

Lutley

Primary School

Learning, Caring, Aiming High - Together

Year 6

Local study

Boggs Farm

Builds on Knowledge and Skills

In Year 1, you found out how Lutley has changed since it was first opened as a Middle School. In year 2, you studied the nail maker's cottage at 260 Hagley Road. In year 3, you studied Leasowes Park and William Shenstone to find out why they are significant in Halesowen. You found out that William Shenstone was a poet and a landscape gardener. Shenstone turned his back garden into a wild garden and was one of the first landscape gardeners to do this, therefore royalty came to visit his garden to see his innovative design. In year 4, you visited the Foxhunt pub and learned about how it has changed. You used the Census to find out about landlords of the pub. In year 5, you visited the Lutley Mill and found out about what the mill was used for and why it is located next to the Lutley.

Suggested family experience

Beaudesert Park Farm

A traditional working family farm that keeps cattle, poultry, goats and grows cereal crops.



National Curriculum

KS2 - A local history study.

A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.

Vocabulary you will use:

Word	Definition
Farm labourer	A person doing unskilled manual work on a farm.
Grade II listed building	A building is listed when it is of special architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance.
Agricultural	Practice of farming.
Dominated	Have power and influence over.
Industrial Revolution	The Industrial Revolution was the transition from creating goods by hand to using machines.
Landscape.	All the visible features of an area of land.

Local

Farms dominated the landscape of Halesowen up until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century when cottages started to be built to house the 'nail making' industries.

National

By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, nail making nationally started to become big business. The arrival of the canal gave towns better access to the world at large, both for importing raw materials from the forges and exporting their finished product.

International

Beginning in Great Britain, the Industrial Revolution spread to continental Europe and the United States, during the period from around 1760 to about 1820–1840. The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in history, comparable only to humanity's adoption of agriculture with respect to material advancement.



Nail making replaced farming in Hasbury, Halesowen.

Why did farming in Halesowen decline?

Whereas the areas of Lower Hasbury (towards Lutley) were mainly farmland, the areas of Upper Hasbury contained some areas of Victorian terraced housing and some small villas focused around Hagley Road and the former stretch once known as Spring Hill (the stretch containing Lidl today) During the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century this area in particular became a hub of home industry. As agriculture waned and the Industrial Revolution gained momentum, Hasbury and other areas of Halesowen began to focus not on farm labouring but in nail making, for which Halesowen became well known.

Quick Summary

The people of Halesowen practised mixed agriculture, with emphasis given to livestock, including breeding or fattening of cattle, horses and pigs. People were more likely to keep cattle than sheep, but the number of large herds (sixteen or more) fell considerably from the 1580s. At the same time, cheese making became recorded, which developed from almost nothing, presumably to help feed local industrial workers. Although there were many who supplied the demand from local towns for meat, dairy produce and animal by-products such as skins and wool, these totals demonstrate that generally people in Halesowen generally kept smaller numbers of livestock than the surrounding areas.

Main Events

- 16<sup>th</sup> Century: Farming was the main industry in Halesowen.
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Many small holdings appeared in the area.
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Nail making replaces farming
- 20<sup>st</sup> Century: Historic farms sold off for new housing.

Questions we'll ask you throughout the unit to check your knowledge and understanding.

Why is Old Boggs Farm significant in Halesowen?

What can we learn about the Lutley area from Old Boggs Farm?

Why is Old Boggs Farm historically important and grade II listed?



[illegible]

National Grid Reference: SO 94441 82442

Can you find any other farms on the map? If so, what are they called? Do you recognise any of the names?

Do you think the farmers had animals or grew crops? Why?

# Lutley Primary School

[illegible]

Start with the most recent aerial photograph and work back in time. Outline the main features just like the map and make a key.

The Lutley area of Halesowen used to have lots of farms. How has this area changed? Why do you think it has changed?

**Using the Directory**  
Use contents to find the Page for Halesowen – Page 125

[illegible]

What was the farmer's name who owned Old Boggs Farm?

Found the page on Halesowen – this information can be useful in highlighting key historical background, buildings, people and industries of the time

[illegible]

Individual pages can then be downloaded

The image shows a historical document, likely a memorandum, with a grid-like structure. The top section is titled "Memorandum" and includes a date "1942" and "1943". The document contains several columns of text, some of which are handwritten. A large, faint, diagonal watermark or stamp is visible across the lower half of the page. The text is somewhat blurry and difficult to read in many places.

Return elevation of wing of timber framing with massive projecting old stone chimney breast; rear gable end of timber framing, old tiled roof. Long unoccupied and very dilapidated.

Farm buildings were built of large red sandstone blocks taken from the nearby Hasbury Quarry.

## Old Boggs Farm





# Agriculture in Halesowen



Society



Technology



Food and farming

During the 19th century and before, Hasbury/Hayley Green was a small hamlet consisting of mainly farms and agricultural land with the main thoroughfare being, as it is today, Hagley Road. These farms were dotted around the top of Portsdown Road (Boggs Farm), either side of the Hagley road and included Hasbury Farm (at the rear of what is now the Tesco Express), High Farm (Now High Farm Road) Cherrytree Farm (rear of the former Fox Hunt Pub, now Harvester), Bassnage Farm (now Bassnage Road), Lutley Farm, Yewtree Farm (approximate location of Yew Tree Road). These farms for the most part were built of large red sandstone blocks taken from the nearby Hasbury Quarry located off Quarry Hill which now forms part of Hasbury School's playing fields. By the mid-20th century, the majority of these historic farms had been sold off and demolished with their extensive fields and land sold off for new housing estates.



Farming in Lutley around 1911

Lutley about 1911. Land in background now part of Hasbury Estate. Machine: grass mower adapted for bundling corn. Colley Gate helpers followed behind tying up bundles. Left to right: T. Billingham, S. Beasley, —, Robins, J. Beasley, Snr., with little girl Rose Beasley, J. Turley, J. Gomery, O. Beasley, and J. Beasley, Jr. (subject of this article). Figure in background unidentified.

Reflect - Why do you think Boggs Farm still exists and is Grade II listed and all the other farms have been demolished and turned into housing?

Lutley area as farmland turned into housing.



Society



Looking down Portsdown Road before houses were built.



Looking up Portsdown Road before houses were built.

Reflect - Why do you think farms were demolished and the area was used for housing?