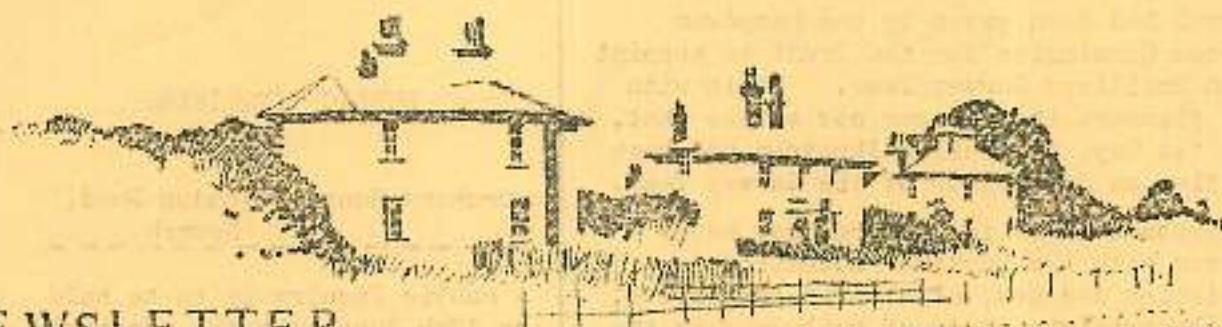


Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust



NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1979.

LINBY LANE, PAPPLEWICK

Situated in the pleasant village of Papplewick, which is characterised by the use of magnesian limestone in many buildings, and situated on a prominent cross-roads, is an attractive complex of buildings which are at present in urgent need of restoration.

The buildings comprise a large house, together with stone outbuildings, forming an L-shaped development on 2 arms of the cross-roads.

The Trust is looking very closely into the possibility of acquiring these buildings for restoration and is in discussion with the current owners. If negotiations are successfully completed it is intended to use labour available through Nottingham Inter-Community Enterprises, an organisation funded by the Manpower Services Commission, to undertake much of the necessary restoration work. The successful outcome would ensure the retention of these very interesting buildings which contribute much to the charm and character of Papplewick.

Bob Middleton, Secretary.

STOP PRESS ... The buildings have now been formally offered to the Trust ...

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FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY

Appointment of Supervisor

It was reported in the last newsletter that approval had been given by the Manpower Services Commission for the Trust to appoint a Farm Buildings Survey Team. It is with great pleasure that we can now advise that, since 1st May, Mr. Philip Ibbotson has been in office as Supervisor of the Survey Team.

Mr. Ibbotson lives in Tuxford, has been involved with the Workers' Education Association and has, of his own initiative, been conducting a study of buildings in the villages of Bassetlaw. Prior to this appointment he worked in agriculture before taking a B.Ed. degree at Oxford. He brings to the work a good knowledge of agriculture and farming communities, experience of surveying buildings, and a keenness and enthusiasm which is already very marked.

The remaining members of the team will be appointed from 1st June when the project formally gets under way.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES

Orchard House, Farndon Road,
Newark

A Public Inquiry is to be held on 12th June into the proposal to demolish the above property. The Trust will be represented to voice objection.

oOo

11 Nottingham Road,
Cropwell Bishop

A Public Inquiry is to be called into the proposal to demolish the above property, at a date yet to be decided. It will be the intention of the Trust to be represented and give evidence.

MEMBERSHIP

Following our appeal we are pleased to report a further increase in membership, made up as follows:-

Individuals	6
Companies	2
Amenity Societies	5
Parish Councils	9
Women's Institutes	8

This brings the total membership up to 265 but, to enable the Trust to make its voice heard more effectively in the County we would hope to see this doubled by the year end. We should be most grateful, therefore, if you would continue to 'spread the word' and encourage your friends and acquaintances to join us in this very worthwhile task of seeking to preserve buildings of historic or architectural importance.

THANK YOU -

May we take this opportunity to thank those members who have paid their subscriptions for 1979/80 - this continued support is much appreciated.

THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY AND ITS HISTORY

by Hugh Meller, Architectural Adviser
to the Victorian Society

+ + + + +

The Victorian Society was founded in 1958 but its origins can be traced back over 100 years earlier to 1877 when the Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings was founded by William Morris. The philosophy of the Victorian Society is much the same now as that expressed by Morris who said "In destroying or injuring one of these buildings, we are destroying the pleasure, the culture, in a word, the humanity of unborn generations."

The need for the Society was clear at the start when members were dismissed by some as 'Betjemaniacs', a reference to our then Vice-Chairman. By 1958 mediaeval buildings were generally respected and Georgian buildings were championed by the Georgian Group, which had been founded in 1936 after London's Adelphi Terrace was razed, but Victorian buildings remained unprotected. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments ignored them and the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 which set up the listing procedure made no attempt to include buildings erected since 1837. Even now, the Department of the Environment's advisory circular on listed building criteria recommends that all buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition should be listed, but only those of "definite quality and character" built between 1840 and 1914 should be included. Opinions on what buildings those are varies tremendously and it is rarer still for a post 1914 building to be listed although a cautious start has now been made. This attitude, coupled with the recent cut back on the listing process generally, illustrates the continuing vulnerability of Victorian buildings.

The first Chairman of the Society was Lord Esher who explained in uncompromising manner, "Buildings are much more important than people, because they cannot be replaced, whereas people can be, so easily and so pleasantly."

Such determination was needed during the Society's early history, buildings then threatened and fought for read like a roll call of Victorian monuments from any standard architectural history book. In 1961 for example, there were plans to demolish Tower Bridge and the Oxford University Museum. Eaton Hall in Cheshire was indeed demolished that year. The two greatest early battles fought by the Society raged for years, both sadly to be lost. They are now regarded as appalling planning blunders since both buildings, it transpired, were demolished unnecessarily. They were of course Philip Hardwick's impressive Euston station portico and Bunning's Coal Exchange.

The Portico had been threatened since 1938 but it became a public issue in 1960 when the British Transport Commission sought to demolish it, ostensibly to make way for an underground station although later it emerged, to make way for a massive office development. The I.C.C. suggested moving it but, as so often occurs when there is official resistance to conservation, the estimate for this scheme was financially unacceptable. Demolition approval was given in 1961 without a public inquiry. Shortly afterwards a Canadian firm proposed moving it on rollers for £90,000 and the Victorian Society organised an appeal and sent a deputation to the Prime Minister. All was in vain and demolition took place in October 1961. A silver model of the portico presented by the demolition contractors to the Society was later stolen, a sad end to a sad story.

The Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street was historically of great importance for its decorative iron work but incredibly it was not listed, which made the Society's task that much harder. It was threatened by road widening and the Society commissioned three schemes that would have permitted this without demolition. The City planners decided the cost, £125,000, was too great but allowed the Society three weeks and three days in which to raise £20,000 to

continued on page 4

continued from page 3

allow for careful demolition with a view to re-erection elsewhere. The money could not be raised in time and down came the Exchange. The site was still unused ten years later!

Undaunted, the Society continued to find new members and in 1963 was fortunate when Sir Nikolaus Pevsner agreed to become the new Chairman. He remained in that office until his elevation as President in 1976. Major conservation battles continued. In 1963 the Government announced that Sir Gilbert Scott's Foreign Office must be replaced as part of a larger scheme to redevelop most of Whitehall. In the same year, the Minister of Housing refused to offer protection to Bedford Park, one of the earliest of garden suburbs. Due in part to the Society's efforts, Whitehall has not been changed and Bedford Park is now designated an outstanding conservation area. It is also the Society's home.

By the early 1960's, the Society's activities had broadened. Then, as now, it arranged conferences and lectures, study tours, architectural walks and visits all over the country. In 1964 the first of the regional groups was founded in Liverpool. There are now eight regional groups and two employed caseworkers in London and Manchester.

In 1966 important battles were waged with two of the Society's greatest and perennial adversaries. At Hereford cathedral, the glaring inadequacies of the ecclesiastical exemption from listing controls were demonstrated by the Dean and Chapter's removal of Scott's screen and its sale to Coventry Museum. (Even today church furnishings are threatened. It was revealed recently that St. Paul's was selling sculpture from the former Bodley reredos and high altar to an antique dealer.) The other adversary was British Rail which had referred to St. Pancras Station as "a gimmicky hotchpotch" ripe for redevelopment. In this case the Society succeeded in getting the station listed II* thus preventing demolition. (It is now, rightly, grade I.)

The Society's volume of casework was increased by the 1971 Town & Country Planning Act. Local authorities are now obliged to consult the national amenity societies when they receive applications to demolish listed buildings. Approximately 1,300 applications were received in the London office in 1978, 450 of which were the Victorian Society's concern. There is additional work with spot listing applications, representation at public inquiries and advice on conservation areas. Financial resources are stretched to the limit. We now have over 3,000 members but new ones are always welcome.

Major cases are now, thankfully, less common as interest and awareness of the Victorian arts become widespread and the demolition brigade are more wary. No one, I believe, would now seriously contemplate demolishing buildings as important as the Euston portico or the Coal Exchange but a new menace has appeared. Rather than apply for listed building consent to demolish, owners now allow historic buildings to fall into disrepair so that eventually they leave no choice but demolition. Private owners of houses like Baynards Park, Surrey, an Elizabethan house remodelled by Rickman, local authority public buildings like Kensington's Silchester Road Baths by Thomas Verity, and even the Department of the Environment, owners of the neo classical house, the Grange in Hampshire are equally to blame in this respect. All three are current cases. Legislation still lacks the teeth and provides inadequate resources to offer proper protection for these buildings. The Victorian Society's work is not yet finished.

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For further details please contact :

THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY,
1 PRIORY GARDENS,
BEDFORD PARK,
LONDON,
W4 1TT.

Telephone 01 994 1019.

+ + + + +

COACH TOUR

The Trust has arranged a visit to Ironbridge in its bicentennial year.

The fare includes entrance fees to all sites and free use will be made of the park and ride minibus system around the area. This will give maximum flexibility to members to enable them to see what they want to without being too rigidly organised.

The general admission ticket does not have to be used completely on the day of issue, so that if you wish to take a more leisurely pace and only 'do' half the museums, then you can return under your own steam on another day to complete the rest.

We shall start from County Hall at 9.00 a.m. sharp and return at about 8.00 p.m. The fare for members and their guests will be £4.00 for adults and £3.50 for children. Non members of the Trust will be very welcome at £4.50. We may only be able to take one coach (maximum 51 seats) and so acceptance will be strictly on a first come first served basis. However, we shall try to arrange for a second coach if possible.

Please complete and return the enclosed Booking Form together with your cheque by not later than 30th June.

Illustrated leaflets of the Museum will be available on the coach in order that you may plan your visit.

See article - pages 6 & 7.



Ironbridge Gorge Museum

SATURDAY

15th SEPTEMBER, 1979

Depart COUNTY HALL
9.00 a.m. sharp

Return NOTTINGHAM
for 8.00 p.m.

COST:

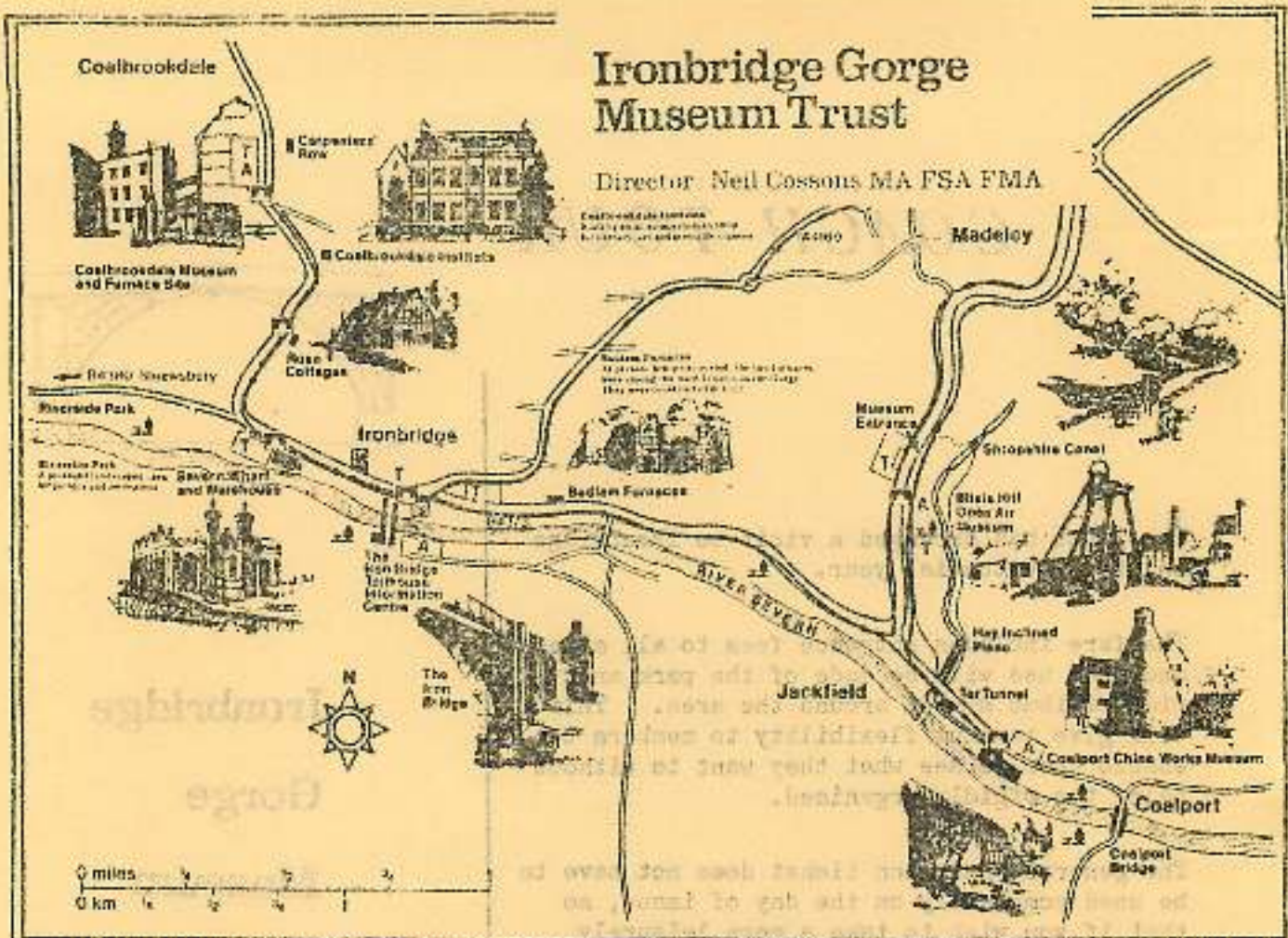
Members £4.00 Adults
£3.50 Children

Non Members £4.50

BOOKINGS by not later
than 30th JUNE on the
enclosed Booking Form
please.

Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust

Director: Neil Cassons MA FSA FMA



The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust was established in 1968 with the object of conserving in-situ the industrial monuments of the Severn Gorge in Telford, Shropshire, an area of outstanding importance in the development of Britain as an industrial nation during the eighteenth century. Through research and educational programmes the museum aims to interpret these sites and set them in the broader context of the social and technological history of the Industrial Revolution Period. A wide range of sites are in the Museum's care including the Great Warehouse and Old Furnace, Coalbrookdale and Rosehill House, home of the Darby family; houses and cottages in which ironworkers lived and the Coalbrookdale Literary and Scientific Institute, now being converted into a residential field studies centre. In Ironbridge are the Museum Trust's headquarters and research library, an interpretive centre in the Severn Warehouse and an information and exhibition centre in the Iron Bridge Tollhouse. The mid-eighteenth century Bedlam furnace complex is undergoing excavation and consolidation whilst a mile down river the canal and inclined plane have been restored and the china works converted into a museum of the Coalport China Company which occupied the site down to

1926. At Blists Hill a 42 acre site is being developed as an open air museum where working equipment and reconstructed buildings contribute to a portrayal of the social and industrial history of the area.

The collections include material relating to the industrial history of Coalbrookdale and the Ironbridge Gorge and their role in the evolution of Industrial Revolution Britain; the social, industrial and transport history of the East Shropshire coalfield; iron casting; Coalport china; and a large and outstanding collection of decorative tiles.

The Ironbridge Gorge, much of which is an Outstanding Conservation Area, lies wholly within the designated area of the new town of Telford and the Museum Trust works closely with Telford Development Corporation and the local authorities on conservation strategy. In 1973 the Museum won the British Tourist Authority's "Come to Britain Trophy", in 1975 a Special Heritage Year Award for its continuing contribution to environmental conservation, and in 1977 was named "The Museum of the Year". In February 1978 the Museum won the "European Museum of the Year" award. There is a Friends

continued from page 6

Association with over 1100 members and currently some 200,000 people visit the museum in a year.

During 1979 the Museum has expanded. On April 22 the Coach House Gallery in Coalbrookdale was opened by the American Ambassador. This houses the Elton Collection which was allocated to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust in July 1978. The Collection includes paintings, drawings and prints, commemorative items in glass and china, together with medals and wage tokens and over 3000 books and pamphlets. This is an important addition to the present holdings of the Museum and brings yet another dimension to the already diverse nature of the Museum complex.

At the Blists Hill Open Air Museum buildings will be re-erected and open to the public. One is the Squatters Cottage by the entrance site (itself a new and startlingly modern building) and the other is the Butcher's Shop, removed from Ironbridge, at the top end of the Blists Hill site.

Further development is envisaged around the sites, but 1979 has preoccupied the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust in other ways.

Throughout 1979 the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust in association with Telford Development Corporation and Wrekin District Council are celebrating the bicentenary of the World's first Iron Bridge. Numerous celebrations have been organised by the Bicentenary Committee to commemorate the events which led up to the casting of the Iron Bridge. Nor have modern technological achievements of the Gorge been forgotten. The inaugural celebrations took place last December when the Ironbridge power station cooling towers were floodlit. These dramatic monuments, each taller than the dome of St. Pauls Cathedral, are floodlit every weekend throughout the summer. They stand as a reminder of technological achievements in the Ironbridge Gorge, and the continuity of industry in the Gorge.

The highlight of the celebrations will be the week beginning July 2. On that day in 1779 the two spans of the Iron Bridge were joined over the River Severn. This year the Museum Trust are celebrating this historic event with a day of pageants, processions and general merry making. Horse drawn vehicles, steam vehicles and local children and organisations will parade through the main street of Ironbridge, dressed in eighteenth century costume. Then on July 5, the Prince of Wales is visiting Coalbrookdale to open the new Museum of Ironfounding, situated in the Great Warehouse of the old Coalbrookdale Company. This is the largest single project the Museum Trust has undertaken. The Museum, on the three floors, covers an area of 10,000 square feet and will tell the story of the iron making industry in Britain from the Iron Age to the modern steel industry.

There will be other celebrations throughout the year both in Ironbridge and further afield. At the Royal Academy in London the Museum is mounting an exhibition from August to November, and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. is celebrating the event with an exhibition in the early summer.

The Bicentenary Committee will continue to hold events until the end of the year. These include concerts, a week of industrial films and conferences on aspects of industrial archaeology.

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For further information on the Museum and the Bicentenary please contact the

Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust,
Ironbridge,
Telford,
Shropshire.
(Tel: 095-245-3522).

Logo and map reproduced by kind permission of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust.



Tracing the History of Your House

The second of a new regular series of short articles by Adrian Henstock, the County Archivist, describing basic documentary sources for tracing the history of smaller houses in Nottinghamshire built before c.1900.

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B. Maps and Plans, 16th-20th Centuries

Old maps and plans are one of the most obvious sources for tracing the existence of a building in the past, and a wide range of different types of map can be consulted. There are, however, a number of problems in using them. Some types of map just may not exist for any given locality, either because they were never compiled in the first place (for example some tithe and enclosure maps, mentioned below) or because copies have not survived (for example some early editions of the Ordnance Survey 25 inch maps are difficult to find). In addition there are the problems of simply identifying a property on an old map. These are that:

- (a) the building may have changed shape over the years, with a new wing added, or an outbuilding demolished,
- (b) the accuracy of the map may be suspect, and
- (c) the immediate environment of the building may have changed almost out of recognition over the centuries as a result of the construction of new houses and roads, etc.

Because of these problems it is usually essential to work backwards chronologically through a series of relevant maps, commencing with a recent Ordnance Survey map. The main classes of maps and plans are as follows:

1. Ordnance Survey Maps, c.1840-date

- (a) 1 inch to one mile. Editions which cover the county exist for the following dates (the exact years vary): c.1840, c.1870, c.1890, c.1900, c.1910, etc. Although they date back to the early Victorian period the scale is probably too small for identifying individual properties other than isolated ones in rural areas, although blocks of new development will be apparent.
- (b) 6 inches to one mile. Editions of c.1885-90, c.1900, c.1915-22, c.1938, etc. Most individual properties can probably be identified in outline.
- (c) 25 inches to one mile. Editions of c.1880, c.1899, c.1920, c.1938, etc. Very useful large-scale plans showing property boundaries, etc. Unfortunately the first edition of c.1880 is quite rare and there are many gaps in the sets held by local repositories.
- (d) 10 feet to one mile. An edition of c.1881-5 exists at this very large scale for the urban areas of Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark, Retford and Sutton-in-Ashfield only.

Continued on page 9

The maps (where they survive) are to be found either at the Nottinghamshire Record Office or the Local Studies Library at Nottingham. Generally the older editions are at the Nottinghamshire Record Office and later ones at the Library but this is not a hard-and-fast rule. Some rare editions may be found in other libraries or museums or in the Map Room at the British Library in London.

2. Printed County and Town Maps, 16th-19th Centuries

- (a) County Maps. These have been produced by various private individuals over the centuries from the time of Christopher Saxton in the late 16th Century. Although very decorative, many are inaccurate and few record sufficient detail to help in locating buildings. However, John Chapman's map of Nottinghamshire in 1774 at a scale of about 1 inch to one mile may be useful for locating isolated buildings or features such as wind and water-mills. An outstanding accurate survey is George Sanderson's Map of the County 20 Miles around Mansfield of 1835 which covers most of Nottinghamshire with the exception of the northern and southern extremities. The scale of the original coloured edition is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to one mile, although a slightly-reduced version in black-and-white was printed by the Derbyshire Archaeological Society some years ago.
- (b) Town Maps. For the old town-centre of Nottingham a good series of town plans exist, including those by Speed, 1610, Thoroton, 1677, Badder and Peat, 1744, Stretton, 1800 (manuscript), Staveley and Wood, 1831, Jackson, 1861, and Salmon, 1862. The two latter also illustrate the expanding town following the enclosure of the common fields. Town Plans are rare for other towns, although examples do exist such as that of Newark by Wood in 1829.

Most of the above maps are available for consultation at both the Nottinghamshire Record Office and the Local Studies Library, and some will be held by other libraries.

3. Tithe Apportionment Maps, 1836-c.1850

These are large-scale maps of individual parishes compiled as a result of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. Their value lies in their date and their accuracy. Each building and property unit is identified on the map and given a number, which can be checked against an accompanying written schedule which provides a brief description of the property together with the names of the owner and occupier. Unfortunately not all parishes were subject to tithe commutation under this Act, but there are tithe maps for over 120 parishes in the county. A few maps relate to only a small portion of the parish concerned, but some parishes with populous village centres have a second map of the built-up area at an even larger scale (e.g. Arnold and Bingham). Tithe maps rarely exist for the centres of large towns, the only exception being that for Mansfield (which has some gaps) of 1844.

All surviving tithe maps are to be found in the Nottinghamshire Record Office.

Continued on
page 10

TRACING THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOUSE -2
continued from page

4. Enclosure Award Maps, c.1760-c.1870

These again are large-scale maps of individual parishes, compiled as part of the process of redistributing land under one of the many Parliamentary Acts for the enclosure of common fields. The maps and the accompanying written awards name the owners of the newly-allotted land, but only rarely do they record the names of the owners of the buildings in the village centre, although these are shown on the map. Not all parishes were the subject of enclosure acts, but the ones which were are often the ones which do not have a tithe map. The majority of awards are before c.1820. Frequently new farmhouses were built in the newly-enclosed fields after enclosure to replace older farms in the village centres. In Nottingham the enclosure of the three fields - the Clayfield (St. Ann's area), Sandfield (Arboretum area) and the Meadows - took from 1845 to 1865 to complete, with land being slowly released for housing over that period.

A few enclosure maps are unfortunately missing from the awards, but all surviving maps are to be found in the Nottinghamshire Record Office.

5. Estate Maps, 16th-20th Centuries

These are manuscript maps of property drawn up on behalf of an owner for legal or administrative purposes in the past, and their range covers small plots of land to whole parishes. Historical accident will determine whether a map exists for any given locality, although they are most common for the estates of the great landed families such as the Portlands of Welbeck or the Saviles of Rufford. Some are accompanied by written surveys providing the names of the tenants and brief descriptions. Outstanding examples include the series of plans of about 20 Nottinghamshire estates drawn up by William Senior for the Earl of Newcastle in c.1630, the volume of plans of the holdings of tenants of the Earl of Chesterfield in the Gedling - Burton Joyce - Bingham area in 1776, and the similar volume of plans of Corporation-owned property in Nottingham from 1790 to 1859. Fine individual parish maps also survive for Clayworth in 1749 and Eakring in 1737, for example.

Where such maps exist, they are to be found in the Nottinghamshire Record Office, the Nottingham University Department of Manuscripts, other record offices which might hold the archives of a great landed family with property in Nottinghamshire, or else in private estate offices and muniment rooms such as those at Welbeck, Chatsworth or Malbourne.

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In the next issue : More Maps and Plans.

THE CHESTERFIELD CANAL
AND THE SOCIETY

The Chesterfield Canal is one of the least known waterways of England. It was for many years omitted from most of the maps of the national waterways network. Yet it is a fascinating waterway; 46 miles long, with 65 locks, two tunnels, and several unique features.

The canal is 200 years old, having been opened throughout on June 4th, 1777. Traffic on the canal was declining a century later and, when all commercial carrying finally ceased in 1955, the waterway was in a sorry state. Thanks to the efforts of local enthusiasts, however, the navigation from Worksop to Stockwith was retained and has been steadily improved.

For some time there had been a feeling that if more was to be achieved, (especially in relation to restoration above Worksop), a broadly based organisation was necessary which would extend its scope to include all relative interests over the whole course of the canal from Chesterfield to West Stockwith. The Chesterfield Canal Society was therefore formed in September 1976 with its aims being officially stated as,

"to further the protection, conservation and restoration of the Chesterfield Canal, and to advocate the fullest appropriate use by all interests of the whole canal and its environs".

The canal falls into three sections:-

From Chesterfield to Norwood Tunnel they have pledged themselves to fight for the retention of what is now left of this oft-forgotten and abused part of the waterway. Wherever possible its restoration to amenity use is advocated and it is felt that this section has industrial archaeological importance as well as recreational potential.

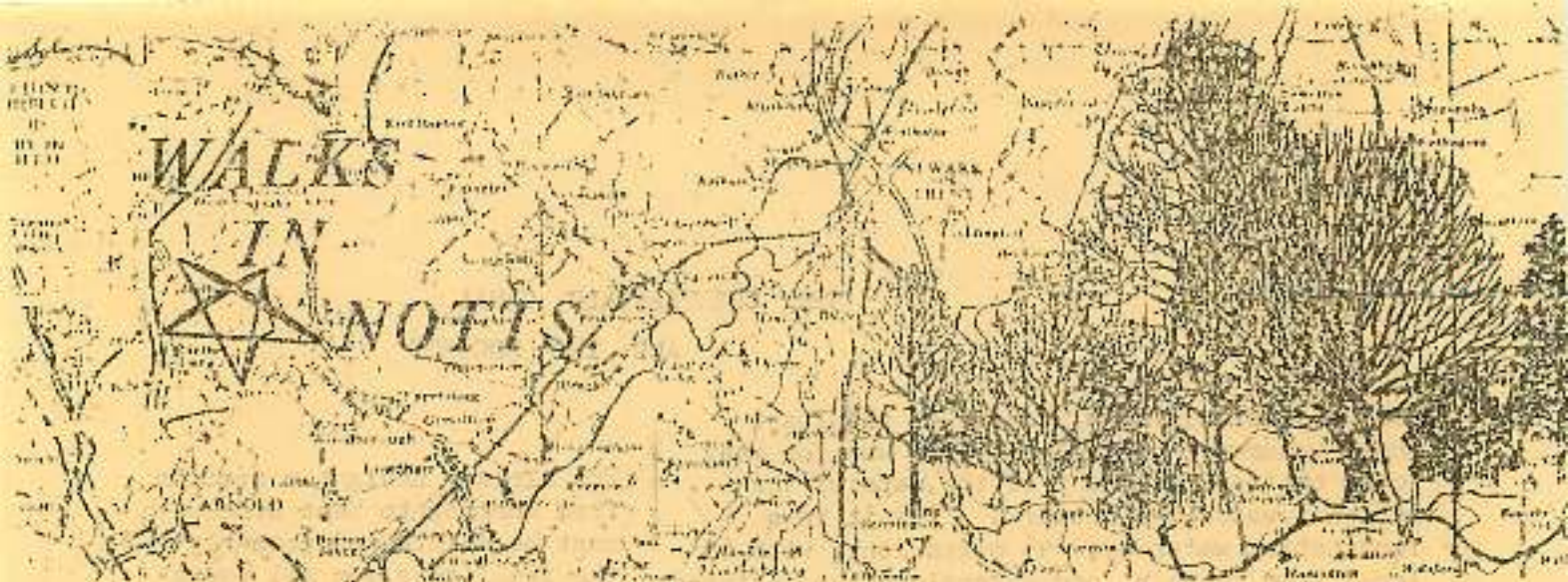
From Norwood Tunnel to Worksop the Society are pledged to campaign for eventual restoration to full navigational standard. Much could be done very quickly and cheaply, however, to open up limited amenity and recreational use on this section which contains some of the most beautiful stretches of the whole canal.

The already navigable section from Worksop to West Stockwith must be maintained properly and the facilities for all users improved, while great care must be taken not to destroy its delicate charm.

The Chesterfield Canal contributed significantly to the economic and commercial development of the North East Midlands. It takes little imagination to see the contribution it could make in the future to improving the quality of life of thousands who live near it.

For further details please contact:

Mr. S. Hartman,
Conservation Officer,
Chesterfield Canal Society,
26 King Street,
Worksop,
Notts.
S80 1EP.



THE TRUST HAS ORGANISED THE FOLLOWING WALKS

WHICH IT IS HOPED MEMBERS AND FRIENDS WILL SUPPORT :

own transport and assemble at given venues please.

COLSTON BASSETT

SATURDAY, 7th JULY

Guide: GRAHAM BEAUMONT

Assemble:

10.00-10.30 a.m.

at the

VILLAGE HALL

for coffee

Designated a Conservation Area, Colston Bassett is a red brick and pantile Vale of Belvoir village; it migrated from the site of the redundant mediaeval church of St. Mary. Two interesting historical features are Hall Farm House, associated with the Civil War, and the Village Cross, owned by the National Trust.

Pevsner only refers to the churches of St. Mary and St. John (1892), the Vicarage and the Hall, but there is much more of interest for us to see. This visit will draw your attention to many other buildings all the more important, as our heritage must be greatly depleted since Pevsner published Nottinghamshire in 1951.

It is anticipated that we will finish our walk by approximately 1.00 p.m. and, for those who wish to stay on and take light refreshment in the village, rolls are available at the Martins Arms.

COLLINGHAM

SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST

Assemble:

2.00 p.m.

at the

WESLEY ROOMS,

HIGH STREET

(behind the

Methodist Chapel)

Pevsner says "A leafy riverside village dominated by its tall steeple." referring to South Collingham. In North Collingham he mentions that many interesting houses can be seen and here we shall be able to judge for ourselves how many of these are still left.

We shall see an exhibition on Farm Buildings at the Collingham Village Museum, a former telephone exchange acquired and converted by the village. As a result of this enterprise Collingham were placed second in the Community Council for Nottinghamshire's Village Venture Competition.

Tea and biscuits will be served at the Wesley Rooms on return

WALKS IN NOTTS.

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SNEINTON

SATURDAY,
10th SEPTEMBER

Talk and Guided Tour by
Members of the
SNEINTON ENVIRONMENTAL
SOCIETY

Assemble:

SALVATION ARMY
COMPLEX,
SNEINTON ROAD.

at

10.00 a.m.

Old Sneinton, part of which was recently designated as a Conservation Area, is one of the most interesting suburbs of Nottingham. Its area of about one square mile contains the restored birthplace of the founder of the Salvation Army, the tower of George Green's windmill, the surprisingly beautiful church of St. Stephen, and the remains of the hermitage cave dwellings, plus fifteen thousand people who live in three thousand 19th century houses - of widely differing types.

Sneinton has survived architecturally and as a community largely due to neglect during the 1950's and '60's. It now looks forward to a period of improvement under the guidance of the more enlightened planners of the present era.

The locality does tend to suffer from the problems common to most areas of the inner city, but it is an area of great contrasts. It is quite possible to find oneself in a seemingly rural situation while being within yards of rows of tightly packed terraced houses.

During the walk members will not only view the obvious attractions of the windmill, church, and William Booth's home, but also the varied forms of housing including some which have been very tastefully restored and modernised. They range from quite humble artisan's dwellings to grand, spacious, houses originally built to house the local rich who were anxious to escape the vile living conditions of Nottingham in the early part of the last century.

David Ablitt, Chairman,
Sneinton Environmental Society

INTERPRETATION IN NOTTS. - produced by the Interpretive Officer,
Nottinghamshire County Council.

This newsletter has been distributed, free, to approximately 200 organisations. It is proposed to circulate it at six weekly intervals. Recipients are encouraged to file it, so that eventually they have a dossier of information about interpretation in Nottinghamshire. It will contain information and news, and notice of forthcoming events connected with interpretation. It will also

provide the opportunity for providers to show to others what they are doing or intending to do.

The following are extracts from the first issue and if you would like to be put on the mailing list please contact Ruth Tillyard, Interpretive Officer, Notts. C.C., Leisure Services, Trent Bridge House, West Bridgford, Notts.

"INTERPRETIVE MEDIA 1 : LISTENING POST

A new device, invented by the Countryside Commission to be an alternative to signboards or leaflets. It consists of a metal post or bollard, into which can be slotted up to 4 (disposable) earpieces at once, which transmit a recorded message to the listeners. The posts are about 2'6" high, unobtrusive, and can be used outside or indoors. They have been extensively tested and are now sold by Reditronics, La Pouquelage, St. Helier, Jersey.

Advantages are that people do not have to read, which means that they are likely to be able to assimilate more information and can see the object of their visit at the same time. They are neither visually nor audibly intrusive. Other sounds apart from words can be introduced to make the content more exciting.

Listening Posts do have to be serviced, although they are practically vandal-proof. There has to be a retail outlet for the earpieces. They cost upwards of £200 each, so installing a number of them could be expensive.

So far, there are no Listening Posts in operation in Nottinghamshire. Examples are at Ironbridge Gorge Museum (out of doors in a variety of settings), and the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum (indoors)."

"MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD
BREWHOUSE YARD

The opening of this completes the Brewhouse Yard Museum complex. The first phase consisted of a museum of domestic life in Nottingham; there is a mixture of reconstructed period rooms and more formal display areas. Many of the exhibits are on open display rather than behind barriers. There is space for temporary exhibitions, such as the recent one on Watson Fothergill, the important Nottingham Victorian architect.

The Childhood Museum is also housed in restored cottages - at right angle to the first set. As it occupies the lower floor only, it is a fairly small museum. One half illustrates an old schoolroom, while the other shows various activities and includes an attractive display of toys."

"GUIDED WALKS

A small, experimental, scheme will be tried out in the county this summer. It is hoped that next year most of the groups that receive this newsletter will be invited to take part. For this year, a restricted number of groups and individuals have been approached, to lead walks, in their own local area or about their particular interest. If, however, you or your organisation have a strong desire to be included in this year's programme, either with new or established walks, please let the Project Officer know."

THE PINFOLD

by P. Leonard Turton

Nottinghamshire, like all other counties, has a great many towns and villages varying in size and character but, whatever their size, most of them would have a Pound or Pinfold at one time.

The Pinfold is a small but important part of history.

In years now long gone, in the 17th-18th and earlier 19th centuries, when a horse or cattle became loose and strayed on the streets of the town or village it was the duty of the officials to take the wandering animals and lock them up in the Pound. Here they coined a word for it, they were 'impounded'. The owner could claim the strays on payment of a fee or fine.

Generally the village or town would site their Pinfold in the centre, near the Church. Hucknall certainly has one but this is now neglected and derelict.

The Pinfold was usually walled round, with a locked gate, a small area about 25 square yards. Some may still remember parts of the wall at Hucknall remaining but the gate had vanished. Pinfolds were the property of the Parish and the Hucknall one can still be seen at the corner of The Coultry and Annesley Road. The wall enclosing the area is long since gone and in its place is an undignified ranch-type fence and the background is an advertising hoarding - a very inappropriate end to this originally useful asset to village life.

These links with the past are a valuable part of our heritage both in England and in Scotland where Robbie Burns left to posterity a short verse concerning the Pound at the town of Ayr. It was Burns' custom to take his horse and ride into Ayr each weekend for a drink at one of the taverns of his friends. On one such occasion his horse became loose, strayed on the streets, and was of course impounded. It so happened that the Mayor of the town was due to end his term of Mayoral office that week and when he was told that Burns' horse had been impounded he gave orders to release it immediately.

Burns had already a reputation for caustic wit and ready comment, and the Mayor said he and the town would never hear the last of it.

He was too late, Burns had already been told, and he straight away wrote these lines:-

Was ere poor post sae befitted,
The master drunk, and the horse committed.
Nee mind, poor beast, tak thee no care,
Thou'll be a horse when he's no Mayor.

and so Ayr and its Mayor, and its Pinfold have gone into posterity.

with acknowledgment to
Nottinghamshire Countryside.

ooOoo

The following Pinfolds are all on the national list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest:-

Grassthorpe
Norwell
Scarrington
Screveton
Skegby, and
Woodborough.

Some other Pinfolds in Nottinghamshire are to be found at:

East Leake
East Merikham
Flintham
Kirkby-in-Ashfield
Laxton, and
Scrooby.

THE PINFOLD, SKEGBY

The Trust has, in co-operation with the County Council and Ashfield District Council, been involved in the repair and restoration of the Pinfold at Skegby (in private ownership).

To commemorate the restoration a plaque has been commissioned from the Royal Label Factory and is to be attached to the Pinfold.

The plaque will be formally unveiled on Tuesday, 10th July at 3.00 p.m. and any Trust members who wish to be present would be most welcome.

PUBLICATIONS

SPOT THE STYLE

David Pearce

There are many guides to British Architecture but few so tiny and inexpensive. For 30p you get 16 diary size pages of text and drawings giving a neat summary of styles from Saxon to Post War. It is on sale at Building Centre bookshops and some National Trust properties.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE'S HERITAGE - A SUGGESTED STRATEGY FOR ITS INTERPRETATION

Ruth Tillyard

The aim of this publication is to offer assistance and guidance to those interested in providing an interpretive service in Nottinghamshire and thereby give a better opportunity to people living in, or visiting, the County for pleasure and education in their recreation. It shows where help, advice and information is available.

Illustrated by over 50 photographs, plus maps, it costs £2.00 and is available from Ruth Tillyard, Interpretive Project Officer, Leisure Services Dept., Notts. C.C., Trent Bridge House, West Bridgford.

Nottinghamshire County Council on behalf of the Countryside Commission.

DISCOVERING TIMBER-FRAMED BUILDINGS

Richard Harris

This excellent pocket book lives up to its title in every way. The 'wealth of beams' of estate agents' blurb are analysed and explained so that after its 96 pages an appreciation of close studding in East Anglia or of jointed crucks in Devon is gained, while buildings to visit are suggested. A glossary is given which doubles as an index and the meticulous drawings are admirable.

Shire Publications Ltd. 1978 85p
ISBN 085263 4277.

CONSERVATION SOURCEBOOK

This publication will prove invaluable to all those concerned with the care and conservation of historic objects in the United Kingdom.

Available from the Crafts Advisory Committee, 12 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AU, priced £4.25 (paperback) or £5.95 (hardback) inc. post and packing.
ISBN 090379827 1 & 090379829 8.