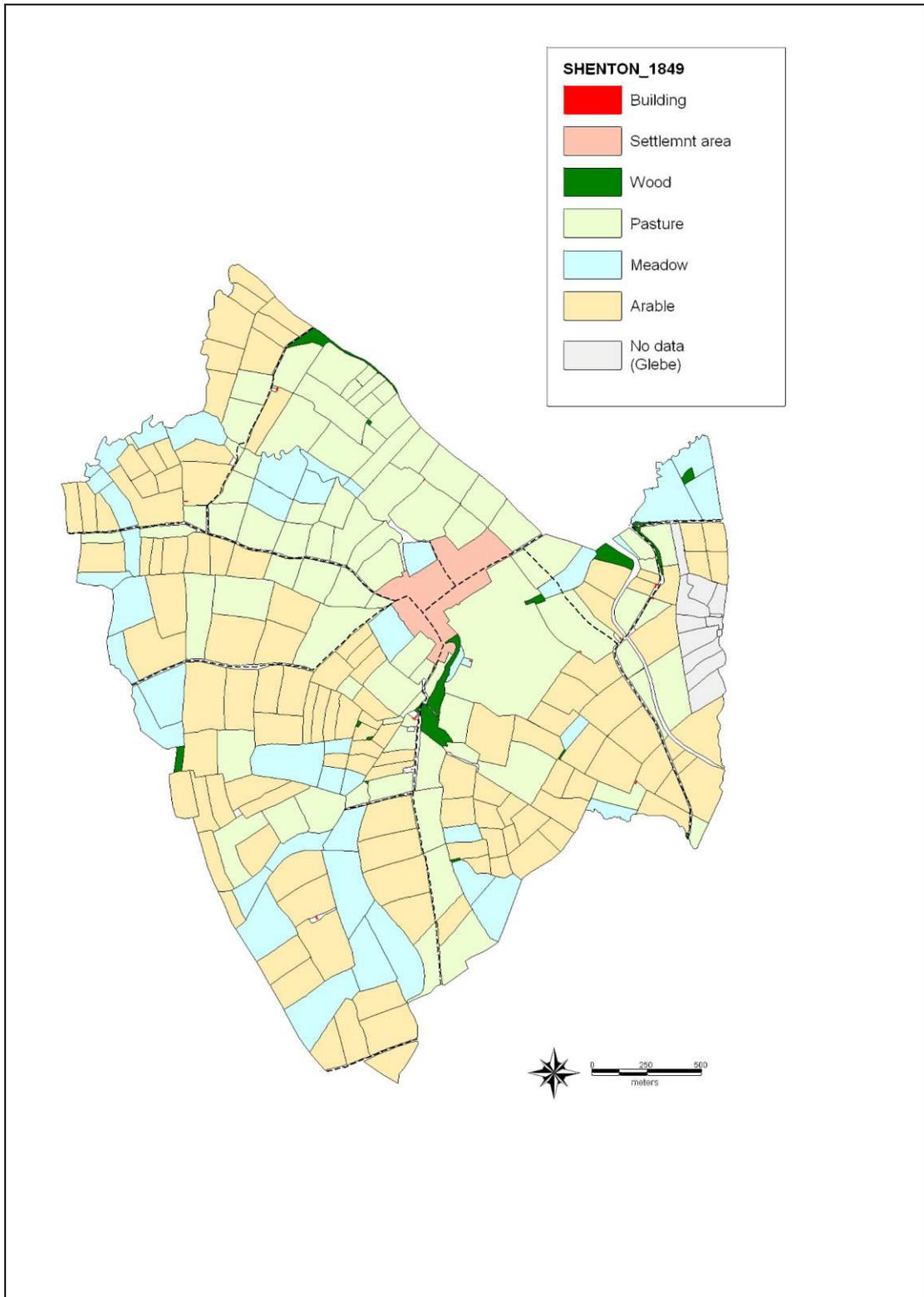


Figure 13: Land use in Shenton in 1849 from the Tithe map

STAPLETON

The field names were transcribed from the tithe map of 1841 but digital mapping was not produced as it yielded no evidence of relevance to the location of the battlefield.

STOKE GOLDING

There are two maps for Stoke Golding. The 1637 survey of the lands of William Trimmell is a post enclosure map and covers only a small area on the south and south west side of the village. The tithe map of 1844 covers the whole township. Field names and landuse for the whole township were recorded. The extent of the village closes was mapped but not all the detail or the buildings, as it was not considered necessary.

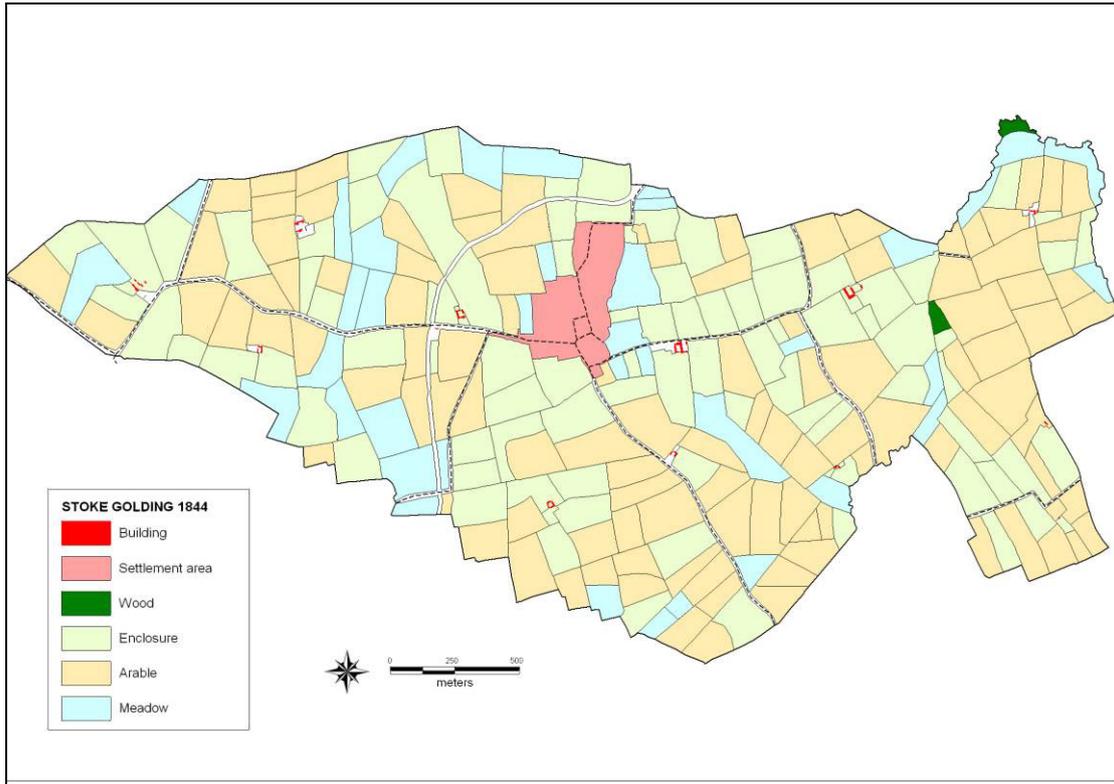


Figure 15: Land use from the Tithe map of Stoke Golding in 1844

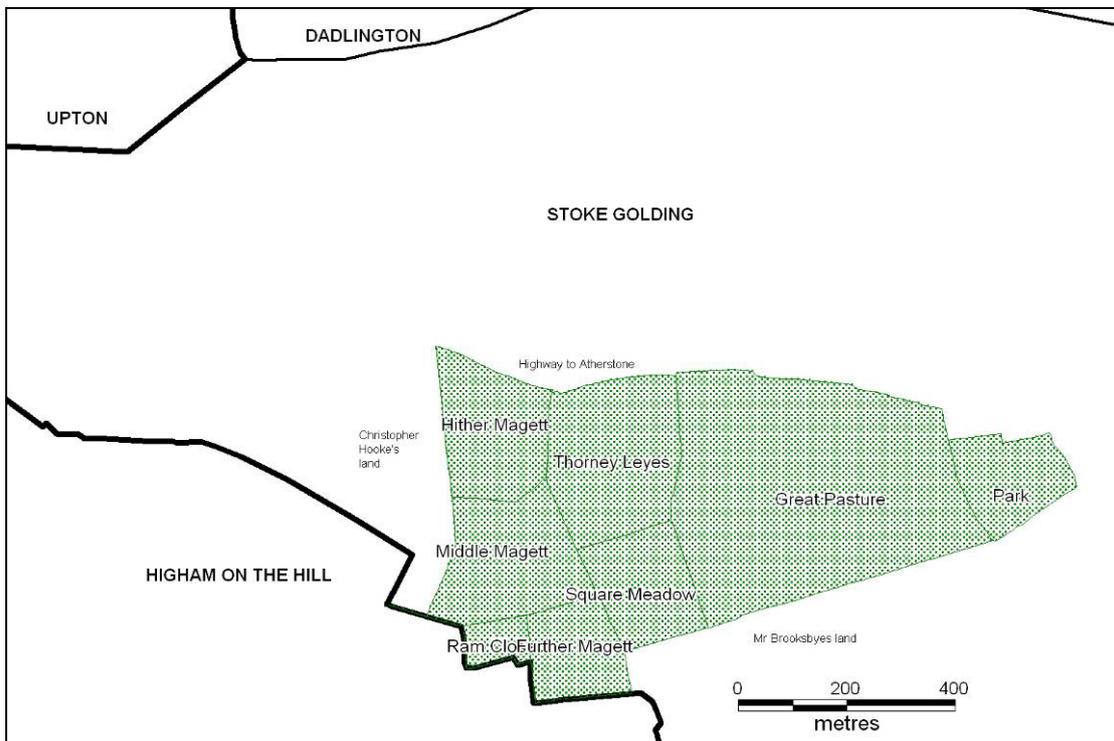


Figure 16: Map of Trimnell's land in 1637

The 1605 sale document for Stoke Golding immediately post dates enclosure, representing a sale of land to various tenants by the lord of manor as part of the enclosure process. It provides important but partial evidence for the original layout of the post enclosure landscape of Stoke Golding. A partial reconstruction is presented

here which has been created using the evidence of field names, abutting features, acreages and owners specified in the document compared to later mapping and to later deeds for several of the properties. More extensive research on other documentary sources for Stoke might allow a more complete and accurate reconstruction. This reconstruction provides the basis for a first attempt to accurately place the furlong names from the late 15th century survey of the Leicester Abbey lands on Hall's reconstruction of the open field furlong pattern, (see addendum to the open field report).

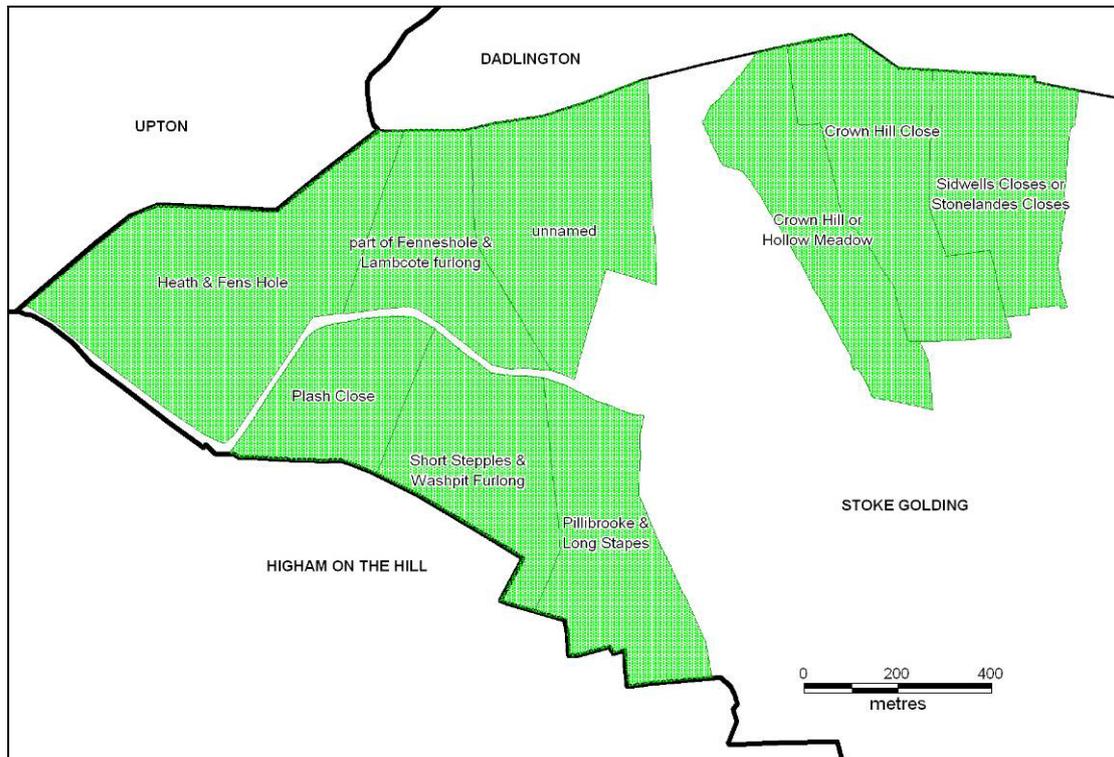


Figure 17: Partial reconstruction of western part of Stoke Golding from the 1605 sale document following enclosure, giving the earlier furlong or ancient enclosure names for each allotment where this is specified.

SUTTON CHENEY

The only map identified for Sutton Cheney was the enclosure plan of 1797. This was examined to locate any ancient enclosure, hedges, woods or any other land use features outside of the settlement core. There were a few scattered closes around the township with a number of hedges probably representing field closes, i.e. enclosures within the open field which remained open for common pasture after harvest. There were no woods shown on the map which has no landscape names indicating its former presence. However this is a reflection of the limitations of enclosure maps, for the late 18th century canal map shows that Ambion Wood already existed prior to enclosure. There were no buildings outside of the settlement core. The extent of the village closes was mapped but not all the detail or the buildings, as it was not considered necessary at the time. Due to the nature of the source there is no data relating to land use or names.

Fields names are given on the map of 1842 in the Wynne papers in the Bedford Record Office. This would be of value if an attempt were to be made to reconstruct

the furlong names for Sutton Cheney from the pre-enclosure terrier. However as the latter document produced no names relevant to the identification of the battlefield, which is now know to lie well beyond the western boundary of Sutton Cheney, no attempt was made to create a reconstruction of the names on the open field map base provided by Hall and thus the field names from the Wynne map were also not digitally mapped here. A copy of the original of the Sutton Cheney enclosure map was obtained from the National Archives and a summary was transcribed from the Award to enable addition of names and other topographical detail to the enclosure map, but the detail was again not relevant to the study of the battlefield and so no digital mapping was produced.

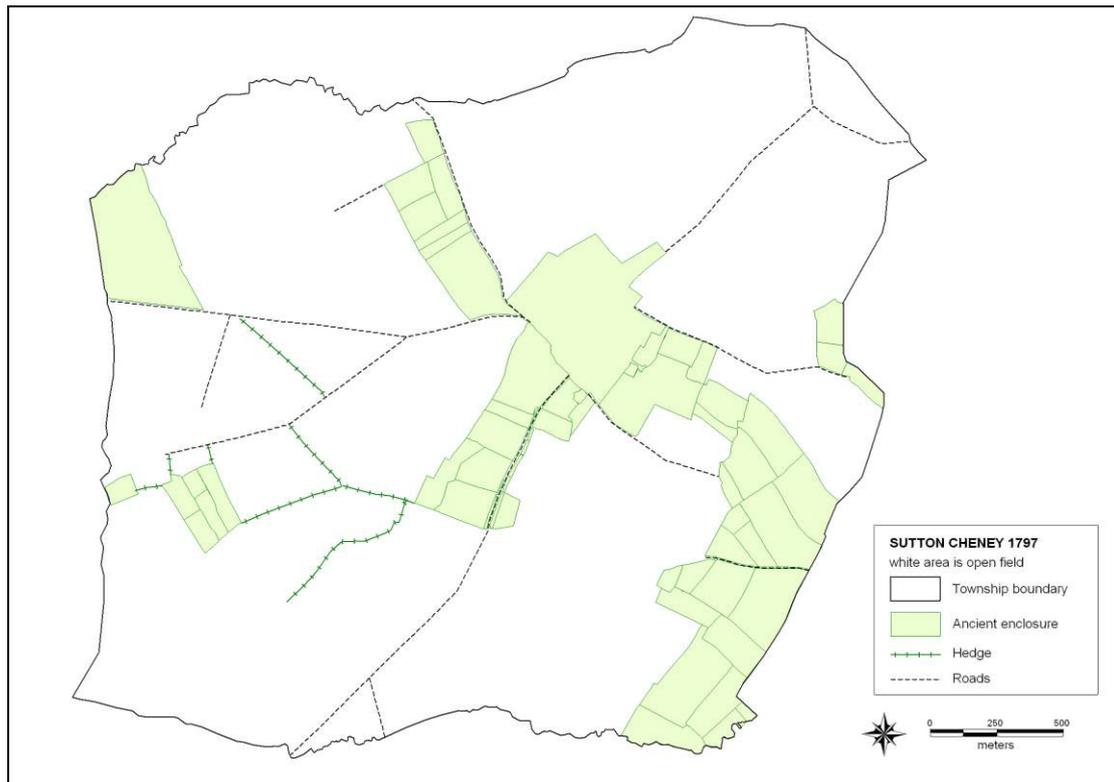


Figure 18: Sutton Cheney as depicted on the Enclosrue map of 1797

UPTON

Two maps were identified for Upton: the 1727 estate map showing that part of the manor later owned by the Wollaston estate, and the tithe map of 1844. The 1727 map covers only approximately fifty per cent of the township. Field names are given and have been recorded but land use is not given. The tithe map covers the whole township. Field names and land use are given and have been recorded for all the township. White areas on the land use map indicate the area was built up.

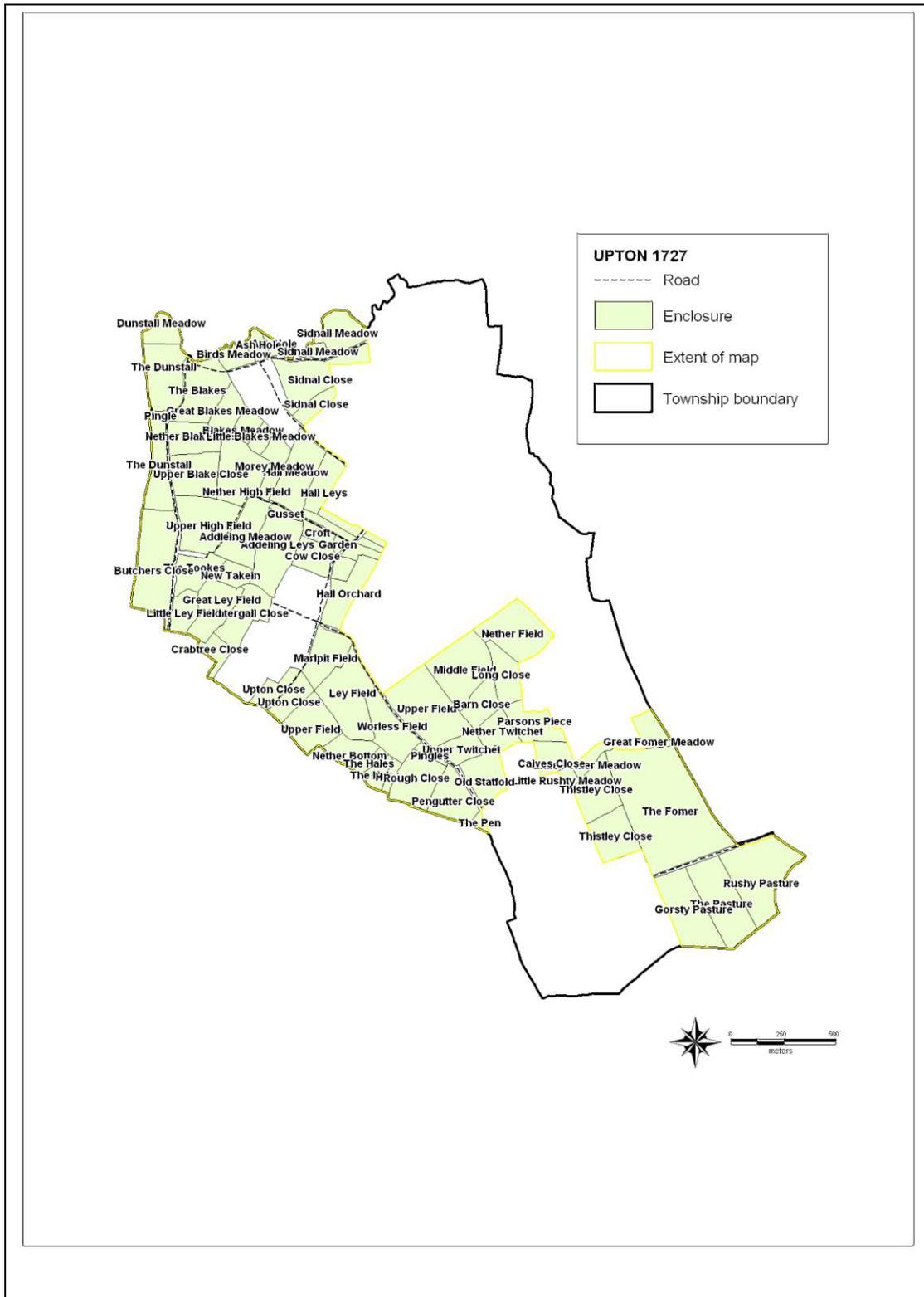


Figure 19: Field names from the 1727 estate map of Upton

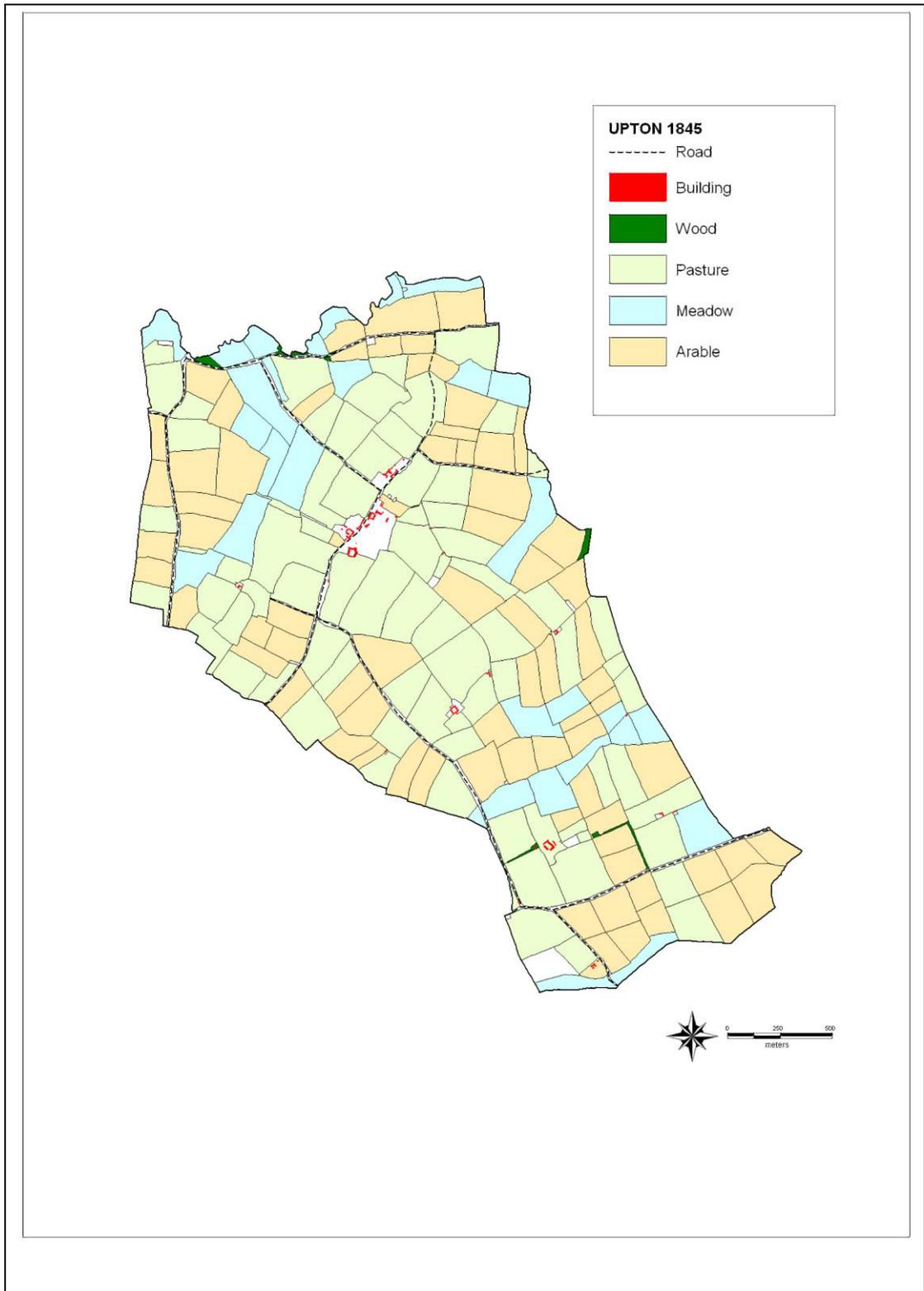


Figure 20: Land use from the 1845 tithe map of Upton

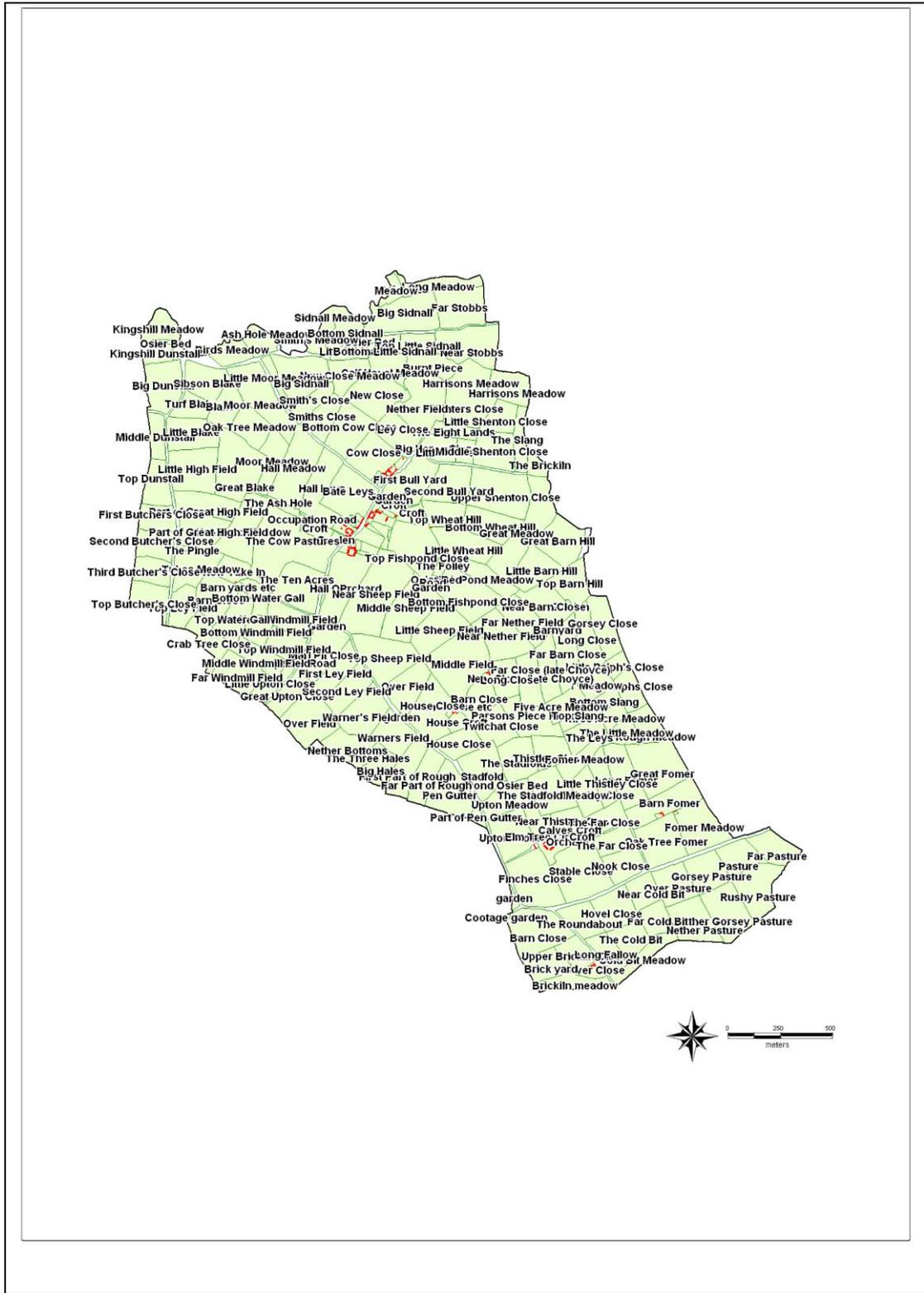


Figure 21: Field names from the 1845 tithe map for Upton

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF STOKE GOLDING POST ENCLOSURE SALE 1605

(The TNA reference given by Farnham, p.217, is Chancery 2 Jas I, H.14-19 13th February 1604; this document is a more detailed definition of the plots than that used by Farnham)

1 Leonard Barye

Message etc.

Closes:

Siddwell or Stonelandes Closes: Pasture; adjoins message S; Dadlington field N; 31a

Berrys Closes: adjoining Siddwell Close W;; D field E: 3a 2r

Ludgate Close or croft; adj Berrys N; butting on lane from said message to Dadlington: 2a 2r

Lane Close: alongside the lane towards D; butting on message: 2a 1r

Whitmore Close shutting upon Horestone Close and the Oulden: 40a

3 other closes lying in the Oulden: 20a

Tops Croft lying in the Oulden by Oulden lane: 1a

Close or croft where a cottage now stands: 2r.

2 William Wightwick

Close or pasture with appurtenances called Heath and Fennes Hole now in 3 parts [65 acres specified in Farnham]

3 Oliver Smith

Message

Carrpitt Lane Close: adj Hinckley way W; Carrpitt Lane N: 1a 1r

Ludgate Close: adj Thornthill Lane S: 1a 1r

Dickmansitch and Sketchley Furrs: close lying in Mill hill field divided into two parts: adj Hinckley Way W; D fields N: 40a 2r

Oulden Close: adj Oulden Lane N: 3a 3r

4 Oliver Heindman

2 closes lying together in the Oulden: butting Hinckley Field E; Oulden lane S: 9a

5 Henry Pallett

Message

Green Lane Close: common street W: 1a 2r

Nether Close: butting common street E: 1r

Crownhill Close: now in three parts adj the message and butting on Thornthill Lane S; D field N: 38a

Otehill Close: now in two parts butting lane into Wykinfield: 20a

6 Thomas Johnson

Croft or close: common street W: 1a

Close part of Ffennes hole and Lambecote furlong: 28a

2 closes in the Oulden, butting Oulden lane S and Wykenfield W: 11a

7 Thomas Crooke

Message

Crabtree Close: between Great Park A and common street N: 2a 1r

Crowne Hill Close or Hollow Meadow: butting lane to Atherston S and D field N: 34a

Close butting D field N and lane towards D W and D field E: 2a

Longroods close: between two lanes which lead towards Hinckley W & E: 35a

8 William Earl

Message

Once close divided in two: Breach Close and Blackpitte: shooting upon Carrpitt lane N and lane leading towards Hinckley W: 80a

Shovells close: shooting towards Wicken field S and lane leading from Wyken field to D W: 20a

Olden Close now in 3 parts: Hinckley field S & W; Oulden lane N: 11a

9 Richard Hilton

Message

Close in 3 parts called Rickleys in Milnehillfield butting upon Owpoll waie N; Hinckley Waie E: 31a

10 Thomas Whetstone

Message

Green Lane Close with barn there: 1a

Close now in 3 part: butting D field N: 39a

11 Richard Brodgate

Message

Flaxleys close: butting on the message W; Beanhill Close E: 1a 2r

Beanhill Close: butting Flaxleys and Ludgate lane W; D field N: 24a

Close in the Oulden: butting upon the Oulden S: 5a

12 John Bradford

Message

Green Lane Close: butting street W;: 2r

Slade Close: street W: 2a

Rilandes Close: with the highway theron: butting D field N: 17a

Cathorne Close: Hinckley hedge Way going thereone: 49a

Olden Close: in the Oulden, butting Oulden Lane N and Wykenfield W: 4a

Half of 2 closes (the half belongs to Edw Brookesby)

13 Nicholas Dowell

Message

Close lately taken out of Beanhill Furlong and Hindman Furlong: adj message: 17a

Close taken out of Middle Furlong and Barwell Ditch furlong: 10a

14 William Smith

Close in Wiken hole: butting Higham field W; Hinckley lane E: 8a

Roundhill Close: shooting upon Wykin field W: 3a

Close in the Olden: shooting upon Wykin field S: 2a

15 William Madgitt

Message

Bedcroft Close: butting Carrpitt lane N: 3r

Beanhill Close: buttgin D lane W: 1a 2r

Pillibrooke and Long Stapes close: butting Higham ffield S; Thornhill lane N: 30a

Close in the Olden: butting Olden Lane S: 5a

16 Thomas Nutt

Cottage

Close called a Hemplott: butting lane towards the Parke: 1r

Close: shooting upon Carrpitt lane N: 3r

New Close: lying upon Blackpitt furlong and butting upon Hinckley Way W: 4a 2r

17 Amias Mabell

Message

Close in Wikenhole: butting upon Hinckley Way E; Higham Field W: 4a

Close in Oulden: butting Wiken field S: 1a

18 Richard Ball

Close lying in Wikenhole:L butting Hinckley Way E; Higham field W: 4a

Close in 4 parts in Olden: butting Hinckley field E: 1a 2r

19 John Dafferne

Close in Wikenhole: one end butting upon Heigham field W and other Hinckley way E: 4a

Close in the Olden: butting Hinckley Field E and Olden lane N: 1a

Flaxleys close: common street W: 3r

20 Richard Boylson

Cottage

Close in Wikenhole: butting Higham field W; Hinckley way E: 4a

Close in Olden: butting on ground of Amias Madell S; Leonard Barye N: 1a

21 Edward Foorde

Close in the Olden: butting on Olden lane N and Hinckley field E: 1a

22 Christopher Hooke

Ludgate Pingle: butting common street N and land of Thomas Crooke S: 1r

2 closes in Crown hill field: 1. Short stepples 2. Washpit furlong: butting Higham field S; highway leading from Stoke towards Atherstone N: 29a

23 Thomas Sansome

Close in Apedale or Barwell dikes: shooting upon Barwell brooke NE: 11a

Close in Olden: butting Olden lane N; Hinckley field S: 4a

24 William Hurst

Close in Apedale: adjoining Whorstone Close S; shooting into Barwell brooke E: 12a

25 William Farmer

The Plash Close: Higham field S; lying along the way leading from Stoke to Atherstone N & W: 23a

[1604 deed, Doncaster RO, Baxter 60787/1: specifies this plot with the road that leads towards Bosworth and the road called Atherstone way on all sides]

26 Basil Trimnell

Manor House etc, with services etc of tenants...

Great Parke close

Little Parke close

Close called Hemplott

Close: adjoining Gt Park and to Thorntall hedge: 15a now divided into 2 parts

Owpall close: now in 2 parts: 45a: adjoining Dadlington and Barwell fields.

Close in Olden: 10a: in Stoke or in the parish of Hinckley or Dadlington

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER

General Map and Plans

LRO

T/Ma/10/1

Hinckley to Melbourne Common Turnpike c1788.

The Turnpike Act of 1759-60 was for the Market Bosworth to Hinckley road. The above reference is for the map of the section of this road between Hinckley and Melbourne Common.

T/Ma/10/2

As above but with a map of a different date

T/Ma/10/3

As above but with a map of a different date

T/Ma/10/1

As above but with a map of 1769.

Barwell

LRO

Ti/26/1

Tithe map and award

Dadlington

Enclosed Fields

Data digitised from tithe map (LRO DE76/DT1/44).

Township boundary

Township boundary from tithe map (LRO DE76/DT1/44).

LRO

DE 76/DT1/44

Tithe map and award.

Ti/88/1

Indexed as 'Tithe maps, apportionments, valuations, papers 1839-45

FNS/88

Field name survey 1967-8. Almost certainly done from the tithe map so not needed

TNA

IR18/4435

Tithe Award.

Unseen.

Higham on the Hill

LRO

QS47/2/9

Enclosure map and award:

Shenton

Enclosed Fields

Tithe map LRO Ti/288/1:

Data digitised from tithe map to five tables: Shenton 1849 enclosures; Shenton 1849 woods; Shenton 1849 buildings; Shenton 1849 roads; Shenton 1849 settlement area.

The enclosures table has then been subdivided by landuse type and separate tables created for 'arable', 'pasture', and 'meadow'. There is a group of closes abutting the township boundary with Sutton Cheney that do not have any landuse detail in the schedule but are described only as 'glebe'. Of the 1,538 acres within the township 531 acres are pasture (34.5%), 250 acres are meadow (16.25%), and 649 acres are arable (42%). These figures exclude the settlement area and the block of glebe closes for which there is no data.

The only woods in Shenton shown on the tithe map are small areas of plantation. There is no significant area of woodland within the township. Buildings outside of the settlement core are recorded in the 'buildings' table. The roads table indicates whether it is 'enclosed', 'open' or 'partially' enclosed by font style and in the browser. The settlement area table delineates the extent of the settlement but does not give detail of internal hedges or buildings. Gardens and closes associated with buildings are included in this extent.

Estate map LRO 6D43/31:

confusing boundaries on map, hedges are drawn as such but some closes have internal boundaries that are drawn as faint black lines, in some cases dotted. not sure what he is showing – possibly intended rather than existing boundaries – some are on later tithe map but not all. Need to check one against the other when mapping complete. If there is a separate number then it gets a separate polygon otherwise there is a single polygon that encompasses the whole including the faint black lines, as at Mill Field, but the dubious boundaries are recorded as blue lines. Need to decide if these stay on the same table as the enclosures – cannot combine line and polygon data so has implications for the way the data can be used – or whether they get a separate table?

Township boundary

Township boundary from 1727 estate map (LRO 6D43/31) and 1849 tithe map (LRO Ti/288/1).

LRO

6D43/19/3-4

Particulars of estate of Wm Wollaston Shenton and Upton 1787.
Unseen. Does not state that includes any maps.

6D43/19/6

Survey 19/7/1813, Col Wollaston's rights in Shenton and Upton; various tenements on the waste including new cottages; various streets named.

Unseen. Does not state that includes any maps.

DE451/472

Plan of Wollaston Estates Shenton, Dadlington and Upton 1879

Unseen.

6D43/31

Estate map with schedule by R. Cushee 1727.

Superb full colour map that covers almost the entire township and includes schedule. Landowners/tenants are identified by colour and upper case letters. The schedule gives field names but not land use. There are minor discrepancies between the names on the map and those given in the schedule e.g. 'Rushy Close' on the map is 'Bushy Close' in the schedule'; it is 'Bushy' on the tithe map. Non estate land both secular and glebe is indicated but internal features are not drawn. The map gives fine detail of what appear to be intended sub-divisions of some of the larger enclosures e.g. Mill Field and The Fomers. These are both very large closes, presumably originally sheepwalks. That the divisions are intended rather than already in place is indicated by the style of the boundaries, faint grey lines rather than heavy full colour, and by the fact there a single number is allocated to the close indicating single usage. These sub-division boundaries are shown as hedges on the 1849 tithe map; with the exception of those in Mill Field that have been removed by imparking, though the line can still be traced by the remaining trees.

Roads are delineated as enclosed, partially enclosed and unenclosed. Principal routes are also given 'from' and 'to' indicators e.g. Atherston to Bosworth.

Ti/288/1

Tithe map and schedule 1849.

6D43/30/1

Mark indexes as 'Map of Shenton Estate 1850'. LRO index cards 'Township Plan 1849'.

This is a copy of the tithe but with some boundaries omitted and other data added. Probably copied for estate.

6D43/30/5

Map of Shenton Estate with schedule undated.

This is the same format as the Upton map (6D43/19/1) which is also undated but in the index is listed as 1732-69. Includes almost the entire township, including the boundary, and indicates non estate land using the colour pink. Details of the glebe land are also excluded. Schedule includes field names but not land use. This appears to be a copy of the 1727 Cushee map (6D43/31) but omits the fine detail (see above).

6D43/19/1-2

Note books with plans of estate 1732-1769

Ref ..19/1 is the manor of Upton (see below) but ref ...19/2 is a single plan of part of Shenton Park, including the house. It is undated and differs in format to the Upton plans.

Stapleton

LRO

DE76 Ti/302/1

Tithe map 1841

Stoke Golding

Enclosed Fields

Data digitised from tithe map (LRO Ti/308/1) to five tables: Stoke 1844 enclosures; Stoke 1844 woods; Stoke 1844 buildings; Stoke 1844 roads; Stoke 1844 settlement area. The enclosures table has then been subdivided by landuse type and separate tables created for 'arable', 'pasture', and 'meadow'.

1284 acres in township 573.4 arable 44.6%, 466 pasture 36%, 169 meadow 13%

Township Boundary

Township boundary form 1844 tithe map (LRO Ti/308/1).

LRO

Ti/308/1

Tithe map and schedule.

Have copies but map very poor repro. Schedule usable.

FNS/88

Field name survey 1967-8. Almost certainly done from the tithe map so not needed.

FNS/88/1, 1A+2

Field name survey of both Stoke Golding and Dadlington 1967-8.

OTHER MATERIAL

The map of the Trimmell estate in 1637 is in private hands, A copy of this map was made available for study by Peter Foss.

Sutton Cheney

Anciently enclosed fields & township Boundary from the enclosure map.

LRO

PP347

Photocopy of Inclosure map.
We have copy but very poor. No Award.

DE 1710

Photocopy of extract from Inclosure Award.
No detail as to what or how much this includes. Not seen.

BEDFORD RECORD OFFICE

DDWY

Stuart-Wynn material at Bedford. Includes field name map of 1842.

TNA

CP 43/861 rot.126

Inclosure Award Sutton Cheney

MPL 1/39

Inclosure Plan

Upton

Enclosed Fields

Tithe map 1848

Township Boundary

From 1727 map and Tithe map.

LRO

6D43/19/1

Note books with plans of estate 1732-1769.
Plan of the Upton Estate which does not encompass the whole township. Includes a schedule which gives field names but not land use. This appears to a copy of the 1727 Cushee map (6D43/22).

6D43/32

Plan of the Manor of Upton by R. Cushee 1727
Unseen.

DE 373/24-7

Tithe Award and papers. (Sibson parish)
Not seen. Does not indicate if map is included.

Ti/341/1

Tithe map (Sibson parish)

1848

DE 380/40

Rough draft of tithe map of Upton in the parish of Sibson
Not seen.

DE 373/27/1

Plan of particulars of Upton estate, 372 acres, 1918.

This covers the northern half of the Wollaston estate as shown on the 1727 Cushee map (6D43/32) and is the map relating to the Wollaston Estate sale in 1918. Land use is given by field but field names are excluded.

Land Use and field number:

Pasture: 100, 79, 69, 70, 41, 77, 74, 76, 104, 105, 103, 102, 121, 106, 108, 78, 119, 197, 10, 72, 14, 15, 42, 5, 6, 21.

Arable: 49, 47, 71, 75, 73, 205, 196, 181, 198, 199, 12, 13, 44, 45, 4.

Plantation: 11, 7, 9 (21 includes plantation).

Lot 4 – Meadow

Lot 5 – Arable

Lot 6 – Meadow

Lot 8 – Meadow

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