

## INTRODUCTION TO BRADMORE PROPERTY HISTORIES

As part of a concerted effort in 1999/2000 by the Bradmore History Group (see below) information was gathered from parish and village records and local tradition for all properties in Bradmore, including churches, mills and all listed buildings. This information is arranged by sequence within each road, and is accessed through the index below.

Data Protection Act: information is included up to and including 1911, also some later sale valuation documents. At the present time Littlemoor Lane, Manor Farm Close, Toft Farm Close and any other properties built since 1911 are excluded. Every effort has been made to exclude any information relating to persons who may be still living.

Updates: It is intended to update the files as each subsequent census becomes available to the public, and other data up to the latest published census date will also be added at that time.

### Note on money and land measurement terms:

Monetary values are shown in pre-decimal pounds, shillings and pence (£.s.d. or £/s/d) only; there were 240 pence (d.) in a £, 12d. in a shilling (s.), 20 shillings in a £. Decimal 10 pence (10p.) is equivalent to 2 shillings (2s.0d. or 2/-) in pre-decimal money.

Measurements of land from medieval times had unfamiliar names - A **selion** is an open strip of land or a small field used for growing arable crops. It was typically 1 furlong long and 1 chain wide, 660' x 66', roughly equivalent to an acre. A **Bovate** is the amount of land tillable by 1 ox in a ploughing season. In practical terms it varied in size from place to place, averaging 15 acres but in Bradmore it is used for an area of 6 acres. In the Domesday Book a bovate was 1/8<sup>th</sup> of a hide, which was the amount of land producing £1 of income per annum, deemed sufficient to support a household. A **rood** is ¼ of an acre. A **furlong** was 220 yards, a **chain** 22 yards. A **perch, pole or rod** could be of varying lengths in different localities, on average about 5½ yards. A square perch was about 1/100<sup>th</sup> of an acre.

### Listed buildings – where to find them:

Mill Lane – none.

Loughborough Road, including listed buildings Debdale Farm, Tofts Farm and Yorke Farm.

Farmer Street, including listed buildings Bonsers Farm, Blackcliffe Farm, Methodist Chapel, Parkyns, Manor Farm, Stafford House, Rufford Lodge, Rancliffe Farm and the Old Barn.

Main Street, including listed buildings Hill Farm, Southwell House, Inisfree and the church and spire.

Far Street, no listed buildings but including Donkey Lane and the former Magnesium Factory.

The Bradmore History Group was formed in 1999 in response to villagers' requests for a history of Bradmore to celebrate the millennium. The group comprised G Ackroyd, S Clark, J Garner, K Hogg, G Naden, M Peregrine and J Randall. Many current and past villagers have contributed documentary and oral material and additional information was provided by Mr Dennis Humphreys on Bradmore Post Office, members of the Bunny History Group, and family historians worldwide via the internet. Thanks are due to the staff at Nottinghamshire Archives for their assistance to the research team and to Rushcliffe Council for an award under their Small Arts Grant Scheme, which has enabled copies of the publication 'Bradmore to AD 2000' to be deposited in local libraries.

The main sources used by the research group were: Censuses (up to 1911); Trade Directories from Nottinghamshire – Whites, Morris's, Post Office and Suttons and Pigots; Notts Cricket & Cricketers by F C Ashley Cooper, 1923; History of Bunny & Bradmore by Miss M H Hill, 1<sup>st</sup> edition c1947, reprinted abridged c1975; Bradmore, the Village and Methodism by O Randall, 1980; The Morris Dancers of Bradmore by R Hine of the Dolphin Morrismen, 1985; Bradmore of the Nineties by J P Smeeton, articles in Nottingham Guardian 1939; Bradmore Mill Mound by A Patrick in Notts Industrial Archaeology Society Journal Sept.1981; Deanery Magazines for South Bingham & District. Sources available in Nottinghamshire Archives include Bradmore Constables Accounts vols 1 and 2 and Surveyors of Highways Accounts; Sir Thomas Parkyns Charitable bequests; 1792 Bunny estate Survey 1792 by Saml Wyatt; Land Tax records; Phillimore transcript of Bunny marriage registers; fiche record of Bunny parish registers; archdeaconry of Nottingham & Bingham records of wills; electoral rolls for Bradmore; International Genealogical Index (IGI). Available in Nottingham Local Studies Library: Card record of Bradmore people. In Nottingham University Library: Protestation Returns; Parkyns archive. Local records used: Bradmore parish accounts, minute books and correspondence; Mens Institute minute book and account book; Bunny & Bradmore Womens Institute accounts, minute book, meetings record book, scrapbook; Bradmore church services book; Bradmore Methodist church deeds, trustee account book, registers; Bunny & Bradmore Charities: East Leake Charity Accounts, minute book; Bunny & Bradmore Lawn Tennis Club minute and account books; 1867 Bunny Estate schedule attached to title of 1910, estate rentals; individual property valuations, tenancy agreements, conveyances, valuations, sale documents; Bunny school admissions; subscribers to Queen Victoria's Jubilee clock fund; Bradmore the Village Past and Present by H Scothern and A Peregrine, undated; The Parish of Bradmore by H Jesson, undated; farm maps.