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Report No.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
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NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



NORTH TYNE REGIONAL SURVEY

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC FEATURES OF
NORTH TYNEDALE and REDESDALE

(Farm Size Structure :: Tenure :: Land Use & Livestock Numbers ::
and Numbers of Workers on Farms 1941 and 1951)

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INTRODUCTION

1. These notes and the accompanying statistical material have been prepared as a contribution to the North Tyne Regional Survey - a research project jointly undertaken by representatives of various Departments in King's College, in conjunction with the Forestry Commission, to examine, from various scientific standpoints, developments in North Tynedale and Redesdale, where afforestation on a substantial scale is in progress.

The first objective of the Survey as a whole was to obtain as comprehensive a record as possible of the region - its flora, fauna, land classifications, agricultural and general economic features, population, settlements, communications, and so forth, prior to, or as nearly as possible prior to, the impact of the afforestation programme, which will undoubtedly bring about a radical reorientation of the social and economic features of a considerable area of country. Secondly, it was contemplated that, at suitable intervals, repeat surveys and other investigational work would be undertaken to assess developments.

For various reasons these ambitious plans have made uneven and halting progress.

2. From the standpoint of agricultural economics, it is now thought desirable to place on record some facts which have emerged from examinations of the farming structure of the area and of the density and character of the agricultural livestock. The material studied consisted of the Agricultural Returns of Crops and Livestock for the parishes comprising the Survey area. The 1941 census happened to be a convenient date for a first examination of the numbers of farms, their sizes, tenure, cropping and stocking. Ten years seemed a suitable interval after which to re-examine these features and this has been done for the year 1951.

The year 1941 was the year of the National Farm Survey and the usual farm to farm census of land use; livestock numbers; and workers on farms, was considerably amplified in that year, first to assist immediate war food production plans, and second, to provide material considered likely to help the formulation of post-war agricultural policies. Principally for reasons of administrative simplicity, the 1941 Survey was limited to agricultural holdings of 5 acres and upwards and these notes are similarly limited. Except in areas where intensive agriculture is possible, and the North Tyne Survey area is clearly outside this description - holdings of less than 5 acres have very little agricultural significance.

To round off this introduction, it may be said that, while certain funds were made available to the Survey Committee by King's College and the Forestry Commission, the work summarised in these notes was carried out within the local programme of the Agricultural Economics Department, which is the Northern Centre of the Provincial Agricultural Economics Service. Within that programme it was not possible, because of other commitments, to undertake field investigations to resolve discrepancies or supplement the general picture emerging from the examination of the agricultural returns.

3. AFFORESTATION

The development of afforestation in the Survey Area, in simple terms of areas acquired by the Forestry Commission, and areas planted (and so withdrawn from agricultural use) is set out in Table 1. This shows that, by 1941, the Forestry Commission had acquired, in North Tynedale, approximately 75,000 acres of land, and in Redesdale, nearly 19,000 acres. Of these acquisitions, by 1941, the approximate areas planted were, in North Tynedale, 18,000 acres and in Redesdale 4000 acres. The unplanted areas acquired by the Commission continued in agricultural use pending planting. The quoted figures take no account of afforestation carried out by other landowners.

By 1951, the areas acquired by the Commission had risen to nearly 104,000 acres in North Tynedale and nearly 18,000 acres in Redesdale. The planted areas had risen to nearly 40,500 acres in North Tynedale and over 8000 acres in Redesdale.

4. AREA IN AGRICULTURAL USE

The areas occupied for agricultural purposes, - or perhaps it would be more correct to say, the areas for which agricultural returns were made by the occupiers of holdings of 5 acres and upwards, are given in Table 2. The reconciliation of these figures with those given in Table 1 would require very considerable research. It will be obvious that much of the land acquired for forestry by 1941 was still in agricultural use at that date. Similarly, the land planted between 1941 and 1951 is not necessarily the land acquired during that period. Moreover, not all the land acquired will eventually be planted in any case. In Redesdale (see Tables 1 and 2) more land was apparently lost from agriculture between 1941 and 1951 than was acquired by the Forestry Commission. The probable explanation is that most of the land lost was taken by the War Department, and part of it, at least, may be returned eventually, to agriculture.

5. AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

The distribution of the areas in agricultural use, as between Crops, Grass and Rough Grazings, at the two selected dates, is given in Table 3. Two matters of definition are to be noted here.

The terms Crops, Grass and Rough Grazings are used as for the Agricultural Returns. That is to say, Crops means Tillage Crops, Grass means improved grass, either as temporary leys or permanent grass, and Rough Grazings means the area under natural indigenous herbage, including heather. Arable comprises Tillage and Temporary Grass.

Secondly, the term 'holding' is used here to refer to the area for which a single agricultural census return was made by the occupier. The numbers of such holdings, in selected size groups, parish by parish, are listed in Table 4. At first sight, there was a reduction in the total numbers of holdings between 1941 and 1951, but, as shown in Table 4, most of the 'lost' holdings are, in fact, holdings still in existence, for which in 1941, separate returns were made, whereas, in 1951, a single return combining them with other holdings, was made. There are also some holdings returned in 1951 for which no return is recorded in 1941. These discrepancies are probably associated in part with the progress of planting but also with the relatively numerous cases in which farms

have undergone change of occupier during the decade under review. On this point see Section 7.

6. NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS AND FARM SIZE STRUCTURE

The distribution of holdings of 5 acres and upwards in five size groups parish by parish, is given in Table 5. Between 1941 and 1951 there were apparent reductions in the total number of holdings in both valleys. Changes in numbers, however, occurred in three ways. First there were some holdings for which in 1941 a separate return was made by the occupier, but which in 1951 were returned jointly with some other holding or holdings. Second, there were holdings returned in 1941 but not in 1951. Third, there were holdings returned in 1951 but not in 1941. A statement of these various changes, as they affected each parish and size group, appears as Table 5.

Despite these changes in numbers of holdings, the general pattern of the farm size structure changed little between the two years. The proportions of holdings, by number, in the five size groups at each date were as follows:

Proportion of Holdings by Number
(% of Total Holdings)

Size Group	<u>N. Tynedale</u>		<u>Redesdale</u>		
	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	
5 and under	25	21.8	20.8	23.1	24.5
25 " "	100	20.9	20.8	19.8	14.1
100 " "	300	29.1	31.9	20.3	22.7
300 " "	700	11.1	9.3	18.7	19.7
700 and over		17.1	17.2	18.1	19.0
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Although the size pattern seems much the same at each date, within the limits chosen for the size groupings, there were some appreciable changes in the average size of holdings, parish by parish, partly due to the progress of planting, and partly to the merging of holdings in single returns and so on. The position can be summarised thus:

Parishes in which Average Size of Holding increased between 1941 and 1951 Parishes in which Average Size of Holding decreased between 1941 and 1951

<u>N. Tynedale</u>	<u>Acres per Holding</u>		<u>N. Tynedale</u>	<u>Acres per Holding</u>	
	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
Bellingham	225	233	Plashetts & Tynehead	1223	1073
Thorneyburn	254	347	Tarset West	2020	1648
Chirdon	928	1016	Wellhaugh	1196	840
<u>Redesdale</u>			Smalesmouth	717	672
Rochester	777	959	Wark	248	235
Otterburn	313	334	<u>Redesdale</u>		
Elsdon	274	359	Troughend	1150	784
Monkridge	733	738			
Corsenside	109	290			
Birtley	189	190			

It is shown in Table 5 that in Redesdale 15 holdings were "merged" between 1941 and 1951 and 9 new holdings appeared in 1951. Of the latter, two were in the largest size group and one in the 3/700 acres group.

7. TENURE

Analysis of the returns throws interesting light on two aspects of farm tenure. One is the distribution of farms between tenants and owner-occupiers. Information on this aspect can only be given for the year 1941.

The other aspect concerns changes in occupancy of holdings between 1941 and 1951.

The position as regards Tenants and Owner/Occupiers in 1941 is set out in Table 6, which shows that, in North Tynedale, out of 234 holdings of 5 acres or more, 199 (85%) were occupied by tenants, 27 (11½%) were owner occupied, and 8 (3½%) were partly tenanted and partly owner-occupied. In Redesdale, out of 181 holdings, 144 (79.6%) were tenanted, 35 (19.3%) were owner-occupied, and 2 (1.1%) were partly tenanted and partly owner-occupied. In both valleys, the holdings in owner-occupation were mostly in the smaller size groups. The numerical proportions of holdings occupied by tenants were appreciably higher than for the country or for the county.

The numbers of instances where there was change of occupier between 1941 and 1951 indicate a comparatively high degree of mobility amongst farm occupiers through the Survey area. Thus in Redesdale there were practically one-third, and in North Tynedale nearly two-fifths of the holdings which revealed a change of occupier in 1951 as compared with 1941. What further intervening changes took place cannot be stated. In some cases it may reasonably be inferred that occupancy changes were transfers within families (i.e. the occupier's surname was the same at both dates). In the majority of cases, however, there was change of surname, and the general implication is that of frequent changes amongst farm occupiers.

This need not occasion surprise. In Tables 3 and 4 quantitative measures are given to illustrate what is widely known, viz. that very substantial areas of the two valleys are of moorland character and, in both valleys, over two-fifths of the holdings (5 acres and upwards) did not exceed 100 acres. With so large a proportion of land of low productivity and so high a proportion of relatively small holdings, the standard of livelihood to be expected on the smaller holdings cannot have been attractive. Supporting evidence to illustrate the extensive nature of the farming throughout the area is provided by the figures for average size of holding in Table 3; the levels of agricultural rents, Table 7; and the measures of livestock density, Table 10.

8. FARM EMPLOYMENT

Agricultural census returns give details of employed workers, distinguishing between regular and seasonal workers, and between males and females. Male workers are also recorded in certain age groupings. No record is taken of occupiers, their wives, and domestic servants.

The returns are intended to include working members of the occupier's family (whether paid wages or not) as well as hired workers. Where holdings are farmed in partnership, the principal partner will be regarded as the occupier and other working partners as employed, for the purpose of the returns.

Details of the numbers of workers in the various categories, parish by parish, in 1941 and 1951, are given in Table 11. The general picture is as follows:-

<u>NORTH TYNEDALE</u>			<u>Decrease as % of 1941 figure</u>
<u>Regular</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	
Males 21 and over	134	123	
18-21 years	15	11	
Under 18	<u>21</u> 170	<u>17</u> 151	11.2
Women and Girls	<u>47</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>55.3</u>
All Regular Workers	217	172	20.7
<u>Seasonal</u>			
Males 21 and over	23	28	
Under 21	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	
Women and Girls	<u>14</u> 47	<u>5</u> 35	
Total Workers	264	207	21.6
<u>REDESDALE</u>			
<u>Regular</u>			
Males 21 and over	109	115	
18-21 years	13	9	
Under 18	<u>23</u> 145	<u>7</u> 131	9.7
Women and Girls	<u>29</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>72.4</u>
All Regular Workers	174	139	20.1
<u>Seasonal</u>			
Males 21 and over	18	8	
Under 21 yrs.	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	
Women and Girls	<u>3</u> 23	<u>2</u> 14	
	197	153	22.3

The figures indicate a substantial decline in the numbers of agricultural workers and a falling off in the recruitment of younger male workers.

It may also be of interest to note that in 1951, in North Tynedale, out of 226 holdings, there were:-

106 holdings returning No Employees,

118 " " No Regular Employees (including those with no employees)

127 " " No Regular Male Employees (including the two previous groups)

and in Redesdale, out of 163 holdings, there were:-

72 holdings returning No Employees,

78 " " No Regular Employees, Male or Female (including those with No Employees)

While this last analysis seems to suggest that there is a high proportion of holdings which are worked entirely by occupiers and their wives, it should be remembered that the returns relate to the position at 4th June. Farms with no employees at that date may, of course, make use of seasonal labour at other times in the year, though the indications are that the amount of seasonal labour available throughout the Survey area is quite small.

9. LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND DENSITY

Hill farming dominates the area as a whole. Breeding flocks of Scotch Blackface or Cheviot ewes are the principal source of revenue. Most of these flocks are bred pure, and the wether lambs, draft ewes and wool clip are the chief sale products. Where the land is of better quality and more particularly towards the south-east of the area, cross breeding, for the production of Mule and Half-bred lambs is possible, and a higher proportion of the lamb crop may be fattened before sale.

The cattle kept are either breeding herds of hardy cattle (i.e. Galloway, Galloway x Shorthorn, Highland x Shorthorn, Angus x Shorthorn, etc.) producing suckled calves of beef type, or store cattle taken in for summer grazing. Such dairy cows as are kept are for local subsistence needs. (The Agricultural Returns do not distinguish between dairy and beef cattle).

The changes in numbers of cattle and sheep between 1941 and 1951, parish by parish, and the relation of those numbers to the farming area (density of stocking) are set out in Tables 8, 9 and 10. It will be seen that, despite the reduction in the area of land in agricultural use, there was a marked increase in the cattle population through the Survey area. In North Tynedale the increase in cows (including heifers with first calf) was of the order of 15% over the 1941 figure, and of other cattle, practically 50%. In Redesdale the increases were, Cows 7% and Other Cattle 37%

These increases can be attributed to the inducements offered through the Hill Cattle and Calf Rearing subsidies, and the grants in aid for marginal and hill farm improvements. The land use statistics referred to earlier indicated that a good deal of land improvement took place throughout the area between the two dates. In all parishes the density of cattle per 1000 acres of land in agricultural use increased. Parish by parish, the numbers of cattle per unit area varied considerably, reflecting differences in land quality, and the rates of increase, parish by parish were also uneven. An indication of the differences in land quality is conveyed by the average rental figures per parish given in Table 7.

The position with regard to sheep is somewhat different. The total ewe flocks in the North Tynedale parishes in 1951 were 12% below the 1941 figures, and the total sheep population was 11% lower. The decline in numbers in Redesdale was smaller, both ewe flocks and total sheep having fallen by 5% of the 1941 numbers.

It will be understood that moorland grazings have been carrying round about the desirable density of sheep stocks for many decades. In fact, it is considered by some authorities that the long term position, throughout the present century has been a degree of overstocking leading to slow deterioration in the hill grazings. Whatever the truth in this matter, it is to be expected that, as planting proceeds, and absorbs more and more of the moorland grazings, the sheep population will decline. To the extent that land improvement on the area remaining in agricultural use permits of more cross-breeding and more fattening of lambs, in preference to selling in store condition, the weight of mutton produced need not fall in the same proportion as the decline in numbers of sheep. It may be noted that in fact the decline in sheep numbers, both in North Tynedale and in Redesdale was proportionately much the same as the decline in the area of land in agricultural use. The improvement in cattle stocks is what would be expected as land improvements are developed. A further point to be noted in relation to the changes in sheep numbers is that, between 1941 and 1951 there occurred at least two winters of unusual severity, in which deaths amongst hill flocks were above normal experience. (1946/47 and 1950/51). The 1951 numbers of sheep, in fact, reversed an upward trend of recovery, and do not necessarily mark the limit of numbers to be expected in future.

The livestock table also gives details of the changes in the numbers of horses on agricultural holdings in the area and it is interesting to note that, even in hill farming areas such as this, the universal decline in the use of horses is apparent.

TABLE 1. DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORESTATION 1941 to 1951

	North Tyne Valley	Redesdale
	Acres	Acres
Total Area acquired by Forestry Commission to 30 September 1941	74,564	18,718
Total Area Planted to 30 Sept. 1941	18,169	4,059
Area acquired by Forestry Commission between 1941 and 1951	29,267	4
Area disposed of by Forestry Commission between 1941 and 1951		1,095
Area Planted between 1941 (net) and 1951	22,290	4,236
Total Area acquired by Forestry Commission to 30 Sept. 1951	103,381	17,627
Total Area Planted to 30 Sept. 1951	40,459	8,295

TABLE 2. CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL LAND USE. 1941 to 1951
Holdings of 5 Acres and Upwards

	1941		1951		Increase or Decrease	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	% of 1941
<u>NORTH TYNEDALE</u>						
Tillage	1,105	.9	1,239	1.1	+ 134	12.1
Temporary Grass	346	.3	912	.9	+ 566	163.5
Arable	1,451	1.2	2,151	2.0	+ 700	48.2
Permanent Grass	11,397	9.6	9,606	9.3	- 1,791	15.7
Crops & Grass..	12,848	10.8	11,757	11.3	- 1,091	8.5
Rough Grazings	106,086	89.2	92,058	88.7	- 14,028	13.2
Total Area	118,934	100.0	103,815	100.0	- 15,119	12.7
<u>REDESDALE</u>						
Tillage	757	.9	708	.9	- 49	6.5
Temporary Grass	66	.1	456	.6	+ 390	590.9
Arable	823	1.0	1,164	1.5	+ 341	41.4
Permanent Grass	12,174	14.9	9,122	11.8	- 3,052	25.1
Crops and Grass	12,997	15.9	10,286	13.3	- 2,711	20.9
Rough Grazings	68,682	84.1	67,166	86.7	- 1,516	2.2
Total Area	81,679	100.0	77,452	100.0	- 4,227	5.2

TABLE 3. AGRICULTURAL LAND USE (Holdings of 5 acres or more) 1941 and 1951, BY PARISHES, & AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDING

Parish	No. of Holdings *		L A N D U S E														% of Agric. Land in Rough Grazings		Average Acres per Holding	
			1 9 4 1							1 9 5 1										
			1941	1951	Tillage	Temp. Grass	Arable	Perm. Grass	Total Crops & Grass	Rough Grazings	Total Area	Tillage	Temp. Grass	Arable	Perm. Grass	Total Crops & Grass	Rough Grazings	Total Area	1941	1951
Plashetts & Tynehead	18	16	47	13	60	695	755	21,266	22,021	41	1	42	652	694	16,470	17,164	97	96	1223	1073
Tarset West	9	9	53	6	59	338	397	17,778	18,175	42	11	53	411	464	14,365	14,829	98	97	2020	1648
Bellingham	86	83	441	112	553	4,184	4737	14,586	19,323	563	500	1063	3809	4,872	14,439	19,311	75	75	225	233
Wellhaugh	18	20	40	10	50	556	606	20,927	21,533	49	44	93	422	515	16,283	16,798	97	97	1196	840
Thorneyburn	10	9	79	56	135	475	610	1,934	2,544	122	82	204	456	660	2,461	3,121	76	79	254	347
Smalesmouth	16	16	67	20	87	426	513	10,956	11,469	42	52	94	393	487	10,264	10,751	96	95	717	672
Chirdon	7	6	50	40	90	230	320	6,175	6,495	41	32	73	200	273	5,823	6,096	95	96	928	1016
Wark	70	67	328	89	417	4,493	4,910	12,464	17,374	339	190	529	3263	3,792	11,953	15,745	72	76	248	235
N. TYNEDALE	234	226	1105	346	1451	11,397	12,848	106,086	118,934	1239	912	2151	9606	11,757	92,058	103,815	89	89	508	459
Rochester	30	27	51	15	66	979	1,045	22,264	23,309	20	20	40	1032	1,072	24,818	25,890	96	96	777	959
Troughend	19	18	98	-	98	2,164	2,262	19,582	21,844	78	114	192	1544	1,736	12,384	14,120	90	88	1150	784
Otterburn	26	28	93	15	108	1,706	1,814	6,330	8,144	125	53	178	1398	1,576	7,771	9,347	78	83	313	334
Elsdon	22	16	98	-	98	1,143	1,241	4,637	5,878	92	45	137	839	976	4,738	5,714	79	83	255	359
Monkridge	9	9	49	9	58	977	1,035	5,567	6,602	85	51	136	852	988	5,658	6,646	84	85	733	738
Corsenside	42	34	182	24	206	2,759	2,965	6,699	9,664	187	50	237	2,051	2,288	7,562	9,850	69	77	109	290
Birtley	33	31	186	3	189	2,446	2,635	3,603	6,238	121	123	244	1,406	1,650	4,235	5,885	58	72	189	190
REDESDALE	181	163	757	66	823	12,174	12,997	68,682	81,679	708	456	1164	9,122	10,286	67,166	77,452	84	87	449	475

* For reconciliation of changes in numbers of holdings, see Table 5.

TABLE 4

NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS* BY ACREAGE SIZE GROUPS (Crops, Grass & Rough Grazings) 1941 & 1951

PARISH	acs and under	1941					Total Holdings	1951					Total Holdings	Nos. of Holdings where Occupier in 1951 differed from Occupier in 1941
		I 5 25	II 25 100	III 100 300	IV 300 700	V 700 and over		I 5 25	II 25 100	III 100 300	IV 300 700	V 700 and over		
<u>NORTH TYNEDALE</u>														
Plashetts & Tynhead	6	2	1	2	7	18	3	4	2	1	6	16	7	
Tarset West	-	-	1	1	7	9	-	-	1	1	7	9	3	
Bellingham	33	16	17	12	8	86	33	16	15	11	8	83	33	
Wellhaugh	1	7	3	2	5	18	2	6	7	1	4	20	7	
Thorneyburn	-	-	7	3	-	10	-	1	5	1	2	9	3	
Smalesmouth	2	4	5	1	4	16	1	5	6	1	3	16	5	
Chirdon	-	-	1	2	4	7	-	-	1	1	4	6	2	
Wark	9	20	33	3	5	70	8	15	35	4	5	67	28	
Totals	51	49	68	26	40	234	47	47	72	21	39	226	88	
Proportions by Nos. %	21.8	20.9	29.1	11.1	17.1	100	20.8	20.8	31.9	9.3	17.2	100		
<u>REDESDALE</u>														
Rochester	7	5	5	2	11	30	7	4	4	2	10	27	8	
Troughend	-	2	1	7	9	19	-	3	1	8	6	18	4	
Otterburn	7	4	6	6	3	26	8	4	6	6	4	28	13	
Elsdon	4	8	3	5	2	22	5	1	3	4	3	16	8	
Monkridge	1	1	3	1	3	9	1	1	3	1	3	9	2	
Corsenside	8	12	11	8	3	42	5	7	12	7	3	34	10	
Birtley	15	3	8	5	2	33	14	3	8	4	2	31	10	
Totals	42	35	37	34	33	181	40	23	37	32	31	163	55	
Proportions by Nos. %	23.1	19.8	20.3	18.8	18.1	100	24.5	14.1	22.7	19.7	19.0	100		

* Holding is here defined as the area for which an agricultural return has been made. All holdings of less than 5 acres are disregarded. For reconciliation of changes between the two dates see Table 5.

TABLE 5. RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN NOS. OF HOLDINGS BETWEEN 1941 and 1951

Terms Used: Merged (M) = Holdings for which, in 1941, a separate return was made, and in 1951, a single return, merging them with another holding or holdings.

Gone (G) = Holdings for which a return was made in 1941 but not in 1951.

In (I) = Holdings for which a return was made in 1951 but not in 1941.

		I	II	III	IV	V	Totals
Plashetts & Tynehead	M	-	-	1	1	-	2
	G	2	1	-	-	-	3
	I	-	2	-	1	-	3
Tarsset West	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	1	-	1
	I	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bellingham	M	-	-	-	-	1	1
	G	3	-	1	-	-	4
	I	1	1	-	-	-	2
Wellhaugh	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I	1	1	-	-	-	2
Thorneyburn	M	-	-	1	-	-	1
	G	-	-	-	1	-	1
	I	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chirdon	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	1	-	1
	I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smalesmouth	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wark	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	4	5	1	-	-	10
	I	2	3	1	1	-	7
N. TYNEDALE	M	-	-	2	1	1	4
	G	9	6	2	3	-	20
	I	4	7	1	2	2	16

		I	II	III	IV	V	Totals
Rochester	M	-	-	1	-	2	3
	G	1	-	2	-	-	3
	I	1	-	1	-	1	3
Troughend	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	1	1	2
	I	-	-	-	1	-	1
Otterburn	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I	1	-	-	-	1	2
Elsdon	M	-	4	1	-	-	5
	G	-	2	-	-	-	2
	I	1	-	-	-	-	1
Monkridge	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	-	-	-
	I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coursenside	M	2	3	-	1	-	6
	G	-	1	2	-	-	3
	I	-	-	1	-	-	1
Birtley	M	-	1	-	-	-	1
	G	1	-	-	1	-	2
	I	1	-	-	-	-	1
REDESDALE	M	2	8	2	1	2	15
	G	2	3	4	2	1	12
	I	4	-	2	1	2	9

TABLE 6. NUMBERS OF HOLDINGS IN OWNER OCCUPATION AND IN TENANCY 1941. By Size Groups

	TENANTS						OWNER/OCCUPIERS						PART TENANTS - PART O/O						Total Holdings
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	Total	
Plashetts & Tynehead	6	2	1	2	6	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Tarset West	-	-	1	1	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9
Bellingham	25	11	15	11	8	70	6	3	2	-	-	11	2	2	-	1	-	5	86
Wellhaugh	1	5	2	2	5	15	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Thorneyburn	-	-	7	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Smalesmouth	2	4	5	1	3	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Chirdon	-	-	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
Wark	6	18	28	3	4	59	3	2	4	-	1	10	-	-	1	-	-	1	70
N. TYNEDALE	40	40	60	25	34	199	9	7	7	-	4	27	2	2	1	1	2	8	234
Rochester	6	2	4	2	11	25	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
Troughend	-	1	1	6	8	16	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	19
Otterburn	4	4	4	3	3	18	3	-	2	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Elsdon	3	4	2	5	2	16	1	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Monkridge	1	1	3	-	3	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Corsenside	6	8	8	6	2	30	2	4	3	2	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Birtley	15	2	8	4	2	31	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
REDESDALE	35	22	30	26	31	144	7	11	8	8	1	35	-	1	-	-	1	2	181

TABLE 7. AGRICULTURAL RENTS :: BY PARISHES :: 1941 (Holdings of 5 acres and upwards)

North Tynedale	Total Acres of Crops, Grass & Rough Grazings	Average Rent per Acre		Redesdale	Total Acres of Crops, Grass & Rough Grazings	Average Rent per Acre	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
Plashetts & Tynehead	22,021	1.	8.	Rochester	23,309	3.	7.
Tarset West	18,175	2.	9.	Troughend	21,844	3.	8.
Bellingham	19,323	7.	3.	Otterburn	8,144	7.	0.
Wellhaugh	21,533	1.	3.	Elsdon	5,878	7.	2.
Thorneyburn	2,544	7.	9.	Monkridge	6,602	6.	2.
Smalesmouth	11,469	2.	9.	Corsenside	9,664	9.	5.
Chirdon	6,495	3.	0.	Birtley	6,238	11.	9.
Wark	17,374	8.	2.				

TABLE 8. LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ON HOLDINGS OF 5 ACRES AND UPWARDS * 1941 : 1951. BY PARISHES

	CATTLE						SHEEP						HORSES					
	Cows & Heifers		Other Cattle		All Cattle		Ewes		Other Sheep		All Sheep		Working		Other Horses		All Horses	
	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951
<u>N. TYNEDALE</u>																		
Plashetts & Tynehead	96	67	109	152	205	219	6,768	4,675	4,938	2,744	11,706	7,419	13	13	5	10	18	23
Tarset West	141	101	159	188	300	289	6,218	6,037	4,520	4,410	10,738	10,447	16	13	6	2	22	15
Bellingham	389	432	729	1037	1118	1469	8,654	8,883	7,463	6,902	16,117	15,785	69	52	26	24	95	76
Wellhaugh	93	128	97	186	190	314	5,653	5,049	3,458	3,197	9,111	8,246	17	14	10	2	27	16
Thorneyburn	102	68	115	202	217	270	1,301	1,713	973	1,285	2,274	2,998	13	15	2	2	15	17
Smalesmouth	116	123	155	300	271	423	4,336	4,045	2,724	2,624	7,060	6,669	18	17	6	6	24	23
Chirdon	84	85	105	181	189	266	2,660	2,321	1,681	1,711	4,341	4,032	14	11	4	2	18	13
Wark	481	722	1000	1430	1481	2152	8,927	6,621	5,675	5,616	14,602	12,237	89	65	16	18	105	83
Totals	1502	1726	2469	3676	3971	5402	44,517	39,344	31,432	28,489	75,949	67,833	249	200	75	66	324	266
<u>REDESDALE</u>																		
Rochester	125	117	206	253	331	370	11,161	12,470	7,968	7,442	19,129	19,912	28	19	7	6	35	25
Troughend	133	135	467	678	600	813	9,824	6,834	5,443	4,868	15,267	11,702	32	23	6	4	38	27
Otterburn	175	224	349	564	524	788	4,482	3,779	3,247	3,058	7,729	6,837	37	22	17	6	54	28
Elsdon	85	63	205	258	290	321	3,173	2,982	2,139	2,082	5,312	5,064	18	13	6	1	24	14
Monkridge	63	73	130	202	193	275	3,481	3,665	2,633	2,757	6,114	6,422	8	11	3	-	11	11
Corsenside	254	274	531	789	785	1063	4,973	5,770	4,468	4,510	9,441	10,280	44	35	15	16	59	51
Birtley	130	152	645	733	775	885	3,597	3,099	2,834	2,970	6,431	6,069	29	21	13	6	42	27
Totals	965	1038	2533	3477	3498	4515	40,691	38,599	28,732	27,687	69,423	66,286	196	144	67	39	263	183

* At 4th June each year

TABLE 9. PROPORTIONATE CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP
1941 to 1951. BY PARISHES

Numbers in 1951 expressed as Percentages of Numbers in 1941

	C A T T L E			S H E E P		
	Cows & Heifers	Other Cattle	All Cattle	Ewes including Shearling Ewes	Other Sheep	All Sheep
Plashetts & Tynehead	70	139	107	69	56	63
Tarset West	72	118	96	97	98	97
Bellingham	111	142	131	103	92	98
Wellhaugh	138	192	165	89	92	90
Thorneyburn	67	176	124	132	132	132
Smalesmouth	106	194	156	93	96	94
Chirdon	101	172	141	87	102	93
Wark	150	144	145	74	99	84
N. TYNEDALE	115	149	136	88	91	89
Rochester	94	123	112	112	93	104
Troughend	102	145	136	70	89	77
Otterburn	128	162	150	84	94	88
Elsdon	74	126	111	94	97	95
Monkridge	116	155	142	105	105	105
Corsenside	108	149	135	116	101	109
Birtley	117	114	114	86	112	94
REDESDALE	107	137	129	95	96	95

TABLE 10.

CHANGES IN INTENSITY OF LIVESTOCK CARRY ON HOLDINGS OF 5 ACRES AND UPWARDS, 1941 and 1951. BY PARISHES

Nos. of Stock per 1000 acres of Crops, Grass and Rough Grazings

	CATTLE						SHEEP						HORSES						
	Cows & Heifers		Other Cattle		All Cattle		Ewes		Other Sheep		All Sheep		Working		Other Horses		All Horses		
	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	
N. TYNEDALE																			
Plashetts & Tynehead	4.4	3.9	4.9	8.8	9.3	12.7	307	272	225	160	532	432	.6	.8	.2	.5	.8	1.3	
Tarset West	7.8	6.8	8.7	12.7	16.5	19.5	342	407	249	297	591	704	.9	.9	.3	.1	1.2	1.0	
Bellingham	20.1	22.4	37.8	53.7	57.9	76.1	448	460	386	357	834	817	3.6	2.7	1.3	1.2	4.9	3.9	
Wellhaugh	4.3	7.6	4.5	11.1	8.8	18.7	262	300	161	190	423	490	.8	.8	.5	.2	1.3	1.0	
Thorneyburn	40.1	21.8	45.2	64.7	85.3	86.5	512	549	382	412	894	961	5.1	4.8	.8	.6	5.9	5.4	
Smalesmouth	10.1	11.4	13.5	27.9	23.6	39.3	378	376	237	244	615	620	1.6	1.6	.5	.5	2.1	2.1	
Chirdon	12.9	13.9	16.2	29.7	29.1	43.6	343	381	325	280	668	661	2.2	1.8	.6	.3	2.8	2.1	
Wark	27.7	45.9	57.5	90.8	85.2	136.7	514	420	326	357	840	777	5.1	4.1	.9	1.2	6.0	5.3	
REDESDALE																			
Rochester	5.4	4.4	8.8	9.8	14.2	14.3	479	482	342	287	821	769	1.2	.7	.3	.3	1.5	1.0	
Troughend	6.0	9.5	21.4	48.0	27.4	57.5	450	484	249	345	699	829	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.7	1.9	
Otterburn	21.5	23.9	42.8	60.3	64.3	84.2	550	404	399	327	949	731	4.5	2.4	2.1	.6	6.6	3.0	
Elsdon	14.4	11.0	34.9	45.1	49.3	56.1	540	522	364	364	904	886	3.0	2.3	1.0	.1	4.0	2.4	
Monkridge	9.5	11.0	19.7	30.4	29.2	41.4	527	551	399	415	926	966	1.2	1.6	.4	-	1.6	1.6	
Corsenside	26.3	27.8	54.9	80.1	81.2	107.9	515	586	462	458	977	1044	4.5	3.5	1.6	1.7	6.1	5.2	
Birtley	20.8	25.8	103.4	124.6	124.2	150.4	577	527	454	505	1031	1032	4.6	3.6	2.1	1.0	6.7	4.6	

TABLE 11. NUMBERS OF WORKERS (at June 4) 1941 & 1951. BY PARISHES

Excluding Occupiers; their wives, and Domestic Workers

	1941											1951												
	Regular Workers (ex. Occupiers & wives)						Seasonal					All Workers	Regular Workers (ex. Occupiers & wives)						Seasonal and Part-time					All Workers
	Males						Males						Males						Males					
	21 +	18-21	18 -	All Regular Males	Women & Girls	All Regular	21 +	21 -	All Males	Women & Girls	All Seasonal		21 +	18-21	18 -	All Regular Males	Women & Girls	All Regular	21 +	21 -	All Males	Women & Girls	All Seasonal	
Plashetts & Tynehead	14	2	1	17	1	18	1	2	3	1	4	22	8	-	1	9	-	9	9	-	9	1	10	19
Tarset West	17	2	2	21	-	21	2	1	3	-	3	24	15	1	-	16	-	16	2	-	2	-	2	18
Bellingham	42	3	5	50	15	65	7	5	12	7	19	84	44	4	7	55	4	59	6	1	7	3	10	69
Wellhaugh	10	2	2	14	8	22	1	-	1	-	1	23	10	-	2	12	3	15	3	-	3	-	3	18
Thorneyburn	9	-	-	9	3	12	1	-	1	-	1	13	8	-	-	8	1	9	2	-	2	-	2	11
Smalesmouth	7	-	2	9	4	13	2	1	3	1	4	17	5	2	1	8	3	11	3	-	3	-	3	14
Chirdon	6	-	1	7	1	8	1	-	1	-	1	9	5	-	2	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Wark	29	6	8	43	15	58	8	1	9	5	14	72	28	4	4	36	8	44	3	1	4	1	5	49
N. TYNEDALE	134	15	21	170	47	217	23	10	33	14	47	264	123	11	17	151	21	172	28	2	30	5	35	207
Rochester	27	1	8	36	3	39	1	1	2	-	2	41	20	2	1	23	3	26	-	1	1	1	2	28
Troughend	21	3	3	27	3	30	4	-	4	1	5	35	21	1	1	23	-	23	5	-	5	-	5	28
Otterburn	11	3	4	18	7	25	4	-	4	-	4	29	23	-	-	23	1	24	2	-	2	-	2	26
Elsdon	5	-	2	7	2	9	2	-	2	1	3	12	8	1	-	9	1	10	-	1	1	-	1	11
Monkridge	10	1	2	13	1	14	1	-	1	-	1	15	9	1	1	11	-	11	1	2	3	-	3	14
Corsenside	21	2	2	25	11	36	4	1	5	1	6	42	23	4	1	28	2	30	-	-	-	1	1	31
Birtley	14	3	2	19	2	21	2	-	2	-	2	23	11	-	3	14	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
REDESDALE	109	13	23	145	29	174	18	2	20	3	23	197	115	9	7	131	8	139	8	4	12	2	14	153

