

TATWORTH MIDDLE FIELD

1. AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE 1599 ENCLOSURE

T. DOWN

The Tatworth Middle Field map of 1599 and its accompanying schedule are but two of many surviving documents of the Petres family which concern the Manor of Tatworth. The Petres family held the Manor of Tatworth as part of its extensive western estate from 1555 until it was sold in 1790.

Tatworth was a manor which appears to have been created from part of the much larger manor of Chard which was owned by the Church and to which the smaller manor probably continued to be subservient.

The earliest documents of the Petres family to mention Tatworth date from the thirteenth century. A series of manorial surveys beginning about 1555, together with leases and deeds extending throughout the period of the Petres family's ownership, give much information about Tatworth at the time of the 1599 enclosures.

Not all the farms in Tatworth belonged to the manor of Tatworth. Many continued to belong to the manor of Chard, and it is for this reason that the Bishop as owner of that manor is shown in the Map's schedule as the second largest owner of land in the Middle Field. The manorial surveys of Tatworth contain details only of those farms belonging to the manor of Tatworth, of course. Details of the farms belonging to the manor of Chard can be found in surveys of that manor amongst the collection of documents of the Poulett family's estate (the Poulett family held the manor of Chard from the Church), but these surveys date from a period later than the 1599 enclosures and they are therefore less helpful in building up a picture of the village at the turn of the sixteenth century.

The open field cultivation of Tatworth was based on a three field system. Although the extant Middle Field Map relates to only one of these fields, the surveys contain numerous references to the other two fields which were called the South Field and the North or Little Field. Although no maps exist for the other two fields, it is clear that all three fields were enclosed at the same time. One of the manor of Tatworth surveys compiled about 1612, lists the land belonging to each farm and begins in each case 'In the Common Field lately inclosed', and then proceeds to list the new enclosures belonging to the farm in each of the three fields. The South Field and the Middle Field were both roughly comparable in size. The North Field, however, was much smaller than the other two in the sixteenth century, hence its alternative name Little Field. In earlier times, however, it may have included adjacent land to the east which was already enclosed by the second half of the sixteenth century, and where the long narrow shape of some of the enclosures which still exist today are characteristic of fields enclosed by grouping

strips of land in open cultivation. The earliest of the manor of Tatworth surveys, which dates from about 1555, classifies each parcel of land according to its condition as either good, metelye good or barren. All the land in the three arable fields listed in that survey fall within the middle category.

Tatworth's common arable fields lay to the west and north of the farmhouses and buildings which were grouped together along Tatworth Street and at the northern end of the road which led to Southchard, now known as School Lane. Southchard is now regarded as an integral part of the village of Tatworth, but in the sixteenth century and for three centuries afterwards it was a separate village settlement. Southchard appears to have had its own open field system separate from that of Tatworth, and all its farms belonged to the manor of Chard.

The Tatworth manorial surveys of the sixteenth century show that before the 1599 enclosures took place, a large area of land of some 60 acres lying on the far side of the common fields from the village, and extending from the common fields to the parish and county boundary, had already been enclosed. The enclosures were larger than those formed from the common fields, and they had all been allotted to the principal or demesne farm in the village – Tatworth Farm. Probably, this land had never formed part of the open field system, and had been enclosed direct from woodland lying between the common arable fields and the parish boundary. There is some evidence from field names that an extensive tract of woodland originally ran along the eastern side of the ridge that runs from Chard southwards to Chardstock – i.e. within the western boundary of the parish and manor of Chard. In the 1612 survey mentioned above, a field adjacent to the western edge of the Parricke Hedge Furland of the Middle Field is called Wodgate Pece. To the west of the town of Chard there were fields which, as late as the Tithe Apportionment of 1842, still had the word wood in their names.

The names of many of the Furlands shown on the Middle Field Map and its schedule continued to be preserved in the names of some of the enclosures after 1599. They recur frequently (although often in changed form) in the manorial surveys and leases dating from after the enclosures, and in ratebooks and the Tithe Apportionment of the nineteenth century. Brunsom, Parricke, Culverhaies, Breach, Shelves, Widnell and Ellyn Stile all survived in this way, but there seem to be no later references to Woodcock Gate or Long Shank, and very few references to Church Path. Most of these names were clearly descriptive in nature.

One of the Furland names, Slade Gate, is mentioned in a much earlier thirteenth century document amongst the Petres family's estate papers, listing various lands in Tatworth including '½ acre in Sladweye on west of Scilwe, 3½ acres and 1 perch in Sladweye called la Brege . . .'. There is also a later reference to this name in a survey of the manor of Chard of about 1780.

Sir John Petres, as the owner of the manor of Tatworth in 1599, owned the most land in the Middle Field, and the Bishop who owned the farms belonging to the manor of Chard owned most of the remainder. The other ownerships were very small by comparison. Two of the other owners are described in the manor of Tatworth surveys as 'free tenants' of that manor. A survey compiled after 1593, but before the enclosure of the common fields in 1599 recites

'John Bowdishe holds freely one cottage to which pertains by estimation 6 acres of land called Culverhaies lying in common fields . . . in perpetuity. . . '

and

'Phillobert Cogan holds similarly one tenement to which pertains by estimation 12 acres of land called Lovelleshaie lying in common fields . . . in perpetuity. . . '

The Tatworth manorial surveys tell us much about the farms in the village at the

time of the 1599 enclosures. Except for Tatworth Farm, which was 180 acres in extent, the farms were small by modern standards, and some were no more than small holdings of a few acres. The buildings, gardens and orchards were all located together around Tatworth Street which formed the nucleus of the village. All the farms had their share of arable land in the common fields enclosed in 1599, and most had holdings in all three fields. They also had their share of meadow in the common meadows which lay along the north-western bank of the River Axe. Many also had one or two fields of pasture or meadow which had already been enclosed by the second half of the sixteenth century. The leases of the manor of Tatworth farms which begin in the 1590s (before this, tenancies had presumably been copyhold) mention throughout the seventeenth century rights to take timber for firewood and for repairs to fences, wagons, sheepfolds, etc. From the middle of the seventeenth century they also include a condition requiring tenants to plant three oak, ash or elm trees each year or forfeit 3s. 4d. for each tree. The tenants also had rights to pasture their animals on the Chard Common which extended along the eastern boundary of the parish of Chard. The survey of the 1590s quoted above recites 'The tenants of this Manor have common of pasture upon Charde Heathfield together with the tenants of Charde for as many cattle as their tenements shall be able to winter'.

The 1590s survey shows that William Drake, one of the many tenants listed in the schedule of the 1599 Middle Field Map, was the tenant of Tatworth Farm, 'the capital messuage of Tatworthe' and in some other surveys referred to as 'Demesne Land' of the manor. The farm is that known in more recent years as Manor Farm. The farmhouse which still stands probably dates from the late seventeenth century, but the farm buildings which surrounded it have mostly been demolished to make way for a modern housing estate. Tatworth Farm was in the tenancy of the Drake family for almost two centuries, and possibly longer. The earliest mention of the family's tenancy is in the first of the manorial surveys of about 1555, and the last occurs in a lease of 1726. It is interesting that three leases of 1594, 1633 and 1653 refer to three successive members of the Drake family as 'yeomen', whereas leases of 1678, 1698 and 1726 refer to three more members of the family as 'gentlemen'. The family's social status clearly rose during their tenancy of the farm.

In addition to William Drake, some 13 of the other tenants listed in the schedule to the Map are referred to in the Tatworth manorial surveys, and their farms can be identified by reference to later surveys, leases and sale particulars. A few of particular interest are referred to in the following paragraphs.

In 1599 John Scryven was the tenant of the farm which later became known as 'Brewers' (Henry Brewer, a thatcher, was the tenant during the early eighteenth century). The farm is described in the 1590s survey as 'two tenements, heriotable, to which pertains by estimation 31½ acres of land, viz. curtilage, garden and orchard 1½ acres, . . . in middle field 10 acres . . .'. The picturesque farmhouse still stands at the southern end of Tatworth Street: it is now known as the Old Dairy House, a name which refers to its use during the middle of the nineteenth century when it belonged to Tatworth Farm.

Sylvester Balston's farm was that referred to in later documents as Gulwell. In the 1590s survey the original tenant of this farm is shown as Joanna Deane, but the survey's annotations show that she had died and the new tenant was Eleanor Balston (presumably a relative of Sylvester – perhaps his wife or mother), who 'holds one tenement, heriotable, and one cottage to which pertains by estimation 17 acres of land, viz. curtilage, garden and orchard 1 acre . . . in middle field 7 acres, one meadow called Gullwill meade . . .'. The farmhouse, which still has an integral cottage built on at its north end, has several features dating from the late

sixteenth century, including jointed crucks. Thomas, the other Balston mentioned amongst the 1599 Middle Field tenants, appears to have farmed the largest of the manor of Chard farms at Tatworth. This farm which later became known as Downings Farm (presumably from a tenant called Bartholomew Downing who is mentioned in a manor of Chard survey of the 1660s) had its buildings and yard at the opposite end of Tatworth Street to Tatworth Farm, but the house and other farm buildings now standing are much later than the 1599 enclosures.

The fourth and last of the Manor of Tatworth tenants selected for mention was John Wyett who, the 1590s survey tells us, 'holds by copy given 22nd day of April, 2nd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth [1559] one cottage with a grain mill called Knapps to which pertains by estimation $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, viz. of pasture and meadow within curtilage and orchard 4 acres, of land in middle field 2 . . .'. The remaining half acre was in Broadmead, one of the common meadows by the River Axe. The grain mill, which continued to be mentioned in manorial documents until the end of the eighteenth century, was on the site of the present Perry Street Club. The Club is housed in the nineteenth-century buildings of a former textile mill which replaced the grain mill.

Of the remaining tenants listed in the schedule to the map, eight appear to have been tenants of manor of Chard farms. The farming activities or interests of a few of the tenants may have extended beyond Tatworth as their names also appear in the Manor Court Rolls of Chardstock at that period.

References

This paper is based on research undertaken by the writer during the years 1973 to 1977, and the details of the references given below are those current at that time.

Estate papers of the Petres family in the Devon County Record Office – 123M

Tatworth Middle Field Map 1599 – E90

Survey c.1612 – E35

Survey 1555–57 – E30

Survey 1590s–c.1609 – E33

Quitclaim 13th century, no date – TB451

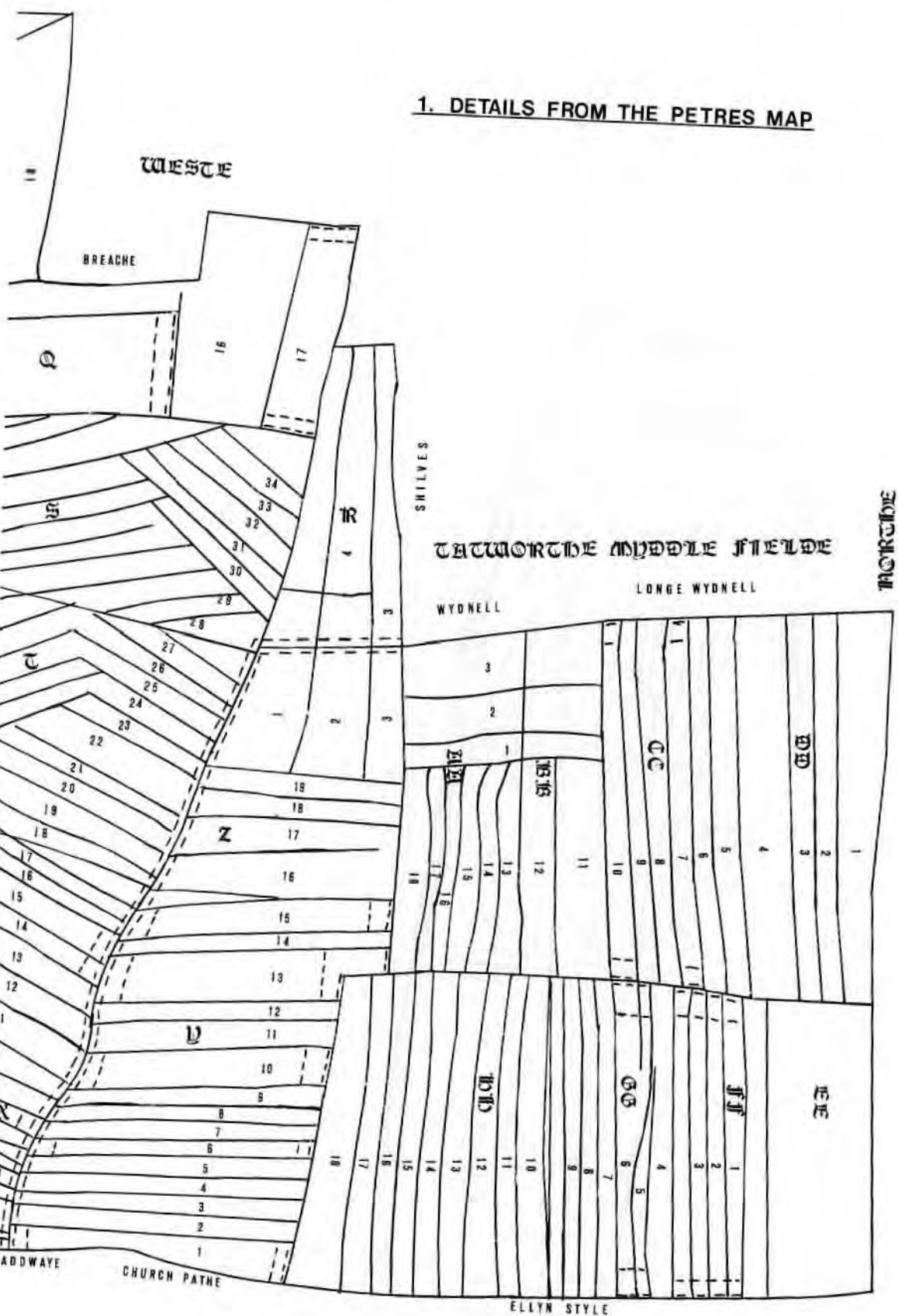
Leases – L1459–1555

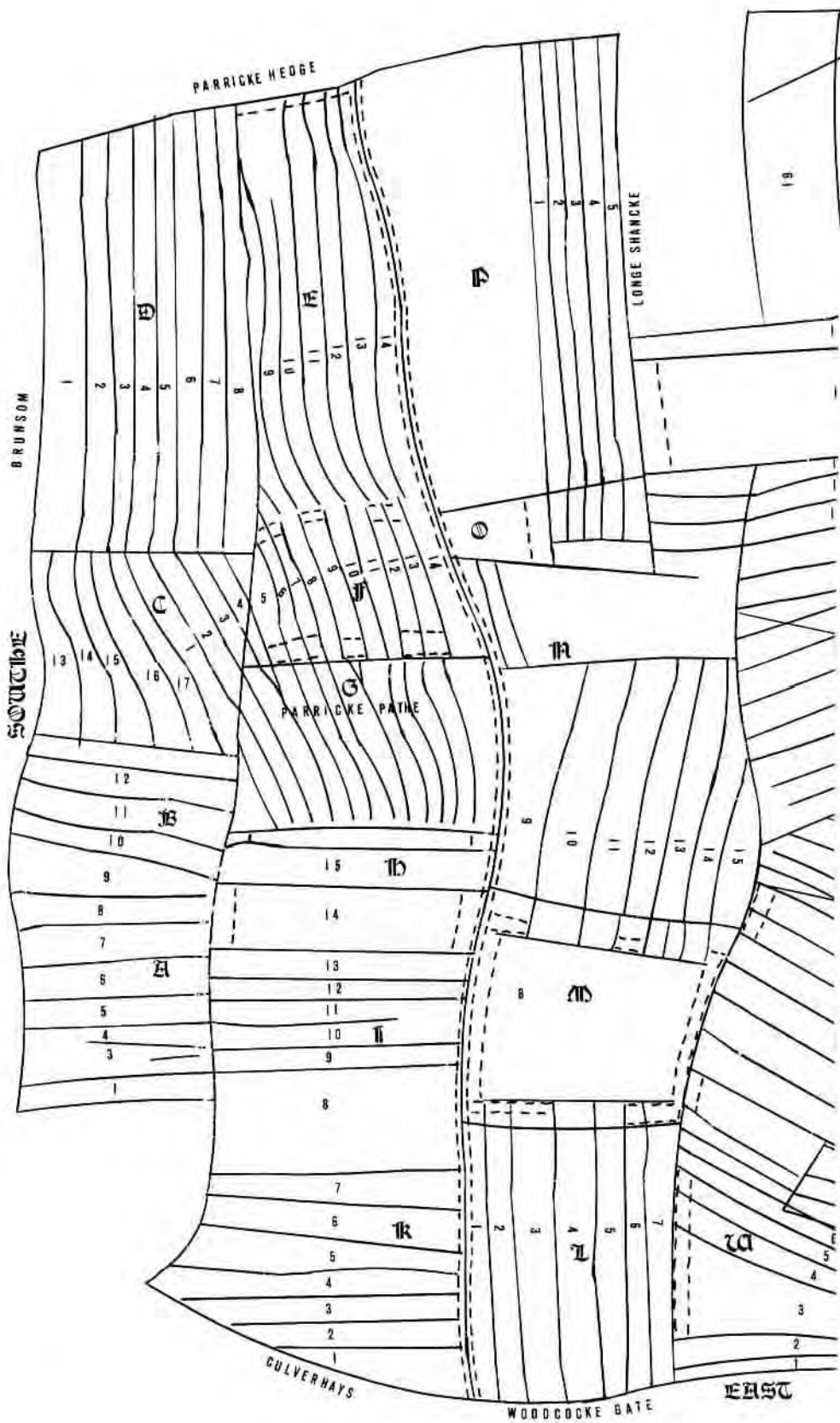
Estate papers of the Poulett family in the Somerset County Record Office – DD/PT Box 46

Survey c.1700.

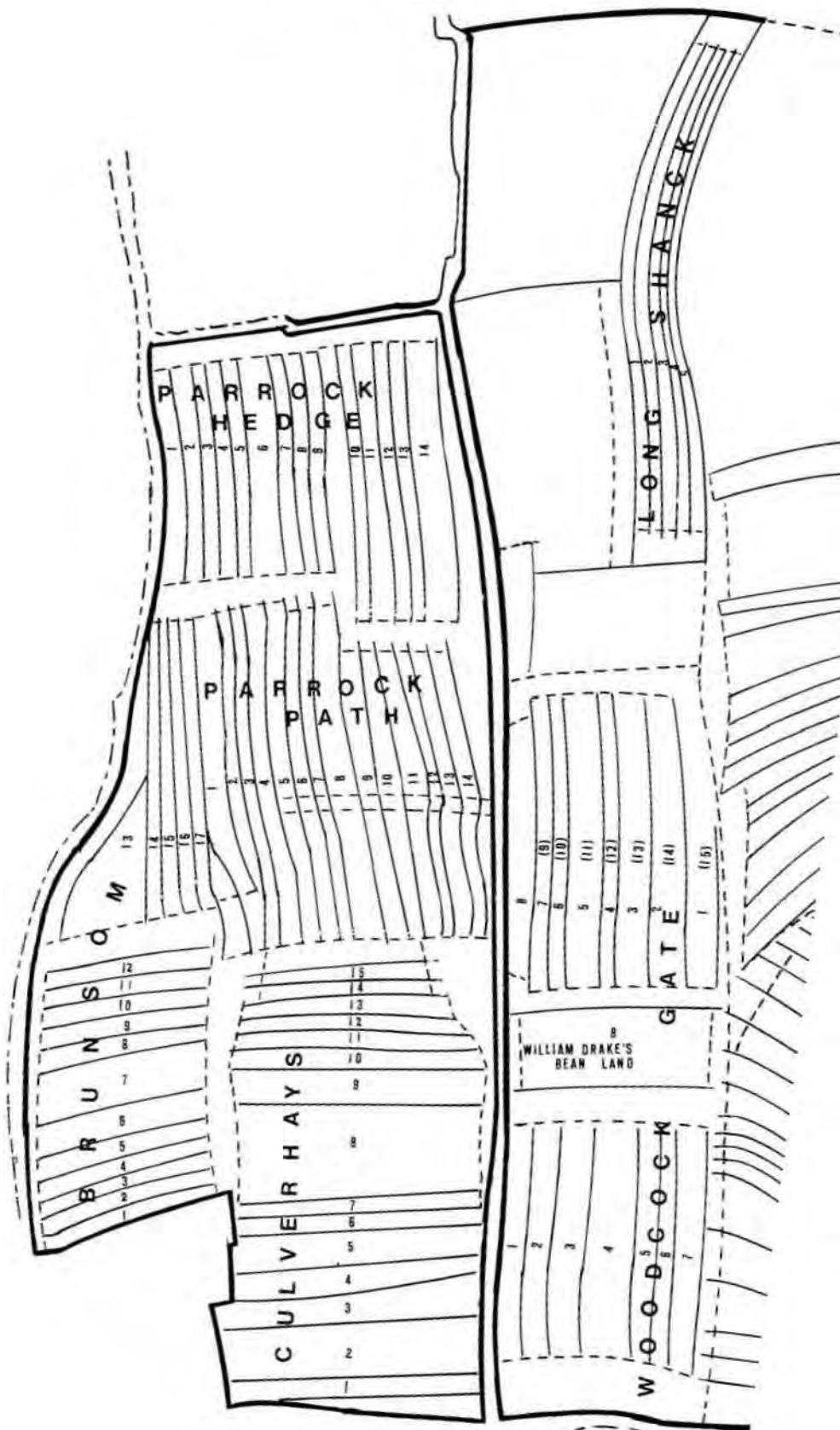
Chard Tithe Apportionment 1842 in the Somerset County Record Office.

1. DETAILS FROM THE PETRES MAP





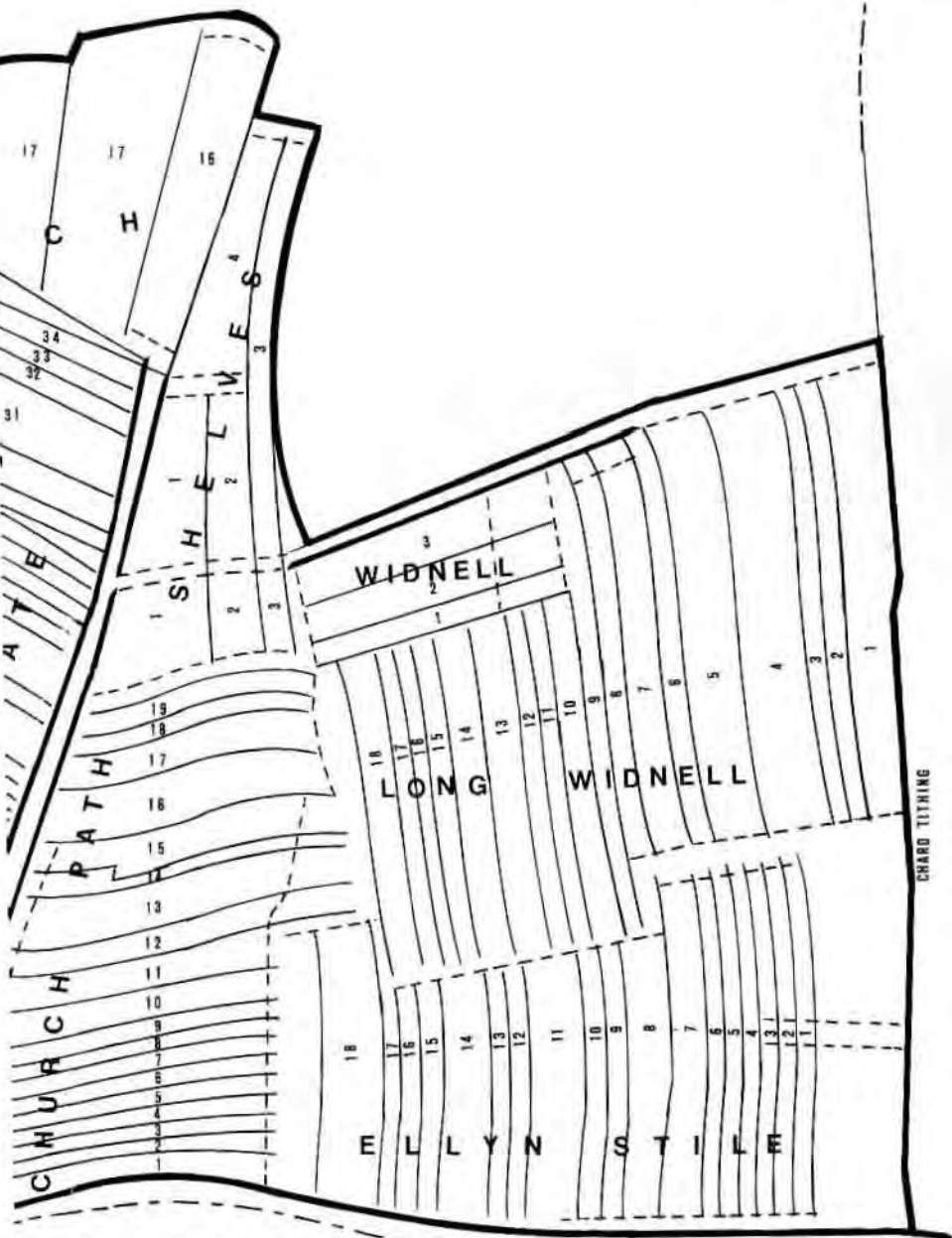
4. TATWORTH MIDDLE FIELD
RE-DRAWN MAP





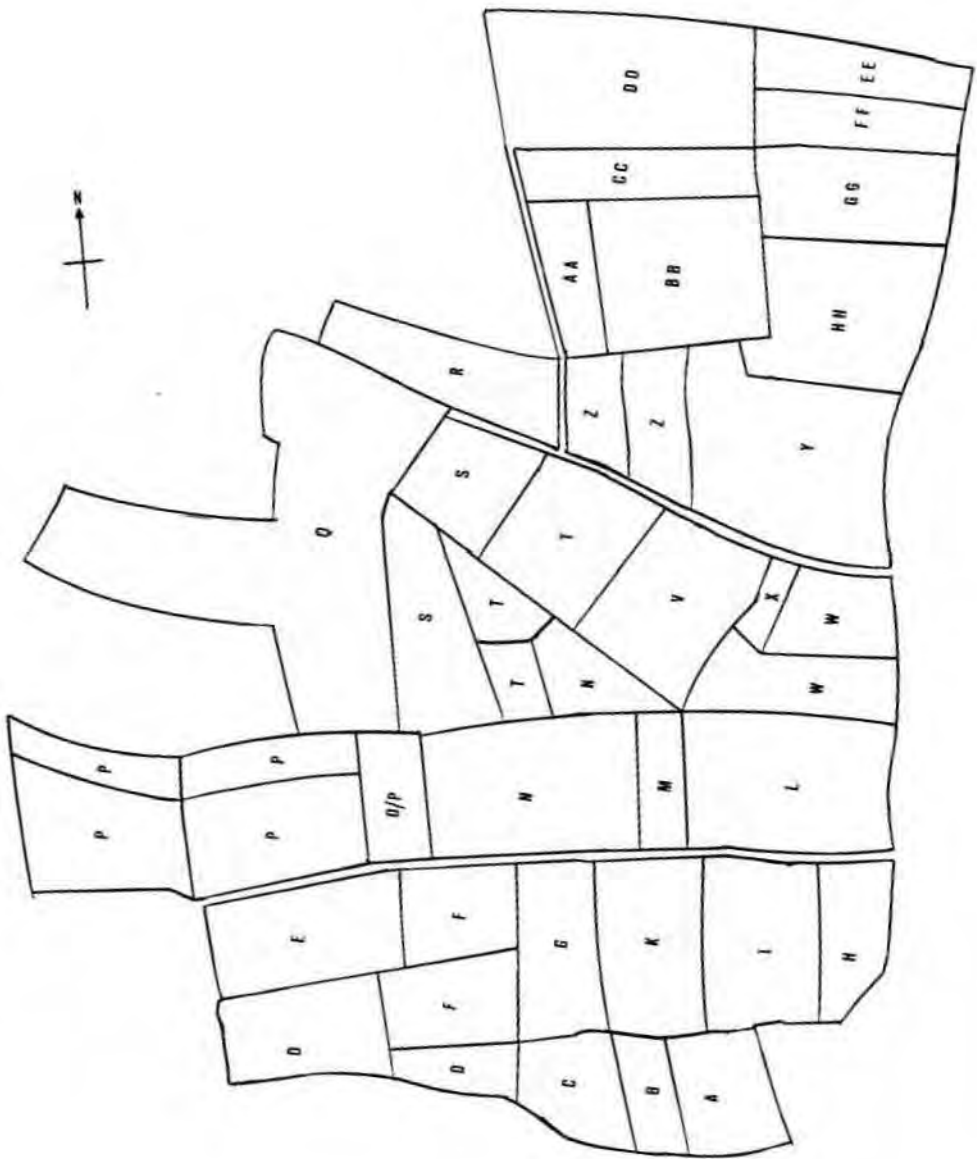
CHARSTOCK PARISH - DORSET

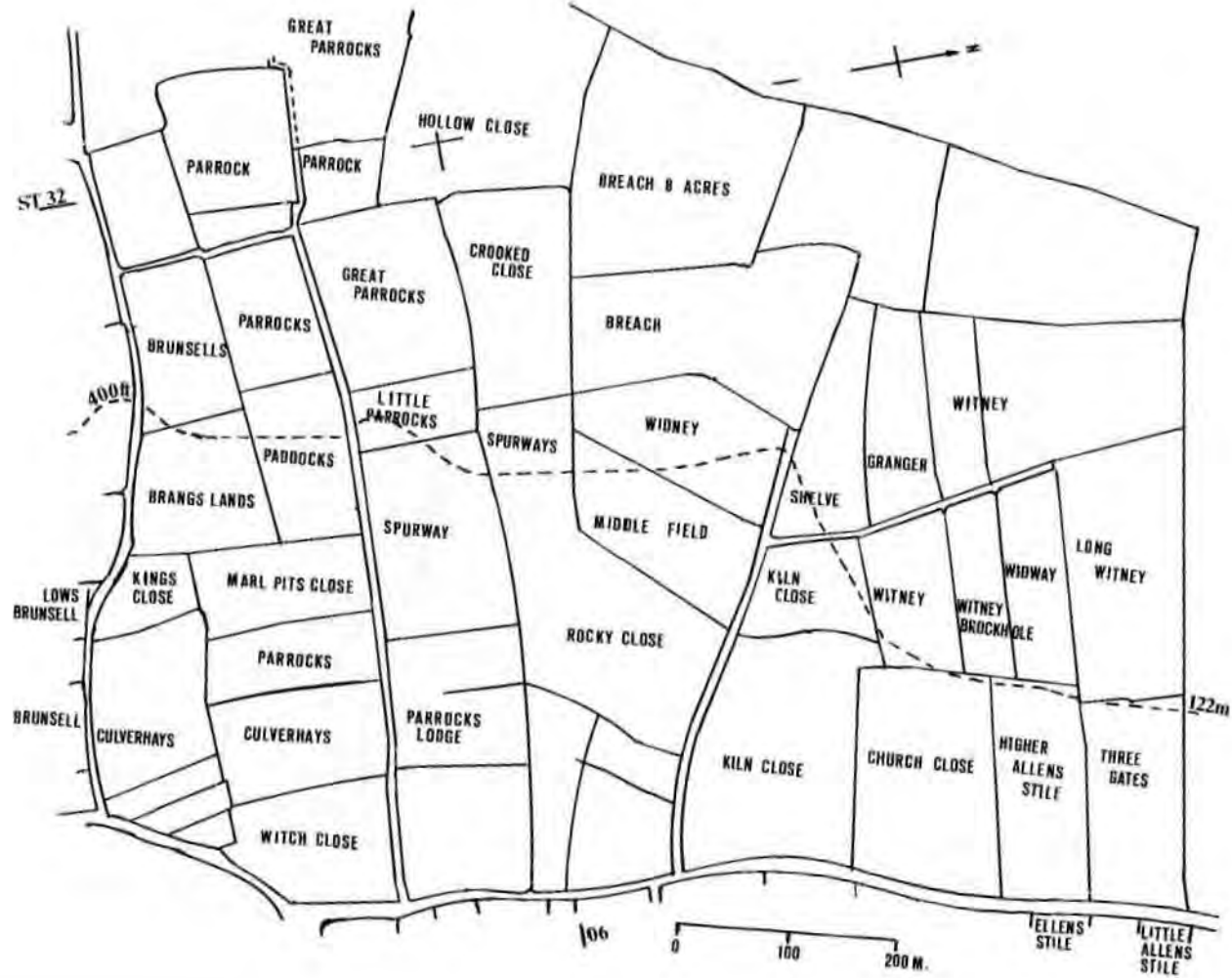
CHARD PARISH - SOMERSET



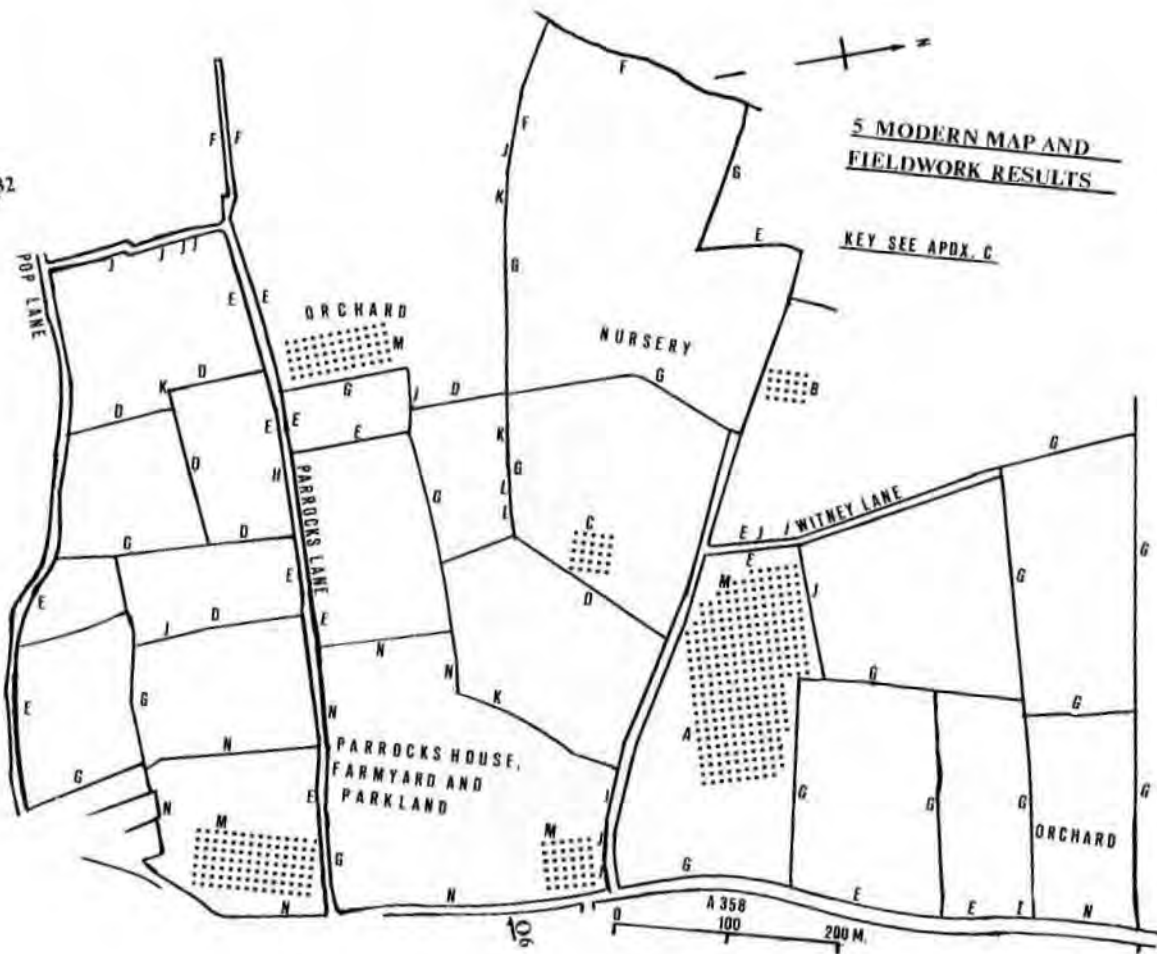
10 20 PERCHES
5 100 METRES

2 ENCLOSURE PROPOSALS





ST32



Tatworth Middle Field

2. ARCHAEOLOGY

ROGER W. CARTER

The Petres map and schedule

The hamlet of Tatworth occupied a central position in Chard Parish. In medieval times it had a three-field system. The sub-division of the Middle Field into hedged closes is recorded in the map¹ and schedule drawn up in 1599, which is the subject of this study.

The Petres map is a coloured vertical projection to a scale of about 1:1370. The Middle Field lies to the west of Tatworth on an east facing slope and the map is drawn also facing this way. Two shallow valleys sub-divide the field, and access ways along these are coloured brown. The northern boundary is now a long hedgebank marking the limit of Tatworth tithing. The east boundary is now the Chard-Axminster A358 road. South is Pop Lane which originally separated Middle and South Fields. None of these is shown as such on the Petres map. The west side appears to have been a narrow area of waste and small closes between the Middle Field and the parish/county boundary.

The map is divided into named blocks of land called furlands and these are sub-divided into numbered strips (map 1). The map schedule lists, furland by furland and strip by strip, the owner, tenant, dimensions and area of each strip. The dimensions are meticulously given in perches, quarters and feet, and the areas in square perches and quarters.

Overlying the strips is a series of yellow edged blocks of land usually described as closes and identified by letters. The blocks are coloured, Sir John Petres (blue), the Dean of Wells (red), Mr. Philobert Cogan (black) and the minor allocations to Lord Cobham and John Bowditch (brown). Areas of former Petres land, such as the headlands at the strip ends, which were to be allocated to new owners, are also coloured blue. The areas of the new closes are given, plus several annotations to clarify special arrangements.

Reconstruction of an accurate plan

The strip dimensions given in the schedule have been tabulated (table 1) and converted into decimal perch units. The Devon/Somerset 15 foot linear perch² has been used, since the calculations using it, seem to fit the modern map well (also see table 2).

The quoted strip areas have been compared with neighbouring strips and assigned an areal unit (1, 2, 3 etc.).

The strips of land fall into blocks within each furlong. The total area of these has been calculated and compared with the surveyor's totals (table 2).

Missing hedges from the 1799 Manorial Survey³ and 1843 Tithe Award⁴ have been plotted onto a modern map (map 3).

A direct tracing (map 1) of the pre-enclosure details on the Surveyor's map has been made and using the above data, the pattern of strips and furlongs, plotted onto a modern scale (map 4).

Size, distribution and allocation of holdings

The areas and distribution of owners' and tenants' holdings within each furlong have been calculated (table 3) and also expressed as areal units (table 4).

It was observed that tenants' holdings fell into three categories, namely:-

a) two per furlong.

TABLE 1 - STRIP DIMENSIONS

FURLONG	STRIP	ALTERNATIVE	OWNER	TENANT	SURVEYOR'S DATA				AREA	DECIMAL CONVERSION				AREAL UNITS
					ENDS		SIDES			ENDS	SIDES			
					N	S	E	W			N	S	E	
Brn	1		JB	JDr	1½	2	23-6	23-2	43½	1.75	2.00	23.4		1
	2		B	TB	1½	2½-1	23-2	23½	47	1.75	2.31	23.1		1
	3		RL	RL	1½-2	2½	23½	23-1	48	1.87	2.25	23.5		1
	4		B	JWa	2-3	2½	23-1	22½	51	2.18	2.25	23.1		1
	5		SJP	JC	2-3	2-6	22-14	22-12	51	2.18	2.36	22.8		1
	6		B	TE	3-13	4-1	22-13	22-10	88½	3.79	4.06	22.8		2
	7		SJP	JSc	6	6-5	22-10	22-14	140	6.00	6.30	22.6		3
	8		SJP	WP	2-1	2-2	22½	23	47½	2.06	2.12	22.8		1
	9		SJP	ED	2-2	2-2	23	22-14	49	2.12	2.12	23.0		1
	10		B	RB	2½	2½	22-14	22-3	50	2.25	2.25	22.8		1
	11		SJP	ED	2-1½	2-1½	22-3	21-5	47½	2.08	2.25	22.2		1
	12		SJP	SB	2-5	2-5	21-5	20-5	47½	2.30	2.30	21.3	20.3	1
					E	W	N	S		E	W	N	S	
	13		B	RB	10-9½	NIL	13	17½	80	10.58	NIL	13.0	17.2	1
	14		SJP	JWy	2-2	1	36-6	37	50½	2.12	1.00		37.0	1
	15		B	RB	2-3	1	35-10	36-6	58	2.18	1.00		36.4	1
	16		SJP	ED	2	1-3	35-10	34	56	2.00	1.18		34.0	1
	17		SJP	JWy	2-3	1-10	34½	35	61½	2.18	1.61	34.5	35.0	1
PH	1		SJP	JSc	3-1	2-3	26½	26½	70	3.06	2.18		26.5	1
	2		B	RB	2½	1-10	26½	27	52½	2.25	2.61		27.0	1
	3		SJP	WP	2½	1½	27	27	54	2.25	1.75		27.0	1
	4		B	JSh	2-3	2	27-1	27-1	56	2.18	2.00		27.1	1
	5		SJP	SB	2	1½	27-2	27-2	52½	2.00	1.88		27.1	1
	6		B	TB	4	3½	27-2	27-1	105	4.00	3.75		27.1	2
	7		B	JSy	2	1½-1	27-1	27-3	52½	2.00	1.81		27.2	1
	8		SJP	JWy	2-1	2½	27-3	27½	58½	2.06	2.25		27.2	1
	9		SJP	JH	1½	2-1	27½	27½	54½	1.75	2.06	27.2	27.5	1
	10		B	JWa	1½	2	34-5	34½	59	1.50	2.00		34.1	1
	11		B	TB	3½	2-3	34½	34-9	62	3.12	2.18		34.5	1
	12		B	RT	1-13	2-2	34-9	34-10	69½	1.79	2.12		34.6	1
	13		B	JSh	1½	2-5	34-10	34-13	65½	1.50	2.30		34.8	1
	14		SJP	JH	4-3	4-13	34-13	34-5	148	4.18	4.24	34.8	34.3	2
PP	1	(next C17)	SJP	JC	3½	3-1	7-13	7-7	24½	3.50	3.06	7.8	7.4	-2
	2		B	RT	4-2	2-11	34½	34-9	117½	4.12	2.67	34.5	34.5	1
	3		SJP	JH	1-10	1-11	41-10	41-10	66	1.61	1.67	41.6	41.6	1
	4		B	JH	1½	1-10	41-10	41-10	71½	1.75	1.61	41.6		1
	5		B	JWa	3-5	3½	41-10	41-10	137½	3.30	3.25	41.6		2
	6		SJP	SB	2-2	1½-3	41-3	41-10	78	2.12	1.68	41.2		1
	7		SJP	JC	2	1½	41½	41½	80	2.00	1.88	41.8		1
	8		SJP	WD	1-13	1-13	42-1	41-14	77½	1.79	1.79	42.1		1
	9		SJP	JH	4-2	3½	46½	42-1	160½	4.12	3.50	46.2		2
	10		B	JSy	2-11	2-2	35½	35½	81½	2.67	2.12	35.1	35.8	1
	11		SJP	JSc	1-13	1½	36-1	37½	67½	1.79	1.88	36.1		1
	12		B	RB	2-3	2-3	36½	36-1	78	2.18	2.18	36.2		1
	13		B	TE	1-3	2-1	36½	36½	70	1.18	2.06	36.1		1
	14		SJP	WP	2-3	2½	36½	36½	81½	2.18	2.25	36.8		1
			SJP	JC	1½	2½	37½	36½	74	1.75	2.25	37.8		1

FURLONG	STRIP	ALTERNATIVE	OWNER	TENANT	SURVEYOR'S DATA				AREA	DECIMAL CONVERSION				AREAL UNITS
					ENDS		SIDES			ENDS	SIDES			
					N	S	E	W			N	S	E	
C	1		SJP	JWh	2-7	2-11	31½	31½	79	2.36	2.67	31.9		1
	2		B	JWa	7-3	6-7	32½	31½	219	7.18	6.42	32.5		3
	3		SJP	WP	5½	4-2	33	32-10	255½	5.12	4.12	33.0		3
	4		B	TE	2-3	2½	32½	33	84½	2.18	2.88	32.9		1
	5		B	TB	3½	4-7	32-10	32½	136	3.88	4.42	32.6		2
	6		SJP	JSc	2-3	2-3	32-10	32½	70½	2.18	2.18	32.6		1
	7		B	RB	2-1	1½-1	31½	32	62	2.06	1.81	31.9		1
	8		SJP	WD	10½-1	12-1	29-10	31½	345	10.18	12.06	29.6		5
	9		B	TE	4-3	4½	28½-1	29-10	124½	4.18	4.25	28.8		2
	10		SJP	SB	2-3	2-5	32½	28½-1	68½	2.18	2.30	32.1		1
	11		B	JWa	2-2	2	30½	32½	65½	2.12	2.00	30.8		1
	12		RL	RL	1½	1-9	29	30½	48½	1.75	1.54	29.0		1
	13		B	TB	2½	1½-1	25½-3	29	58½	2.50	1.81	25.9		1
	14		SJP	TCa	2½	2	24-2	25-12	53	2.25	2.00	24.1		1
	15		B	RT	2-3	1½	25½	24	49	2.18	1.12	25.1	24.0	1
					E	W	N	S		E	W	N	S	
WG	1		SJP	JC	3½	3-3	27½	29½	108½	3.12	3.18	27.1	29.5	2
	2		SJP	WP	3½	3½	27	27½	93½	3.12	3.12	27.0		2
	3		SJP	JC	4½	5-2	26½	27	135	4.88	5.12	26.8		2
	4		B	JSy	5-4	4-9	27½	26½	131	5.03	4.54	27.6		2
	5		B	TB	2-2	2-9	28½	27½	65	2.12	2.54	28.5		1
	6		SJP	JH	1½-3	1½	29	28-7	50½	1.68	1.88	29.0		1
	7		SJP	SB	3½	3½-1½	29½	29	103½	3.25	3.84	29.5		2
	8	8	SJP	TCa	2½	3-9	36-10	30-1	113	2.88	3.54		30.1	2
	7	9	B	TE	2½	2½	35½	36-1	82	2.25	2.12		36.1	1
	6	10	B	JSh	2	1½-3	35½	35½	72½	2.00	1.93		35.5	1
	5	11	B	TE	4-5	4-2	35½	35-3	149	4.30	4.12		35.2	2
	4	12	SJP	ES	2-1	1½	35-3	35-1	67½	2.06	1.75		35.1	1
	3	13	B	JWa	4-5	4	35	35-2	146½	4.30	4.00		35.1	2
	2	14	B	RT	4-9	3½	35-2	35-4	146	4.54	3.75	35.1	35.1	2
	1	15	SJP	TCa	3½-2	4½	20½	20-5	82½	3.62	4.50	20.1	20.3	1
					N	S	E	W		N	S	E	W	
BEANE LAND CLOSES CLOSES CLOSES			SJP	WD	10½	9-9	25-3½	26-1	255	10.1	9.5	26.1	25.2	5
			SJP	WD	15-3	15½	2½-3	4½	56	15.2	15.9	2.68	4.75	
			SJP	WD	33-1	34½	21-9	21-1	722	33.1	34.9	21.5	21.1	
			SJP	WD	33-1	34½	29-9	21-1½	719	33.1	34.9	29.5	21.1	
					E	W	N	S		E	W	N	S	
LS	1		B	JSy	1½	1-2	56½	57½	101½	1.88	1.12	56.8	57.1	1
	2		RL	RL	1-10	1-1	56½	56½-3	85	1.61	1.67	56.8		1
	3		B	TB	1½-4	1½	56½	56½	78	1.53	1.12	56.9		1
	4		B	TE	1½	1-3	56½-½	56½	85	1.75	1.18	56.8		1
	5		B	JWa	1-10	1-2	55½	56½-½	77	1.61	1.12	55.5		1
					N	S	E	W		N	S	E	W	
Brh	1		B	JWa	1½-3	2½	34	31½	73½	1.68	2.88	34.0	31.9	1
	2		PC	TCI	1-11	2½-3	31½	30-8	64	1.67	2.68		30.5	1
	3		SJP	JSc	2½	4½	34-5	31½	126	2.75	4.88		31.5	3
	4		B	TB	2-10	4½	31½	28-11	112	2.61	4.75		28.7	3

FURLONG	STRIP	ALTERNATIVE	OWNER	TENANT	SURVEYOR'S DATA				AREA	DECIMAL CONVERSION				AREAL UNITS
					ENDS		SIDES			ENDS	SIDES			
					N	S	E	W				N	S	
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11		SJP SJP B SJP SJP SJP B	JC SB RB JSc JWh SB TE	1-5 2-5 1½ 1½ 1-3 1-10 4-1 -11	2½ 4-3 2-2 2-5 2-2 3-5 6-5 1-10	28-11 28-6 38-9 37-9 36-7 35-7 38-1 4-½	27½ 27-9 37-9 36-7 35-7 34½ 197 51	50½ 88½ 69 70½ 60 87½ 197 51	1.30 2.30 1.50 1.12 1.18 1.61 4.06 0.67	2.25 4.18 2.12 2.30 2.12 3.30 6.30 1.61	38.5	27.1 27.5 37.5 36.4 35.4 34.5 36.0	1 2 1 1 1 1 2
12		B	TP	1½ -11	2-1 1-10	40½ 4-10	41-2	78 51	1.75 0.67	2.06 1.61			41.1	1
13 14 15		B SJP B	TB WD RB	2-1½ 12-5½ 4½	2-1 12½ 3-2	41-2 41½ 45½	41½ 45½ 45-6	85½ 537½ 167½	2.09 12.33 4.25	2.06 12.50 3.12			41.9 45.2 45.4	1 6 2
					E	W	N	S		E	W	N	S	
	16 17 18 19		SJP B B RL	AP RB TP RL	6 10 5½ 9-7	5½-3 13½ 8-3 7½ 8½	35½ 35 24 40-2 44-3	35 27 21 44-3 48½	205½ 372 158 383 443½	6.00 10.00 5.88 10.00 9.42	5.68 13.88 8.18 7.88 8.75	35.5 35 40.1	35 27 21 44.1 48.9	3 5 2 5 6
					N	S	E	W		N	S	E	W	
SG	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34		SJP B SJP SJP SJP B LC B SJP D B B B SJP SJP B PC B SJP											

FURLONG	STRIP	ALTERNATIVE	OWNER	TENANT	SURVEYOR'S DATA					AREA	DECIMAL CONVERSION				AREAL UNITS
					ENDS		SIDES		E		W	N	S		
					E	W	N	S							
S	1 2 3 4		SJP SJP SJP SJP	WP WD _r JD WD _r	143-1 61 23-1 8-5	4 61 2-10 4-1	293 281 523 243	32 293 51-3 263	2883 1883 143 158	14.81 6.25 2.81 8.30	4.00 6.75 2.61 4.06	29.8 28.2 52.8 24.2	32.0 51.2 26.8	3 2 2 2	
					N	S	E	W		N	S	E	W		
CP	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		SJP SJP B LC B SJP B B B SJP B B SJP B B	AP ES TB JWa TB JWh JSy JSh TB SB RT TE WD _r RB JC	33 23 2-2 2-2 13 2-23 13 13 13 3-7 33 2-13 63 13 4-93 33	23 1-113 1-103 13 13 13 33-23 13 13 2-23 4-1 4-2 2-1 63 23 53 43 43 23 53 43 13 23	313 323 33-1 33-3 33-3 33-23 33 32-11 32-5 313 303-1 303 40-3 393 37-1 103 25 33-7 29-53 25-73 25-73 24 25-7 28 28	32-7 323 33-1 33-3 33-23 33 32-11 32-5 313 303 393 303 37-1 353 8-7 25 29-53 25-73 25-73 24 25-7 27-93 27-33 273 28 28	993 653 623 643 593 673 593 60 65 118 1193 83 2493 90 433 83 160 112 47 523 703 132 1423	3.75 2.25 2.12 2.12 1.88 2.18 1.75 1.88 1.88 3.42 3.75 2.18 6.50 1.25 4.60 3.75 5.00 3.93 1.88 2.06 2.67 5.25 5.50	2.50 1.70 1.64 1.75 1.75 1.88 1.88 1.88 2.18 4.06 4.12 2.06 6.50 2.88 4.79 2.88 5.88 4.12 1.88 2.18 2.45 4.12 4.64	31.5 			

FURLONG	STRIP	ALTERNATIVE	OWNER	TENANT	SURVEYOR'S DATA				AREA	DECIMAL CONVERSION				AREAL UNITS
					ENDS		SIDES			ENDS	SIDES			
					E	W	N	S						
	3		SJP	SB	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	39-1	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.81	1.75	29.5	38.5	1
4		SJP	JH	2	2	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	2.00	2.00	38.2		1	
5		SJP	TC	2-4	1-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	72	2.24	1.70	38.0		1	
6		B	RB	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	38	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	1.75	2.00	37.8		1	
7		SJP	JSc	4-2	4-2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37-7	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.12	4.12	37.4		2	
8		B	TB	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29-9	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.88	4.50	33.2	28.5	2	
9		B	TE	2-3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	28-9	28-1	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.18	2.25		28.1	1	
10		SJP	JC	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2-1	28-1	27-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.25	2.06		27.6	1	
11		B	TP	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-13	27-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26-3	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.25	5.79		26.2	3	
12		B	JSy	2-2	2	26-3	25-11	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.12	2.00		25.7	1	
13		B	TE	2-2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	26-9	25-5	58	2.12	2.25	25.3	1		
14		SJP	JC	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-5	25-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	24-2	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50	5.30	24.1	3		
15		SJP	JH	2-7	2	24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23-7	52	2.42	2.00	23.4	1		
16		B	RT	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	33-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	32-5	75	2.29	2.21	32.3	1		
17		B	JSy	2-3	1-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	32-5	31-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	2.18	1.82	31.2	1		
18		SJP	WDr	7-5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	31-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27-11	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.30	6.28	27.7	3		

b) one per furlong.

c) not in every furlong.

Setting out categories (a) and (b) an underlying repeating sequence was demonstrable (with some furlongs reversed) (table 6). Some strip exchange and consolidation may also have taken place.

Analysing this still further, (a) appears to consist of a top and bottom sequence of five holdings which were deliberately re-arranged slightly from furlong to furlong (table 7). Distributed in these and similarly re-mixed, are the single holdings (b) (table 8).

Redistribution on enclosure

The schedule states that in most cases, the strips were to be converted into closes. Only a general description of these is given and so the areas calculated (table 5) are approximate. The totals for each owner and tenant have been compared with the pre-enclosure holdings (table 3). Comparison of maps 2 and 3 show that the Surveyor's plan was followed only in broad outline and that the end result was more regular. Presumably, practical needs led to further adjustments before hedge planting took place.

Fieldwork

The current appearance of the Middle Field (map 5) is very different from that before enclosure. Parrocks Lodge and associated farm buildings now stand on 'William Drake's beane land'. Other buildings are in Church Path furlong. Most of this furlong has been dug away for chalk to feed the lime kiln there. These pits, together with new ones in Slade Gate furlong and the 'lower piece . . . of Willm. Drake's ij parcels', form part of flood relief reservoirs for the A358 road. Much of Woodcocke Gate and Culverhays furlongs are now parkland with some fine and varied specimen trees. Breach and Long Shank furlongs are orchard or tree/shrub nurseries.

The best areas still retaining a basic enclosure appearance are Shelves, where the strips had formed still clearly visible lynchets some 0.5 – 1m high. Ellyn Stile, Widnell, Brunsom, Parrick Path and Parrick Hedge furlongs are now a series of closes put down to grass, but have few traces of the former strip system visible.

The Sladeways are unsurfaced apart from traces of gravel waterbound macadam and possibly some hand-pitching in places. The south-west boundary lanes are often deep and narrow (down to 2m wide).

Hedgebank cross-sections vary from the huge lynchet parish boundary bank at the west end of Breach which is 3–4 m high down to modern, very small banks. The west end of Parrick Hedge furlong has a wide (2–3 m) flat-topped bank of the type associated elsewhere⁵ with the edge of cultivated areas fronting waste. Otherwise in the Middle Field hedgebanks are undistinctive and form no observable pattern of cross-sectional types.

In orientation, hedgebanks are straight running and typical of surveyed enclosure. Piecemeal enclosure resulting from the exchange and consolidation of strips,

TABLE 2—COMPOSITION OF FURLONG BLOCKS

FURLAND	STRIPS	STRIPS RUNNING	DIMENSIONS (PERCH)				AREA	SURVEYOR'S AREA
			N	S	E	W		
Bm.	1-12	N-S	30.3	32.6	23.4	20.3	710	711
	13-17	E-W	37.0	35.0	19.1	4.8	293	305
PH	1-9	E-W	27.2	26.5	21.6	20.3	594	559
	10-14	E-W	34.8	34.1	12.1	12.8	430	404
PP	1	E-W	7.8	7.4	3.5	3.1		
	1	E-W	34.5	34.5	4.1	2.7	1262	1266
	2-8	E-W	41.6	46.2	16.7	15.4		
	9-14	E-W	37.8	35.8	11.8	12.7		
C	1-15	N-S	52.3	51.6	25.1	31.1	1571	1719
WG	1-7	E-W	29.5	29.5	23.2	24.2	668	687
	BL	N-S	10.1	9.5	25.2	26.1	257	255
	1	E-W	20.1	20.3	3.6	4.5	82	82
	2-8	E-W	35.1	30.1	22.3	21.2	755	777
LS	1-5	E-W	55.5	57.1	8.4	6.2	413	427
Brh	1-6	N-S	12.3	21.6	34.0	30.2	512	515
	7-12	N-S	11.2	18.2	38.5	37.7	554	572
	13-15	N-S	18.7	17.7	41.1	45.4	789	790
	16-17	E-W	35.5	21.0	21.9	27.7	1534	1562
	18-19	E-W	40.1	48.9	19.4	16.6		
SG	1-34	N-S	86.9	104.5	28.9	18.6	2695	2737
S	1-4	E-W	52.8	58.8	23.9	6.7	838	778
CP	1-11	N-S	27.0	25.3	31.5	30.8	1743	1761
	12-19	N-S	27.4	28.4	40.2	25.4		
W	1-3	N-S	13.4	11.2	28.0	27.2	341	345
LW	1-8	E-W	31.2	45.0	29.2	33.8	2623	2498
	9-18	E-W	39.2	49.2	28.5	30.3		
ES	1-7	E-W	39.5	37.4	15.9	16.0		
	8-15	E-W	29.5	23.4	27.7	26.2	1672	1662
	16-18	E-W	33.2	27.7	11.8	10.3		
TOTAL UNDER STRIP CULTIVATION CLOSES IN WOODCOCK GATE F.							20336 1505	20412 1497

by contrast follows the curving line of the strips. Comparison of maps 1 and 2 shows how the proposed hedges cut across the strips in a similar manner to enclosure in the Midlands.

Formal hedgerow shrub species counts were not carried out since, even in recent times, it has rarely been local practice to plant single species hedges. An assessment of the number of species observed more than once in each hedgerow length, has enabled some general observations to be made. The hedges containing six or more species are those bordering the Middle Field or edging the Sladeways. Oak trees are also found on these banks. Woodland species are found on the west of the field, confirming that this fronted common land. Most hedges, thought from documentary evidence to date from the 1599 enclosure, have about three species; hawthorn, field maple and wych elm predominate. The species used for planting the hedge originally could not be discerned. Hedges sub-dividing the southern third of the field contain a high proportion of hawthorn.

Evolution of the field

It might be expected that some parts of the Middle Field were in cultivation in Roman times, since the South Chard Villa^{6,7} is only some 500m away. As the field is almost all under grass, it has not been possible to carry out a search for pottery, neither were the villa finds (third/fourth centuries) helpful in indicating agricultural activities.

Current opinion⁸ suggests that much Roman estate land was lost to cultivation in the sub-Roman period but this aspect is particularly obscure in the West Country. That much of the Chard area was well wooded by Saxon times is attested by the abundance of place names in 'leah'. The name of Chard itself seems to derive from the common or waste that encircled the parish.⁹ The manor farm at Tatworth is only 200m from the field. An early form of this name being Tattewurthe¹⁰ possibly derived from Tata's Worth or farm. It seems likely that the arable land and enclosed pasture of the Anglo-Saxon period was, in this area, in the form of island enclosures surrounded by common land. This can be inferred from the many farm names ending in hay, hayne or ham. In this area, 'hamm' is probably mainly used in the sense of an enclosed island¹¹ or isolated portion of land.¹²

The Middle Field gives the impression of having originally been two linear enclosures lying along the best drained land and orientated east-west. These were ringed by protective banks and access lanes. This pattern can be seen as late as the nineteenth century on local commons enclosure maps, where tracks on the common usually border fields. In-filling between the blocks probably took place in the thirteenth/fourteenth centuries, this area being a 'breach' of the common. In 1343 among the holdings of Thomas, son of Adam Thatteworhe, are mentioned¹¹ '3½ acres and 1 pole in Sladweye called La Brege' (presumably 561 sq. perches, cf. table 3).

An important part of the northern half of the field is the Sladeway which is a drove way up the slade or shallow valley, dividing it. Sladegate furlong appears to have been called Sladeway in 1343, since the above document also mentions, 'a half acre (20 perches) in Sladweye on the west of Scilwe' (Shelves). The name Shelves is descriptive of the terraces formed by the three horizontal lynchets which can still be seen. The Petres map clearly shows that headlands ran either side of the Sladeways and hedgerow examinations suggest that the Sladeways were delimited by banks and hedges. In this period, such hedges would contain some standing trees, these being the property of the lord of the manor and cared for by the reeve.

Another feature mentioned in 1343 is 'the way from Cerde to Axminstre'. The furlong beside this is called Ellyn Stile as are later closes to the east of the road

TABLE 3 - HOLDINGS OF LANDOWNERS AND TENANTS (sq. PERCHES)

	Brn	PH	PP	C	WG	LS	Brh	SG	S	CP	W	LW	ES	TOTAL	POST EXCLOSURE
JB	44							148				153		344	778
B	374	522	434	799	792	342	1706	1120		758	71	1190	749	8857	7360
PC							64	51						115	384
J Dr					265									265	-
LC								102		64				166	423
D								122						122	119
RL	48			48		85	443					100		724	-
SJP	550	438	832	872	2506		1226	1193	779	939	274	1054	912	11575	13106
RB	188	52	78	62			766	255					153	1644	553
SB	48	52	78	68	104		176			118			68	712	203
TB	47	167		195	65	78	198	289		299		454	121	1913	3700
JC	51		296		243		51	201		126		77	206	1251	1330
TG				53	196			49				147	72	517	1117
TCI							64	51						115	384
ED	152													152	-
JDa								162	143					305	565
JDr	44				265			148				153		610	778
WD			78	345	1752		538		346	250		368	194	3871	3863
TE	88		70	209	231	85	202	290		83		304	120	1682	911
JH		203	232		50			119			132	78	128	942	1097
RL	48			48		85	443					100		724	-
AP							206			100				306	633
JP								122						122	119
TP							466	44		47		144	161	862	635
WP	48	54	82	255	94			61	289	160		68		1111	1119
ES					67			400		65	142			574	754
JSc	140	70	68	71			196	79		52		80	156	912	928
JSh		122			72			45		60		190		489	369
JSy		52	81		131	102		39		59	71		118	653	255
RT		69	66	49	146			56		120		98	75	679	633
JWa	51	59	138	285	147	77	74	204		64				1099	727
JWh		58		79			60			67		236	88	588	1303
JWy	112							121						233	194

TABLE 4 – DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERS' AND TENANTS' HOLDINGS (AS AREAL UNITS)

	Brn	PH	PP	C	WG	LS	Brh	SG	S	CP	W	LW	ES	UNITS	IN FURLONGS
JB	1							2				2		5	3
B	7	9	6	12	11	4	22	20		12	1	14	12	130	12
PC							1	1						2	2
LC								2		1				3	2
D								2						2	1
RL	1			1		1	6					1		10	5
SJP	11	7	11	12	18		16	22	9	14	4	13	14	151	12
RB	3	1	1	1			10	4		1			2	23	8
SB	1	1	1	1	2		2			2			1	11	8
TB	1	3		3	1	1	3	5		5		5	2	29	10
JC	1				4		1	4		2		1	4	21	8
TCa				1	3			1				2	1	8	5
TCI							1	1						2	2
ED	3													3	1
JDa								3	2					5	2
JDr	1							2				2		5	3
WD			1	5	5		6		4	3		4	3	31	8
TE	2		1	3	3	1	2	5		1		4	2	24	9
JH		3	3		1			2			2	1	2	14	7
RL	1			1		1	6					1		10	5
AP							3			2				5	2
JP								2						2	1
TP							6	1		1		2	3	13	5
WP	1	1	1	3	2			1	3	2		1		15	9
ES					1			8		1	2			12	4
JSc	3	1	1	1			3	1		1	2	1	2	14	9
JSh		2			1			1		1		2		7	6
JSy		1	1		2	1		1		1	1		2	10	8
RT		1	1	1	2			1		2		1	1	10	8
JWa	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	4		1				17	9
JWh		1		1			1			1		3	1	8	6
JWy	2							2						4	2
TOTAL SURVEYOR'S AREA	20	16	17	25	29	5	45	49	9	27	5	30	26	303	
MEAN AREA PER UNIT	1016	960	1266	1719	1801*	427	3439	2736	779	1761	345	2497	1661	20407	
	51	60	74	69	62	85	76	56	86	65	69	83	64	67	

(map 3). The road does not seem steep enough to deserve the appellation 'stigol' – a steep way. If stile is used in its modern sense, then presumably this was beside elder or alder trees and was a pedestrian access into the northern block of furlongs. This leaves Church Path as the other contending name for the Chard Road. This seems quite likely as St. John's, Tatworth, was not built until 1851 and St. Margaret's, South Chard, was a fifteenth-century chapel of ease. The only other possible route to St. Mary's Church at Old Town, Chard, would be via Sladeway and Witney Lane.

Wydnell furlong, later Widway/Witney was a small block of north/south strips on chalky soil. Possibly it was a white hill (halh) or island (eg), later enlarged by the addition of Long Wydnell. It is postulated that Witney Lane originally ran along the west end of Church Path furlong and the east side of Wydnell. When Long Wydnell was added, the lane was cut across Shelves to give easier access to the new furlong. This probably happened before the fourteenth century.

TABLE 5 – POST ENCLOSURE ALLOCATIONS

CLOSE	FURLONG/STRIPS	OWNER	TENANT	APPROX. AREA (P.)
A	Brn 1→7	SJP	JSc	469
B	Brn 8→11	SJP	JWy	194
C	Brn $12+\frac{1}{2}$ (13→17)	SJP	SB	203
D	Brn $\frac{1}{2}$ (13→17)+PH1→8	SJP	WP	651
E	PH 9→14	SJP	JSc	459
F	PP $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→14)	B	RT	633
G	PP $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→14)	SJP	AP	633
H	C 1→3	B	RB	553
I	C 4→8	SJP	WD	698
K	C 9→15	SJP	WP	468
L	WG 1→7	SJP	JCa	687
M	WG 0	B	JSy	255
N	WG 1→8	SJP	TCa	859
O/P	— CLOSE	JB	JDr	778
P	— CLOSE	SJP	WD	984
P	LS 1→5	SJP	WD	426
N	Brh $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→6)	SJP	TCa	258
T	Brh $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→6)	SJP	ES	258
S	Brh $7\rightarrow 12 + \frac{1}{2}13$	SJP	JH	615
Q	Brh $\frac{1}{2}13 + 14\rightarrow 19$	B	TB	2310
S	SG 34→28	SJP	JH	482
T	B/SG 27→20	SJP	ES	496
V	SG 19→11	B	TE	911
X	SG $\frac{1}{2}$ (10→8)	D	JP	119
W	SG $\frac{1}{2}$ (10→8) + $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→7)	LC	JWa	423
W	SG $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→7)	B	JWa	304
R	S $\frac{3}{4}$ (1→4)	SJP	WD	584
Y	CP 1→15	B	TB	1390
Z	CP/S $\frac{1}{2}$ (1→4) + 16→19	SJP	JDa	565
AA/BB	W/LW 1→3 + 18→10	SJP	JWh→TP	1303
CC	LW 9→7	B	JSh	369
DD	LW 6→1	SJP	WD	1171
EE	ES —	PC	PC	?
FF	ES 1→5	PC	TCI	384
GG	ES 6→11	B	TP	635
HH	ES 12→18	SJP	JC	643

TABLE 7 - PATTERN OF DOUBLE HOLDINGS

Brn	PH	PP	C	WG/LS	Brh	SG	SG	S/CP	CP/W/LW	LW	ES
<u>TOP SEQUENCE</u>		JCa	JCa	JCa	TB	JCa	JCa	JCa	JCa	JCa	RL
RB	RB	TE	TE	TE	JCa	TB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	TB	RB	TB	TB	TE	TE	TE	TE	TE	RL	TB
	RL	TB	RB	RL	RL	RL	TB	TB	TB	TE	TE
		RL	RL	RB	RB	RB	RL	RL	RL	TB	JCa
<u>BOTTOM SEQUENCE</u>					JCa	JCa	JCa	JCa			
TE	TE	TE	TE	TE	TE	TB	TB	TB	JCa	JCa	TE
JCa	JCa	JCa	JCa	JCa	TB	TE	TE	RL	RL	RL	JCa
RL	TB	TB	RL	RL	RB	RB	RL	TE	TB	TE	RL
TB	RL	RL	TB	TB	RL	RL	RB	RB	TE		

The southern half seems to have been notable for its bird life: Culverhays - pigeon fields and Woodcock Gate. Both Sladeways seem to have been gated at the highway (slade gate). Parrocks means small fields or strips. Brunsom is obscure but could possibly be from Broom Hamm (broom hedged? island). Longshanks is plainly descriptive since these strips appear to have been originally two furlongs. The centre headland has been ploughed over, giving a long double reversed S-shape. This was fairly common practice in late medieval times.¹³

The late agrarian history of Tatworth is detailed elsewhere.¹⁴

Summary and Conclusions

The Petres map and schedule have enabled an accurate map of the Middle Field before enclosure in 1599, to be drawn. This depicts three enclosures, delimited by hedgebanks and drove roads. These enclosures were sub-divided into blocks of strip holdings or furlongs, the strip headlands demarking each furlong. A complex system of strip distribution has been detected. The earlier form of the Middle Field appears to have been that of two parallel island enclosures which were later joined by an in-filling or breach of the common which occurred before 1343. Total replanning of the land within the blocks was carried out on enclosure, the straight hedge banks being quite distinctive from piecemeal enclosure.

TABLE 8 - PATTERN OF SINGLE HOLDINGS

Brn	PH	PP	C	WG/LS	Brh	SG	SG	S/CP	CP/W/LW	LW	ES
SB WP JSc JWa			JWa	WP	JWa	JWa	JSc	WP	WP	SB	SB
	JSc	WP	WP	JSy	WP	JSc	JSc	WP	WP	JSc	JSc
	WP	JSc	JSy	SB	JSy	WP	JSy	JSc	JSc	JSy	JSy
	SB	JSc	JSc	JSc	JSc	JSy	WP	JSy	SB	WD	RT
	JSy	WD	JWa	JWa	SB	SB	SB	SB	JSy	WD	WD
	JWa	SB	WD	WD	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT	
	RT	JWa	JWa	RT	WD	WD	WD	WD	WD		
		RT	RT	JWa							

Appendix A – Map Annotation

The Petres map has the following annotation in the top right hand corner:- 'Thomas Caswelle at Stowell Hedde in the little field being 2 acres 37 perches and was leased unto Thomas Edmonde for wche ground to be allowed unto Thomas Caswelle in this field. By means whereof the said Thomas Caswelle in this field marked N doth contain 8 acres 13 perches'.

It therefore appears that Thomas Caswell relinquished his holding in Tatworth Little Field in exchange for an extra allocation in block N in the Middle Field.

*Appendix B – Abbreviations Used**a) Furlands*

Brn	Brunson
PH	Parrock Hedge
PP	Parrock Path
C	Culverhays
WG	Woodcock Gate
LS	Long Shank
Brh	Breach
SG	Slade Gate
S	Shelves
CP	Church Path
W	Widnell
LW	Long Widnell
ES	Ellyn Stile

TE	Thomas Edmond
JH	John Hayball
RL	Richard Lowdes
AP	Arthur Pym
JP	John Perry
TP	Thomas Pitt
WP	William Pearce
ES	Elizabeth Shindler
JSc	John Scryvan
JSh	John Shute
JSy	John Symes
RT	Richard Tucker
JWa	John Warry
JWh	John Wheadon
JWy	John Wyatt

b) Owners

JB	John Bowditch
B	Bishop of Wells
PC	Philobert Cogan
JDr	John Drake
LC	Lord Cobham
D	Dean of Wells
RL	Richard Lowdes
SJP	Sir John Petres

c) Tenants

RB	Richard Bowditch
SB	Silvester Balston
TB	Thomas Balston
JC	John Caswell
TCa	Thomas Caswell
TCl	Thomas Clark
ED	Elizabeth Dally
JDa	John Dally
JDr	John Drake
WD	William Drake

Appendix C – Key to Map 5

Pits A – chalk + kiln
B – sand/gravel
C – stone (filled in)
"The 1898 6" map shows a central kiln with the pit in the eastern half of the field. The 1930 OS 25" map shows northern kiln and the pit much extended. Both kilns are now gone.

Hedges D – Hawthorn + 1 sp.
E – 6 species
F – Woodland sp.
G – 3 species
H – Wych Elm Predominates
I – Dogwood Predominates

Trees J – Oak
K – Ash
L – Willow

Other M – Flood Relief Reservoirs
N – Wall or Bank Only

References

- 1 Map and schedule of Tatworth Middle Field. Dev. RO T/PH/devC/1869 123M/90 Petres Papers.
- 2 Burness Wm., 1864, *Nesbit's Practical Land Surveying*, p. 311. See also *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.* 28. 126 p. 164.
- 3 SRO DD/SAS C/212.
- 4 SRO DD/RT Chard.
- 5 Carter, R.W., 1977. *Parish Surveys in Somerset, 1 – Wambrook*, p. 5.
- 6 OS Antiquities card ST30NW. 10.
- 7 *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.* 1966, Sept, p. 279.
- 8 Myres J.N.L., 1986. *The English Settlements*, p. 211.
- 9 Ekwall, E., 1959 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, p. 95.
- 10 *Ibid.*, p. 461.
- 11 *Chard History Group. 4 – The History of Chard*, 1973, p. 7.
- 12 Copley, G.J., 1968. *English Place Names and their Origins*, p. 159.
- 13 Hall, D., 1982. *Shire Archaeology*, 28 – *Medieval Fields*, p. 41.
- 14 Hoskins, L.W., 1987. *The History of Tatworth and Forton*.