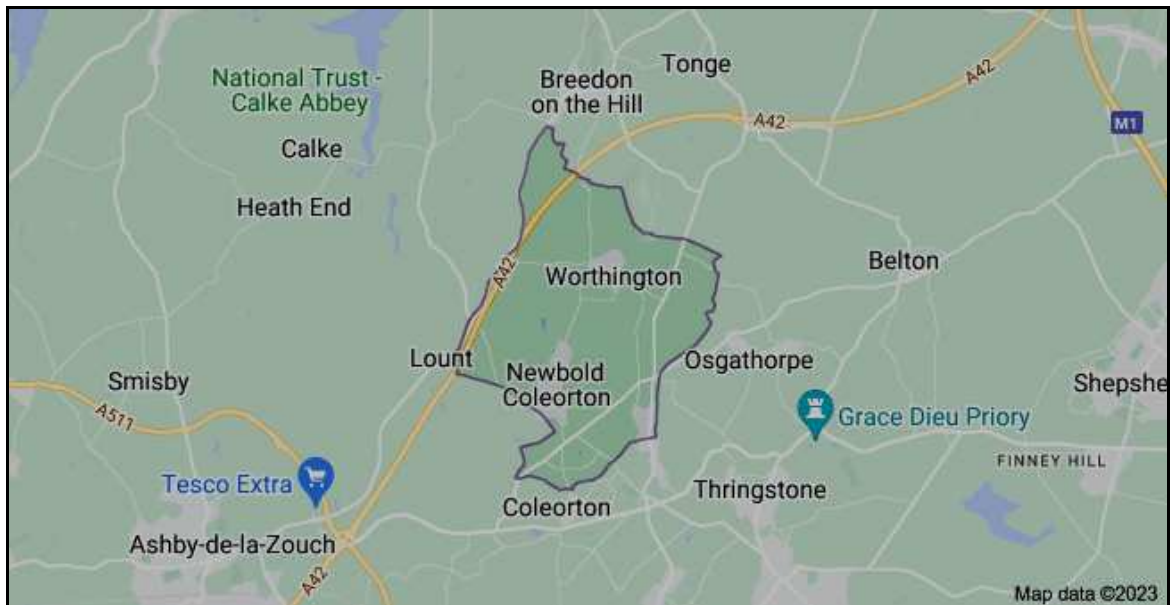


**A GUIDE TO THE 1802 AND 1806
PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE ACTS
RELATING TO THE MANOR & TOWNSHIP OF
WORTHINGTON, THE TOWNSHIP OF
NEWBOLD AND THE HAMLETS OF
GRIFFYDAM AND GELSMOOR**



**THE ENCLOSURE OF FORMER OPEN COMMUNAL FIELDS OR WASTE GROUND
BY HEDGES, FENCES AND WALLS**

BY SAMUEL T STEWART - MAY 2023



**MAP SHOWING THE CIVIL PARISH BOUNDARY OF WORTHINGTON - 2023
WHICH NOW INCLUDES GRIFFYDAM, GELSMOOR,
NEWBOLD AND THE OUTWOODS'**

**THE PARISH IS BOUNDED BY THE PARISHES OF COLEORTON, OSGATHORPE
AND BREEDON-ON-THE- HILL.**

© Samuel T Stewart – May 2023

**All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any
means, electronic, mechanical or otherwise without first seeking the written permission of
the author**

A GENERAL GUIDE TO THE ENCLOSURE OF LAND IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In medieval times farming was based on large fields, known as open fields, in which individual yeomen or tenant farmers cultivated scattered strips of unfenced land.

The Lord of the Manor, his officials, and a manorial court administered the manor and exercised jurisdiction over the peasantry. The Lord levied rents and required the peasantry to work on his personal lands, called a demesne. In medieval times, little land was owned outright. Instead, generally the lord had rights given to him by the king, and the tenant rented land from the lord. Lords demanded rents and labour from the tenants, but the tenants had firm user rights to cropland and common land and those rights were passed down from generation to generation. A medieval lord could not evict a tenant nor hire labour to replace him without legal cause. Most tenants likewise were not free without penalty to depart the manor for other locations or occupations. The rise of capitalism and the concept of land as a commodity to be bought and sold led to the gradual demise of the open-field system.

Enclosure by Act

Originally, enclosures of land took place through informal agreement. But during the 17th century the practice developed of obtaining authorisation by an Act of Parliament. Initiatives to enclose came either from landowners hoping to maximise rental from their estates, or from tenant farmers anxious to improve their farms.

From the 1750s enclosure by parliamentary Act became the norm. Overall, between 1604 and 1914 over 5,200 enclosure Bills were enacted by Parliament which related to just over a fifth of the total area of England, amounting to some 6.8 million acres.

Agricultural use

There is little doubt that enclosure greatly improved the agricultural productivity of farms from the late 18th century by bringing more land into effective agricultural use. It also brought considerable change to the local landscape.

Where there were once large, communal open fields, land was now hedged and fenced off, and old boundaries disappeared. Historians remain divided over the extent to which enclosure forced those at the lowest end of rural society, the agricultural labourers, to leave the land permanently to seek work in the towns.

Note:- Enclosure was actually referred to as Inclosure at this time, but for the sake of commonisation, the author has used the more modern spelling of Enclosure throughout this publication.

THE THREE FIELD SYSTEM, THE GLEBE AND ENCLOSURE OF LAND

At the time leading up to the Enclosure in 1802 and 1806 of the Manor of Worthington, the Township of Newbold and the hamlets of Griffy Dam and Gelsmoor, the medieval "Three Open Field System" of land management would have still been in operation, to some extent. Leicestershire in the 17th century was predominately made up of three field villages. The three open fields recorded on the 1806 Enclosure map in the Manor of Worthington were Smoyle Field (aka., Smoile), Brand field and Breedon Field. **Prior to Enclosure the Manor of Worthington and the Township of Newbold were part of the parish of Breedon on the Hill.**

The three field system was a medieval system which provided for efficient land management and crop growing by rotation. One of the fields lay fallow for one year and the other two fields were set with crops and other vegetables etc

It is worth mentioning that a "Glebe Terrier" record of 1638 defines that Worthington's neighbour Osgathorpe was divided into three open fields named a) The Brand, b) The Grange and c) Gracedieu. The latter was named such because Gracedieu had retained lands in Osgathorpe liberty following the dissolution of the monasteries.

The land in the three field system was divided into strips and allocated to the villagers, with of course, the poor having the least amount and the wealthy the most. Nothing has changed in that respect. The average area of a strip was between a third and a half acre. Numerous strips could be grouped together, all running in the same direction to form a unit known as the 'furlong'. In the medieval village, the strips in any one furlong could be each in different ownership, reflecting the distribution made among the villagers who first brought that portion of the parish into cultivation.

Strips of land known as "The Glebe" were allocated to the church. The *Glebe Terriers* are written surveys or schedules of the lands belonging to the church in any one parish. Since, in an agricultural society, these lands might be the main source of the incumbent's incomes, the Church administrators were anxious that they should not diminish or disappear. For that reason, the Archdeacon, or Bishop in his visitation enquiry, will ask the incumbent and churchwardens to declare to him the value and extent of the temporalities of the church. The articles of enquiry, dealing mainly with matters of ritual, conduct, and spiritual duties of the clergy, would also include questions on the fabric, the glebe, and the tithes, and such other fees as those for burial and marriage. The word 'terrier' has its root in the French word 'terre' (land), and it is a land-survey. The first canon to authorise a terrier explicitly, is dated 1571. *'A bishop shall see that a true inventory, which they call a terrier shall be made of all fields, meadows, gardens, orchards belonging to any Rectory or Vicarage by an inspection made by worthy men: it shall be brought to his Registry for perpetual reminder.'*

This eventually led to the *enclosure* of land or *inclosure* as it was formerly known. The word enclosure here is limited to the process of re-distributing and hedging the strips of the medieval open fields, whether for sheep and cattle pastures or for improved growing of crops. Enclosure of land in some form, had been taking

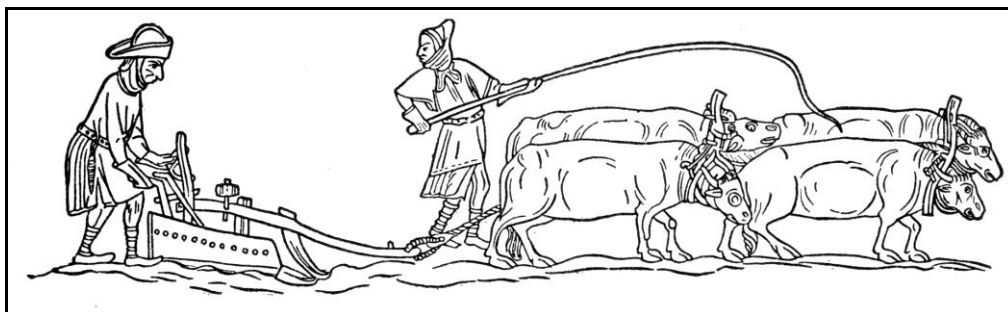
place for centuries but this was generally limited to the piecemeal enclosure of strips of land. This process carried on to a limited extent, and in many cases against the main stream of social opinion, the law and the crown until Parliamentary Acts were introduced from 1740 through to 1840.

Parliamentary Acts were passed in neighbouring villages, in 1785 for the enclosure of the lordship or liberty of Osgathorpe, in 1802 and 1806 for the Manor and Township / Chapelry of Worthington (including the Township of Newbold and hamlets of Griffydam and Gelsmoor) and in 1807 for the Enclosure of Peggs Green and the Township of Thringstone.

Coleorton was not enclosed as it developed into an estate mainly owned by the Beaumonts who had their seat at Coleorton Hall. The Beaumont estate was mainly sold off in lots to the general public in 1920.



The method of ploughing the fields created a distinctive ridge and furrow pattern in open-field agriculture. The outlines of the medieval strips of cultivation, called selions, are still clearly visible in the above now enclosed fields.



A four-ox-team plough, *circa* 1330. The ploughman is using a mouldboard plough to cut through the heavy soils.

THE 1759 PARLIAMENTARY ACT FOR ENCLOSING THE FIELDS OF BREEDON, TONGE, AND WILSON

THE 1759 ACT FOR ENCLOSING THE FIELDS OF BREEDON, TONGUE AND WILSON IN THE MANOR OF BREEDON AND COUNTY OF LEICESTER, AND CERTAIN COMMONABLE AND WASTE GROUNDS WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE LIBERTIES THEREOF

THE FOLLOWING IS TAKEN FROM "THE HOUSE OF LORD'S JOURNAL" VOL 29 APRIL 1759 21-30 PAGES 488 TO 496:-

Breedon Common, Bill:

The Lord Bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry* reported from the Lords Committees to whom the Bill, intituled, "An Act for dividing and enclosing the Open and Common Fields of *Breedon, Tonge, and Wilson*, in the Manor of Breedon and County of *Leicester*, and certain Commonable and Waste Grounds within the respective Liberties thereof," was committed: "That they had considered the said Bill, and examined the Allegations thereof, which were found to be true; that the Parties concerned had given their Consents, to the Satisfaction of the Committee; and that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same to the House, without any Amendment."

Breedon Common, Bill:

¶*Hodie 3^a vice lecta est Billa*, intituled, "An Act for dividing and enclosing the Open and Common Fields of *Breedon, Tonge, and Wilson*, in the Manor of Breedon and County of *Leicester*, and certain Commonable and Waste Grounds within the respective Liberties thereof."

The Question was put, "Whether this Bill shall pass?"

It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ENCLOSURE OF LAND IN THE MANOR & TOWNSHIP / CHAPELRY OF WORTHINGTON, THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWBOLD, GRIFFYDAM & GELSMOOR

The first Act for dividing, allotting and Enclosing the several open fields, meadows, commons and waste grounds within the manors of Breedon on the Hill and Worthington including the Township of Newbold, all in the parish of Breedon on the Hill in the County of Leicester, was passed in the Houses of Parliament in early 1802. This Parliamentary Act only seems to have been applied to the public and bridle carriage way roads which had to be built and which are described on pages 7, 8, 9 & 10. Various challenges in the courts from the numerous land owners, no doubt caused significant delays. Further delays would have been caused by construction of the 1802 Cloud Hill Tramway, which ran from the Smoile to Cloud Hill Limeworks.

This clearly resulted in the Enclosure of the open fields, meadows and waste grounds in the Township / Chapelry of Worthington, and Township of Newbold being delayed till 1806, when another Act of Parliament was granted on the 10th of February 1806 to deal with this. By then, the hamlets of Griffydam and Gelsmoor were included, but it is important to note that the latter was never enclosed.

Newbold, had many names throughout its recorded history, which can be confusing. These being - The Liberty of Newbold / Newbold juxta Worthington / Newbold Saucey (various spellings of Saucey used). Although Newbold was referred to as a Township in both the 1802 and 1806 Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, the author believes it was actually a "Liberty". A "liberty", was an English unit originating in the Middle Ages, traditionally defined as **an area in which regalian right was revoked and where the land was held by a mesne lord** (i.e. an area in which rights reserved to the king had been devolved into private hands). A *mesne lord* was a lord in the feudal system who had vassals who held land from him, but who was himself the vassal of a higher lord. The author believes this relates to the time when Newbold was recorded as Newbold Saucey. . If the reader would like to know more about Newbold Saucey, there is a publication on the author's website under the Newbold page.

Worthington became a township of the ecclesiastical parish of Breedon-on-the-Hill in addition to being a chapelry as discussed earlier when the tithes were commuted. A township was an administrative sub-division of an ecclesiastical parish.

It was not until 1806 that an Enclosure map was prepared for the commissioners by the surveyor John Smith, which was used in conjunction with the Enclosure awards schedule. The awards schedule, a copy of which is in the possession of the author, is dated 1806 like the map, and hand written extracts from this are appended later together with copies of the map, on which the author has illustrated the route of the 1802 Cloud Hill Tramway with a dotted red line.

**THE 1802 PARIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE ACT
ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLIC CARRIAGE
AND BRIDLE WAYS TO BE BUILT**

The following is transcribed from the Leicester Journal -
Friday 15th October 1802

WORTHINGTON AND NEWBOLD ENCLOSURE

The commissioners appointed to carry into Execution an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the Several Open Fields, Meadows, Common and Waste Grounds, within the Manors of Worthington, Breedon-on-the-Hill, and Township of Newbold, all in the parish of Breedon-on-the Hill, in the County of Leicester.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC CARRIAGE ROADS BEING SET OUT

The Commissioners first gave notice in October 1802, that they had first set out and appointed the Public Carriage Roads and Highways, through and over the Lands and Grounds to be divided and Enclosed in pursuance of the 1802 Act, of the several widths and in the directions as follows :-

FROM WORTHINGTON TO BREEDON

A public Carriage Road of the width of 33 feet, beginning at or near Blanch Gate, in the Township of Worthington, and extending from thence over Breedon Field in the direction of the present road to the Township of Breedon on the Hill.

FROM WORTHINGTON TO NEWBOLD

A public Carriage Road of the width of 33 feet, beginning at the southwardly end of Pinfold gate lane, in the Township of Worthington and extended from whence in a Southwardly direction over Smoile and Brand Fields by the fence dividing the said fields at the Northwardly end of Barn-yard Lane, in the Township of Newbold.

FROM WORTHINGTON TO THE ASHBY TURNPIKE ROAD

A Public Carriage Road of the width of 33 feet, beginning at or near Bird's Gate, in the Township of Worthington and extending from thence over the South Side of Breedon Field in the direction of the present road, to the Ashby turnpike road.

FROM WORTHINGTON INTO THE ROAD TO NEWBOLD

A public Carriage Road of the width of 33 feet, beginning at the southwardly end of the town street of Worthington, and proceeding from thence in Southwardly and Westwardly directions by the East and Southwardly sides of an ancient Inclosure belonging to Edward Dawson, Esquire., to the South-West corners

thereof, and from thence in a Westwardly direction over the Brand Field into the Newbold road.

FROM NEWBOLD TOWARDS COLEORTON

A public Carriage Road of a width of 33 feet, beginning at the Southwardly direction of a lane in Newbold called Crofts lane, and proceeding from thence in a Southwardly direction over Newbold Hurst, across the Hinckley Turnpike Road, and from thence in the same direction over the Gelsmoor to the Coleorton and Rempstone Turnpike Road.

FROM NEWBOLD TO THE HINCKLEY TURNPIKE ROAD

A public Carriage Road of the width of 33 feet, beginning at the Southwardly End of Newbold, and extending from thence, in a Southwardly direction over the common to the Hinckley Road.

ROAD NEAR THE BRAND COMMON

A public Carriage Road of the width of 33 feet, beginning at an Eastwardly End of an ancient lane in Worthington called Frearson's Lane, and extending from thence in a Southwardly direction over the Brand Common into the Rempstone and Coleorton Turnpike Road, at a place called Griffydam.

BRIDLE ROAD

From Frearson's Lane to Ashes Lane

A public Bridle Road of a width of 20 feet, beginning at the Eastwardly End of the said Lane called Frearson's Lane, and extending from thence over the Brand Common in a Southwardly Direction to an ancient lane in the Lordship of Breedon called Ashes Lane.

All which said Roads are ascertained by Marks and Bounds and are staked and set out in the directions above described.

And the said commissioners do hereby further give notice that they have caused a map to be prepared, and which the said Roads are accurately laid down and described, and such map is now deposited at the office of Mr. Lockett in Derby (one of their Clerks'), and a copy thereof at the House of Mr. Wm. Jaques in Worthington for the inspection of all persons concerned.

And that they intend to meet by Adjournment at the house of John Hackett, the Lime Kiln Inn in Breedon aforesaid on Tuesday the ninth day of November next at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving, hearing and determining any objections that may be made by any Person or Persons who may be injured or aggrieved by the said Roads, or any of them set out as above described.

***By Order of the Commissioners
Their Clerk's and Solicitors***

CHARLES UPTON
WM. JEFFERY LOCKETT

Derby October 11 1802

THE 1802 PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE ACT
NOTICE OF MEETING FOR FINAL CLAIMS TO BE SUBMITTED

The following is transcribed from the Leicester Journal - Friday 15th October 1802

WORTHINGTON AND NEWBOLD ENCLOSURE

The commissioners appointed to carry into Execution an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for dividing, allotting, and enclosing the Several Open Fields, Meadows, Common and Waste Grounds, within the Manors of Worthington and Breedon-on-the-Hill, and Township of Newbold, all in the parish of Breedon-on-the Hill, in the County of Leicester.

Hereby Give Notice

That they will meet by Adjournment on the 8th day of November next, at the house of Mr. John Hackett, in Breedon-on-the-Hill aforesaid, at four o' Clock in the Afternoon, and continue their said meeting during the next and several successive days : and they do hereby peremptorily require all Persons and Bodies Politic, having any claim of common or the Rights, upon or in the lands and Grounds to be divided and Enclosed in Persuance of the said Act, who have not already delivered their claims, in Compliance with the former Notice, to deliver or cause to be delivered to them the said Commissioners, at their meeting at Breedon aforesaid, on the 9th day of November next, at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, an Account or Schedule in writing, signed by them or their respective husbands, Guardians, Trustees, Committees, or Agents of such their respective Rights or Claims ; and therein describe the Lands and Grounds, and the respective Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in right whereof they shall respectively claim to be entitled to any and which of such Rights, in and upon the same, or any Part thereof, with the Name or Names of the Person or Persons then in the actual possession thereof, and the particular computed Quantities of the same Respectively ; and of what nature and extent such Right is ; and also in what Rights, and for what Estates and Interests the claim the same respectively, distinguishing the Freehold from the Copyhold and Leasehold.

And that all and every Person or Persons, refusing or neglecting to deliver, or cause not to be delivered, such Account or Schedule, in writing, at such Meeting as aforesaid, will be excluded and totally barred of and from all Right and Title of unto or upon the said Lands or Grounds, intended to be divided and enclosed, and all Benefit and Advantage in or to any share or Allotment thereof on the said intended Division and Enclosure.

By Order of the Commissioners
Their Clerk's and Solicitors

CHARLES UPTON
WM. JEFFERY LOCKETT

Derby October 11 1802

THE 1802 PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE ACT
NOTICE FOR OBJECTIONS IN CLAIMS

Transcribed from the Leicester Journal - 10th December 1802

Worthington & Newbold Enclosure

Notice for Objections in Claims

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to carry into Execution an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the last Session, for dividing and allotting, and enclosing the several Open Fields, Meadows, Commons and Waste Grounds, within the Manors of Worthington and Breedon on the Hill, and Township of Newbold, all in the Parish of Breedon on the Hill, in the County of Leicester, hereby give Notice, that they intend to hold their next Meeting at the House of John Hackett, the Limekiln Inn, in Breedon aforesaid, on Thursday the 16th Day of December next, at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon ; and if any Person or Persons, or Body Politic or Corporate, interested, or claiming to be interested in the said Division and Enclosure, shall have any Objection to offer to any of the Claims made to the Proprietors, - the Particulars of such Objections must be produced in Writing, signed by the Person or Persons offering the same, and delivered to the Commissioners at or before the said Meeting.

The original Claims are left at the Office of Mr. LOCKETT, in Derby, for the inspection and Perusal of all Parties interested therein ; and for the greater Convenience of the Proprietors, authentic Copies of them are deposited at the House of WM. JAQUES, in Worthington.

ROADS

The said commissioners also give Notice, that they intend, at their said Meeting, to consider and determine upon the Expediency (if the requisite Contents can be obtained) of making a Public Carriage Road, of the width of 33 Feet, beginning at about the Middle of Gelsmoor Common, and extending from thence across the Middle Field, to the Northwardly End of Worthington Town, and from thence along Breedon Field, to and by the Side of the Ashby Railway (*Cloud Hill Tramway ?*), over certain Ancient Enclosures belonging to the Right Honourable Earl Ferrers, to the Lime Works at Breedon Cloud Hill ; or a like Carriage Road in the direction before described, to nearly the opposite, the Westwardly End of Worthington, and from thence along the Town Street, up Freason's Lane to the Brand Common ; in Lieu of the Roads before proposed to have been made over the Bottom of the Brand Common, and from Worthington to Newbold as described in the former Notice.

And the said Commissioners, at their said Meeting, on the 16th Day of December next, will receive, hear, and determine any Objections which maybe made by any Person or Persons who may be Injured or Aggrieved by the proposed Alteration, and the making of the Road, in either of the Directions above described, in Lieu of those being proposed to have been made as aforesaid.

By Order of the Commissioners
Their Clerk's and Solicitors

CHARLES UPTON
WM. JEFFERY LOCKETT

Derby October 11 1802

THE 1806 PARIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE ACT

Inserted on the following two pages is the 1806 Enclosure map of Worthington, Newbold, Griffydam & Gelsmoor which was drawn by the surveyor John Smith for the Commissioners to accompany the awards schedule.

The dotted red line on the map, indicates the route of the 1802 Cloud Hill Tramway

Note the direction of the arrow indicating North on the second half of the map to ensure correct orientation

The three open fields enclosed in the Township of Worthington and indicated on the map are :-

Smoyle (aka. Smoile)
Brand Field
Breedon Field

All the enclosures, intakes and allotments are given a number which can be related to the awards schedule.

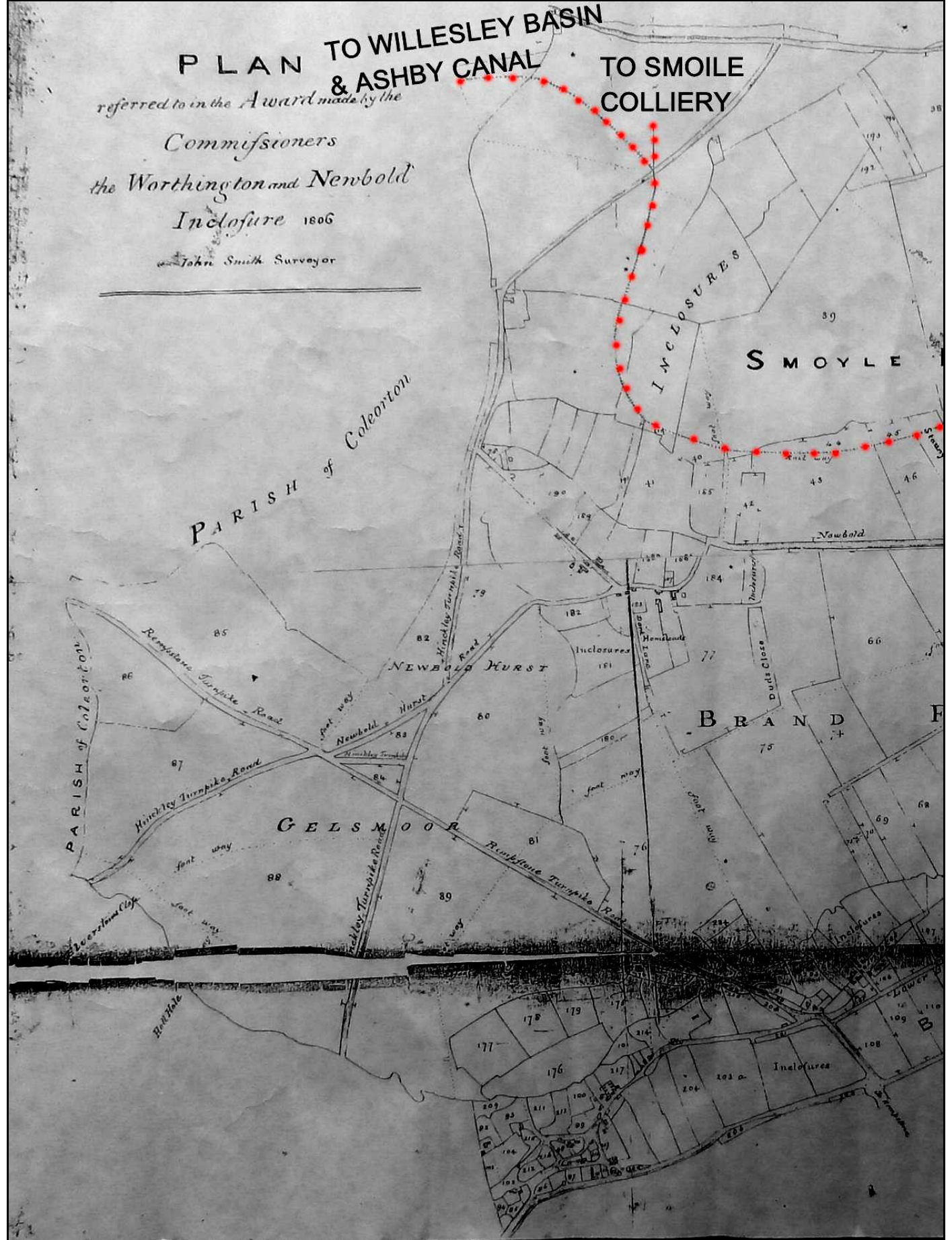
CROP AGREAGE IN WORTHINGTON IN 1801 TAKEN FROM 1801 CROP RETURNS - BY W. G. HOSKINS OF THE LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Curate of Breedon who did the survey said "I find all the farmers inclined to give in less than they really have"

CROPS	ACRES
WHEAT	150
RYE	0
BARLEY	70
OATS	60
POTATOES	4
PEAS AND BEANS	100
TURNIPS	0
TOTAL ARABLE - 384 ACRES	

PLAN TO WILLESLEY BASIN & ASHBY CANAL TO SMOILE COLLIERY

referred to in the Award made by the
Commissioners
the Worthington and Newbold
Inclosure 1806
John Smith Surveyor





The Award
made by
The Commissioners
appointed
To Divide, Allot & Inclose
The open Fields, Meadows
Commons and Waste Grounds
Within the Manors of
Worthington and Breedon on the Hill
and the Township of Newbold,
all in the
Parish of Breedon on the Hill,
in the
County of
Leicester

A COPY FROM THE AWARDS SCHEDULE CONFIRMING THE
PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE ACT ENROLLED BEFORE KING GEORGE
THE THIRD AT WESTMINSTER ON THE 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1806 IN
THE FORTY SIXTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN - ROLL 142

Given Sealed, delivered and Published
by the said Samuel Hyatt John Beighton and William } Sam. Hyatt Esq
as and for their awards (the parchment being } J. Beighton Esq
just duly stamped) in the presence of } Wm. Joone Esq
Wm. Jeffery Lockett of Derby atty at Law
Bryan Balguy Clerk to Mr Lockett
Let this award affidavits and plan be enrolled of record
in his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench at Westminster
Pursuant to an Act of Parliament dated the tenth day
of February, one thousand eight hundred and six
W. Joone
Enrolled in the Court of our Sovereign
Lord the King before the King himself } Roll
at Westminster of the Term of Saint Hilary } 142
in the forty sixth year of the reign of King George }
the third 1806

A N
A C T
F O R

Dividing, Allotting, and Inclosing the several Open Fields, Meadows, Commons, and Waste Grounds, within the Manors of *Worthington* and *Breedon-on-the-Hill*, and Township of *Newbold*, all in the Parish of *Breedon-on-the-Hill*, in the County of *Leicester*.

W H E R E A S there are within the Manors of *Worthington* and *Breedon-on-the-Hill*, and Township of *Newbold*, all in the Parish of *Breedon-on-the-Hill*, in the County of *Leicester*, several Open Fields called *Brandfield Smoyle* otherwise *Linvil Field* and *Breedon Field*, and also a certain Open or Lot Meadow, called *The Mill Meadow*, and several Commons or Waste Grounds called *The Brand*, *The Griffy Dam*, *The Gelsmore*, and *The Newbold Hurst*, and other Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds, containing altogether by Estimation One Thousand and Two Hundred Acres or thereabouts:

And whereas the Right Honourable *Robert Earl Ferrers* is Lord of the Manor of *Worthington* aforesaid, and the said *George Harry Earl of Stamford and Warrington*, Sir *George Howland Beaumont*, Baronet, and *John Mynors Bullstrode*, Gentleman, are Lords of the Soil of the several Commons and Waste Grounds within the said Manor of *Worthington*, as follows: (*videlicet*) the said *George Harry Earl of Stamford and Warrington* is sole Lord of the Soil of a certain Part of the said Common called *Griffy Dam*, and *John Mynors Bullstrode*, Gentleman, is sole Lord of the Soil of the Residue of the said Common called *Griffy Dam*, and Sir *George Howland Beaumont*, Baronet, is sole Lord of the Soil of the said Commons called *Gelsmore* and *Newbold Hurst*, and the said *John Mynors Bullstrode* is sole Lord of the Soil of the Town Streets, and the other Waste Grounds in *Worthington* and *Newbold* aforesaid, and the said *George Harry Earl of Stamford and Warrington*, Sir *George Howland Beaumont*, and *John Mynors Bullstrode*, in their several Rights as aforesaid, are entitled to all Cottages and Buildings erected upon the said Commons and Waste Grounds, and to all Mines and Minerals whatsoever within and under the same:

it shall be lawful for the said *George Harry* Earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, *Sir George Howland Beaumont*, and *John Mynors Bulltrode*, their Heirs and Assigns, according to such their several and respective Rights, Estates, and Interests as aforesaid, from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, to have and enjoy the said Mines and Beds of Coal and Iron, Lime and other Stone, and Minerals, and the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, to receive and take to and for their own Use, and to dig, get, and work the same, and to cut, sink, dig, and make Pits, drive Soughs, and erect Engines and other Machines, Buildings, and Kilns, and to plumb, dial, level, and bore, and do all such Work, in and upon such Part or Parts of the said Commons and Waste Grounds, for getting, working, and draining such Mines and Minerals, as they respectively shall think proper; and to have and use convenient and necessary Places upon the Allotments or Parcels of the said Commons and Waste Grounds, for the laying of such Coal and Iron, Lime and other Stone, and Minerals, and of all Soil and Rubbish to be dug and gotten by setting, sinking, making, and digging such Pits, driving such Soughs, erecting such Engines, and doing such other Work as aforesaid; and also free Way and Passage from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter, into, through, and over the said Allotments of the said Commons and Waste Grounds, or any Part thereof, for the said *George Harry* Earl of *Stamford* and *Warrington*, *Sir George Howland Beaumont*, and *John Mynors Bulltrode*, their Heirs and Assigns respectively, and their or any of their Lessees, Tenants, Agents, and Workmen, and for all other Persons whomsoever, in the most convenient Di-

COPIES OF RANDOM PAGES FROM THE SCHEDULE

One acre, 100 rods and thirty two perches No 22
 in small field bounded eastwardly by the Railway
 westwardly by the allotment 33 northwardly by
 the allotment 53, and southwardly by the
 allotment 34, To fence south

The Right Honourable George, Viscount of
 Stamford Thoroughton

Ten acres, one rod and twelve perches No 1
 in Brecon field bounded eastwardly by the allotments
 2 and 2C, westwardly by the Ashly, Sunspike road
 northwardly by an inclosure called Dumps Close
 and southwardly by the allotment 4, to fence
 east west and south

Twenty perches No 23, in Brecon field
 bounded eastwardly by the Brecon road
 westwardly by the allotment 24, northwardly by
 the allotment 25, and southwardly by the
 Railway, to fence east and north

One acre, and five perches, No 93, on Griffy Dan
 bounded eastwardly by a Cottage and Outake
 belonging to Lord Stamford, and the allotment
 101, westwardly by the allotment 909 and the
 brook, northwardly by the allotment 211, and
 southwardly by the allotment 92

Twenty seven perches No 94, on Griffy
 Dan bounded eastwardly by the allotment 94 and
 part of an Outake belonging to Lord Stamford
 westwardly by the allotment 102, northwardly
 by an Outake belonging to Lord Stamford and
 southwardly by the Township of Shringstone

Tunpike road northwardly by the inclosures 174,
175, 177, and 176, and Southwardly by the Kitchley
Tunpike road, to face against the Brook and
West and South

In Exchange
From Mr
George H
Beaumont

An Inclosure, called the Dye house Close 173
containing two acres one rood and fifteen perches.

A Farmhouse, outbuildings, yard, garden
orchard 174, containing two roods and twenty perches

An Inclosure called the Croft 172, containing
two roods

An Inclosure, called the Dye house Close 175
containing three acres and twenty eight perches

An Inclosure called the Meadows 176
containing five acres two roods and six perches

An Inclosure called the far Branch 177
containing four acres two ^{roods} and thirty three perches

An Inclosure called the near Branch 178
containing three acres one rood and thirty six perches

An Inclosure called the middle Branch 179
containing two acres one rood and seventeen perches

In Exchange for litters given to the said
Sir George Howland Beaumont by Lord Scarsdale

From
Sir Mynors Bulstrode

One rood & thirty six perches
no 103, in Griffy Dale bounded eastwardly by the allotment 102
westwardly by an intake belonging to Lord Stamford
northwardly by the allotment 104 and southwardly by
the Township of Springstone,

CONTINUED OVER PAGE

One acre & thirty one perches N^o 214
at Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly by the allotments 182
and 215 westwardly by the allotments 92 and 93 and
intakes belonging to Lord Mansford northwardly by the
allotment 215, and an intake belonging to Lord Mansford
and southwardly by the allotment 103

Three Houses and Gardens N^o 224
at Griffy Dam containing eight Perches in the Occupations
of Robert, Hannah and Thomas Heywood

A Garden No 225 at Griffy Dam containing
ten perches in the occupation of George Richards

A House and Garden N^o 226 at
Griffy Dam containing sixteen perches in the occupation
of John Dorkins

A House and Garden N^o 227 at
Griffy Dam containing eight perches in the
occupation of Benjamin Smallwood

Two Houses and Gardens N^o 228 at
Griffy Dam containing thirty perches in the occupations
of William Richards and Richard Winters

A House and Garden No 229 at
Griffy Dam containing eight perches in the
Occupation of James Coates

Three Houses and Gardens No 230
at Griffy Dam containing twenty two Perches in
the Occupations of Charles and George Nevins and
Wm Fowler

An Intake N^o 231 at Griffy Dam containing
eighteen perches in the Occupation of William Shupe

NOTE REFERENCES TO GRIFFY DAM

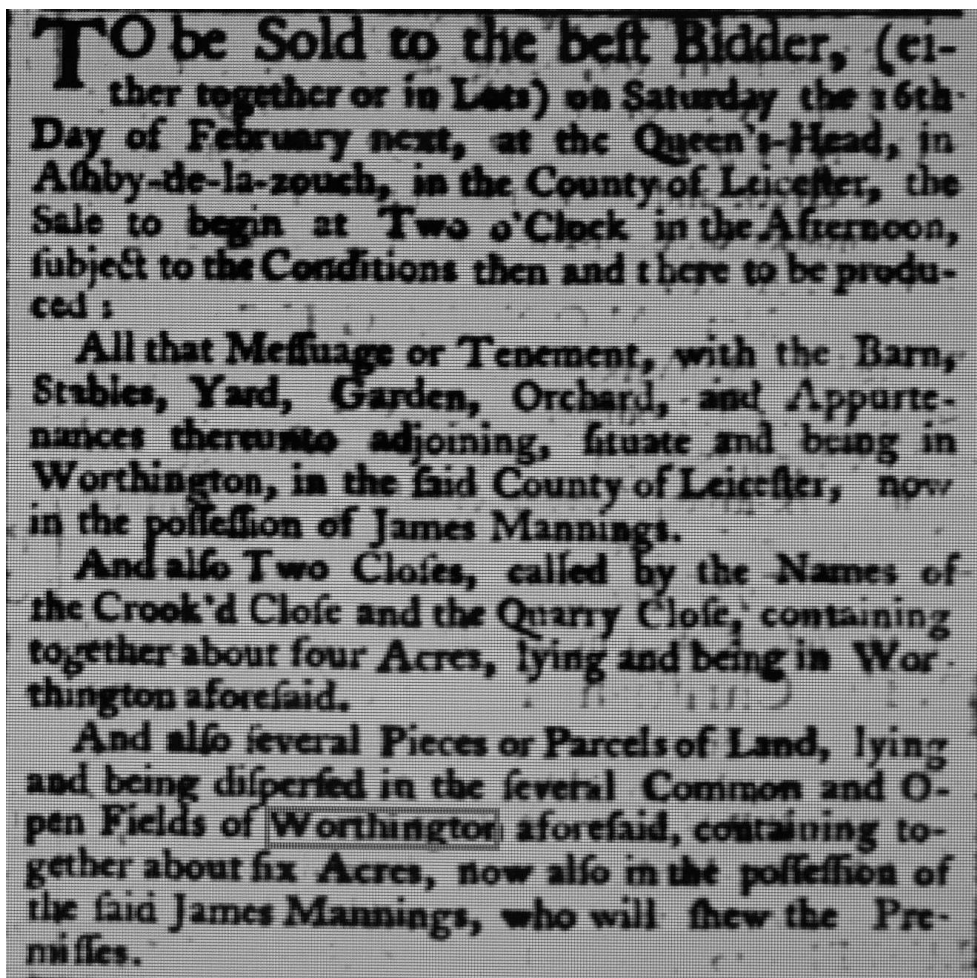
EXAMPLES OF AWARDS RELATING TO GRIFFYDAM

At the time of the 1806 enclosure, the schedule states that George Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington is "Sole Lord of the Soil" of a certain part of the said common called Griffy Dam and John Mynors Bulstrode, Gentleman, is "Sole Lord of the Soil" of the residue of said common called Griffy Dam. Although we have no accurate way of knowing the extent of the Griffydam common and waste land, it was relatively small. In 1863, the whole of the area of Griffydam was adjudged to be c.200 acres.

The part of the awards schedule dealing with the allotting of land for enclosure is difficult to interpret, although it is very detailed in the information provided, which is quite unusual for this type of enclosure enactment schedule.

On page 23, 24 and 25 is a list of certain awarded intakes (allotted parcels of land) made to Harry George, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and other persons. The numbers can be related to the enlarged extract from the 1806 map on page 22, covering the area of Griffy Dam and the Brand..

Below is an interesting newspaper report which appeared in the Leicester Journal on Saturday 02 February 1771. This makes reference to several pieces or parcels of land dispersed in several commons or open fields in Worthington - note the old English use of f instead of s.



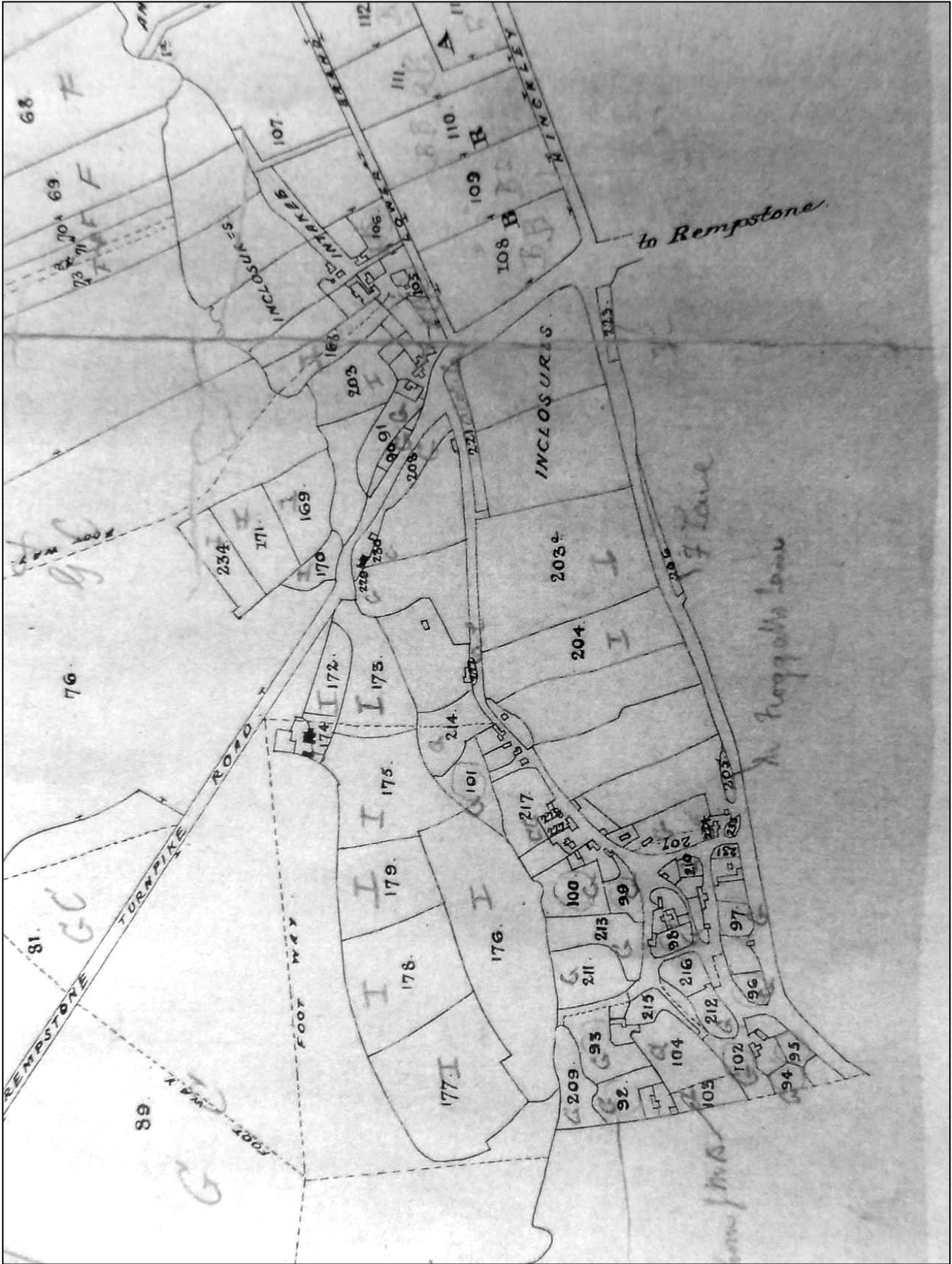
TO be Sold to the best Bidder, (either together or in Lots) on Saturday the 16th Day of February next, at the Queen's-Head, in Abby-de-la-zouch, in the County of Leicester, the Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, subject to the Conditions then and there to be produced :

All that Messuage or Tenement, with the Barn, Stables, Yard, Garden, Orchard, and Appurtenances thereunto adjoining, situate and being in Worthington, in the said County of Leicester, now in the possession of James Mannings.

And also Two Closes, called by the Names of the Crook'd Close and the Quarry Close, containing together about four Acres, lying and being in Worthington aforesaid.

And also several Pieces or Parcels of Land, lying and being dispersed in the several Common and Open Fields of Worthington aforesaid, containing together about six Acres, now also in the possession of the said James Mannings, who will shew the Premises.

NORTH



AN EXTRACT FROM THE 1806 "INCLOSURE" MAP CENTRED ON GRIFFYDAM AND THE BRAND

EXAMPLES OF SOME OF THE INTAKES (PARCELS OF LAND) AWARDED IN GRIFFYDAM

An intake is a *parcel of land* which has been "taken in" from a moor or waste ground and brought under cultivation. These would have had to be enclosed by fencing or hedges etc.

To The Lord of the soil (*Presumably George Harry Earl of Stamford & Warrington*):-

1 Rood 36 perches No. 92 on Griffydam bounded eastwardly by the allotment 104 and an intake belonging to the said Earl, westwardly by the allotment 209, northwardly by the allotment 93 and westwardly by intake belonging to the said Earl and the Township of Thringstone.

To Joseph Sharpe in exchange for the allotment 103 awarded to Lord Scarsdale - 6 perches No.90 on Griffydam bounded south east by the Rempstone Road and north west by an enclosure and the allotment 91. To fence north east. Which last mention allotment containing in the whole 15 acres 2 roods 18 perch are in our judgement equal in value to 1/8th part of the whole of the said common and waste ground 81 and have been allotted by us unto the said Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Sir GH Beaumont, John Mynors Bulstrode and Joseph Sharpe in surety in lieu of recompense for their several rights to the soil of the said common and waste ground.

To John Burton and Samuel Clarke who are the Trustees of Griffydam Meeting House (*the chapel*) - An intake No.205 in Froggat's Lane containing 7 perches, an intake called the Meeting House Close No.207 on Griffydam containing 1 rood 7 perches.

To George Else and John Curzon – An intake called Coobelts Close No.208 on Griffy Dam containing 1 rood 24 perches.

To William Fowler – An intake No.206 on Froggat's Lane containing 1 rood and 7 perch.

To John Hackett – 37 perch No.221 in Elder Lane bounded eastwardly by enclosures belonging to Lord Stamford, westwardly by Elder Lane, northwardly by the Rempstone Turnpike Road and Southwardly by a road to Lord Stamford's old inclosure. To fence West, North and East.

To John Haywood –

- An intake called Silvester House Close No.212 on Griffy Dam containing 2 roods 2 perch
- An intake called Swan's Meadow No.213 on Griffy Dam containing 1 acre 36 perch
- An intake called Dye House Close No.214 on Griffy Dam containing 1 acre 20 perch
- An intake called Crabtree Close No.211 on Griffy Dam containing 1 acre

- 3 acres 1 rood 20 perch No.110 on Breedon Brand (**not in Griffydam at that time**)

To Thomas Hodges –

- An intake called Silvester's Close No.209 on Griffy Dam containing 2 roods 33 perch
- An intake No.210 on Griffy Dam containing 12 perch.

To Joseph Malsey and John Curzon -

- An intake called Dexter Close No.215 on Griffydam containing 1 rood 15 perch
- An intake called Roger's Close No.216 on Griffy Dam containing 2 roods 2 perch
- An intake called Aaron's Close No.217 on Griffydam containing 3 roods 22 perch

To Joseph Sharpe –

- An intake No.91 on Griffydam containing 2 roods 19 perch
- An intake No.223 on Froggat's Lane containing 16 perch

To Humphrey Smith –

- An intake No.222 on Elder Lane containing 6 perch

To The R. H. George Harry, Earl of Stamford & Warrington

- 1 acre 5 perch No.93 on Griffydam, bounded eastwardly by a cottage and intake belonging to Lord Stamford and the allotment 104, westwardly by the allotment 209 and the brook, northwardly by the allotment 211 and southwardly by the allotment 92.
- 27 perch No.94 on Griffydam bounded eastwardly by the allotment 94 and part of an intake belonging to Lord Stamford, westwardly by the allotment 102, northwardly by an intake belonging to Lord Stamford and southwardly by the Township of Thringstone.
- 28 perches No.95 on Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly by the Hinckley Turnpike Road, westwardly by an intake belonging to Lord Stamford and the allotment 94, northwardly by an intake belonging to Lord Stamford.
- 32 perches No.96 on Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly and southward by the Hinckley Turnpike Road, westwardly by the allotment 102 and northwardly by an intake belonging to Lord Stamford.
- 1 rood 3 perch No.97 on Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly by the Hinckley Turnpike Road and westwardly by the lane at Griffy Hill and northwardly and southwardly by intake belonging to Lord Stamford.
- 1 rood 11 perch No.98 on Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly, westwardly and southwardly by lanes at Griffy Hill and northwardly by intake belonging to Lord Stamford
- 1 rood 29 perch No.99 on Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly by a lane at Griffy Hill, westwardly by the allotments 213 and 100, northwardly by

an intake belonging to Lord Stamford and southwardly by the allotment 213.

- 3 roods 36 perch No.100 on Griffy Dam and bounded eastwardly by intake belonging to Lord Stamford and the allotment 99, westwardly by the brook, northwardly by an intake belonging to Lord Stamford, and southwardly by the allotment 213.
- 3 roods 5 perch No.101 on Griffy Dam bounded eastwardly by intake allotted to Lord Scarsdale and intakes belonging to Lord Stamford and the allotment 217, westwardly by the brook and the allotment 214 and southwardly by the brook.
- 2 roods 29 perch No.102 on Griffy Dam bounded eastward by the allotments 94 and 96 and intakes belonging to Lord Stamford. Westward by a lane and Griffy Hill and an intake allotted to Lord Scarsdale, the allotments 215 and 212 and a lane leading to the allotments 212, southwardly by the allotment 212 and the lane and southward by the Township of Thringstone.

HOW DID THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON BECOME LORD OF THE MANOR OF GRIFFYDAM ?

The Grey family owned the Groby and Bradgate (Leicestershire) Estate which eventually came to own substantial lands in Leicestershire including a wide area around Griffy Dam. After Lady Jane Grey was executed in 1554 for treason, her father was executed in the same year and the estate passed to the crown.

In 1563, the family regained favour and Groby Manor including Bradgate, was restored to Jane's uncle, Lord John Grey of Pirgo. The Groby and Bradgate (Leicestershire) estate then passed to Sir Henry Grey who was created Baron Grey of Groby in 1603. The 2nd Baron in 1620 married Anne, youngest daughter of the 2nd Earl of Exeter, through whom the manor and borough of Stamford (Lincolnshire) was acquired. In 1628, Henry, 2nd Baron Grey of Groby, was created Earl of Stamford (later became Earl of Stamford and Warrington). He later became a senior commander in the armies of Parliament during the English Civil War, although he later supported the restoration of the Monarchy. His son, Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, was a more ardent Parliamentarian and was one of the signatories to the death warrant of King Charles 1 in 1649.

Harry Grey (1715-1768), elder son of the third Earl, married Mary in 1736. She was the only daughter of George Booth, second and last Earl of Warrington, through whom estates in Cheshire and Lancashire came to the Grey family. Through inheritance and marriage, estates at Enville (Staffordshire), and property in Nottingham also came into their possession. Following the third Earls succession, apparently the estates of Leicestershire and Staffordshire were united. The seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington) built a new house at Bradgate, where he died in 1883. He left the Stamford and Warrington estates to his widow for life and the Leicestershire estates passed to his niece Mrs Arthur Duncombe.

By 1883, the Stamford estates consisted of 9.012 acres in Leicestershire including Griffydam.