

## Horninglow Village in 1866

Horninglow was a village consisting of people engaged in agriculture and brewing. It stood around a green rising to the north of Burton on Trent along the Burton to Tutbury road at a height of 200 feet. There was a number of farms in the area, those notable being The Chestnuts and Turner's Farm on the road, Highfields Farm at the top of Field Lane and farms in Dog Lane (now Farm Road). On the corners of Rolleston Road and Patch Lane (now Dover Road) were the brewery buildings of John Hackett Marston. The rest of the village was situated towards the canal but the school was yet to be built although the post office was situated at the New Inn.

The road through Horninglow was a turnpike, the rough surface being maintained by the Turnpike Trustees and the local parish. The toll house was opposite where Harper Avenue is now situated and attached to it was a chapel that had been built in 1841. In 1861 the toll collector was Thomas Walker and the local traffic was made up of that making its way to and from the Trent & Mersey Canal at Horninglow Basin and Wharf. Beer was also shipped to Hull from the Basin and incoming cargoes included flax, hemp, iron, tallow and wheat. The railway by the canal had not been built, however the main line through Burton on Trent had opened in 1839, the town station being at the end of Cat Street (now Station Street).

The Institute, built in 1845, was used for church services on a Sunday and as a schoolroom during the week. There was no burial ground, all burials having to be carried out at Holy Trinity church, Burton on Trent.

The Horninglow Ward had been created in 1853 and in 1861 the population was 1,968. It was a self-contained community around the turnpike road. On the corner of Tutbury Road and Kitling Greaves Lane there was a pinfold for stray animals and between Dog Lane and the brewery buildings there was the Horninglow Prison House, a lockup used by the Constable of Horninglow to detail wrong-doers. Those needing support had to go to the workhouse which was then situated in Horninglow Street towards the town.

The Red Lion, originally called the Royal Oak, was leased from the Marquess of Angelsey to John Hackett Marston and the landlord was Thomas Forbes. Thomas Forbes was building the Gate Inn in Tutbury Road which also included workshops, stables, cowsheds and cottages. Thomas was a wheelwright. The village blacksmith, William M<sup>o</sup>ss, had his premises next to The Plough, the landlord of which was John Thomas Walker.

The living conditions in the parish were rather dire. The water supply had only just been extended to Horninglow and fevers and other diseases were prevalent in the community. There was a problem with the effluent from the brewery running into a cesspit and sewage was spread in the nearby fields to produce good grass along with a smell. Cottages had channels into which the cow houses drained and one pump would serve several houses. Liquid from the farms drained onto the road which made them unpleasant to pass along, especially in wet weather.

When the land for the church was donated by the Marquess of Angelsey it was intended that the Red Lion should be pulled down and the site included in the churchyard but the price asked was prohibitive. It is interesting to note that The Poplars in Rolleston Road was a new property built for John Hopkins, a local farmer, by 1868. All the surrounding land to the north, west and east was agricultural, the developments off Patch Lane (now Dover Road and Calais Road) on land owned by the Wyggeston Estate yet to take place.