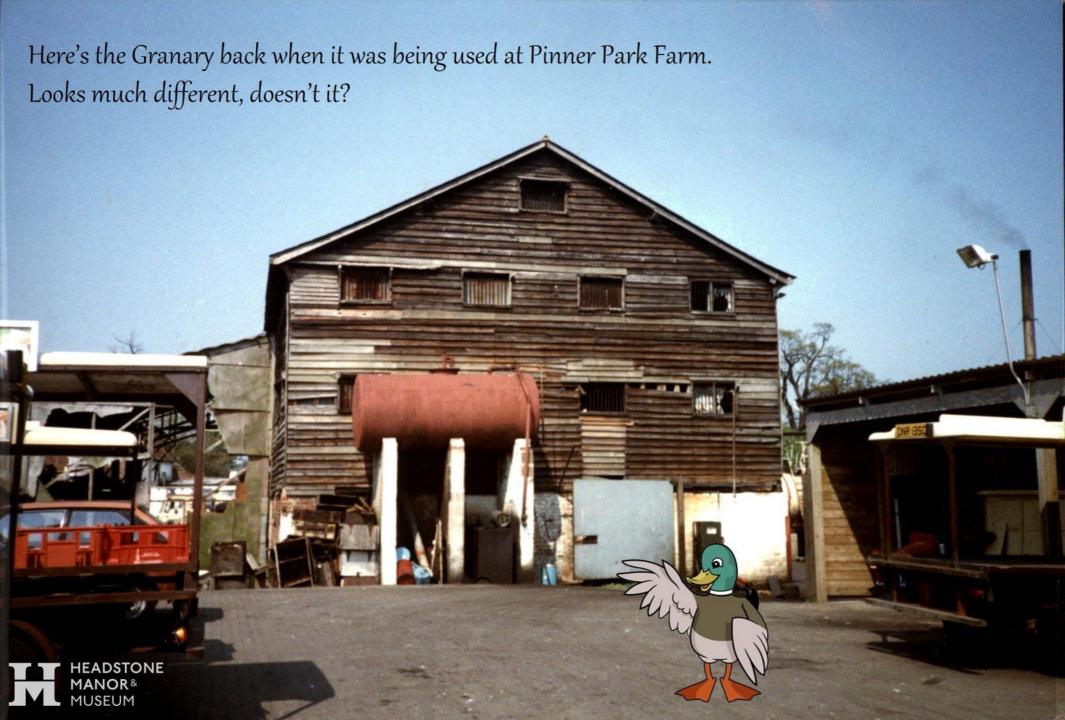


A message from... Bill the Duck!

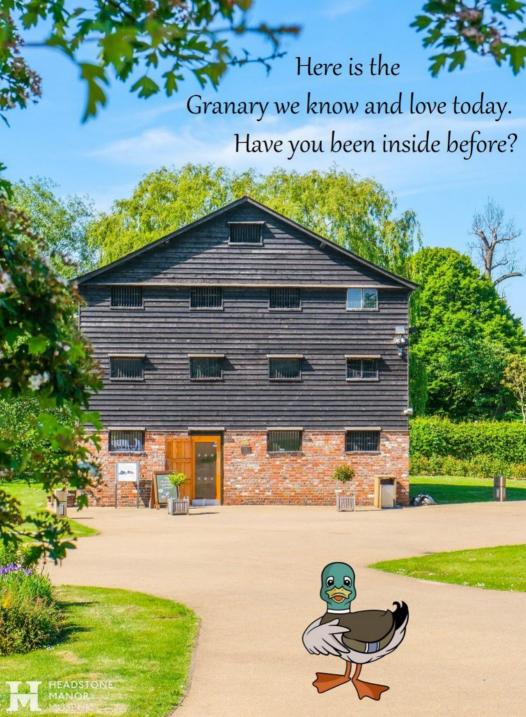


Good morning! Ready to continue our tour of the Museum grounds? There's one other building on the site of Headstone Manor and Museum, but it hasn't always been here. It was built in the 19th Century at Pinner Park Farm as a working granary, and was brought here in 1992 on the back of a truck! It's now called the Granary Learning Centre and is used for school groups, family and adult learning. On the ground floor, you can read all about the history of the farm at Headstone Manor! When it's not being used, the Granary is free for you to come into and there's always something to do in the Art Cart! As we're closed at the moment, you can find lots of those activities being posted on here to do at home - keep your eye out for them!

In 2015, a key was found during excavations behind the granary. We know it doesn't belong to the Granary as it's much older than the building, so where did it come from? One of the theories is that it might have belonged to one of the farm houses that once stood where the granary is now. But it's almost bigger than me, that would be a big door! Where do you think it came from?







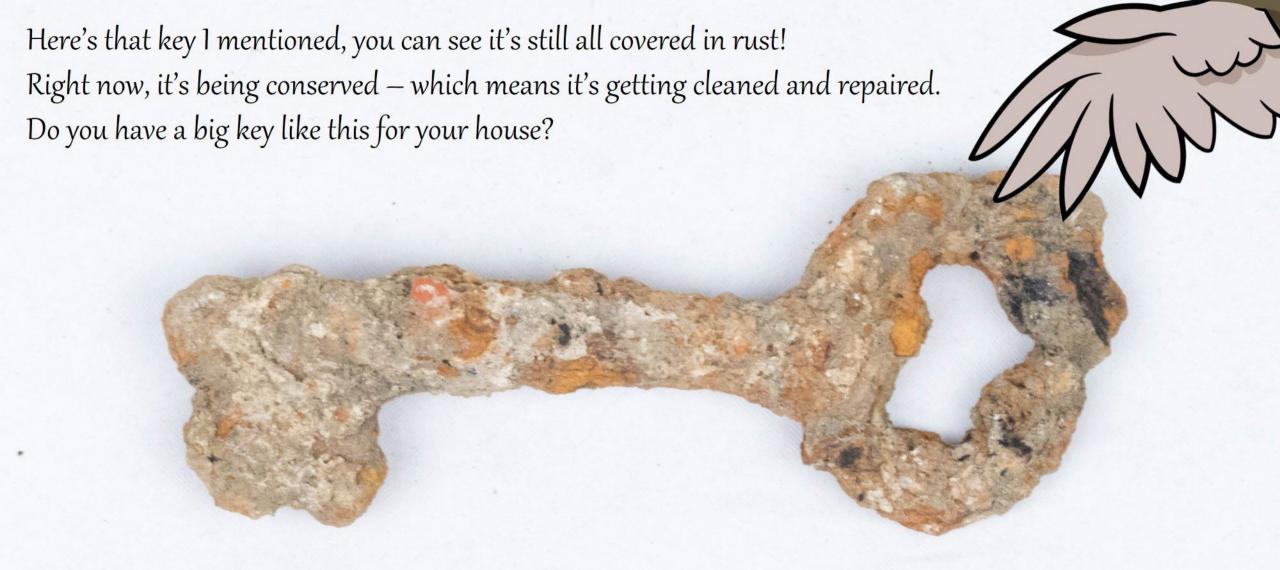
Farming here may well have started in the Anglo-Saxon Headstone was measured by the Enclosure Commissioner. period. There is good reason to think Headstone was after the 1801 Enclosure Acts. The Acts established private one of the six freehold estates of Harrow mentioned property rights over land that may have previously been in the Domesday Book of 1986 During medieval times 'serfs' or 'villeins' (villagers) London grew rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries. worked this land for their lords, without being paid. and huge amounts of hay were needed to feed the horses ere also paid staff, but all workers were that transported people and goods around the city. This meant that hay became a more valuable crop. Like many other farms surrounding the city, Headstone looked to maximise profits by growing hav instead eart times the size of the farm had increased of other arable crops But Headstone's location close to London eventually led In the 18th century there was an agricultural revolution to its downfall as a farm. First the railways were built, then throughout the country. New farming techniques such factories and houses followed. Farmland was sold off as crop rotation helped to increase the land's fertility profit. Despite changing to dairy farming to pr and yields, including here at Headstone for this new suburban population, the farm

You can learn all about the farm inside the Granary!

Can you spot the horseshoes?

HEADSTONE MANOR® MUSEUM

I'm sure glad I don't need duck-shoes!



Each object in the Museum gets a number, including this key!

1ts number is 2017.25