

Agricultural revolution in Lincolnshire

History of Lincolnshire Committee for the Society of Lincolnshire History & Archaeology - BBC



Description: -

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Agriculture -- England -- Lincolnshire -- History.

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This permitted the intensive arable cultivation of light soils on enclosed farms and provided fodder to support increased livestock numbers whose manure added further to soil fertility.

The Agricultural Revolution in Lincolnshire

The Worlidge Drill The most important new crop in this context is the turnip, because it meant that the area of fallow land could be reduced. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

The Agricultural Revolution in Lincolnshire

Massive deposits of sea bird 11—16% N, 8—12% , and 2—3% , were found and started to be imported after about 1830. Our core businesses produce scientific, technical, medical, and scholarly journals, reference works, books, database services, and advertising; professional books, subscription products, certification and training services and online applications; and education content and services including integrated online teaching and learning resources for undergraduate and graduate students and lifelong learners.

Arable Farming in Lincolnshire

According to Langer, a single acre of potatoes could feed a family of five or six, plus a cow, for the better part of a year, an unprecedented level of production. Despite its name, the Agricultural Revolution in Britain did not result in overall productivity per hectare of agricultural area as high as in China, where intensive cultivation including multiple annual cropping in many areas had been practiced for many centuries. Woodstock, New York: The Overlook Press.

The agricultural revolution in Lincolnshire : Beastall, Tom Williams, 1931

Later they employed a three-year, three field crop rotation routine, with a different crop in each of two fields, e. More secure control of the land

allowed the owners to make innovations that improved their yields. The plough was easy for a blacksmith to make, but by the end of the 18th century it was being made in rural foundries.

The agricultural revolution in South Lincolnshire (1966 edition)

This created an increased number of land jobs, emphasised by the restrictions faced on overseas travel; these roles have been traditionally filled by eastern Europeans.

Changing Regional Values during the Agricultural Revolution in South Lincolnshire on JSTOR

Eventually, the market evolved into a national one driven by London and other growing cities. During the , the had initially used a two-field crop rotation system where one field was left fallow or turned into pasture for a time to try to recover some of its plant nutrients. Furthermore, the increased buying power of the supermarkets only makes life more difficult for our smaller-scale farmers.

The agricultural revolution in Lincolnshire : Beastall, Tom Williams, 1931

Economic History Review 1961 13 3 pp: 417—432. This does not mean that fodder supplies were falling, quite the reverse, for the loss of permanent pasture was made good by new fodder crops, especially turnips and clover, in arable rotations.

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