

Hallow Neighbourhood Plan

Proposed Non-Designated Heritage Assets in Hallow for Nomination on Local List

Archbell Cottages, Main Road, Hallow SO 8269 5847

Archbell Cottages comprises of a terrace of four 2 bedroom Victorian cottages built in the 1850s. They are of red brick, originally with sash windows and stone lintels. Adjoining No. 1 is a commercial premises. The properties have been somewhat modernised over the years. A further terrace of cottages that shared a wash house and had outside toilets was demolished in 1984. They were replaced by Nos. 5-9 Archbell Cottages designed in a sympathetic style, to echo their Victorian neighbours.



An earlier photo of 1-4 Archbell Cottage



No. 1 Archbell Cottages was a general stores and sweet shop from 1930s until 1960s next door to the garage and petrol station. The general store was also a lending library, a farthing per book. Len Onslow also had his workshop here, where he made the famous S.O.S. (Super Onslow Special motorbikes). The building has since been a Funeral Directors, and now is a carpet store.

William Nutt inherited two tenanted cottages with large gardens that stood where the 9 cottages were built in the 1850s. They were named after his wife Mary Ann Archbell. William became Mayor of Droitwich in 1869.



Source: Hallow History Research 2017

BARLEY MOW COTTAGES, HALLOW GREEN Grid Ref: SO. 8281 5814

The attractive cottages follow the chosen design of other properties built by Mrs. Wheeley Lea, namely – Lea House, Lea Alms Houses and the two Parkfield Cottages, with painted rendering, detailed gables and beams and some lattice windows. The design complements the adjoining properties and adds to the diverse designs of the properties surrounding the village green.



These two photos show the development of site of the three Barley Mow cottages, which were built following the demolition of the malt house (built c1770) on Hallow Green. The cottages were built in 1905 by Mrs. Amy Mary Wheeley Lea, widow of Charles Wheeley Lea a partner in Lea and Perrins, Worcestershire Sauce and a carving can be seen on the gable expounding this. 'Built in 1905 by AMWL' The



three cottages were let to her employees at Hallow Park. Mrs Wheeley Lea bequeathed most of her estate, which included the cottages, to the Bishop of Worcester in 1916, who sold them to Thomas Mc Bean of Sinton Court, Grimley. Following several changes of ownership the cottages were eventually sold individually in 1948. By 2005 the two right hand cottages had been combined to become one cottage and renamed Lammas Cottage.



Source: WCC Record Office; Hallow History Group 2010 and present owners.

1940s

CEDAR HOUSE, MAIN ROAD, HALLOW. Grid Ref: SO8276 5808



Cedar House is within the Conservation Area and sits on a substantial plot sideways to the main road and opposite Hallow Green.

It is a substantial Victorian villa constructed of brick with slate roofing tiles and retaining many original features. The majority of the garden, with several mature trees, is to the front of the property, which is approached by a long drive. The earliest date recorded for the property is 1867 when Cedar House was left by owner John Forty to his wife.



To the rear of the property and bordering the main road are 3 semi-detached, brick built cottages – Cedar Cottages. Research has shown that rent was paid by the tenants of some of these cottages to owners of Cedar House.

Source: Worcestershire Records Office; UK Census; Hallow History Group Research 2010

CLEMATIS COTTAGE, MAIN ROAD, HALLOW SO 8253 5902

Clematis Cottage is located to the North of Hallow village on the main A443 road. Originally built of brick with windows and door to the front façade, it has at some point been rendered and painted. The small porch has been enlarged and the windows, which originally had cross bars and arched lintels, have been modernised.



Thomas Brooks, born in Holt on 17th July 1831, was a tailor all of his life. He had worked his apprenticeship in Grimley with a man called James Bishop. By 1861 aged 30, he had moved to Hallow and he was a Master Tailor. By 1871 he called himself a Tailor and Draper. He and his wife, Harriet lived at Clematis Cottage. They had seven children, one of whom, Frederick died, having drowned at the Camp when he was 8 years old. Thomas worked right into his 70s and he taught his craft to his son, Harry and his two of his daughters.



The cottage is currently under renovation and modernisation.

Sources: Hallow History Group research 2017

DOVE COTTAGE, Moseley Road, Hallow SO 8250 5894



Dove Cottage is located in Moseley Road adjacent to a modern terraced development. Of brick construction it has distinctive and attractive brick detail to the chimneys and dentil brickwork to the eaves. It has been extended over the years and modernised with replacement windows and a large front porch. The brickwork is now painted, but the brick lintels over the window have been left as original.

Source: Initial research Hallow History Group 2020

ELMLEY HOUSE, HALLOW GREEN. Grid Ref: 8279 5808

Elmley House is a substantial, well-proportioned Victorian house. Its original features have been retained, such as symmetrical bay windows to the ground floor, sash windows, an outstanding doorway, slate roofing tiles and its painted brick façade helps it blend in with the area. The house has a prominent position facing North and offers a pleasing view when travelling South alongside Hallow Green.



1441 – Elmley Cottage was recorded as a new building on the land where Elmley House now stands. Records show that a cottage has stood here from that time. In 1675 it became the property of the owner of the Pound



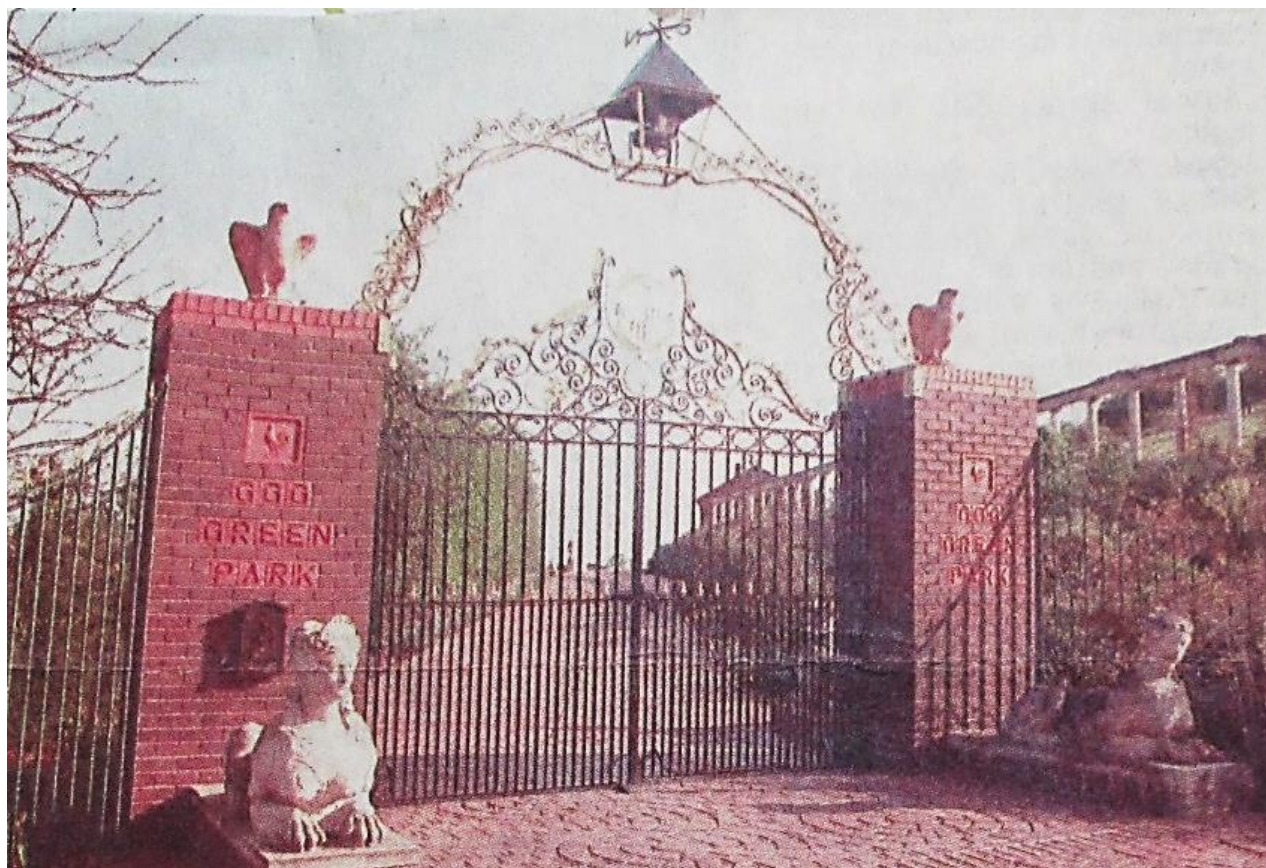
1 Photos from 1900s

1936 - the building is listed as Elmley House (not "Cottage")

1997 – the property is extended by owner Judge Perkins

Source: Worcestershire Records Office; UK Census; Hallow History Group research 2010

GREEN PARK and Nature Reserve, Greenhill Lane, Hallow SO 8320 5880



The late Gerald Coates, a former farmer, seen on the right, purchased the farm house and 56 acres of land in 1993 and spent many years and thousands of pounds creating an elaborate arboretum and landscaped classical garden. This included a colonnade, many sculptures and a pavilion perched on a high point at the rear of the property, tiled with Italian tiles. He expanded the woodland area with 2,000 native and non-native trees and built a water filled dyke, the final part of a reserve for wildlife, birds and butterflies. The public arboretum area has public access using via existing public rights of way and is peppered with plaques of poetry and dedications. Parts are now farmland once more



The entrance to the private house and garden can be reached via Greenhill Lane, Hallow. Mr. Coates paved the steep bridleway down to the property in modern paving, which eventually brings you to two sets of impressive entrance gates, seen above. On his death many of the colonnades and statues were removed prior to the sale by his son, but the park, which he called GGG 'God's Glorious Garden' has matured and the gates, in the photo above, are worthy of special merit.

Source: Local knowledge and Hallow History Group 2020

Greenhill Farm, Greenhill Lane, Hallow SO 8290 5891

Greenhill Farm was at one time the ancient manor of Grimenhull, as recorded in 'The Victoria County History, A history of the County Of Worcester 957 -1656'. A Hall house stood on the site of the manor in 1346. A 1685 document mentions both a farmhouse and the Hall house. Doharty's 1747 map calls the farm 'Hallow Farm' owned by William Bromley Esq.

The current farmhouse is thought to have been built around 1810 – a large Georgian building in the style of a Manor house. It was originally built as two separate residences. It has two front doors, one facing towards the river Severn and the other directly away from it. Both entrances still exist, as do the two original kitchens, two living rooms and two staircases. The house has three floors and a cellar and in recent years some of the eight bedrooms were utilised for a bed and breakfast business. It had a cobble bottomed pool for washing carts.

At the time of the 1841 census the farm comprised of 600 acres, including arable, pasture and hop fields.



A recent tenant farmer was a child when his family moved into the farm and occupied one half of the property. The other part was occupied by a second farming family. The farm, being local authority owned (acquired in 1920) was used to provide housing for two farming families - the bread winners of each having been injured during the war.

In 2012 the farmhouse, with a parcel of land, was sold to be one private residence. Barns were converted to residences.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, WCC Archives

Hallow Mill, Broadheath Lane, Hallow SO 8251 5817

The Hallow Mill is situated by the side of the minor road to Broadheath off the A443 in Hallow village. The buildings survive but sadly no machinery is left, just the wheel pit that is used as a water feature. At a guess the water wheel would have been of the over shot type and approximately ten feet in diameter. Until recently the mill housed an equestrian centre.



There were two corn mills in the manor of Hallow in 1086, and mills seem to have existed at Hallow and at Henwick in the 13th century, the men there were forced to take their corn to Broadwas when they were unable to grind it at their own mills. In the Parliamentary Survey of 1647



there was a copyhold for the mill held by Thomas Elfe since 1636. In the 1746 Hallow rentbook, the rent for Hallow Mill was '10s.8d plus 2 fat capons'. In the same year Hallow rent rolls show that Gervase Wheeler was the miller. This extract from the 1747 Doharty map shows the mill and leat (man-made water channel). To the rear of Clay Cottages, Shoulton Lane, are the remains of the dam that would have diverted

some of the water from Laugherne Brook through the leat to Hallow Mill from Laugherne Brook. Rent was paid to the Bishopric of Worcester.

Ann Stillingfleet became the Freehold owner in 1751 and in 1764 the miller was George Williams. In 1792 the Stillingfleet family sold the Old House Farm estate, Peachley, which included the mill, to Mr John Miles, a threadmaker of Birmingham for £2000, but in the same year ownership passed to George Dolphin of Yardley. In 1865 Benjamin farmer bought the mill. He kept a detailed diary of transactions at Hallow mill and left his mark on an internal beam.



The mill continued to be in use grinding corn until at least the 1930s. It is the only remaining mill building in Hallow.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, WCC Archives

HALLOW MOUNT – Main Road, Hallow - Grid ref: SO 8291 5733

Built in c1829 it was described as a house for a genteel family, delightfully situated on Windmill Common, with pleasure gardens and kitchen garden. The house had every convenience with two parlours, and four bedrooms, plus servants' quarters. There was courtyard with two stables and gig-house and four acres of land.



Various renowned people owned Hallow Mount over the years and in 1890 Amy Mary Wheeley Lea purchased it for her solicitor Arthur Lord. Arthur was at the forefront of Hallow lie. In 1889 he became churchwarden, an office he retained for 40 years. He served on the Diocesan Board of Finance and was chairman of the Tithe Assessment Committee.

Col. and Mrs. Lattey lived in Hallow Mount in the 1970/80s.



Source: Worcestershire Records Office, UK Census; Hallow History Group

HALLOW PARK, MAIN ROAD. Grid Ref: SO 8313 5794

In 1312 the Prior of Worcester, who held the Manor of Hallow, obtained a license from the Crown to 'impark' 100 acres as a deer park, which included 40 acres of woodland. This became known as "Hallow Park".



Hallow Park has seen some notable residents:
1570 John Habington, the Queen's cofferer
1603 John Fleete, MP for Worcester
1681 Edward Bull and Anna Lygon of Madresfield
1707 Anna Bull, Founder benefactor of Hallow School
1740 Reginald Lygon

Painting by Burney

Visitors to Hallow Park include Queen Elizabeth I who, in 1575, hunted at Hallow Park and Sir Charles Bell who, in 1842, died on a visit to Ann Holland of Hallow Park and is buried in the churchyard.

In 1856 Trustees of Lord Beauchamp paid the Church Estate Commissioners £7,800 for the Hallow Park Estate, thus ending 149 years of leasing the estate from the Bishopric of Worcester.

In 1912 Mrs Amy Wheeley Lea (widow of Charles Wheeley Lea, Worcestershire Sauce) purchased Hallow Park from Earl Beauchamp. Two years later Hallow Park was remodelled to the design of Australian born Hubert C Corlette OBE. The tall chimneys and gables are a particular feature.

Mrs Wheeley Lea died leaving Hallow Park to the Bishop of Worcester who sold it in **1917** for almost £10,000 to Thomas McBean, an Iron and Steel Merchant. **1927-1941** - Hallow Park was purchased by clothing magnate and philanthropist Joseph Banks. **1947-1959** - it became a Dr Barnardos Home for 35 homeless and destitute girls relocated from Birmingham. For a short time it became a boarding school for girls and today is part domestic and part commercial, housing a variety of businesses.



The park is approached by a long driveway from the Main Road with mature protected trees. The earlier approach, 'the Avenue' created in 1733 from Church Lane, is shown on the Doharty map of 1747



Some outbuildings have been converted for residential use

Source: Worcestershire Records Office, UK Census, Madresfield Court Archive, Hallow History Group research 2018



HALLOW TELEPHONE KIOSK, Main Road

Grid Ref: SO 8272 5833

K6 Telephone Kiosk. Designed By Sir Gilbert Scott.

Sited opposite the Crown Inn is Hallow's traditional red telephone kiosk.

These days unfortunately, these kiosks are a rare feature, but it contributes to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

The kiosk has been located on this site since the 1930s and can be seen below when it stood adjacent to the thatched Post Office. (now demolished)



Source: Hallow History Group, MHDC Hallow Appraisal

Heath Farm, Moseley Road, Hallow SI 8246 5900

The farmstead, in part, dates from the 16th century. Hallow Heath House is of timber frame and brick construction. Adjoining the farmhouse is the south barn where a cider mill was in place until the 1960s. It has a vaulted cellar and stable. There is a converted threshing barn, shelter shed and a disused milking shed. The old farm buildings form 3 sides of a square around the farmyard with the pond and the road on the fourth side.



In 1747 the Freehold owner of Heath Farm was John Baker, a sugar trader and banker, who also owned the nearby property Thorngrove in Grimley. In 1841 it was owned by Worcester businessman William Laslett. Tenant farmers lived in the farmhouse and farmed the land until 1920 when the tenant bought the farm. For the past hundred years Heath Farm has been owned and farmed by the same family. Some farm buildings have been converted to residences and modern barns erected. Heath Farm currently farms around 140 acres. It is one of the few remaining working farms in Hallow, preserving the village's heritage as an agricultural village.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, WCC Archives

Hop Pole Cottage, Greenhill Lane, Hallow SO 8305 5887

The small elongated plot of land on which Hop Pole Cottage stands is marked on the 1747 Doharty map as an orchard in the same joint copyhold of one Mary Costin as a cottage 'Millbroke' on Hallow Green and a small parcel of land leading to Pinchfield strips. The tithe map of 1841 records 2 tenanted cottages on this site in the same joint ownership of one Fanny Potter who lived in 'Moorbrook' cottage on the Green. She let these 2 cottages to tenants. They were therefore built between 1747 and 1841



Two Cottages

In 1920 the 'pair of cottages, outbuildings and gardens' (0.298 acres) were sold to Rev. T.F. Monahan of Wichenford. On the rear wall of the cottages there is a 'Flush bracket bench mark' (one of only 3 in Hallow) placed 1912 – 1921. The cottages were converted to a single dwelling and sold on in 1922.

The photo below of the rear of the property shows clearly the pair of cottages and 1946 extension on the right.



Flush bracket benchmark



The cottage was connected to mains water in 1965 and the main photo shows a three storey extension housing a new kitchen and additional bedrooms.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2019, WCC Archives

LEA HOUSE, HALLOW GREEN SO 8277 5822



Lea House is of brick construction, with a tiled roof, gabled dormers with barge-boards and finials. The 3 brick chimneys flanking the ridge have over-sailing cap courses. There are tiled weatherings over the oriel windows and the front door. The second floor façade is stucco with decorative, planted timber-framing. There is still a pump in the garden from which the families on the Green would get their water.

The two front living rooms of Lea House have a high floor to ceiling door, which slides open in channels to create one large room. Committee meetings were held in this room. Internal Victorian architectural features have been retained including fireplaces.



In 1904 Mrs. Wheeley Lea (of Lea and Perrins Worcestershire Sauce) bought the properties and lands from a Mr. John Lewis Skinner to provide accommodation for a village nurse; the house was known as "Hallow Green House". She also built the Grade II listed alms houses adjoining the house on the SE side and a Working Men's Club for the many gardeners on her estate and other workers in the village. A soup kitchen for the poor also operated from Lea House.



In 1916 Mrs. Wheeley Lea died and left much of her estate to the Bishop of Worcester, who made a Deed of Gift of the properties in 1917 to the people of Hallow. A bronze plaque is on the wall just inside the front door. A Diocesan Trust was set up, known as The Trust of Lea House and Cottages to be used as residences by Parish Curate and Parish Nurse.

In 1920 the property was leased to the Hallow Branch of the Old Comrades Association for 21 years. Electric light was installed in 1926. In 1934 The Trustees of the Charity paid to Queen Anne's Bounty in London, established in 1707, as a fund for the relief of clergy. There is a long history of these properties being leased to people who contributed to Hallow Parish: Clergy, Nurses, Teachers and Caretakers.

In 1979 No 1 Lea House was sold and later No. 2. Both have been private dwellings ever since.

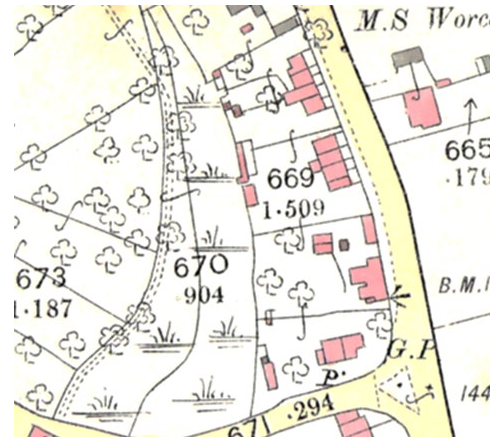
Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2010, WCC Archives

Ludbach, Hallow Pool, Shoulton Lane SO 8263 5851

Hallow Pool, Ludbach, to the west of the main road, was referred to in Worcester Priory rental in 1240. The pool on Hallow Common provisioned Hallow with eel, pike, tench, roach and bream. There were two other fishponds enclosed with Hallow Park in 1312.



Extract from Doharty map of Hallow 1747



Extract from 1880 Ordnance Survey map

Maps showed

the pool in existence for hundreds of years until the late 19th century when it was shown as marshland or osier bed and, by the mid 20th century, as a stream.

The history of the area is reflected in nearby house names, 'Pool cottages' and 'Spring cottages'. Today little can be seen of the pool that had been of great importance for food fish for Hallow and, in the late 18th century, for service powering a water mill. The mill was described as a 'Blade Mill' for sharpening newly fabricated scythes, sickles and knives. There was often insufficient water flow to power the mill.

The pool was advertised in Worcester Journal for auction in 1816 described as 'a valuable FISH-POOL, upon a large scale, supplied by a constant stream of water, and particularly noticed for meat and store fish, with a small tenement at the head of the pool, formerly used as a Blade Mill, and may be converted, at a small expense, either into a mill of that description or a Corn Mill.'



Extract from Hallow Tithe Map 1841

On the tithe map of 1841 Sarah Clifton held the lease to property 269 and the fishpond (254), for which no tithe was paid, the rent was 10 shillings. The property was sublet to a local farmer.

From the public footpath 536, running from Shoulton Lane triangle behind Archbell Cottages to the rear of the school, one can view the depression that was once the site of Hallow's pool in the uncultivated land, now overgrown with trees and brambles. It remains a natural wild life area and a link with Hallow's monastic and agricultural heritage.

MARYLAND COTTAGE, CHURCH LANE, HALLOW GREEN. Grid Ref: 8282 5808

Maryland Cottage is of brick construction with dark weatherboarding, adding to the variety of the area. Its steep roof and dormer windows are redolent of the Arts and Crafts movement.



The cottage at the left of the picture (Rose Cottage) was sold in 1905. It was demolished in the early part of the twentieth century and the land that it occupied now forms part of the gardens of the current Maryland Cottages.

1477 - The original cottage formed part of a collection of parcels of land and various buildings recorded at that time

1935 - Maryland Cottage became two separate dwellings, linked by a first floor level bridge. There is a foundation stone in the archway between the houses commemorating the building of the second dwelling. It is of brick construction with dark weatherboarding, adding to the variety of the area.

Source: Worcestershire Records Office; UK Census; Hallow History Group research 2010

Melbourne Villa, Main Road, Hallow SO 8308 5700

In the 19th century the Common and Waste lands in the Manor of Hallow were enclosed and this resulted in the gradual freeing up of land for housing development. Windmill Common was on the west side of the main road leading from Worcester to Hallow and was just beyond the present day edge of the city. In 1837 Melbourne was built by William Lamb a builder, as his home, on a plot of land originally part of Windmill Common.



The villa has later additions and alterations to the left and right side and rear.

Left photograph - The main facade has stucco over brick with hipped roof with wide eaves and two tall painted brick end stacks with pots. There is a timber and cast iron verandah with glazed roof at ground floor level to front. The two storey façade has bay sash windows and a central doorway with a half round fanlight with glazing bars.

The original middle façade is a 2 storey section set back from main facade. with a first floor canted bay with hung sash window with glazing. To the left, a replacement extension of painted brick - an L shaped wing built circa 2009, attached to section left of main facade. It has 5 windows with glazing bars, all with brick sills. Solar panels are installed on the roof.



Left photograph - Old rear section set back from main facade line. The ground floor has a modern verandah-type covering. The former coach house and fruit room has wooden double doors and a tall metal flue for wood-burning boiler. To far right, circa 2009 painted L-shaped extension in modern brick replacing cottage, which had superseded two storey stable block with accommodation.

On the far wall of property are 6 solar panels. 3 windows various sizes on ground floor, 1 small window on first floor all 4 with brick sills plus one first floor wooden-fronted canted bay and one first floor modern sliding panelled window. Further solar panels are on the roof of the wooden outbuilding.

Aerial view of the house in the 1930s



Hallow Non-Conformist Chapel, Moseley Road SO 8249 5898

The chapel, a place of worship for almost 150 years, was erected in 1831, owned by Thomas Bright and leased to the Baptist Society. In 1854 the premises was acquired by Thomas Rowley Hill, Liberal politician and mayor of Worcester and later MP for Worcestershire. The following year it was refurbished and registered for marriages. The chapel is of red brick with large plain glass windows typical of non-conformist chapels of the early 19th century.

From 1862 to 1873 George Edwards was appointed as 'Evangelist' for Hallow and nearby villages. In the latter years of the 19th century congregations of 50 attended Sunday evening and week night services and around 70 children attended Sunday School.

By 1949 only 4 members and 12 Sunday school children were recorded. In 1965 the chapel became a self-governing Congregational Church, no longer tied to Angel St. Church in Worcester. Following the union of the Presbyterian and Congregational Church in England and Wales in 1972, the chapel became 'Hallow United Reformed Church.' The chapel finally closed its doors as a place of worship on Sunday April 30th 1978 following the retirement of its caretaker.

The congregation of up to 50 transferred to Albany Terrace United Reformed Church.

The chapel was sold at auction later that year for £16,100 (including 60 chairs). Significant alterations were made to the property, to adapt it to a private residence whilst preserving its external appearance. A puzzling detail is a Jewish Mezuzah prayer discovered fastened to the doorpost by the present owners.



Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, WCC Archives

POST HOUSE COTTAGE, HALLOW GREEN. Grid Ref: SO 8281 5814

The house is an imposing brick built three storey house, situated in the centre of the village green. It is rendered to the side where the malt house was removed. It sits well amongst the neighbouring properties and complements the vista of the green. The fenestration, the dormer windows and square bays are an important part of its character.



This photo dates from c1890 showing Post Cottage with malt house attached. It is one dwelling with original fenestration.

In 1441 a cottage occupied this site with a small parcel of land, In 1747 two dwellings are shown with a large parcel of land to the rear. The Tythe map shows a bake house, yard and malt house shed, which is shown in the photo

above. The cottages were occupied by master bakers until the late 1800s. The malt house was demolished in 1905 and Barley Mow cottages were built on the site. At some point in time the property was converted to two dwellings and in the 1940s the post office was operating from the left hand property where the post box remained in the wall long after the PO ceased. In 1986 new owners of the cottage changed the name from Mentmor to 'The Post House' for this reason and converted the two cottages back to one dwelling.



These two photos show the building before conversion to a single dwelling.

Source: UK Census; WCC Record Office and Hallow History Group 2010

HALLOW SEE-SAW on HALLOW GREEN – Grid Ref: SO 8280 5811

The photograph below shows the earliest picture of the see-saw found in research. It's date is c1890 as a horse and carriage can be seen approaching from Church Lane



The photo above, shows how popular the see-saw was during the 1920s



and just as popular in the present day.



The see-saw features on the Hallow Scouts Group badge and forms part of the logo for Hallow Community Group. It is valued by many and was restored in 1970 and 2010 by local people.

Shoulton Farm, Shoulton Lane, Hallow SO 8113 5898

Shoulton Farm, also once known as 'Athwey', was well established before 1747 as it is shown on Doharty's map produced that year. It was a copyhold farm in the Bishopric manorial estate' labelled here as 'X1'



The original farmhouse was extended in 1838. Before 1922, a fire in the east/west axis left just the perimeter walls standing. There have been numerous stages of re-building, the latest being a north facing extension in 2009. In recent times, inside the rebuilt fire section, a bread oven and a large arched entry have been discovered.

There is a line of dentil pattern brickwork below the eaves. The cellar, below where the original house stood, is built from red sandstone blocks. To the right of the house frontage are the remains of the old well. Outside, to the west, are the remains of a dovecote but only the lower walls exist and a flat roof. This is currently used as an outhouse. The owner recalls that the dovecote once had internal wood paneling, and a staircase. This may have been used as an office, and accommodation for a farm worker/overseer. The census of 1911 records an office/brick hut which was also a residence. Perhaps this was the dovecote.



The 1747 map shows Shoulton farm surrounded by strip fields, every fourth strip, marked 'X', was farmed by Shoulton Farm. Following the Copyhold Act of 1852, farmers could transfer their land to freehold, and Shoulton farms and fields regularly changed ownership. 'Strips' became blocks of land in fields, the largest being Shoulton Field, Nut Field, The Ley, Downfield and Brierly (arable) and the Hones, Graffield, Sally Meadow, Little Horseley, and The Ley Meadow (pasture). The 375 acre farm has been in the same family ownership for close to a century, since 1922.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, WCC Archives

Shoulton House Farmhouse, Shoulton Lane, Hallow SO 8114 5893

In the 1830s Fieldy Place farm was split into two properties and Shoulton House Farmhouse was built retaining 161 acres of arable, pasture and woodland. The house is described as: brick built with slated roof and conveniently arranged. It had a capital kitchen with a range. There were 5 bedrooms and a cellar with a rolling way. Across a small courtyard was a scullery with two furnaces and a baking oven, there were also two servant's bedrooms and a closet. Adjacent was a coach house, nag and cart stabling for 12 horses, feeding stalls for 10 cattle and a calf pen, and two pig sties. In the yard were a cider mill house, and a cider house with store room. Next to the house was a separate cottage with a cart house and two sheds, the cottage is now incorporated into the house. Some distance away along Green Street were four more brick built cottages with tiled roofs, these no longer exist.



In 1871 the farm was purchased by Richard Padmore of Henwick Hall. He was a partner in the Worcester iron foundry "Hardy and Padmore". Richard Padmore was an eminent Worcester citizen of the time who was Worcester's Member of Parliament for eight years, mayor of Worcester twice and a justice of the peace for both the city and the county. There is an oil painting of him in Worcester Guildhall, and a clock donated by him to the city can still be seen in the High Street.

The house has been extensively renovated and improved since purchase by its present owner in 2001.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, WCC Archives

**South Lodge, decorative wall and gate to Parkfield House
Main Road, Hallow – Grid ref: SO 8308 5709**



Parkfield House was designed by W.J.Hopkins, as was Hallow Church. Parkfield was his only substantial country house, with huge bay windows, massive entrance tower and banded roofs. It was built in 1869 by Charles Wheeley Lea, son of one of the founders of Worcestershire Sauce. Charles died in 1898 and his wife Amy in 1916. The house was bequeathed by Amy to the Bishop of Worcester, The Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman Biggs. He renamed the house Bohun Court and sold it in 1921. It fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1932.

Of Hopkins's work there survives the south lodge, which served the main entrance to the house, with timbered gables, pierced bargeboards and fish-scale tiles on the roof. The long decorative brick wall and the typically chunky gate-piers also survive, although in places in a state of disrepair. Two pavilions and a fountain in the grounds also survive, all of which are Grade II listed.

North Lodge has been extended to create a substantial family home.

Decorative details to the main entrance gate pier, wall and pier to the service entrance



Source: Worcestershire Records Office, UK Census, Hallow History Group

SPILSBURY COTTAGE, HALLOW GREEN SO 8280 5818

Spilsbury Cottage is an Edwardian cottage located on Hallow Green. It has retained its original façade, apart from the addition of a well designed porch roof. The cottage adds character and variety to the conservation area. It is constructed of brick in the Flemish bond, with clay tiles to a gabled roof. The sash windows, to the front façade only, were originally 8 panes over 8, but these have been replaced by new windows and reduced to 6 panes over 6. The central window above the door has similarly been reduced from 6 over 6, to 4 over 4 panes. The ground floor windows have brick arched lintels. The cottage has been modernised internally, but this has not impacted upon its external appearance.



In the 1840s the cottage was owned by the Church to which tenants paid rent. In 1865 it was owned by William Spilsbury, and the name 'Spilsbury Cottage' has been retained to this day. In 1871 John Clay was the occupier, a plumber and glazier – as can be seen by his advertising board over the front door above. The cottage stayed in the ownership by members of the Spilsbury family until 1948 and was rented during this time to successive generations of the Clay family. In 1957 it was sold to Joan Rogers whose mother, Annie Haines (nee Clay) was the tenant. Between 1951 and 1981 - Dr. Benc held a Surgery in a ground floor front room from 4-00 to 5-00 one afternoon each week. It has since then been a private residence.



Sources: *Hallow History Research 2010, WCC Archives, Ancestry*

THE DOWER HOUSE, HALLOW GREEN - Grid Ref: SO 8283 5812

c1900



c1920



The earliest reference to a dwelling on this site is from the Rent Rolls dated 1441 when it was described as a 'garden cottage'. It also features on the 1747 Doharty map.

A dower house is usually a moderately large house on an estate, which was occupied by the widow of the later owner. The widow, often known as the "dowager" would move out of the larger family house on the death of her husband. Interestingly over the years widows have occupied the house, three of which had connections with the clergy. Ownership passed to Miss Bramwell who willed it to the church in 1950 as a home for retired clergy and their family until 1999. Miss Bramwell was "high church" and built an addition to the rear of the property for use as a chapel.



c1980

Over the years the Dower House has been extended and at one time became two cottages. It represents a good example of Victorian architecture, particularly its fenestration with tiled weathering over, which contributes to the character of the area. It's rendered and painted pebbledash enables it to blend in well with neighbouring properties. It has now reverted to a single family home.

Source: Worcestershire Records Office, UK Census; Hallow History Group

The Laurels, Main Road Hallow SO 8264 5868

The Laurels is an imposing and substantial 3 storey house at the north end of the village. Little research has so far been undertaken but it is thought that the house is of Georgian design but may be later. It is certainly unusual in the village of Hallow where very few houses are of three storeys.

It is of symmetrical design and built with red brick with a shallow hip slate roof with brick end stacks. The sash windows each have 4 panes, lintels and stone sills. The upper floor windows are shallower than lower floors, giving the illusion of even greater height. The ground floor windows have shutters. The central front door is reached by a brick porch with a semi-circular light and decorative dentil coursing above. To the front of the property there is a brick boundary wall and brick and stone pillars to the entrance.



The house was offered for auction in 1945. It was described as containing a hall, 2/3 reception rooms, compact kitchen, 5 bedrooms and bathroom, outbuildings and a good garden.



Brothers Joseph and Andrew Thorpe, from Lancashire, established a market garden business on the land behind and to the right of the Laurels and lived in the house from the early 20th century, establishing a business that continued in Hallow for around a century.

Sources: Hallow History Group Research 2013, British Newspapers Online

The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Hallow SO 8296 5812

Previously Hallow Vicarage, the property is close to the location of Hallow's earlier church.

The front elevation is two storey 19th century red brick with roof lights. The chimneys are red brick stacks with pots, dentilated brickwork (in pre 1840's style) below narrow eaves. The front door porch is more recent. The windows are metal framed with glazing bars. There is a shallow L to the left with gable end and chimney stack.

The back elevation facing south has three front gables with an attic window to the central bay. On the ground floor are 3 metal framed French windows with glazing bars with stone step. There is a 20th century extension to the right.



Front elevation facing north, away from Church Lane



Back elevation with extension facing south to Church Lane

Before 1833 the Parsonage, as it was then called, was a more modest building, as shown in this painting, but it was agreed that funds should be awarded to repair and extend the property.



In 1877 as the first Vicar of Hallow, Reverend Herbert George Pepys, applied for a mortgage was taken out "*for altering and enlarging the Parsonage House and Offices upon the Glebe*. Until that time Hallow's church was a Chapel of Ease to the church in Grimley. The property was further improved early in the 20th century and central heating installed in 1926.

In 1956 the Reverend Wilfred Reynolds received confirmation that the Church Commission had given approval for the partial demolition of the parsonage house, reducing 6 bays to 3, together with improvements and repairs at an estimated cost of £4096.

The last vicar to live in the house was the Reverend John Herbert (1992-1995). The house subsequently went into private ownership and was renamed "The Old Rectory".

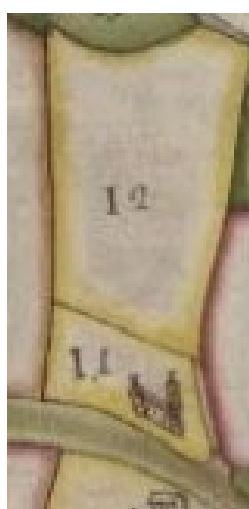
Source: Hallow History Group Research 2018

The Pound House, Main Road, Hallow SO 8275 5803

The Pound House is a substantial double fronted property. It is rendered and painted white. It has two storey bays with slate roofs to the front and to the south side. A columned portico has recently been added to the central front door. It has a double-pitched slate roof with 3 chimney stacks on the front roof. The property stands close to and facing the main road with a low boundary wall.



On John Doharty's map of 1747, the Pound House property is marked as I1, the field behind in the same ownership as I2. At this time this substantial L shaped property was called 'Bartons' or 'Burtons'. At some stage a transaction took place between John Yeats of Elmley cottage who owned the animal pound on the Green and John Bellamy Reynolds. This may be the reason this property became the Pound House in later records. Early in the 19th century the house was rebuilt. In 1813 the Pound House Farm was for sale following the death of owner John Bellamy Reynolds. The copyhold estate was for sale again in 1841 when it was described as 'comprising a house divided into 5 tenements ... several farm buildings, another dwelling house and garden ...capital arable, meadow and pasture land'.



To the south of the property there are two terraces of cottages called 'Pound Piece Cottages'. This early photo shows the corner of the Pound on Hallow Green roughly where the see- saw now stands.

Source: Hallow History Group Research 2020



WOODMANTON COTTAGE, Moseley Road, Hallow SO 8246 5899



Woodmanton Cottage is set at right angles to Moseley Road, it has been extended over the years, but many design features have been retained, such as the gambrel roof with several dormer windows. It is constructed of brick and finished with painted stucco. A particular feature is the attractive and well-designed external brick chimney stack, facing the road, echoed by the boundary wall.

Source: Hallow History Group 2020