

HISTORIC BRADMORE PROPERTIES

FAR STREET, SOUTH SIDE

Cottages on site of 5 and 7 Far Street, called Old Cottage or Rose Cottage in early C20th.

c1780-1814 John Stubbs, whittawer of Bradmore, son of John, died aged 80 in 1791 and may be the John Stubbs referred to in the early years of the land tax returns, succeeded by his own son John who was here in 1792, though at over 70 years old he may well have already handed the business on to his son by 1780. The John here in 1780 married to Sarah was already described as senior, to distinguish him from a younger John on the Main Rd. In 1792 Bunny estate survey listed next to Rufford Lodge, with 7 acres, house, outbuildings, garden and yard. He died in 1814.

1814-1863 William Stubbs, son of John and Sarah, took over the land tax payments in 1814 and is described in 1827 as cottager. Married to Sarah. In 1844 directory, collar- and harness-maker.

1863-c1886 John Stubbs, collarmaker and harness maker, son of William and Sarah, married to Hannah, lived with his father throughout William's life. In 1867 Bunny estate rental cottager with 3½ acres, house and garden in Bradmore plus another 2¾ acres in Bunny. Probably the saddler Stubbs who is remembered for hanging his tanned leather to dry beside the church tower, before the Mission Hall was built in 1881. By 1891 he was at the Basford Union House.

1890-1907 William Hutchinson, eldest son of John Hutchinson at Rancliffe Farm, on electoral roll with land and tenement from 1890. Married Alice Mary In 1891 described as farmer, but in 1890s directories as cottager and cowkeeper. In 1900 Bunny estate rental with 6¼ acres and a cottage, but in the 1908 rental the land has reduced to 5¼ acres. 1905 the baptism record for William's son Clement has the address The Cottage, Bradmore, which may indicate the family was at The Cottage on Donkey Lane, at this time probably in the hands of his brother John who was living elsewhere in the village. It is not clear what happened to the house on this site after 1907. William's son Harold Hutchinson is recorded on the electoral roll in 1911-4, then the record stops during the war.

Site of 9/13 Far Street, formerly a row of four cottages fronting directly onto the road, shown in the distance in the c1910 photograph of Far St. There was a patch of open ground between this row and the next row of 4 cottages to the west, at the present boundary between Nos.13 and 15.

Eastern cottage, nearest the church steeple.

c1803-1848 Isaac Foster, agricultural labourer, married Martha who died in 1810/11, and in 1812 Isaac married Jane who died in 1828.

1848-1884 William Foster, farm labourer, seems to be the eldest son of Isaac and Martha. Married Mary or Maria, schoolmistress.

1884-c1900 Mary Foster, widow of William, continued to live in the same cottage, reported in 1891 as a cottage with 2 rooms. She is then described as seamstress. Widow Foster in 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and garden, paying £2/10/- pa rent.

East/central cottage, next door to the eastern cottage.

c1828-1870 Benjamin Chamberlain of Gotham, agricultural labourer, married Mary Ann. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £2/10/-.

1870-1888 Mary Ann Chamberlain, widow of Benjamin. In 1871 widow and schoolmistress.

1888-1930 George Hornbuckle married to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann Chamberlain, continued in the same cottage after Mary Ann's death. In 1891 a house with 4 rooms. In 1900 and 1908 Bunny estate rentals with a cottage and garden paying £3 pa rent

West/central cottage, third cottage along from the church steeple end of the row.

c1802-1855 Thomas Spencer, agricultural labourer, son of Thomas and Mary, in 1802 married Mary. By 1851 his son John, a farm labourer, and his family had moved in with them, from a cottage near the bottom of Main St.

1855-1878 John Spencer, agricultural labourer, and his wife Mary continued in the cottage after John's parents' deaths. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £2/10/- pa.

1878-c1884 Mary Spencer, widow of John, seems to have continued in the cottage after his death. Mary died in 1889 at Basford Union Poorhouse.

Western cottage

c1815-1859 Benjamin Bosworth, agricultural labourer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married Mary.

c1860-1880 John Cumberland, agricultural labourer, son of William and Sarah, was in Keyworth 1842-1852 according to the birthplaces recorded in censuses for his children, but had returned to Bradmore by 1861. His grandfather, Matthew Cumberland, is in the 1792 Bunny estate survey with 10¾ acres, house, outbuildings, garden, foldyard and croft, probably based at the top of Main St. By the time John returned to Bradmore the Cumberlands no longer had any connection with this landholding. John

married Sarah, a seamstress, who died in 1866. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £2/10/-.

1880-1904 Edward (Neddie) Cumberland, general labourer, was probably the youngest son of John and Sarah but came to Bradmore after the rest of the family. Married to Mary. In 1891 a house of 4 rooms and in 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and garden at £2/10/- pa rent.

1904-8 Mary Cumberland, widow of Edward, on electoral roll up to 1908. The 1908 Bunny Estate rental shows Edward, but with reduced rent of 10/- pa which may reflect the changed circumstances.

1910-11 William Cumberland, son of Edward and Mary, on electoral roll for this short period, though there is no evidence that he was in the same cottage.

Sites of 15/17 Far Street, formerly a row of 4 cottages fronting directly onto the road. Rookery Cottage represents the remaining section, being the 2 western cottages of the row.

17 Far Street, Rookery Cottage (also known as 21), formerly the two western cottages of a row of 4. **Central/west cottage** in the row, the east end of Rookery Cottage

c1761-1820 John Hickling married to Jane. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 6½ acres, house, barn and foldyard. The census sequence of 1841 puts John's descendant at this point on Far St., though this house is not associated with a barn. However, west of the end of this row of cottages there was a building which does not appear to have been a residence, and it may be that the John Hickling of the 1790s was indeed at this location on Far St. if not in these actual buildings.

?c1820-1843 Joseph Hickling, framework knitter, cottager, at this time the eldest surviving son of John and Jane, married to Mary.

c1869-1909 Henry Attewell, framework knitter making merino shirts, son of William, cottager, and Ann. Married Mary, laundress, who folded sheets in the street as there was no room large enough inside the house. 1891 the house had 3 rooms. In 1900 and 1908 Bunny estate rentals with cottage and garden paying £4 rent pa.

1909-1911 Mary Attewell, widow of Henry, continued on the electoral roll as Mary senior. She died in 1913, but may not have been living here beyond 1911.

Western cottage, nearest Mill Cottage.

c1840-1850 Gervase Smith, son of John and Sarah who lived opposite at this time, is recorded in 1841 as framework knitter married to Maria. By 1851 Gervase and Maria were living in Gervase's parents' house. The 1861 census confirms that the house was the one at the eastern end of this row of 4, and the two families probably had already moved there by 1851.

c1853-c1868 Richard Jackson, son of John and Mary, married to Ann. In 1861 agricultural labourer, and in 1867 Bunny estate rental with house and garden at £4 rent pa. By 1871 the family had moved to Hill Farm, and in the 1869 directory Richard is already described as shopkeeper and carrier so may have left Far St. by this time.

c1869-c1871 William Smith, agricultural labourer, and his wife Charlotte This is possibly the William Smith who had been a cottager and carrier, previously living at the bottom of Main St. and in 1867 Bunny estate rental with house, garden, orchard and ¾ acre of land. It looks possible that Richard Jackson and William Smith swapped houses when Richard took over as village carrier. The Methodist Church deeds record William as a trustee and cottager in 1868, suggesting the change took place in 1868/9.

c1872-1886 William Smith, framework knitter, son of Gervase and Maria who by this time were living at the eastern end of this block of 4 cottages, married to Harriett. Presumably he moved here when William and Charlotte left. By 1891 the family had moved to the bottom of Main St., and William's electoral roll entries commence in 1887 suggesting 1886 as the date of the move .

23/25 Far Street, Town End / Mill Cottage

The area now occupied by Nos.23-27 Far St. formerly marked the western limit of the village. The two cottages Nos.23 and 25 are shown on early maps as a single large L-shaped block, and in the C19th housed six families. Reputedly before that it was a farmhouse. While the identification of its early residents is by no means certain, it seems likely that in the C18th it was the home of the Bennett family. In 1674 Thomas Bennet, married to Ann, appears on the Hearth Tax return with one hearth. However the line of descent between these Bennetts and onwards to the two William Bennetts here in the late C18th has not been identified. The most that can be claimed is that these houses were certainly here in the C17th, and were associated with the Bennett name in the following two centuries.

c1740s or 1760s-c1800 William Bennett, tailor, married Mary. In 1792 Bunny Estate survey, under William senior (to distinguish him from William son of John and Mary Bennett who was 30 years younger), with a house, garden, croft and 10½ acres, including 2 acres in Bunny. This makes him quite a substantial cottager.

c1804-1851 William Bennett, son of John and Jane and grandson of William and Mary, married Elizabeth in 1804, and probably moved here at about that time. At the 1841 census William occupied one of the cottages the house had by then been divided into - see Mill Cottage, western cottage.

23 Far Street, Town End Cottage

The house has been considerably adapted and extended before and around 1800, in 1910 and several times since. Architectural evidence uncovered during restorations suggest the house in its earliest part dates from at least 1700, probably earlier. Some part-melted fire-damaged bricks to the upper story may relate to the 1705 fire of Bradmore as they are at the top of one of the earliest walls at what would then have been the rear of the property. The roof was formerly much lower and thatch; evidence suggests the roof over the oldest part of the house has been raised/rebuilt at least twice before it reached its existing position. Size and type of brick in the lower parts of the north end wall exposed during damp proof treatment in 1995 revealed lower courses of hand made brick of type and size dating from around 1690-1700. The type and chamfering of the main beam to the oldest reception area indicates a joinery style dateable to approx 1640-1740 from published specialist reference material consulted. The lath and gypsum plaster stone flooring to the first floor of the earliest part of the house dates as a construction method from no later than 1850, and was used from C17th. The reeds from the laths presumably came from the local Bunny-Bradmore osier beds and the gypsum from near Gotham. The hand made bricks were assumed to be again local from Bunny, probably from a brick works or kiln associated with the Bunny Hall estate (Source: S & G Zelynskyj).

In C19th, two cottages, the northern one nearest the south wing of Mill Cottage.

Northern cottage

c1800-1813 William Elliott, married to Mary, may have lived in this cottage, or in one of the Town Houses, the early equivalent of council houses. In 1800 William Oliver was paid 7/6 for repairing William Elliott's chimney, and 1/- for lime.

1813-1814 Mary Elliott, William's widow, supported by the Constable with money for repairs to the house, including stubble and thatch. William Cumberland and Mr Attewell were paid for 3 days work thatching, and the reeds they used.

c1837-1840s Joseph Elliott, agricultural labourer, son of William and Mary, married Ann. By 1851 they had moved to Wilford Lane, Ruddington.

c1846 John Treece, corn miller, arrived in Bradmore in about 1836 married to Ann died in 1844. The following year John married Mary and probably moved into this cottage soon after. Here in 1861, miller employing one man, miller journeyman John Elliott.

c1865-1875 John Buxton, tailor, and his wife Charlotte had come into Bradmore in the late 1850s when the former village tailors, the Bennetts, moved away. They took the cottage in the western corner of Mill Cottage fronting onto Far St., but by 1867 had moved into this cottage in Town End. In 1867 Bunny Estate rental with a house and garden at £4 pa.

1875-1885 There is no clear evidence for occupation of the Town End cottages during this period, and the 1881 census sequence suggests they may both have been empty at that time.

c1885-1911 William Yates junior, framework knitter, son of tailor William and Martha, married Alice in 1885, and probably moved here at about that time.

Southern cottage

c1885-c1905 William Yates senior, tailor, married to Martha, came into Bradmore c1880 and lived first in one of the Mill Cottage cottages fronting onto Far St., there in 1881 but by 1891 he had moved here, probably at about the same time that his son married and set up home in the other half of Town End. At some point William retired to Bunny almshouses, probably about 1905 when the electoral roll indicates the next occupant of Town End moved in. In Bunny estate rental for 1900 as William Yates Senior with cottage and garden paying £4 rent pa. The 1908 entry is the same, though these rental lists were sometimes out of date and with no other record of William senior at or after this date he was not necessarily still alive.

2.7.1910 conveyance transferring property from Bunny Park Estate to William Smith, then of Main St, Bradmore, the property then being a single detached cottage, part of three dwelling houses, the other two being now Mill Cottage.

25 Mill Cottage, at Townend.

Reputedly originally a farmhouse, then 3 cottages, still has the baker's oven in the corner of the present hall. Evidence of fire damage in roof timbers. Not a listed building due to internal alterations, but dates from c1600, retains its huge chimney and upstairs room open to the roof, formerly an open hall with one aisle, solar at the east end. Timberframed. C19th censuses suggests there were four households

within Mill Cottage, three along the Far St. frontage and one in the western wing.

Eastern cottage, the bay where the current front door is.

c1794-1848 or 1861 John Treece frameknitter, married Mary.

1860s William Marriott, agricultural labourer, the son of William and Martha and probably the nephew of John Treece's wife Mary, was here in 1861 with his wife Sarah Augusta, dressmaker. By 1881 they were in the household of John Elliott on Farmer St.

c1863-c1875 John Elliott, son of John and Mary. In 1861 as miller journeyman in the household of John Treece the miller. In 1863 John Elliott married John Treece's daughter Sarah, and probably moved into this end of Mill Cottage at that time or soon after. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £4 pa. By 1871 Sarah had died, and John had married Ann Whittaker, possibly a relative of his mother's second husband William. John is referred to as agricultural labourer, the mill having passed to the Hutchinsons before 1867. The 1876 directory describes John as miller and shopkeeper, and he had probably already moved to Farmer St. near the Hutchinsons at Rancliffe Farm.

c1875-1880s This cottage appears to be empty at the 1881 census, and there is no other indication of a household here around this date.

c1889-1896 Sarah Marriott, widow of William, seems to have returned to this cottage after William died in 1889, though it is possible that both moved back here some time after 1881 but before William's death. In 1891 a house with 3 rooms.

Central cottage.

c1827-1850s Samuel Bennett agricultural labourer, son of William and Elizabeth, who lived next door at the western corner of Mill Cottage, married to Elizabeth.

1850s-c1880 Joseph Hickling, framework knitter making merino shirts, son of William and Mary, married to Ann. The 1851 census does not indicate location so we do not know where they lived then, but it was probably not in this cottage as Sam Bennett is the more likely resident in 1851. Census sequences for both 1861 and 1871 place Joseph and Ann firmly here. In 1881 the family was one of the first to take up residence in the new row of 4 cottages built on the north side of Far St., approximately opposite the present Nos.11-17.

1880s William Yates, tailor, son of Henry Yates and Sarah Collins, of East Leake, married to Martha. By 1891 he had moved further round the Mill Cottage/Town End block; this part of Mill Cottage seems to be empty at the 1891 census.

Western cottage fronting Far Street, at the corner of the building.

c1804-1851 William Bennett, agricultural labourer, son of John and Jane and grandson of William and Mary who may have lived here before the house was subdivided, married Elizabeth in 1804, and probably moved into the cottage here at about that time.

c1858-c1870 John Buxton, tailor, married to Charlotte, his second wife, moved here in about 1858, probably from Keyworth where his older children were baptised. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £4 pa. By 1871 he had moved to the cottage in Town End next to Mill Cottage.

c1870 Edward Harwood, agricultural labourer, son of John and Mary, moved here after 1867, when the Bunny estate rental suggests he was still living in a cottage at the north end of Farmer St. by Manor Farm. Married Martha, dressmaker. Martha died in 1890, and in 1891 Edward was living alone in a house with 2 rooms. On electoral roll up to 1892, but must have given up his house then as he disappeared from the roll.

Western wing of Mill Cottage, extending south away from the road at the western corner.

c1833-1859 William Rowbottom, cottager, son of carpenter Thomas and Mary, married Elizabeth. In 1851 farmer of 20 acres - cottagers usually had 14 or less acres, but there is no hard and fast distinction between the two terms.

1860-1866 William Hickling, framework knitter making merino shirts, son of framework knitter Joseph and Mary, married to Mary. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house, yard, garden and 8 perches of land, but paying rent of £16/17/6 which looks extremely expensive and suggests an error in the amount of land recorded against his name. The value would be more appropriate to an area of 5 or 6 acres, but not as much as the 20 acres held by William Rowbottom. His wife Mary may still have been living here until 1868, but by 1871 she had moved in with her son Joseph two doors away, still within Mill Cottage but fronting onto Far St. The Constables Accounts in 1867/8 show rent paid for an empty house, three payments of 1/7, followed by a further 1/10 in 1868/9; the location of the house is not specified, but it may have been this one.

1870s William Jacques, agricultural labourer, son of William and Sarah who at this time lived next door but one at the southern end of Town End, married to Tabitha. By 1881 both he and his parents had moved to the new cottages built on the other side of Far St., opposite the present Nos. 11-17.

1880s/1890s no clear indication of who might have been living in this particular cottage.

1897-1957 Richard Jamson, with Sarah to 1960, lived at the top cottage of the three.

FAR STREET, NORTH SIDE

DONKEY LANE

A private road, formerly called Wilcocks or Wilcox Lane, rejoined Far St. near where Nos.26/28 now stand until c1970 when the new houses were built.

The Cottage

c1769-1821 William Piggott labourer, from Ruddington, son of John and Mary, married Martha who died in 1772. William then married Elizabeth who died in 1791, and in 1793 William married Ann who outlived him. William is recorded in Bradmore from 1789. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 10½ acres, a house and garden, and orchard opposite on corner of Donkey Lane and Far St. described as a croft. From the sequence of the survey, it is most likely that William was at The Cottage in Donkey Lane and the croft was the orchard on the opposite site of the lane on the Far St. corner.

1825-1850 There is no identifiable reference to anyone resident in The Cottage at the 1841 census; the listing goes straight from Taylor in the end cottage of Manor Farm Cottages to Stubbs on Far St. by the steeple.

c1850-1871 John Davies, cottager, at the Cottage in 1861 and 1871. In 1841 he was on Main St. and in 1851 he had 10 acres, which looks like Piggott's holding. 1861 census sequence puts him between Taylor and Stubbs, so it seems reasonable to assume he was already here in 1851. Married to Sarah. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with house, garden, orchard of ½ acre, and 9¼ acres in Bunny.

c1880-1904 Joseph Wilcox, cottager and cowkeeper, married to Martha. They lived on Main St. at least until 1869, then moved away but at some time before the 1881 census they moved back to Bradmore from Nuthall, to The Cottage. In 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and 10¼ acres. The deeds of No.16 Far St. show Donkey Lane as Wilcocks Lane, referring to Joseph's time here.

1905-1909 Methodist baptism records show William Hutchinson, brother of John, at The Cottage, Bradmore, though earlier he was by the steeple on Far St. which was also referred to as The Cottage in 1950s. In 1908 Bunny estate rental the 10¼ acres formerly held by Joseph had passed to John Hutchinson junr., younger son of the John Hutchinson at Rancliffe Farm. John junior on electoral roll with land and tenement 1905-1909, but also on the roll with a house from 1889-1904 and was probably living elsewhere in the village at this time.

1910-1939, Samuel Smedley. Electoral roll specifies Donkey Lane from 1920, but never names the house. The orchard was requisitioned for the magnesium factory.

There was a **pond** between The Cottage and Manor Farm Cottages where the Manor Farm cows used to drink until TB regulations required a piped water supply. The pond was filled in with debris when the main sewers were installed in the village, 1960s. There is an unsubstantiated tradition that gypsies used to bring their donkeys to drink at this pond, giving the lane its name.

Manor Farm Cottages

In the 1792 Bunny estate survey a row of cottages along Donkey Lane is recorded against Francis Smith & Co, described as a house in 3 dwellings with a croft. The gardens traditionally associated with these cottages were on the opposite side of Donkey Lane within the curving area it enclosed as it turned back to Far St.. The cottages' later occupants can be identified, but in 1792 Francis Smith & Co are something of a puzzle. A Francis Smith is known to have been present in the village at about this time, but there is no indication who might be meant by the '& Co'. This Francis may even have been a Ruddington person renting property in Bradmore.

1 Manor Farm Cottages

c1840-1851 William Taylor, frameknitter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, married Ann. His parents lived in Bradmore 1780-9; though there is no direct evidence they were in Manor Farm Cottages, possibly Samuel's son William took over the family home.

1851-1882 John Taylor, framework knitter, son of William and Anne, married Elizabeth, moved here from Main St. where the present No.24 stands. By 1851 he had moved in with William, and in 1861 he was householder. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £3/10/- pa rent.

1882-6 Elizabeth Taylor, widow of John.

1886-1898. The 1891 census indicates this cottage was empty at that date.

1898-c1914 the Daft family lived on Donkey Lane, either here or at No.3.

2 Manor Farm Cottages

c1810-1850s John Bosworth, agricultural labourer, married Ann. By 1861 he had swapped cottages with William Henson at No.3, but since the 1851 census gives no location information we do not know when the moves took place.

c1850s-1877 William Henson, agricultural labourer, married Mary On 1867 Bunny estate rental paying £3 pa for a house and garden.

1880-c1900 William Lane Buxton, framework knitter, son of Thomas Buxton and Jane, married Elizabeth. In 1891 a house with 3 rooms. From 1896 on electoral roll with land and a tenement, and in 1900 Bunny estate rental with 5¼ acres, probably on the Moor.

1900-1910 Elizabeth, widow of William Lane Buxton, seems to have continued in the same house and kept up the land, until 1910 when the Bunny estate was split up and sold off. In 1908 Bunny estate rental with a high rent of £14/1/- but no land, while the line below for Frank Buxton, her son, has a rent of just £3 but with 5¼ acres. The land may nominally have been still with Elizabeth, it seems Frank had taken over for all practical purposes. After 1910 Elizabeth is on Main St. with just a house.

3 Manor Farm Cottages

c1825-c1850s William Henson agricultural labourer, married Mary. In 1841 at No.3 Manor Farm Cottages but by 1861 moved into No.2, swapping with John Bosworth. The 1851 census gives no locational information so we do not know when the moves took place.

c1850s-1878 John Bosworth, agricultural labourer, moved here from No.3, with his wife Ann. John died 1866, but still appears on the 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £3 pa rent. His widow Ann received payments from Bunny & Bradmore charities in 1867-9, but remained in the same cottage at least until 1871 when she is described as formerly laundress.

c1879-1885 Thomas Buxton, framework knitter and cottager, married to Jane, moved here from Steeple Cottage, Main St. before 1881. By 1891 he had moved to the Loughborough Rd. north of the Crown Inn and in the 1890s is described as cottager and cowkeeper with 5¼ acres. His eldest son William was in No.2 Manor Farm Cottages. No.3 seems to have stood empty at least for a while after Thomas's departure, as there is no occupant recorded here at the 1891 census.

1898-c1914 the Daft family lived on Donkey Lane, either here or at No.1.

The cottages were associated with Manor Farm, and in the rockery garden at the back of No.3 is a large stone, larger than a mounting block, where the Beebys' shire horses were brought to have their tack put on, from c1917 onwards.

16 Far Street formerly The Bungalow/The Cabin, former site of Smedleys' orchard and the magnesium factory.

MAGNESIUM FACTORY - Notes provided by Jack Garner

The magnesium factory was built on land requisitioned as a wartime measure on the orchard belonging to Mr Smedley of the cottage on Donkey Lane, allotments for Manor Cottages (which were relocated to the top end of Far St.) and the back gardens of unoccupied houses on Far St. The factory was owned and operated by Mr F Suren of Rye, and it milled magnesium for incendiary bombs and flares; the output was consigned to the Standard Firework Company. The factory is known to have been subject to at least one serious explosion and it is understood two people died. Debris from the factory building was tipped onto adjoining land, now the garden of 16 Far St. where traces of magnesium are still found. The site included three large steel and asbestos concrete clad sheds, the materials from which have been re-used in garden paths. The original house on the requisitioned orchard was built by Suren, possibly without permission since the bricks were identical to the ones used for the factory, as was the roofing material, asbestos concrete, and the windows, metal frames with a central pivot openings. Two of these windows still exist in the large shed at No.16 Far St., which was the office and canteen for the factory.

When the war ended the factory premises became the site of a firm called Leake Sheet Metal Works run by a Mr Williams. The firm had eventually to close down as a result of representations to Basford R D C planning department by, among others, Mr E N Cartwright of Elrose, Far St. Mr Jack Garner attended the planning enquiry as a witness for Mr Williams, but the eventual decision by the Inspector was that the business was not in keeping with the village environment by reason of the noise created by working sheet metal.

The factory buildings later belonged to Mr Harvey, of Sneinton Carpet Beating Co., who used it to store many kinds of ex-government equipment mainly consisting of what appeared to be switching consoles. Eventually the buildings were demolished and the land was sold for development. Some of the walls were retained and form the rear boundaries of Nos.20 and 22 Far St.. Some land was bought by a firm of housing developers, Burton Buckley.

The house, now No.16, and land of the orchard was requisitioned by Basford R D C and was known as The Bungalow. Mr and Mrs Couldwell were first tenants here, and then Mr and Mrs Pearson. A Mr T W Fairclough lived for some time in what is now the shed, understood to be a squatter but managed to get onto the electoral roll for 1952 in spite of that. Jack Garner has been told Mr Fairclough was an eccentric genius who had been concerned with secret lighting on anti-submarine aircraft, but he has never been able to confirm this.

The orchard contained a large expanse of concrete which was used as a loading area and had a loading

ramp close to The Cottage, Donkey Lane. There were also 3 very large steel and asbestos concrete clad sheds, which were demolished and the materials used to make garden paths.

20.2.1958 Noise from Factory Complaint, evidence at Inquiry on Bradmore Site.

Residents of the small village of Bradmore hear so much noise coming from a local sheet metal factory that they think they are living in a large industrial city, it was said at a Basford appeal today. Mr J R Spencer for Notts county Council, said many residents had written letters to the council complaining of noise coming from the factory and of workers shouting and singing as they roared to work on their motor-cycles. One letter said: 'One might as well be living in a big industrial city than in a quiet country village.'

The inquiry was over an appeal by Mr Norman S Harvey against a decision of the County Council to refuse proposed extensions to a factory on the north side of Far Lane, Bradmore, which is used for sheet metal working. Appearing for the appellant, Mr J R Campbell said the main objection of the County Council to the proposed extensions to the factory was that they would be injurious to the amenities of the neighbourhood. But, he went on, the factory had been in existence for 17 years and so far it had not interfered with village amenities. On the contrary he said the factory if extended would improve the appearance of the village and would bring much needed light industry to the area. At present only 7 people worked at the factory. And if expanded the factory would employ altogether 20 workers.

Giving evidence Mr Harvey said he bought the site last April, at which time he thought there was no need to gain planning permission to carry on with the work of sheet metal production. Mr F W Gaunt, Rural Industries Organiser for the Rural Community Council said in his opinion the factory would be of advantage to the village. 'It is the Government's work to help and assist small light industries, (one) of which was the sheet metal factory at Bradmore,' he said. Said Mrs S Attewell: 'I am 78 ... and live only 12 yards away ... factory, and I hear no noise from the factory at all.'

Mr H A Ives said he represented 75 residents in the village who had signed a petition protesting at the proposed extensions to the factory. There were, he added, only 140 adults in Bradmore. 'Such an industry,' he commented, 'is entirely out of keeping in this otherwise secluded and quiet village.' The Notts County Council area planning officer, Mr E W Knewstubb, said a factory was first built on the site during the early part of the war. 'But if it had not been for the war effort, planning permission would not have been given for a factory to be built on it,' he said. The inquiry then closed, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government inspector, Mr R F F Williams, left to inspect the site.

The land and building subsequently reverted to Mr Smedley and was purchased by A V (Vernon) Attewell.

Mill on Far Street (Hutchinson's Mill)

There was certainly no mill here in 1792 when the Bunny estate survey recorded only one mill on Mill Lane, worked by the Dalby family. Possibly that mill was moved here after the Dalbys gave up operating it, or alternatively this mill may have been a new one built for the new miller who came into the village to follow on from the Dalbys. The mill here was in a very good position to benefit from the prevailing winds, being at almost the highest point in the village. The land it stood on had historically been part of Manor Farm, farmed by the Walkers. In 1829 Richard Walker died and it is not clear whether the farm passed to his son Richard, then farming Rancliffe Farm, or to Isaac Voce whose family had the adjacent fields. Most parishes in the C19th had a mill to support every 200 people in the locality, to grind for flour and animal feed. At that time Bradmore had 400 residents so could have supported two mills, and certainly would not be left without a mill at all.

John Treece was married in Ruddington in 1836 and by 1838 he appears in the baptism records as miller of Bradmore. The Treece family were living on Far St. at the 1841 census, probably in one of the former millers' houses as the Dalbys had moved to Farmer St. and the Main Rd. The field up Mill Lane where the Dalbys' mill had stood became known later as Treece's Close, suggesting he had an interest in the land there and may have been responsible for negotiating the new site and moving the existing mill. It's new location was much more convenient for him, being close to his house, and also nearer for his customers in the village. The Far St. mill seems to have flourished and by 1861 Treece had a journeyman miller working for him, John Elliott, who married Treece's daughter Sarah. When John Treece died in 1864 John Elliott carried on operating the mill.

By 1867 the situation had changed, John Treece had given up the mill and John Hutchinson, a former cotton stocking maker, is on the 1867 Bunny estate rental paying rent for the mill and 9 acres of land, 6¼ acres in Bradmore and 2¾ in Bunny, presumably on the common fields of the Moor. In 1871 John Hutchinson is described as farmer and miller, and was living at the top end of Main St., possibly at Home Farm. John Elliott had become a framework knitter, living at Mill Cottage, his wife Sarah having died. Possibly her death, as heiress of John Treece, triggered the change at the mill.

John Hutchinson was on his way up in the world; by 1876 he had extended his landholding to 23 acres and in the following years he took on the parish offices of Waywarden and Guardian. In 1881 he was at Rancliffe Farm, farming 191 acres. The mill itself was operated by John Elliott again from 1876, the PO Directory recording him as miller and shopkeeper, but it seems to be still in the ownership of John Hutchinson and indeed was known as Hutchinsons Mill for the remainder of its life. By 1881 John Elliott had left Mill Cottage and was living on Farmer St. near Rancliffe Farm and was probably renting from or employed by Hutchinson. Elliott was also a cottager with 9½ acres of land to support him.

John Elliott was doubtless glad of his other sources of income in 1880 when the mill caught fire on bonfire night and was seriously damaged. The OS map of 1884 shows the mill mound with the description 'Windmill (Disused)'. It must have been repaired and brought back into service; Kellys Directory 1888 listed Elliott as corn miller and shopkeeper, the inclusion of the word 'corn' being a departure from previous entries so presumably freshly revised. However by the 1891 census Elliott is not miller but agricultural cottager living at the top of Main St. (Home Farm?) and some time after 1900 he stopped paying rent for his 9½ acres, which next appear in 1908 allocated to John Hutchinson's younger son Leonard.

The OS map for 1900 also shows the mill mound with the legend 'Windmill (Disused)', but this time indicates a square structure with an extension which might possibly be a representation of the tailpole. The mill was finally blown up by Mr Johnson from Bunny c1910. The mill mound continued to be used for village bonfires for many years after that. All that now remains of the Far St. mill is the mound in a garden at the rear of one of the houses, shown on maps until 1981 when that part of the field was sold to residents of five of the houses as garden extensions.