

Chapter 1 : Nottinghamshire Villages: Thoroton

The pigeon cote, dovecote, columbarium, culvery, and doocot are all in simple terms a home for pigeons. The terms columbarium, culvery, and doocot are of Roman, Cornish, and Scottish heritage respectively, while the term dovecote is of English extraction.

Lieutenancy Area Ceremonial County: Nottinghamshire Church of England Parish: Flintham Church of England Diocese: Southwell and Nottingham Details The monument includes the standing and buried remains of a dovecote m east of Home Farm. It is situated in an alcove in the garden wall of Cottage Farm but also extends into the neighbouring garden belonging to Broadmarsh House. The monument is visible as two sides of a mud walled dovecote with the northern side having been replaced by a brick wall and the western side having been removed down to the present ground surface. The corner of the western and southern wall is evident and indicates the plan and extent of the original building. The eastern wall is approximately 5. The external face of the wall has a rough surface but part of this texture is due to the presence of masonry bees which have been nesting in the wall for many years. The dovecote is known locally as the bee wall. Cut into the interior face of the mud walls are at least 81 nest boxes. These are an inverted D-shape in profile and 0. Holes in the wall suggest that each nest box originally had its own perch but these do not survive and some of the holes marking their position have eroded away. Approximately halfway along the southern wall is a low doorway approximately 0. The height of the doorway and the fact that the lowest course of nest boxes in the southern wall are partially buried indicate that the internal floor level was originally lower. It is possible that further courses of pigeon holes survive beneath the current ground level. Historic England Dovecotes are specialised structures designed for the breeding and keeping of doves as a source of food and as a symbol of high social status. Most surviving examples were built in the period between the 14th and the 17th centuries, although both earlier and later examples are documented. They were generally freestanding structures, square or circular in plan and normally of brick or stone, with nesting boxes built into the internal wall. They were frequently sited at manor houses or monasteries. Whilst a relatively common monument class examples are estimated to survive out of an original population of c. They are also generally regarded as an important component of local distinctiveness and character. The standing and buried remains of the dovecote m east of Home Farm provide a rare and well-preserved example of both a dovecote and the method of mud construction. The interior, particularly the nesting boxes, the old ground surface beneath the dovecote and any sub surface features will all retain important archaeological, ecofactual and environmental evidence. Taken as a whole this mud dovecote will enhance our understanding of the construction and use of dovecotes in the area and their position in the wider landscape.

Chapter 2 : Dovecotes of Old England, Wales and Scotland

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The pigeon cote, dovecote, columbarium, culvery, and doocot are all in simple terms a home for pigeons. The terms columbarium, culvery, and doocot are of Roman, Cornish, and Scottish heritage respectively, while the term dovecote is of English extraction. These structures, some quite elegant, were all over Europe. While far, far fewer in number today, England boasted over 26, dovecotes, during the 17th Century, on the grounds of monasteries and manor houses. They were found on the grounds of monasteries and manor houses because they were an incredibly profitable and worthwhile food source. This condition remained rather static from about the 13th through 18th centuries, when a couple of rather dramatic events took place. The first being the French revolution when such class privileges, or abuses, depending on your view, were eradicated forever, and set the tone for the rest of Europe to follow. But the second and perhaps more important was the introduction of root crops into the agricultural practices of the day. Until then pigeons were the only reliable fresh meat source during the winter and early spring months, and thousands upon thousands were reared for and by the aristocracy in these grand dovecotes scattered about the land. Until the introduction of the root crops there simply was not enough feed to carry livestock through the winter months and nearly all had to be slaughtered and salted for preservation. The residents would do what pigeons really do best, fly, feed and breed. These birds, you see, were foragers. Each day they would leave their cotes, scouring the countryside for seeds, weed as well as crop. And, as mentioned earlier, interference was prohibited. So about every six weeks, for nearly the entire year, each pair would offer their young to the cause of gastronomical delight. But pigeons were useful even beyond that of the table. The manure is of very high quality and would fetch a nice price and was also used as a tanning agent for certain leathers. Small wonder then, that these structures were well built and many, to our delight, still stand today. As alluded to, the Roman columbarium is the antecedent of the English dovecote. Roman columbariums were usually round with a vaulted roof and of stone, though tiled roofs are known to have been used. The entrance door was small, and a "window" of some type allowed entry for the birds, while simultaneously ensuring the birds against the invasion of snakes and other vermin. The interior surface of the walls was covered with a smoothly worked cement made from ground marble. The nest holes were fitted into the interior walls from floor to roof. This basic design traveled from Rome to France and on to England, with the earliest examples being nearly replicas of the old Roman designs. The best chronicler of dovecotes in Great Britain was Arthur O. To him we are indebted for *A Book of Dovecotes*, published in 1871. Therein, he describes nearly dovecotes extant at that time. Unfortunately, he reports that thousands had been lost and many of the remaining examples were in very poor condition. Even in 1871, nearly none were in use for their intended design. But things look better for dovecotes in Great Britain today. The dovecotes are now protected by law and must be maintained. Many owners and organizations of late understand their historical value and have actually spent large sums in their restoration. One of particular beauty in style and location can be found at cotehele. This beautiful structure sits in the garden of the main cotehele mansion and is again home to many pairs of field foraging white pigeons. This particular cote, while not one of the largest to be found, is by no means small. The walls are made of stone nearly three feet thick. There are thirteen rows of nest holes from the floor to the top of the wall, and 30 holes in each row, making for just under nest holes. The nest holes, rather than being set in a direct line, are offset, giving the visual effect of a checkerboard. The nest holes are about six inches square at the opening and enlarge toward the rear in a sort of "L" or pie shape, where the top of the "L" is the opening. Each nest is about 18 inches deep and 12 across at the back. The direction of the "L" alternates between each row to provide greater structural integrity to the walls. The roof is dome shaped and constructed of stone slates, topped with a cupola which provides the pigeons light, air, but most importantly ingress and egress. While visitors are generally not permitted inside the dovecote, one can peek through the small door and see the arrangement inside. The interior of this particular specimen is also in excellent condition. In fact the "potence" has been restored and is in perfect working order. A potence is a

device used to collect the squabs. It consists of a large revolving beam in the center of the cote, from floor to roof. Attached to this beam are two arms that extend outwards almost touching the wall, which makes the upper part appear a bit like a gallows. There is an arm near the top and one near the bottom. At the end of these arms, near the wall, a ladder is attached. This permits a person on the ladder to climb up and down and reach all the nests located on the interior wall, and pull themselves around reaching all of the nests. An ingenious contraption particularly well suited to the round construction. One cannot help but wonder if the potence was thought of first and the cote built in a circular shape to capitalize on the idea, or if the round cote was built first and then the potence sprang to mind. It was in all probability the latter, but the idea of the former still appeals. The drawing of the potence here is very similar, except that it has two platforms in addition to the two arms. While the potence at cotehele does have a platform, it is attached to and part of the lower arm. Perhaps the platforms were used to hold a basket or other tools by the caretakers and without doubt as additional perching space by the birds. Not far from cotehele is another National Trust property, Anthony House. Here you can find two dovecotes. One, a very large round brick structure near the house, stands on the rear lawn. The roof is of slate and the cupola is of wood. Inside you will find the potence to be very similar to the drawing, with two "perching" platforms attached to the potence. The dovecote is very spacious and properly occupied. The walls are three feet thick and the interior diameter is approximately twenty feet. Height to the eaves is also about twenty feet. The nest box arrangement consists of fifteen rows of fifty nest holes in a column arrangement for a total of nest boxes. While the residents of this dovecote still fly in and out freely, the other dovecote, unfortunately, lies in ruins. Only the thick circular stone walls of the ruin remain, telling the story that this too must have been an impressive structure in its time. The wall that remains, complete with nesting holes in the "checkerboard" pattern, is nearly four feet thick and twelve feet high. No trace of the roof remains. It must have collapsed long ago, and the stones carted off for other uses. Even though these circular designs with their potences are marvels beauty and function, not all dovecotes were constructed in this ingenious fashion. Many other shapes are to be found. The most common shape, next to the circular, is nearly square. In a few of these a potence was also installed, but what worked flawlessly in a round structure must have missed the mark. Hawford dovecote, also owned and maintained for us all by the National Trust, lies about three miles north of Worcester. It is a square structure, in the vernacular of the area called a black and white, and is made of wood and stone. It has four gables in the roof, each one with a small window for additional light. The pigeons used the cupola on top for ingress and egress. Another very unique feature of this dovecote, are the nest boxes. Rather than being built directly into the stone wall, they are made of wood and attached to the walls and even extend into the gable ends. The nest boxes are only about a foot deep off the wall, but gain size by running at a 45 degree angle to the wall, making each nest box about 18 inches deep. On each course the angles run in opposite directions. The Pigeon Cote will be "following" Mr. The bookstore makes several dovecote publications available to you. More about Dovecotes You hosts recently completed their trip through Brittany, France locating and recording many dovecotes of the area. You are invited to visit the dovecotes of Brittany with us by following this link.

Chapter 3 : Dovecote Inn Laxton - Reviews by Go dine

The majority of birds must be at least 6 to 8 weeks old before they can leave their mothers. If you believe this advertiser is letting their birds go before our recommended ages, please report them to us.

Rural Architecture; Lewis F. Allen Forth Printing , first printing Very old book covering many types of homes and rural out buildings. As you can see from the scan, it is in pretty rough shape and can only be considered a reading copy. The interior is foxed and page has the corner missing. Nice drawing located throughout depicting the structures covered in the text. And of course there is a small chapter on dovecotes. Jean Auffret It is this book that we used as our base for our dovecote hunting trip to France. It cover just one small area of France, Brittany and does it very well. Color photographs would be nice but the black and white photos are well done and the text of each unit is rather complete, including the local history. Now yes, this book is in French, but in a way that add to the allure for us non French speakers. Several line drawings by Mike Brown of the existing structures are included. Colaborative effort The Pigeon cotes of France are certainly exceptional and the styles more varied, and yes more beautiful, from those found in the UK. France clearly set the standards for these functional, and raised the bar for their architectural wonders. While this book covers only the Pyrenees part of France, as the book illustrates, the design variation is outstanding. It was more than each proud owner wanted to be better by just being bigger, they also strove for beauty and unique design. The map, shown on the left, is only of the Department of Tarn, and shows the location of over pigeon cotes. This fall the Pigeoncote hosts will be in France exploring the dovecotes in France. Why not get in on the act. Acquire a book and go hunting even if only in your favorite arm chair. But as many, if you will need your own hard copy to enjoy where ever you happen to be, a copy is available just for you. Davis First edition excerpt of the Dovecotes of South Cambridgeshire. Offset consists of pages It includes brief description, location map, and photographs of the remaining dovecotes of the area. They write as only those who love the subject and no it well can.. A beautiful book of pages, published in While it is only 32 pages in lenght, it provides pictures and text of the main types and styles to be found throughout Great Britain. The list of places to visit is exceptional, and will help provide many a good day out. It is a nice addition to this topic, particularly considering that Cooke and others had overlooked the area. He is an acknowledged artist and have provided wonderful drawings of many of the remaining dovecotes as well as a few photographs. Since we do have two copies, we can let go. Luning This mint paperback of dovecotes in the Netherlands, Drenthe to be exact, was published in Den Hage in Naturally, written in the Dutch language and supported by many photographs and drawings. A good history of the course of these structures in the Netherlands. But with that said he has certainly opened the subject to a more piercing review. In this article, he provides a very thorough overview of English Law pertaining to the construction of dovecotes and the ownership of pigeons in general. He provides excellent source references for continued study. An offprint from the Transactions of the Ancient Monument Society. Like all of his work, it is exceptional. But if you like historical building and then in Suffolk, this can not be missed. Royal Archaeological Institute 45; J. Micklethwaite Reprint of the article of pigeon houses in churches written my J. Pages , and including a unnumbered page of a line drawing of the Birlingham church near Pershore. Coffee table type book with great photographs by Patrice Binet, detailing the dovecotes of Provence. This work while not large coming in at 65 pages, covers provides information about dovecotes that no one else to my knowledge has. This work is required reading for all doocot enthusiasts. Pridham This work is the culmination of a study by the County Planning office of Worcester. Pridham is the main author, but his study team included G. The study is dated March and must be considered the definitive source for dovecotes at that time. It is replete with photographs and a detailed location map. First three pages also have a stain on the bottom right as shown on the scans, otherwise very good. Click to see cover , or inside page scan. Pigeons, Doves and Dovecotes: Gale While this books main aim is at providing information on the keeping and proper management of pigeons in wallcotes, polecotes, and aviaries, it also provides an excellent introduction to pigeoncotes in general, including some nice color photographs of some rather unusual specimens in Egypt. In addition to the general care information the book also provides sources

for veterinarians, equipment and yes, polecote, dovecote, and aviary builders or distributors. The short article provides an accounting of the use of pigeons for military purposes during the siege of Paris, French fortresses, training stations in Zoological Gardens of Berlin, the first military dove cote in Italy and more. He is an active member of a number of national and local amenity societies and firmly believes that it is our duty to carefully safeguard our building inheritance so that it can be passed on to future generations for their use and enjoyment. In this book John Severn provides an historical account and survey of the dovecotes of Nottinghamshire illustrated by his own drawings. John is an artist. There are times when drawings are better than photographs, and this is one of them. It is uncertain how many were originally published, but it is widely held that very few were ever printed. Originally there was a limited edition of one hundred signed copies printed.. There are also unsigned editions available of which this is one and it is not known if these were of the original or a few more were printed. I tend to believe that at least a few more were printed, even though by the same publisher and probably during the same year, because the unsigned and unnumbered copy appears quite different. There are over drawings and descriptions by the author provided of over 50 dove cotes in Essex, and many are of wooden construction. The copy is in very good shape considering that it is nearly 90 years in age. While the pages have tanned and there is some very minor foxing on a few pages, overall it is in very fine shape. An interesting note is that the title on the covers appears to have been an afterthought. The title on the cover and spine, while identical, are on printed paper attached to the boards rather than printed on the boards directly. The art is the work of Joseph Chatzipavlis. I do not know when it was reprinted, but it has been some time as the pages have started to tan. There is a good list of dovecotes in the area as well as a few good photographs. This publication predates even Cooke and is therefore an excellent first source. Whitaker comes hot on the heels of Cooke, if you consider seven years hot on your heels. But he focuses on even a smaller portion of Great Britain, as the title indicates Nottinghamshire. While there are not as many nice line drawings as we find with Cooke and Smith, there are many nice black and white photographic images of the dovecotes he chronicles. It is really in pretty decent shape, with the normal tanning to pages, but nothing severe. A great place to learn the nomenclature used to describe dovecotes and other ancient buildings. First edition published in 1961. It includes an article by Alan Whitworth, complete with photographs of Yorkshire dovecotes.

Chapter 4 : Beeston, Nottinghamshire - Wikipedia

The outlandishly gargantuan dovecote, which housed over 1, pigeons in tiny nesting niches perched 24 stories high, was built by monks in response to a famine of

Tallents solicitors was founded around by Phillip Tallents who had moved to Newark from Wingfield in Derbyshire a few years earlier. His youngest son, William Edward built the firm into the leading solicitors in Newark and entered into partnership with Edward Smith Godfrey who had interests in the law and banking. In he became Clerk to the Newark Navigation Commissioners and this post was held by three successive generations of his family for years. His son, Godfrey, born , followed him into the law having been educated at Charterhouse. He started his diary on returning to England after a period on the Continent, when he was articled in Derby, working alongside William Jessop junior, the son of the well-known engineer. Gaunt has selected entries from the diaries which well illustrate the social, business and political life of Newark and the county. It will be remembered that W. Gladstone represented Newark during this time. There seems to have been an almost incessant round of balls and dinners which the young Tallents attended; there are numerous mentions of very late nights and the consumption of prodigious amounts of alcohol. It was not infrequent that Godfrey arrived home in the early hours of the morning to have a couple or so hours of sleep before needing to be up and at business. On one occasion he lists the fact that he and two companions consumed in one evening, seven bottles of wine, six of Port and one of Sherry. However, as his business life developed he appears to have calmed down a great deal and the diaries terminate with his marriage in to his cousin, the first of his three marriages. This book is a compelling read, very well edited by Richard Gaunt who provides footnotes in explanation of certain matters and, of great help in following the various people mentioned, several pages of biographical notes. The book covers a wider field than just Newark and follows elections in Nottingham and, occasionally Derby. It is essential reading for anyone interested in the history of our county. Cheques payable to Nottinghamshire County Council. Woolrich, The well-known dovecote at Sibthorpe. This book of pages, A4, is privately published and probably home printed on an inkjet printer by Mr. It is part of the results of a labour of love carried out between and Between and , Eddie Woolrich and Gerald Dorrington were responsible for the restoration of the dovecotes at Wollaton Hall and Wollaton village under the supervision of John Severn who was fascinated by dovecotes and who published an introduction to the subject in in which he listed all the dovecotes that he had seen or been made aware of in Nottinghamshire. Eddie and Gerald used this book, together with a book by Joseph Whittaker, A Descriptive List of Medieval Dovecotes in Nottinghamshire, as the starting points for their survey of all known dovecotes in the county, both extant and vanished. The result of their work is a book in which the dovecotes they found information about are listed under the name of the village or town where they were situated. Woolrich says in the Introduction that the book is not a formalised and structured account of the work the two men carried out but rather a set of jottings and field notes. Nevertheless, what we are offered is a most useful document which greatly adds to the knowledge of these historic and intriguing buildings and which is a great credit to the two men concerned. Sadly, Gerald Dorrington died without being able to see the published results of the work. The dovecote at Thoroton. This reviewer needed to contact the Museum before he found the images! The book contains a useful section of explanation of the terminology connected to dovecotes but I would have liked a section dealing with the history and usage of the structures as part of the Introduction; it is not until well towards the end of the book page 96 that some information is given but, as this is not a book that most will read through from beginning to end, more likely dipping in and out as particular places are visited, I consider that an expanded section of history would have been most interesting and useful at the front. The book has a chapter of facts and figures which provide added interest and value. There are some photographs in the book. These are minor comments and do not detract from an interesting, readable and very valuable addition to the historical factual literature of our county. Eddie Woolrich is to be congratulated in producing this book and thereby making available 25 years of enthusiastic pursuit of the dovecotes of Nottinghamshire. Do buy a copy. ISBN Those members who attended the Thoroton AGM at Bingham in April will remember the presentations

given by members of the Bingham Heritage Trails Association about their recent Heritage Lottery Funded project on the history of settlement in the parish from pre-historic times to the present. Its principal object was an archaeological field-walking exercise to collect pottery, flints and other artefacts from the surface of all the fields in the parish after ploughing. It is believed this may be one of the few exercises in the country to encompass all periods on a parish-wide basis. The project was a major exercise in community archaeology, involving over volunteers who contributed some 6, person hours in field-walking during four winter seasons, often in poor weather conditions, in addition to washing, sorting, bagging, and data-basing the finds. A secondary project was to study historical maps of Bingham, which included translating the written descriptions of landholdings from a page Manorial Survey of written in Medieval Latin and converting the information into a conjectural map of the farms and cottages and the furlongs and strips of the four open fields. The results have now been published in a lavishly illustrated full-colour book, including over 70 maps and photographs of typical flint and pottery finds; these will be a valuable guide to identifying similar specimens found throughout the county.

Chapter 5 : Pigeoncote Bookstore Dovecote Doocots and Tauben Houses page

Dovecotes of Nottinghamshire evening tour 1. Sibthorpe Dovecote is in the field next to St. Peter's Church. Access across an uneven field. Park in church car.

Dovecote m north west of Barnby Hall Scheduled Date: Barnby in the Willows Traditional County: Nottinghamshire Lieutenancy Area Ceremonial County: Nottinghamshire Church of England Parish: Barnby-in-the-Willows Church of England Diocese: Southwell and Nottingham Details The monument includes the standing and below ground remains of a late medieval dovecote, which stands to the rear of Dovecote Farm. The dovecote, which is Listed Grade II, is circular in plan, is constructed of stone rubble surmounted by a row of bricks, and measures approximately The roof is conical in shape and tiled, and there is a doorway with a wooden lintel in the north west side which is the only opening in the lower level of the dovecote. A stone ledge runs around the building just below the eaves and a series of pigeon holes are situated just above this on the south side of the dovecote. The interior is lined with nest boxes, although on the north side some of these are now missing. There are two phases of nest box building evident in the dovecote, the earliest being of stone with stone flight ledges beneath each box. Later repairs were made in brick and pantile, with the nest boxes being much more simple in design and situated closer together. A floor, spreading approximately half way across the dovecote, has been inserted. The nest boxes have been used to support the joists which in turn support the floor. Historic England Dovecotes are specialised structures designed for the breeding and keeping of doves as a source of food and as a symbol of high social status. Most surviving examples were built in the period between the 14th and the 17th centuries, although both earlier and later examples are documented. They were generally freestanding structures, square or circular in plan and normally of brick or stone, with nesting boxes built into the internal wall. They were frequently sited at manor houses or monasteries. Whilst a relatively common monument class examples are estimated to survive out of an original population of c. They are also generally regarded as an important component of local distinctiveness and character. The standing and buried remains of the dovecote m north west of Barnby Hall are well preserved. The building retains two phases of nest box design and construction, using two different types of material. The interior, particularly the nesting boxes, the old ground surface beneath the dovecote and any sub-surface features will all retain important archaeological, ecological and environmental evidence. Taken as a whole, the dovecote m north west of Barnby Hall will enhance our understanding of the construction and use of dovecotes in the area and their position in the wider landscape.

Chapter 6 : Bulwell Dovecote, Bulwell, City of Nottingham

Location. Statutory Address: DOVECOTE IN CENTRE OF GREEN, THE GREEN The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

Based on a small working farm just on the outskirts of a small country village. With ample car parking space and a view onto an open field which the children can play or the dogs can stretch their legs and a court yard for ball games. On the front of the house is a patio to relax in the fresh country air with tables and chairs. Leading onto the fully fitted kitchen. With an open hall way and a downstairs toilet and shower room. On the ground floor is one of the first bedrooms which is a single bedroom but if required does have another bed underneath which can be turned into a double room. Leading up the stairs is the main double bedroom and the family bathroom. Another two rooms are on the first floor, one is a single room and another is a twin room. All fitted with wardrobes cupboards and mirrors. Also in the next village just a 10min walk or a minute drive is the local shop and Post Office which sells fresh local bread and our eggs which are from the Lodge Barns Farm Yard. Fiskerton village also has another great local pub and an award winning Indian restaurant. Near by is the Southwell Racecourse which also has a fantastic golf course. The historic town of Southwell is one of the hidden gems of Nottinghamshire. It is dominated by its historic Minster, which dates back to the 12th century. Near the Minster was a villa in Roman times. Nearby are the ruins of the palace of the archbishops of York dating back to the 14th century. At the other end of the town is Burgage Green. Adjoining the green is Burgage Manor where the young Byron stayed with his mother in the early part of the 19th century.

Chapter 7 : The Dovecote Inn - Laxton | Home

Dovecote m north west of Barnby Hall is a Scheduled Monument in Barnby in the Willows, Nottinghamshire, England. See why it was listed, view it on a map, see visitor comments and photos and share your own comments and photos of this building.

Dovecote Drive, Wollaton, Nottingham, NG8 2NB Down a quiet cul-de-sac a short walk from the centre of Wollaton Village is the 16th century Dovecote where you will step into a remarkable building and back into Wollaton history. It is also one of the oldest dovecotes in the country. It originally stood in the middle of a field to prevent the nervous birds being disturbed. Surrounded as it is by modern housing, it is now difficult to fully appreciate this important building which has stood here for over years. Access was from the one door, which now leads to a private garden. The building is 41 ft by 21 ft with a height of 33 ft. It faces south-east to catch the early morning sun. Originally there were approximately 1, L-shaped nesting boxes on all four walls, sufficient for over 5, birds. The doves were domesticated descendants of the rock dove, the same size and appearance as the town pigeon of today. The doves foraged for themselves but, especially in winter, they were given supplementary food such as hard grain or grey peas. There would also be a supply of water and somewhere for them to bathe. A pair of doves produced two chicks up to eight times a year, often starting a second nest before the first brood flew. From May to September the young birds, called squabs, ere a regular source of food. They were usually culled at four weeks before the breast meat was toughened by exercise. Adult birds would be eaten after long, slow cooking and were also supplied to falconers as food for their birds of prey. The feathers and down were used for bed quilts and pillows. The dung was a very valuable fertiliser and a source of saltpetre potassium nitrate used for making gunpowder and for tanning leather. To the east is the Admiral Rodney Public House. In its car park can be seen the old barn, formerly used as the village school. To the right of the pub is a fine terrace of 18th century houses what once housed the village shop and police station. The 14th century stone cottage opposite the church is the oldest house in the village. The Square is surrounded by two-storey 18th century cottages. In and again in applications were made to demolish them and build modern shops. The local opposition led to the founding of the Wollaton Village Preservation Society, the predecessor to Wollaton Historical and Conservation Society.

Chapter 8 : The Dovecote, Nottingham, City of Nottingham

The Dovecote Fund was established in memory of Dr. Norman Summers, and commemorates his keen interest in the dovecote, a one-time common building form in Nottinghamshire. The Trust was involved in the repair of dovecotes from the early 80's.

Roads[edit] The Nottingham and Derby Road was turnpiked in 1766, and dis-turnpiked in 1790. In an advertisement of the four-horse coach from Nottingham to Birmingham states that the coach called at Beeston daily at 8. In the present, the modern-day Nottingham-Derby road - the A52 - passes through the very northern part of the town; Junction 25 of the M1 motorway approximately 6. The A road runs through the town, to the southeast of the town centre, as do the B and B routes which pass through the heart of Beeston. The town centre has a number of municipal car parks, owned by Broxtowe Borough Council, as well as the supermarket car parks. This meant that valuable goods traffic from the Erewash valley could bypass the River Erewash and River Trent. This involved the necessity for the weir at Beeston Rylands to maintain the water level to supply the canal through to Trent Bridge. Originally there was a second lock at Beeston Cut to allow small vessels to enter the Trent below the weir, but this was abandoned c. 1850. The Erewash Valley trail also passes along the western side of Beeston. Numerous other cycle routes through Beeston have also been signposted by the council. Cyclists in the Beeston area are represented by Pedals a voluntary stakeholder group. The church dates from the 11th century but was largely rebuilt in by Sir George Gilbert Scott. Both are included in the West End conservation area which includes a considerable number of buildings, many historical or of character, along the streets of Dovecote Lane, Grange Avenue, West End, and Church Street. Also included in the area is the historic Village Cross. They then proceeded to fix the width of the roads. Wollaton road, then called Cowgate, was 30 foot 9. The Inclosure not only altered the appearance of part of the parish from a moor growing poor grass, to cultivated fields with hedges, and thereby increasing the food supply, but it relieved farmers from the annoyance of having to hand over the tenth of their product in kind. Some lands on or near Bramcote Moor, but in Beeston parish, were enclosed in 1790, by provisional order of the Inclosure Commissioners. Before the introduction of gas generally in the parish there was a limited supply from the Mill to separate houses. The Church was first lit with gas in 1840. The opposition to lamps in the streets was strong, and the effigy of an active promoter of it was carried on an ass round the village and hung on a lamp-post, and but for police interference would have been burned. Beeston was connected to the mains water supply in 1850. It is a solitary reminder of the former dominance of silk and lace mills on the local skyline. The buildings have been converted into apartments by a developer. A cottage on the north side of Anglo Scotian Mills was reputed to have the tallest domestic chimney in England. Although the cottage has been demolished for several years, the chimney can still be seen attached to the wall of the Mill. Shawls are produced on knitting machines and hand finished in much the same way as they have been for centuries. The factory contains examples of knitting frames from the 17th century. Lost industrial buildings include the rebuilt silk mill and the looming bulk of the Neville Works mill on the boundary with Chilwell later occupied by the Myford lathe factory. In the land was acquired from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the Beeston Land Society, a group of citizens, who divided the land out into 28 plots of between three-quarters and 1-acre 0. The majority of the houses are of Edwardian and late Victorian origin. The Land Society set conditions for the developers including no public houses, and strict building lines which ensured that properties were set back a consistent distance from the road. The early model was saving by a group of subscribers and the allocation of funds as they accumulated by the drawing of lots, in turn for each of them to build a house. Bellevue Park Estate[edit] This initial success was repeated when, in 1860, a syndicate acquired land from George Fellows, of the banking family that had its home at Belle Vue, now Beeston Fields Golf Club. The development lay to the north and formed a continuation to Imperial Park. Denison Street formed its northern extreme and Montague Street defined its eastern limit. This scheme failed and the area now consists mostly of Victorian and Edwardian houses laid out along the parallel Park Road and Grove Avenue and the two short cross streets Cedar Road and North Drive. The area retains a leafy character and the roads remain unkerbed, and has been a conservation area since

Many of the properties in the Imperial Park and Bellvue Estates have lost their original elegance with the lowering of chimney stacks, inappropriate replacement of windows and doors with modern PVCu, the loss of hedged fronts to brick walls or fencing, and paving over front gardens for parking. Morley of Bradford on Chilwell Road in Its landmark spire was visible from afar after the demolition of several large mill buildings in the s. The front of the building was floodlit at night, contributing to local light pollution. The Baptist Church on Dovecote Lane was demolished in and replaced with semi-detached villa style housing.

Chapter 9 : The Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire > Book launches and reviews, Autumn

Dovecotes of Nottinghamshire; John Severn From the inset we learn that "John Severn is an architect practicing in Nottingham and has lived in the City all his life. He is an active member of a number of national and local amenity societies and firmly believes that it is our duty to carefully safeguard our building inheritance so that it can be.

Friday, 26 June Thoroton Thoroton is a small linear village that lies along the west bank of the River Smite. Around people currently live in the village which is surrounded by typical south Notts agricultural scenery. Large arable fields, hedgerows and streams with a few small copses predominate. It is reasonable walking country, none too arduous, but none too inspiring! Like Scarrington and Hawksworth, two neighbouring villages, there are no shops and more depressingly there are no pubs. The village was granted conservation status in The Rushcliffe Borough website describes the village as: The buildings themselves closely define the street but wide grass verges edge the lanes on the main approaches. The work included rethatching, re-pointing and the erection of an interpretation panel detailing the history of the dovecote. It is now the only surviving thatched dovecote in Notts. Pigeons can and often do breed all year round so there was a pretty consistent food supply Thoroton Hall stands just along the main road north of the dovecote. This was the village manor and is now a Grade II listed building. The Labour peer Baron Falconer of Thoroton used to live here. The front facade from the main street. It dates from the early 18th century with some early 19th century alterations and extensions. In these pictures you can see the blue brick diaperwork chequer-board pattern which was a style particularly popular in the preceding century According to the interpretation panel back at the dovecote "The graduated slate roofs are probably local Swithland slate from Leicestershire, finished with high quality This is where architect speak kicks in in earnest stone coped gables and kneelers. It has a double range plan, a single flight return staircase some fielded panelling including window shutters, doors and fireplace and fine late 18th century fire grates. Of course no village is complete without its church and Thoroton is no exception. The church is dedicated to Helen, the mother of the first Christian Roman emperor, Constantine. She is reputed to have discovered the true cross when she visited the Holy Land in AD Helena, the church was earlier dedicated to the saint in the form St. Domesday book mentions Thoroton as Torretune and says that it was one of five Nottinghamshire places to have a priest although there was no mention of a church. In William II Rufus gave the church to the See of Lincoln so it is possible that the original church was built between and They must have some significance but why they are all so grotesque or loopy is beyond me. Loopy, grotesque and plain wierd head carvings around the spire. Inside the church there are five stained glass windows with some fine and intricate details. Ethel Gordon Fenwick was the most famous resident of Thoroton Hall. Ethel was a Scot, born on 26th January Ethel died in and there is an impressive monument to her in the churchyard. There is an interpretation board in the church which gives some interesting historical information about Saint Helena. Born in AD, she died aged 80 of natural causes. She was born of humble parents in the Roman province of Moesia on the western shore of the Black Sea. He thereupon embraced Christianity, won his battle, got control of the Western Empire and converted his mother to Christianity. She built many churches and restored shrines and when aged 80 she helped clear the mound that covered the holy Sepulchre she, supposedly, uncovered the true cross. Not much help to the first group then.