



The Diocese of Southwell & Nottingham's

open churches weekends

Saturday & Sunday
14th & 15th and
21st & 22nd of July 2012
and beyond...



heritage learning welcome

Welcome

Following on from the successes of 2010 and 2011, this year sees over 180 churches from across the whole of our county (plus a small part of South Yorkshire) taking part in the Diocese of Southwell & Nottingham's Open Churches Weekends.

We are delighted that we have so many churches open to welcome visitors from near and far; either by simply opening their doors and greeting visitors, or perhaps by offering refreshments and staging activities and events.

This simple guide booklet includes information submitted by each church taking part. We hope you will find it useful in planning a visit to a few of them. (For map see pages 6 to 9.)

We are so fortunate to have such a rich variety of historical buildings to visit in our towns and villages; places of prayer and worship, centres of community life and service, buildings of historical and architectural significance.

Within these pages we have indicated, wherever possible, which churches are open regularly throughout the year, so that this booklet can serve as a reference point beyond July 2012.

For further details about churches across the whole of Nottinghamshire please see our website

nottsopenchurches.org.uk





Cover photograph:
Opus Sectile wall picture,
St Mary's church, Hucknall.
Made from glazed ceramic by
the stained glass firm James
Powell & Sons 1905.

Please note that every care has been taken in compiling this booklet, and the information was correct to the best of our knowledge at the time of publication. Any additions or amendments will be published on our website nottsopenchurches.org.uk

Key to symbols

-  Wheelchair access - disabled
-  Wheelchair access - partial disabled
-  Car park
-  On-street parking
-  Disabled parking
-  Toilets
-  Disabled Toilets
-  Refreshments
-  Guide leaflet available



The Open Churches Project is part of the wider Church History Project, which was initially set up by the Diocesan Advisory Committee in partnership with the University of Nottingham to provide detailed historical and archaeological information about every church in the Diocese of Southwell & Nottingham.

New information is continually being added to the website

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk>

Thanks to a significant grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Project has been able to expand and develop into both tourism and education. The aim being that by the end of the project every church will be represented on the website and have access to both tourism and educational material.

For more information please see our wider website:

nottsoopenchurches.org.uk

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Left: Detail from reredos of St John's church, Beeston. Photo by Maureen Collins.



heritage learning welcome

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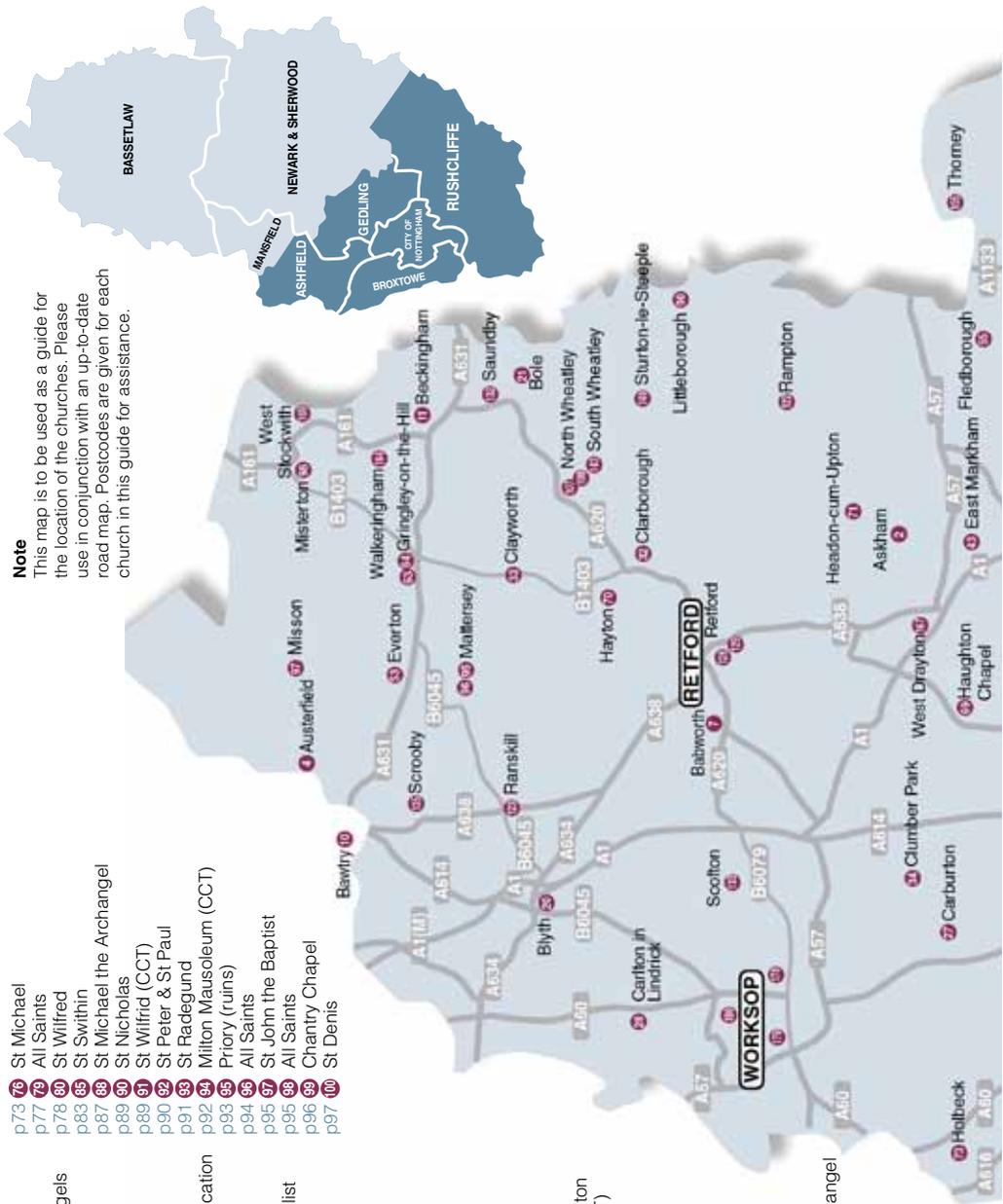
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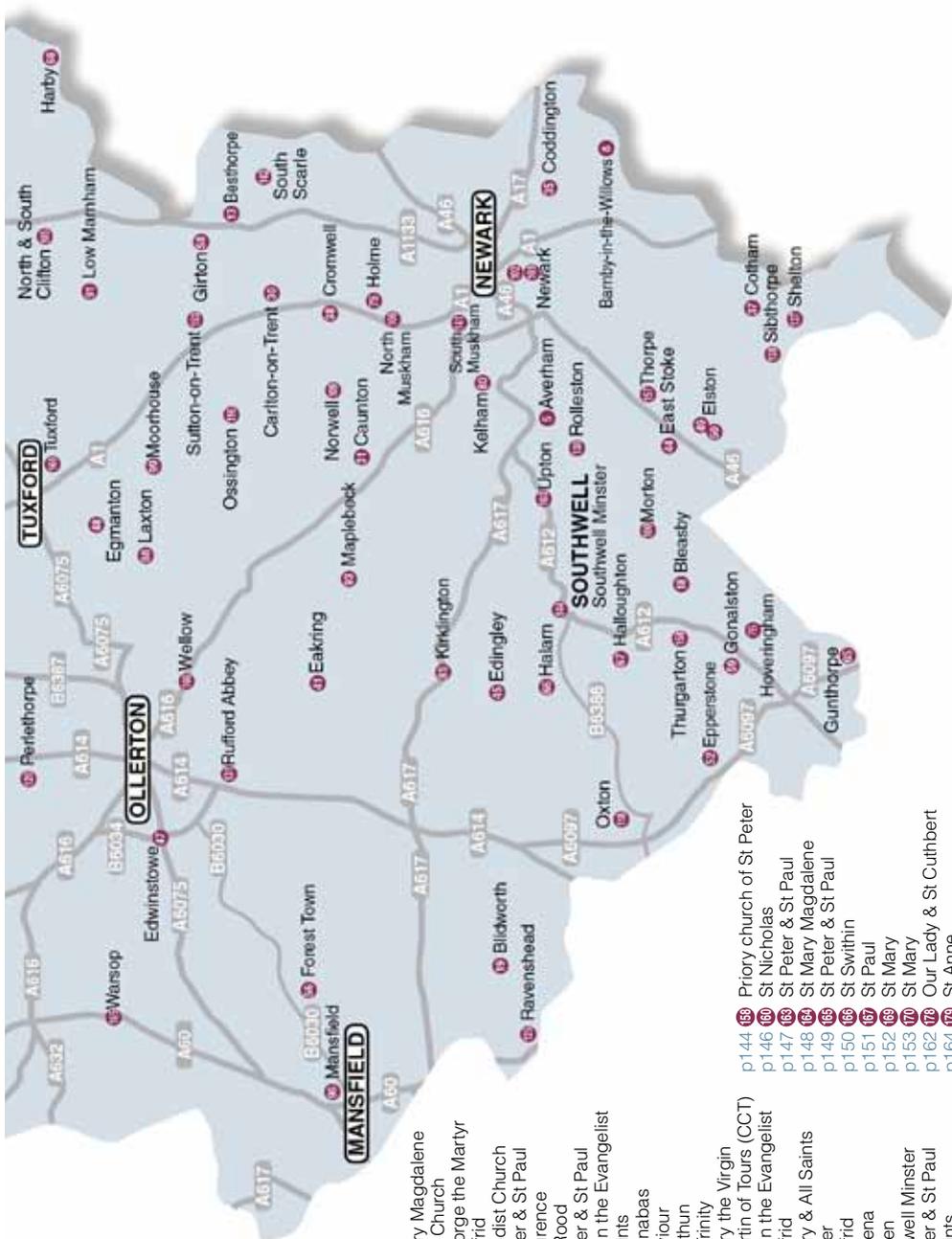
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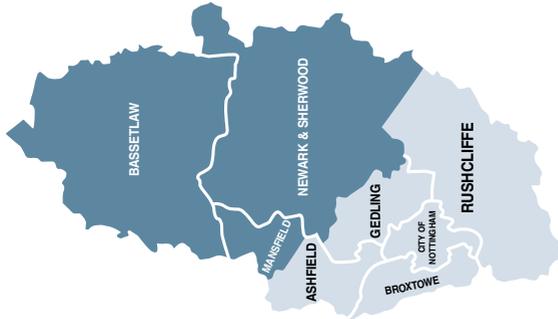
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The Churches



1 Arnold, St Mary

NG5 8HJ

The village of Arnold was recorded in Domesday as Ernehale. Possibly the name was derived from the eagles which may have nested in Sherwood Forest, because the name may mean 'eagle slope or haven'. The first written reference to a church is in AD 1176.

The church that stands today is 14th century, restored in 1868-9 by George Gilbert Scott.

The parish registers of the church were commenced in 1544 and these are amongst the earliest in the country. Entries for baptisms and burials were made in 1544 and for marriages in 1546.

The church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, the feast date of which is 8th September. For many years, however, Arnold people have celebrated it on the Sunday following the 19th September, ignoring the recalculation of the calendar which was decreed in 1752.

Partly because of its proximity to Nottingham, in the nineteenth century Arnold grew from a rural village into thriving small textile town, and today it is recognisably a suburb of the city (although not within its boundaries) with a population of 35,900 in 2000.

Features of interest in the church include the 14th century Easter Sepulchre and piscina, the hidden rood-loft staircase, and the Victorian stained glass, much by Clayton and Bell.



Events / attractions: guided tours of the church

Tower tours taking in the ringing chamber and bells

Open: 14th & 15th 10am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 15th 9:15 and 10:45am



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/arnold/hintro.php>



Arnold, St Mary: modern stained glass by www.mdsstainedglass.co.uk



2 Askham, St Nicholas

NG22 0RU

The church is of a simple un-aisled plan with chancel, nave, west tower and south porch. Norman masonry is visible externally on either side of the porch in the sides of the nave wall. The chancel has 13th and 14th century windows, and most of those in the nave are of the 14th century. The west tower is typically 15th century Perpendicular in style and contains an unusual medieval bell frame with three bells (not accessible to the public), two of the 16th century and one dated 1613. There was a major, but sympathetic, restoration in 1906-7, from which time the beautifully simple but elegant king-post roof dates.



Events / attractions: The historic clock mechanism by Potts of Leeds in dating from 1859 and restored in 2008, will be on view via a camera and PC in church.

Open: all day both weekends

Services: Sunday 15th 8am BCP said service, Sunday 22nd Songs of Praise 6pm



Note: Disabled parking is not designated; however access from the street is by a slight incline path. This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/askham/hintro.php>

3 Aslockton, St Thomas

NG13 9AL

Aslockton is notable in that it is the birthplace of Thomas Cranmer – Archbishop of Canterbury and author of the Book of Common Prayer. In Cranmer's day there was probably no church in the village and the family worshiped in the nearby church of St John of Beverley in Whatton, where Cranmer's father is buried.

St Thomas' church was built in 1890 by the architect Sir Reginald Blomfield with an Ancaster stone exterior and a warm terracotta coloured brick interior. There are striking examples of modern stained glass by Michael Stokes. www.mdsstainedglass.co.uk

A new community facility, the Thomas Cranmer Centre, has recently been built. Attached to the church, it provides a fabulous hall, meeting room, kitchen and toilet facilities. The centre's design has attracted much admiration and been awarded several design accolades. www.thomascranmercentre.com



Events / attractions: Picnic space available in the church grounds with limited bench seating.

Information and display about Thomas Cranmer.

Open: both Saturdays 10am – 5pm, both Sundays 12noon – 3pm.

Services: on Sunday 15th – Holy Communion (Common Worship) 10.45am; Sunday 22nd - Morning Prayer (Common Worship) also 10:45am, both followed by refreshments.



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/aslockton/hintro.php>

4 Austerfield, St Helena

DN10 6QY

St Helena's Church was founded in 1080 by John de Builli, using stone from the quarries near Roche Abbey, as a 'Chapel for the people of Austerfield'.

Over the centuries the church has seen new sections built and renovations completed to make it the church you see today.



The church's most striking feature is the carved Norman tympanum over the south doorway depicting a serpent-like dragon.

In AD 702 Austerfield was the location of a Council, where a dispute between King Aldfrith of Northumbria and Wilfrid, Bishop of Ripon was discussed.

In the nave the pillars are Norman and one features a 'Sheela Na Gig'. This is an exaggerated and lewd carving of a female figure sometimes found in medieval churches with no definitive meaning. There are said to be only 16 recorded examples surviving in England! This carving had been blocked into a wall in the 14th century, and was only rediscovered in 1898 during restoration work.

The church has several windows by one of England's greatest stained glass artists, Charles Earner Kempe.

Austerfield is perhaps best known by its connections with the Pilgrim Fathers. William Bradford was born in Austerfield and was brought to be baptised on 19th March 1589. In front of you when you enter the church is the stone baptismal font where Bradford was baptised and a beautiful stained glass window on the north side of the church commemorates the 400th anniversary of this event. William Bradford went on to become Governor of Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts and was the second signer and primary architect of the Mayflower Compact in Provincetown Harbor.

Open: Sunday 15th 12noon – 4pm
& Sunday 22nd 10am – 4pm
Services: 15th 11:15am Family Service, 22nd 8:30am Holy Communion



This church welcomes visitors all year round; there is a notice up in the porch about where to obtain the key.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/austerfield/hintro.php>



Norman tympanum over the south doorway

5 Averham, St Michael & All Angels



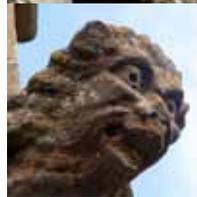
NG23 5RB

The church is likely to be the oldest church still holding regular worship in Nottinghamshire. It is thought that the foundations were laid in the Saxon period, the evidence for this appearing in the archaeology of the lower fabric of the west tower (and much more evidence hidden inside on the upper floors). The main body of the current building appears Norman, with 14th and 15th century alterations.

It contains a beautifully painted chancel ceiling, and a splendid monument to Sir William Sutton, who died in 1611 and his wife Susanna. The east and north windows in the chancel have some 15th century stained glass put together with great skill c1885 from fragments of old glass found in a cellar at Kelham Hall. On the side walls of the nave at the west end are just visible a series of text paintings and, hidden below the limewash above the 14th century chancel arch, are medieval paintings, now visible only by using remote sensing imagery.



The two hatchments also on the west wall are to the Rev Robert Chaplin, died 1837 and Mrs Anne Georgiana Chaplin, his wife, who predeceased him. The nave roof, which dates from 1858, is supported on a number of remarkable medieval carved brackets – look for the one in the south-west corner which depicts a 'Green Man'.



Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th from 10am – 4pm.



Note: Access to the church is via a footpath from the carpark involving a short walk.

www.riversideparishes.co.uk/averham.htm

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/averham/hintro.php>

www.riversideparishes.co.uk



6 Awsworth, St Peter

NG16 2QU

St Peter's church is brick built with stone dressings. It was originally built in 1746 by the coalmine owner Richard Smedley, and served as a school during the week and also as a Chapel-of-Ease. The desk from the old school room is still used.

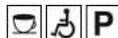
It was rebuilt in 1902 with some of the original building retained in the new design.

There is a beautiful stained glass window depicting Jesus in the centre, with Peter and Paul either side.

The large, well kept churchyard contains tombstones dating from the 18th century. A cenotaph honours the local people spanning two world wars.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd
10am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 10:30am and 6pm



www.trowellchurch.com



7 Babworth, All Saints

DN22 8EP

The first building of a church here is recorded in 1290, but the present church dates from the 15th and 16th centuries.

Built in ashlar stone in the Perpendicular style the church consists of a chancel with vestry, nave, north aisle, south porch and a low west tower, all embattled except the west wall of the north aisle and east chancel wall. The embattled south porch is of the West Retford type and has a stone roof and four stone arches ending in corbel heads that include a human face and grotesque creature. The church has two 16th century priests' doorways with wooden doors.

The tower with pinnacles contains a clock by Sharpe of Retford, three bells, together with a further three newly cast bells added during the late 1950s. A round-headed piscina is located in the chancel. A monument of note is a decorated urn to the Rev John Simpson (d.1784) by Thomas Waterworth the elder of Doncaster. The windows are square-headed and some contain stained glass, including the Resurrection window by Eginton of 1830 (late Georgian glass), the east window by Wailes, 1855 and west window by Kempe, 1879.

The church was restored in 1859-62 with new tracery and roofs, followed by a further restoration in 1877-78 both possibly by J L Pearson. The chancel and sanctuary contain furniture by Robert Thompson who was part of the 1920s Arts and Crafts movement. The items of furniture bear his famous carved mouse trademark.

Richard Clyfton was curate of All Saints from 1586 until 1604. His preaching in the new manner had a strong influence on the foundation of the Pilgrim movement. William Brewster from Scrooby and William Bradford from Austerfield, both friends of Clyfton and regular attendees of his services, were passengers on the Mayflower. The footpath to the church from their homes in Scrooby and Austerfield is known as the Pilgrims Way.

Open: 21st & 22nd



This church welcomes visitors all year round; there is a notice up in the porch of where to obtain the key.
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/babworth/hintro.php>



8 Barnby-in-the-Willows, All Saints

NG24 2SA

This medieval church is unusual in that the nave and chancel are of equal length, 36ft, built of rendered rubblestone. The ashlar limestone tower was added in the 14th century and contains six bells.

The most outstanding features of the nave are the “poppy head” pews ends and octagonal stone font. The sanctuary has very fine oak panelling and very unusual window tracery. The path to the main door is of grass flanked by 12 large rounded yews. A public footpath passes the east end of the building and leads to a footbridge over the River Witham on the southern boundary of the churchyard. Over the bridge one is in Lincolnshire in the province of Canterbury.



Open: Sunday 15th 10am – 4pm
Services: Sunday 15th Holy Communion 11am – 12noon



Barton-in-Fabis window



9 Barton-in-Fabis, St George

NG11 0AA

St. George's in Barton-in-Fabis lies at the centre of this tranquil rural south Nottinghamshire village.

The earliest parts of the present church date from the mid-14th century with plenty of history and architectural styles on display, including an ornate sedilia, and piscina niches from pre-Reformation days. The west wall of the nave appears to have been a “temporary construction” as it is undressed sandstone, however the later addition of the tower and spire may have prevented any historical plans to extend the nave.

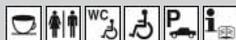


The chancel contains the tomb and alabaster effigies of William Sacheverell and his wife Tabitha, Lord of the Manor who died in 1616. There are several other tombs and memorials to other members of the Sacheverell family around the church.

Events / attractions: This weekend is the annual Barton Flower Festival, with floral displays in church and various local gardens open to the public.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 10am – 6pm.

Services: Songs of Praise 6pm



Note: You may park in the field across the road from church, or on-street. The toilets are in the village hall across the road.

This church is generally open to visitors on Saturdays, 9am – 5pm.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/barton-in-fabis/hintro.php>

10 Bawtry, St Nicholas

DN10 6HX

Unlike the quiet side street you will tread to visit the church today, way back in the 12th century the wharf was just below the church and the church was at the centre of a busy inland port, with sailors and merchants



busily going about their business. The church, dedicated to St Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, welcomed many about to set sail or who came to give thanks for a safe return. Built around 1200, the original part

of the church was much smaller than the church now but the additions, alterations and repairs have been carried out creating the beautiful building you see today. Richard Clifton of Pilgrim Fathers fame probably preached here, and the original pilgrims used the River Idle as part of their escape route to Holland. There is also some wonderful stonework in the 13th century east window - the wonderful carved moulding on the outside is said to be one of only two of its kind in the country. There is a 15th century chapel, and the red and gold altar was placed there by the Peake family in memory of their sons who died in the WW1. It features figures of St George and St Michael and of soldiers by the cross.

Open: Sunday 15th & Sunday 22nd
11am – 6pm

Services: 15th 8.30 Holy Communion, 10.00 Family service
6pm Evensong 22nd 9.30 Holy Communion 6pm Evensong



Note: you can also park at the Market Hill carpark (centre of Bawtry)

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/bawtry/hintro.php>

11 Beckingham, All Saints

DN10 4PP

At first sight the church appears to be a medieval building of the 13th to 15th centuries, but the more discerning eye will spot one or two things that do not quite fit into this picture. For example there is a lead lined Norman tub font and classic Norman traits in some of the stonework.

There are many items of interest to look out for. For instance, the image in the south aisle of a little, old man armed with a sword, his crowned head stuck at right angles to his body; the fine stained glass in the east window, which was damaged by enemy action in May 1941; parts of the old rood screen of c. 1500 under the tower arch; a brass plate to the memory of Mrs. Marion Parkinson, one of the survivors of the sinking of the troopship 'Birkenhead' off the Cape of Good Hope in 1852; and some fine and evil looking gargoyles on the north wall.



Open: 21st & 22nd all day



This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/beckingham/hintro.php>

12 Beeston, St John the Baptist

NG9 1EJ

There has been a church on this site since the Middle Ages when, in the mid-13th century, it was given to Lenton Priory, but it was rebuilt by George Gilbert Scott in 1844, with a fine hammerbeam roof. It is now grade II listed.

Features of interest include the medieval font, dating from the 13th century, sedilia, and the rare Crimean War memorial in the churchyard.

The building has recently been beautifully restored and reordered with a nave altar and other furnishings by Nicholas Hobbs of Wirksworth.



Events / attractions: There will be an exhibition celebrating the Book of Common Prayer for its 350th anniversary.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 2pm – 4pm.

Services: Sung Eucharist at 10am Sunday 15th



Note: Parking is in town centre car parks near to the church, limited parking on-street.

This church is generally open to visitors every Monday - Friday 11:30am – 1:30 pm.

www.beestonparishchurch.co.uk

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/beeston/hintro.php>



13 Besthorpe, Holy Trinity

NG23 7HJ

Holy Trinity church, Besthorpe, is a delightful grade II listed brick and stone small Victorian church dating from 1844, built to replace an old Chapel-of-Ease built circa 1535, for St Helena's church, South Scarle and which fell into ruins in the 1700s. It was restored and extended in 1898. The church is unusual being aligned north to south with the altar at the south end in the apse. In 1984 it became part of the United Parish of South Scarle, Girton and Besthorpe and subsequently one of the eleven churches of the East Trent Group. There are two Commonwealth War Graves Commission graves.



Events / attractions: St Helena's church, South Scarle, and St Cecilia's church, Girton, will also be open and area both only a short drive or walk from Besthorpe.

Open: 14th & 15th 11am - 4pm



14 Bestwood, Emmanuel

NG5 9QP

Emmanuel Church Bestwood is Victorian, the foundation stone being laid in 1869. The architect was S S Teulon, who also built nearby Bestwood Lodge for the 10th Duke of St Albans. The church is in Early English style, of local Bulwell stone, Magnesian Limestone.

The Duke built the Church for his family, estate workers and the inhabitants of Bestwood village with its developing Coal and Iron Company as the chapel included in the Lodge was too small. The Duke transferred the land to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for use as a Church and Churchyard in 1874. Five memorial windows by William Morris & Co date to 1911.

Although now surrounded by modern housing, the Church is still in a wooded setting with a Lych gate and mature Yew and Scots pine trees. There are clipped Yew bushes either side of the footpath from the Church View Close entrance. In the churchyard is a family plot where the 10th Duke and his Duchesses and 11th Duke are buried. A porch with stone seat was added as a memorial to 23 year-old Duchess Sybil, the first wife of the 10th Duke after her death in 1871.



Events / attractions: Displays of the life and history of the church. Refreshments and activities in the hall provided by uniformed organisations.

Open: Saturday 21st 10:30am – 1:30pm, Sunday 22nd 1pm – 4pm.

Services: Sunday 22nd – 9am Holy Communion, 10:30am All Age Morning Worship

Note: there is a wedding in church on Saturday 21st at 3pm.



This church is generally open to visitors on the 4th Wednesday of every month.

www.discoveremmanuel.co.uk

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/bestwood-emmanuel/hintop.hp>

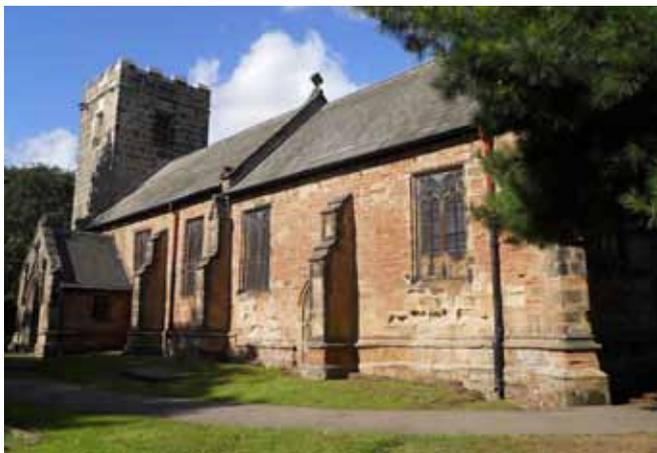
15 Bilborough, St Martin of Tours

NG8 3BH

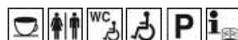
The medieval church of St Martin of Tours, Bilborough, was one of the smallest in the Diocese until extended in 1972. The church stands in the area of the old Bilborough Village; the forge, the farm and two cottages still remain, but it now serves the large outer city estates of Bilborough and Strelley.

The nave and chancel were built in the second half of the 14th century with the tower added in about 1450. In 2011 urgent repair work was carried out on the medieval church. Tower stonework, including the parapet was restored, condemned electrics replaced and drainage repaired. Damp damaged plaster was removed and the church re-decorated.

Plans are now afoot to reveal two 20th century wall paintings by Evelyn Gibbs and a Victorian Barrel Vault ceiling both hidden in the 1972 modernisation.



Events / attractions: Refreshments including cakes and sandwiches
Historic display – including photos
Opportunity to see and discuss the results of the medieval church restoration funded by English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund, Repair Grants for Places of Worship in England scheme
Tower tours on Saturday 14th July.
Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 10am – 2pm, Saturday 22nd 10am – 1pm
Services: 15th & 22nd 10:30am Eucharist



This church is generally open every Friday and Saturday morning 10am - 1pm from March 9th to October 27th.

www.stmartinsbilborough.org.uk

16 Bilborough, St John the Baptist

NG8 4FD

St John's church in Bilborough was opened in 1959 to serve a large council estate consisting of young families and elderly people.

The church interior is open, light and bright, keeping to its 1950s style with large windows. The traditional church layout with wooden pews won a design award when it was built by the well-known local architect Vernon Royle. Vernon apparently had 'a free hand' in its design, with only the priest-in-charge to satisfy!



Events / attractions: Cream Teas and a slice of cake £3 - (on the paddock if weather permits) available on both days.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th from 12noon – 4pm.

Services: Sunday 9.30 am Eucharist. 5.30pm All Age Service



This church is generally open to visitors every Friday morning, 11am – 12noon.

www.stjohnthebaptistbilborough.org.uk

17 Bingham, St Mary & All Saints

NG13 8AL

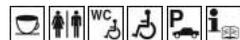
Although Bingham today is only a small town, in the past it has had greater significance, being the meeting point of the Bingham Wapentake at the time of Domesday, and ecclesiastically the central point of Bingham Deanery.

The church was founded in the early 13th century, and most of the structure is of the 13th and early 14th centuries. It is of a classic cruciform shape, with north and south transepts in addition to the nave and chancel, though the porch and vestries make this less obvious from the outside, and it has a well-formed early 14th century broach spire. Much of the current interior is the work of Sir George Gilbert Scott, working in the 19th century, and W D Caröe, in the early 20th. One of the bells celebrates the defeat of the Armada, and there are a number of fine carved headstones in the churchyard.

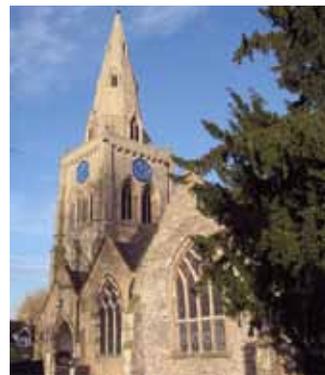
A number of the people of Bingham church have had significant involvement with wider, and even national events. Four former rectors later became bishops, and one rector was a bishop before coming to the church.

Events / attractions: display of history information around the church

Open: both Saturdays 9am – 4:30pm, both Sundays 12noon – 4:30pm



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/bingham/hintro.php>



18 Bleasby, St Mary

NG14 7GH

Bleasby parish church is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. It is located on the Main Street, in the heart of the old village and conservation area, about half a mile from the River Trent. Situated on a bend in the road it has an idyllic setting within a quintessential English country churchyard. The entrance is through a lychgate which, although dating from the 19th century restorations, looks much older. To the side of the path is the village war memorial.

The church sits at the end of the path leading from the memorial. The earliest parts of the present church date from the 13th century, but it has been extensively restored and extended, mainly in the 19th century. It is not a large church, but it is well proportioned, with a nave, tower, chancel, north aisle and a short north transept which was once a schoolroom and is now used as a vestry. The tower is complete with a public clock and houses not only two traditional bells but also a set of eight tubular chimes. The bellframe is simply two massive oak beams and may date from the early medieval period (not accessible to the public).

An extensive churchyard surrounds the church. Many of the grave markers can no longer be read, but those of slate and granite bear evidence to the antiquity of the burials, as does a record of the names and dates made about 25 years ago. The churchyard is still in use.

The plague struck in 1604, and there were 104 deaths recorded in that year. It has been suggested that the population could not have been greater than 300 at that date. It stood at 358 in 1855 and then, in common with many Trent-side villages it declined, with numbers falling to 296 in 1885 as residents moved into towns in search of better paid work. Today the village is home to over 800 people, but very few parishioners actually work in the village.



Events / attractions: There will be a small exhibition of things relating to the history of the church and village.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd
10am – 3pm.



Note: there should be parking suitable for wheelchair users but it is not specifically designated. The car park is gravel..

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/bleasby/hintro.php>



19 Blidworth, St Mary of the Purification

NG21 0QH

Before 1000AD the gospel may have been preached in the open air on the hill where the church now stands. Eventually a stone church dedicated to St. Laurence was built, the earliest identifiable fabric of which is the 15th century tower.

The church, which is built of stone, consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch, and an embattled tower with pinnacles, containing a clock and 3 bells. The body of the church was re-built in classical style in 1739-40 with round-headed windows and an unusual south arcade on Tuscan columns. The east end of the chancel was renewed in 1839 by Colvin. The church was re-dedicated to St. Mary of the Purification.

The church has many attractive and interesting features: There is a 15th century font with good Perpendicular tracery. An Italian oak and plasterwork pulpit of 1760, and the oak panelling in the chancel were both given to the church by Southwell Minster. The pulpit is decorated with plaster heads, crockets and the Arms of George III. On the reverse of a hymn board is a painting of King David by Shepperd (1779). On the north side of the church is a window in memory of General William Need. The window in the north wall shows the Madonna holding the infant Christ and a black child in her arms.

There is a monument to Thomas Leake, dated 1608, who was a Sherwood Forest ranger, with his hunting gear, sword and trophies.

The churchyard contains remains of the old chancel, walling, parts of windows, doors and cross-slabs; and a model of the church from 1963. According to legend Will Scarlett, one of Robin Hood's men, is buried in the churchyard; his grave can be found marked by an unusual assembly of stones.

St. Mary's is unique in still holding the ancient annual "Rocking Ceremony", a re-enactment of when Jesus was presented as a baby at the temple. On the nearest Sunday to 2nd February, the Festival day, a baby boy who was born nearest to Christmas Day is rocked in an 18th century cradle.



Events / attractions: On each of the above three days there will be a display in church (hopefully audio/ visual) highlighting the "Rockings Ceremony" which is held each year at St Mary's, while on Saturday 14th July our bell-ringers are intending to demonstrate their skills between the hours of 11am and 1pm - visitors will be able to access the ringing chamber during that period, and a screen at ground level within the main body of the church will hopefully be made available to show/support the action. Light refreshments will be available throughout the open days (tea, coffee, soft drinks, and biscuits etc).

Open: Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th & Sunday 22nd 10am – 4pm.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/blidworth/hintro.php>

Hunting symbols in the monument to Thomas Leake, Forest Ranger



20 Blyth, St Mary & St Martin

S81 8DW

This church is unusual in that it was originally founded as a Benedictine monastery but has since become a parish church. It has been described as "The Jewel of North Nottinghamshire".

The Priory was built and founded in 1088, only twenty-two years after the Norman Invasion, by monks who travelled from Rouen in France and features architecture from this period and a rare example of Norman wall painting on a pillar at the east end of the south aisle. It has an amazing Doom (Last Judgement) painting – the largest in the North of England, medieval screen paintings, 13th century painting on the vault of the nave (much hidden), and splendid Victorian stained glass windows. Other outstanding features include green man and green dragon carvings.



Events / attractions: Tower tours; exhibition of church embroideries, altar frontals, copes etc.; village history display.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 12noon – 4pm



This church is generally open to visitors during February every year to co-inside with Hodsock Priory Snowdrops – 12noon – 4pm daily.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/blyth/hintro.php>

Doom (Last Judgement) painting on east wall of north aisle, Blyth

21 Bole, St Martin of Tours

DN22 9EW

Bole church is dedicated to St Martin of Tours. The original church was medieval, of which only the north wall of the chancel and the massive Norman font, which is octagonal with arcades and interesting arches, remain. The present church was probably begun in the 13th century and the tower dates from the 15th century, though it was heavily restored in 1866 by Ewan Christian.

Canon D T Glassford, who was vicar here from 1926 to 1941, records that when the deal boards were removed in the 1930's, two aumbrys were discovered which he says points to the fact that there must originally have been altars standing on either side of the former chancel screen, a theory which fits in with the tradition that the parish was once served by a number of priests. The aumbrys are set low in the wall at either side of the head of the nave.

The exterior of the nave and tower are embattled with crocketed pinnacles. The design of the windows covers the period from Early English to Perpendicular (c.1200 – 1500). Compare them with those in, for example, Babworth church. A particularly striking feature of the interior is the magnificent hammer-beam roof.

Until about 1930, the walls were boarded up to window level with deal, stained dark brown. When this was removed, the walls were cemented, plastered, and lime-washed. At about the same time, the chancel was improved and enlarged. The tower contains three ancient bells, the oldest of which is inscribed 'S. Katherine', the others 'Jesus be our speed', and 'God save the King', the latter dating from about 1660. The pulpit is of unique interest. It incorporates four carved panels depicting scenes from the story of Esther and Haman in the Old Testament. They are of 16th century Flemish workmanship and were presented by Sir Charles Anderson of Lea. On the North chancel wall hangs the royal arms of Queen Anne (1702 – 14), the last of the Stuart Rulers. Heraldically this is incorrect, for (so we are told) owing to the economy of the 18th century wardens only part of the Stuart Arms were repainted on the accession of the Elector George.

A brass plate taken from a tomb in the tower floor is now in the sill of the chancel window. This commemorates John Danby, Canon of York and vicar of Bole in 1400, who helped to endow the vicarage. Notice the figure of a bird carved in the stone about half way up the left hand side of this window arch. Another parishioner, Nicolaus Browne, A.M. (1668) is remembered by a large plate on the west wall of the nave, just behind the organ. The organ itself is a two-manual and pedal reed instrument, electrically blown.

Bole church also possesses some fine fittings bequeathed by the late Canon Glassford, including the beautiful Calvary group on the Rood Screen, the statues of Madonna and Child and St. Martin (brought, it is said from Tours, in France), the sanctuary lamp, altar cross, and many other items.



The modern oak altar was given in 1968 in memory of Mary Hancock Baddiley, of High House, West Burton. The Blessed Sacrament is perpetually reserved in the aumbry which stands immediately beneath the altar cross.

Two lovely altar frontals (in green and white), dossal curtain, prayer books and processional candlesticks are among recent gifts to the church which is, as ever, "a fair place, and the joy of the whole earth" (Psalm 48 verse 2). And as even a casual glance reveals, it is as lovingly cared for now as it has always been.

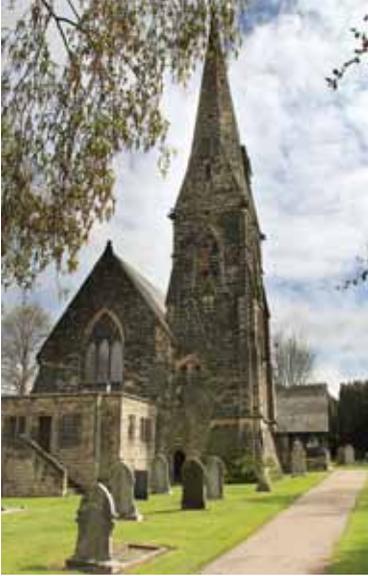
Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th of July 9am – 5pm



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/bole>

22 Bramcote, St Michael

NG9 3HD



The church was rebuilt in 1861 by the London architect John Johnson. However, from the old church the tower still stands, dating from the 14th century, as does the 13th century font.

Open: 14th & 15th July



<http://saintmichaelsbramcote.wordpress.com/about/parish-history/>

www.bramcoteparishchurch.com

23 Bulwell, St Mary the Virgin & All Souls

NG6 9AD

The first recorded reference to a church in Bulwell is in 1171, however there is a strong tradition which suggests that up to 4 different churches have stood on this same hill since Saxon times. The present church, dating from 1850, was designed by H J Stevens of Derby and built by James Hall of Nottingham.

Features of interest include the altar, which is of Derbyshire alabaster, with a reredos of Italian Alabaster depicting the crucifixion; the organ, which was rebuilt, with additional pipes, in 2006 by Henry Groves & Son of Nottingham; and the pulpit, which is made of Caen stone.

The Saint George Chapel has a reredos and altar carved by Robert Thompson the 'Mouseman' of Kilburn, North Yorkshire. Above the altar is a new Christus Rex in memory of a long standing churchwarden. This part of the church is a prayer corner for the Armed Forces and for those who have died.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Lady Chapel.

Three stained glass windows on the north wall are modern, designed by a local artist, Michael Stokes. The centre window commemorates the miracle of Dunkirk and the adjacent colours laid up are those of the Nottinghamshire branch of the Dunkirk Veterans Association.

The tower contains 8 bells in an iron frame and an illuminated clock made by G W Cope of Nottingham.

Events / attractions: The tower will be open with bell ringing demonstrations and talks with an opportunity to see the bells. Note there is no access to the roof for the public.

Everyone is welcome to come to the church picnic, to be held in the church grounds (12 noon) on Sunday 22nd July. Please bring your own food and drinks. There will also be a tombola and displays by church groups in the church

Open: Sunday 22nd July, 12noon – 5pm

Services: Sunday 22nd Holy Communion 10am



www.achurchnearyou.com/bulwell-st-mary-the-virgin-all-souls/



THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
The Church of England is a part of the Christian Church in England and Wales.
It is the largest Christian denomination in the United Kingdom.
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24 Bunny, St Mary the Virgin

NG11 6QW

St Mary's church stands in the middle of the old part of the village of Bunny.

There was a church and priest recorded at Bunny in Domesday Book, and the list of Rectors begins in 1228.

The appeal of the church and its surrounding village is linked to that of its famous patron, Sir Thomas Parkyns. He lived from 1663 to 1741, a polymath, eccentric, philanthropist. He designed farms, cottages, a school, and inn and almshouses. His hobby was Cornish Hugg wrestling, earning him the nickname the "Wrestling Baronet".



The church is often referred to as the Cathedral of the Wolds. It is the largest church building in south Nottinghamshire, and is over 140ft long including the tower. The tower and needle spire are in the Lincolnshire style. The nave and aisles, all in small random rubble stonework, are early English and date from the 13th century though with later windows. The tower is late decorated period towards the mid-14th century. A delightful south porch was added later in 1425. The chancel is unusually large, almost equalling the nave in length, and also dates from the 14th century.

There are a number of interesting features, especially the monuments. The memorial of the wrestling baronet, which he designed himself in 1715, stands at the back of the north aisle. It must be the only church monument depicting a man poised for a throw and shows Sir Thomas standing "in a bruising position, even in an encounter with Master All-bones, alias Death."

The history of Bunny is closely linked with neighbouring Bradmore, since the Vicar of Bunny was also the Vicar of Bradmore, although until 1770 they were separate parishes.

Bradmore's church was burnt down (except for the tower) in 1705. Later a room was attached to the tower and this continues to be used occasionally for services and social functions.

Events / attractions: Tea and biscuits, coffee and cake (donations please). Local produce, handicrafts and local history publications for sale. Fair Trade stand.

Display of postal memorabilia featuring Bunny.

Photographic display and written reminiscences of life in Bunny during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 11am – 4pm.

Services: Parish Communion (Order 1) 10am.



This church is open on the last Saturday of the month (bar December) 10.30a.m. – 12.3p.m. Alternate Wednesdays (starting from 18th January) 3.00p.m. – 5.00p.m. Please note that weddings, funerals and church repairs etc. take precedent! Ring 0115 9847090 to check.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/bunny/hintro.php>

[www.](http://www.keyworthstaintonbunnychurch.com)

[keyworthstaintonbunnychurch.com](http://www.keyworthstaintonbunnychurch.com)



St Mary's church Bunny's famous patron, Sir Thomas Parkyns whose hobby was Cornish Hugg wrestling, earning him the nickname the "Wrestling Baronet".

25 Burton Joyce, St Helen

NG14 5DR

A church is mentioned in Domesday, and later the Norman overlords built a small church of triassic sandstone probably on the site of the wide north aisle. In the 13th century, the building was extended southwards to its present extent in the Early English style, the chancel being later rebuilt in the late Perpendicular style.

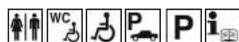
Unfortunately, in the 1870s its dilapidated state necessitated an extremely thorough restoration carried out by Thomas H. Wyatt in 1879. In the 20th century a vestry has been added at the N.E. corner, and a Church Centre built with a link to the south porch.

Features of historical interest are the 13th century tracery of the east window of the north aisle, a medieval altar slab, a hagioscope between north aisle and chancel, the tomb with effigy of Sir Robert de Jorz, and 2 alabaster incised tombstones. There are 3 windows by C.E. Kempe and 2 of modern glass.



Events / attractions: Produced in conjunction with the local history society, there will be an exhibition on the church History with special emphasis on the families mentioned on the memorial tablets.

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm



[http://southwellchurches.
nottingham.ac.uk/burton-joyce/
hintro.php](http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/burton-joyce/hintro.php)



26 Car Colston, St Mary

NG13 8JE

The church of Saint Mary, Car Colston, is not mentioned in Domesday, but the oldest part of the building extant is the lower storey of the west tower, which dates from the 13th century.

From the middle of the 14th to the middle of the 16th century the church belonged to Worksop Priory. During this time the present chancel was built and the upper part of the tower rebuilt.

In the early 17th century the parish was touched by the plague and in the later half was home to Robert Thoroton, the Nottinghamshire antiquarian, who was buried in the churchyard.

Thoroton's grave was discovered in the 19th century during a period of restorations to the church fabric, which included removing the chancel roof in 1844, through to a major refit of 1882. This latter, at a cost of £900, included work on the nave, aisles, south porch, lecterns and lamps. During this time the tower was heightened and a distinctive pyramidal roof, unusual in Nottinghamshire, was added.

The church has a number of interesting features, including a plain Norman font made from one block of stone, a wonderfully ornate chancel with mid-14th century sedilia, 19th century glass by Kempe and of the late 20th century by P.D. Cormack, an early 16th century wood pillar alms box, some 14th century benches and Robert Thoroton's stone coffin.

Open: both weekends, 9am – 6pm each day



This church is generally open to visitors between Easter and October.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/carcolston/hintro.php>



27 Carburton, St Giles

S80 3BU

The grade II* listed church of St. Giles is unusual in that the nave and chancel are all under one roof, without any division.

There is no mention of a church in Domesday Book and the place always seems to have been quite small. The largest the village ever grew to was in 1615 when a contemporary map shows 21 houses and crofts. Up to the Reformation the church was probably owned by Welbeck Abbey and in the early 14th century there was a petition against the Abbot of Welbeck for enclosing land near the abbey belonging to Carburton.

The church comprises a nave and chancel under one roof, a south porch, and evidence for a former south aisle. At the west end of the nave is a diminutive bell turret. The core fabric dates from c.1100-1125 with a south aisle added later in the 12th century. It is evident from the truncation of the westernmost blocked aisle arcade that the church once extended further to the west and has been truncated. The simple wooden door into the nave may be contemporary with the doorway, ie, early 12th century.

There are 12th and 13th century windows and a Norman font of a simple, early form. The bell turret dates to the 18th century as does a sundial located at the south-west angle of the nave. It may be to this period that the truncation of the church dates. The whole building was restored in the 1880s.

There were once two bells, the present sole bell is evidently of 19th century date, and the second was probably medieval judging from the shape it occupied in the bellframe.

There are 14th century grave-markers by the entrance to the nave and a monument in the chancel floor to Sir John Mazine, d.1677, who was horse-master to the 1st Duke of Newcastle.

St. Giles' was formerly in the parish of Edwinstowe but is now linked with Worksop Priory.

Open: both weekends, 9am – 5pm each day



Extra information: Directions can be found on

<http://www.worksoppriory.co.uk/worksop%20priory%20directions.htm>

This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year.
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/carburton/hintro.php>



28 Carlton-in-Lindrick, St John the Evangelist

S81 9EG

The Parish church of St John the Evangelist is one of the oldest and most interesting churches in the county, having over 1300 years of worship and history.

The church is situated a few miles north of Worksop and is mentioned in Domesday Book. It has had a number of additions, notably in the early 12th century, 15th century and 19th century. It was not until 1646 that it finally became known as St John's, having had a number of dedications before then. In the reign of Elizabeth I the church was in trouble for burning



its service books in the previous reign of Mary. The churchwardens have on two occasions been before the Archdeacon's court for too much loud bell ringing!

After the enclosures of the early 19th century the

population of the parish increased. During the century the parish benefited from the philanthropy of Robert Ramsden who provided a school, and a clock for the church.

Various interior restorations have taken place since then. The present gallery dates from 1892, the Becket Chapel was restored in 1935, and in 1936 there was a 'death watch' beetle infestation.

Of particular interest at the church is the tower with its Anglo Saxon stonework and simple belfry openings at mid-tower height, the chancel from the 12th century enlargement (though the Chancel arch is 15th century), the Norman font, and the small alabaster crucifixion. Confusingly, the Norman doorway from the south entrance was repositioned in the west wall of the Saxon tower when the aisle was restored in 1831.

Other items of note include the "Devil Stone" outside the main doorway of the tower which dates from the mid-12th century; it appears to be the base of cross-shaft and local legend has it that when the church was being built all the stones but this were moved away by the devil! Once inside, if you look up, you will see the bosses which were carved into the beams in the early 15th century. The stone carved font dates from the 12th century. There is a relic altar which originally stood in the Beckett Chapel from 1180 – 1538, which still contains a relic of St Thomas of Canterbury, murdered in 1170. Within the sanctuary is an old double arch of late medieval origin. Come and see if you can find the "sun stone" thought to be a pre-Christian worship stone (but probably medieval in date).

Open: both Sundays 11am – 6pm
Services: Holy Communion 8:15am and 10am, all-age service at 10am



This church is generally open to visitors all year round during school term time; Monday – Friday 9am – 3pm.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/carlton-in-lindrick/hintro.php>

www.stjohnnscil.org.uk



29 Carlton-in-the-Willows, St Paul

NG4 1BJ

St Paul's church, Carlton-in-the-Willows was consecrated in 1885. The parish was created in 1883 from land formally belonging to the parish of Gedling. The church was built in the style of a Romanesque Basilica and



was funded entirely by the Fourth Earl of Carnarvon. The first part was completed in 1885 followed by the second part six years later which was consecrated on 24th February 1891.

Unfortunately the generous donor of the church died before

it was completed, and the building stands as a very fine memorial to his concern and interest in the welfare of the parish and its people. The Countess of Carnarvon placed in the chancel a massive wrought-iron hanging cross, and on the western gable a life-sized statue of St Paul, in memory of the deceased peer.

30 Carlton-on-Trent, St Mary

NG23 6LP

A medieval church existed on the site of the present building which was a chapel-of-ease belonging to the parish of Norwell. There is no mention of a church in Domesday Book. This building contained Norman fabric but evidently had been much modified at later periods and a surviving painting indicates much 18th century work. This early chapel was demolished in 1849/50 to make way for the present church dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

The present building was constructed in 1849-1851 and comprises a chancel with vestry, nave with north and south aisles all in the Perpendicular style, a south porch, and a west tower with high, crocketed spire in the Decorated style, added in 1871. The spire quickly became a local landmark.

The patron was John Vere, and the architect was G G Place of Nottingham (who is buried in the churchyard).

Of the earlier church, a few remnants remain: the south doorway of the nave, which is of Transitional form and probably dates to c1200; a 14th century window in the north wall of the chancel; and the unusual bellframe which has been tree-ring dated to 1568. There is one bell of 18th century form, probably also from the earlier church.

The interior contains seven stained glass windows, three dating from the period of building and four from 1860. There is some particularly lovely stained glass in the chancel, especially the east window.

There are Victorian tiles in the sanctuary.

Two banners hang in the church to mark the millennium depicting scenes of the church village.

Open: Saturday 21st 12noon – 6pm, Sunday 22nd from the 10am service through to the 6pm service.

Services: Sunday 22nd 10am & 6pm.



This church is generally open to visitors on Thursday mornings from 10am – 12noon.

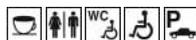
www.stpaulscarlton.org



Events / attractions: refreshments, book stall and raffle. Live saxophone music on both Sundays 2pm – 4pm.

Open: both Saturdays 10am – 4:30pm, both Sundays 12:30 – 4:30.

Services: 15th July – parish Eucharist 11am – 12:30, 22nd July Morning Worship 11am – 12:30



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/carlton-on-trent/hintro.php>



31 Caunton, St Andrew

NG23 6AB

The church is modest in scale but with a classic plan – nave with north and south aisles (both with altars in the Middle Ages), chancel and western tower. It is sited in the centre of the village, The Beck forming part of the churchyard boundary and lined with weeping willows.

The village, but not the church, is mentioned in Domesday Book. Norman piers suggest that the first stone building was constructed in



the early 12th century but reconstruction and enlargement by one bay took place about 1180; the north arcade and lower stages of the tower date from this period. In the next century the chancel

arch and fine ogee-arched south porch doorway and matching piscina in the chapel in the south aisle were added.

The tower was heightened in stages and is topped with a 15th century frieze, battlements and gargoyles, and contains a clock with dials on 3 faces plus bells which were overhauled and brought up to 6 to celebrate the millennium.

Points of historic interest are three medieval piscinas, 13th century font, the stiff-leaf carving on south aisle capitals, and medieval carving behind the pulpit.

The chancel was substantially reordered by Ewan Christian in 1869. The East window was rebuilt as three lancets in the Early English style, with stained glass designed by J W Powell. In the tower are three 17th century bells and at the end of the 20th century the ringing gallery and three additional bells were added.

Much of the Victorian work was influenced by the Rev Dean Hole who started the Rose Society, and who is commemorated in the west window.



Open: both weekends, 8am – 6pm each day

Services: 15th – 8am Holy Communion, 22nd – 6pm. Evensong



Note: there will be a small charge for refreshments

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/caunton/hintro.php>



32 Clarborough, St John the Baptist

DN22 9NA

St John the Baptist's church, Clarborough with Welham, was in existence by the mid-12th century (there is a confirmation charter, shortly after 1130 granting half the church here to Worksop Priory). It was later restored by James Fowler of Louth in 1874. It is a traditional country village church standing to the south-east of Clarborough, on the side of a hill.



The church is grade I listed and of traditional style; consisting of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles. The interior

retains both its 13th and 14th century arcades: the north is earlier, with its round columns and the south several decades later with octagonal piers. The chancel arch is offset, and this is puzzling, as is the narrow width of the 14th century south aisle; perhaps structural problems forced the rebuilding of the aisle closer to the nave than was intended.

The tower is squat, battlemented and contains six bells which are in excellent condition and are rung for services, weddings and special occasions. There is also "Little Gabriel" the Sanctus Bell. There are 15 training bell ringers at present from the community. Ringers practise on Thursday evenings.

The stained glass is of particular interest, with a fine East window of 1900 by Charles Kempe.

Events / attractions: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th - village history display, crafts and other stalls (Saturday 14th only), bell ringing demonstrations.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 9am – 5pm, Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 10am – 4pm – usual weekend opening, no extra attractions.

Services: 6pm service both Sundays.



Additional information: the Lammas festival will be taking place on the 28th and 29th of July. A "Victorian Christmas" with brass band 1st weekend in December. This church is generally open to visitors every Saturday & Sunday 10am – 4pm in the winter and Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 6:30pm – 8:30pm in the summer (when the bells are being rung).

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/clarborough/hintro.php>

www.cwchurch.btck.co.uk

33 Clayworth, St Peter

DN22 9AD

St Peter's dates back to the 12th century with 13th century additions. It is situated on an ancient Roman Road from Lincoln to Doncaster in the delightful village of Clayworth six miles north of Retford, five miles west of Gainsborough and six miles east of Bawtry. It is famous for its large number of wall paintings by renowned Scottish artist Phoebe Anna Traquair (1852-1936). These murals are painted on the walls of the chancel and were completed in 1905 as a memorial to the Boer War, they depict village children of the time. They were restored in 1996.



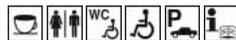
There is a peel of eight bells in excellent condition and the church has recently been updated to provide facilities for the 21st century.

Events / attractions: refreshments, bell ringing demonstrations, guided tours (by arrangement).

Everton, Gringley, Clayworth & Mattersey Benefice are having a joint talk on Friday 13th July - 7.30 p.m. at Mattersey Church: Jean Townsend speaking on "Sacred & Profane" - The History of the Coronation.

Open: both weekends 9am – 6pm each day.

Services: Sundays 11am.



This church is generally open to visitors all year round from dawn 'til dusk.

www.stpetersclayworth.org



34 Clumber Park, St Mary the Virgin

S80 3AZ

St. Paul's, the original chapel at Clumber Park, was demolished by Henry Pelham-Clinton, the seventh Duke of Newcastle, who commissioned the new chapel of St. Mary the Virgin to be built in 1886. This was built by George Frederick Bodley and Thomas Garner and completed by 1889 at a cost of £30,000.

The cruciform church has a 180ft. spire which rises out of an octagonal tower. The interior nave is plain but the chancel is decorated with carvings. The stained glass is all by Kempe, of the 19th century. The font, pulpit, two altars, and the stone figures were all designed by Bodley.

The church is now grade I listed and is under the care of the National Trust as part of Clumber Park.



Events / attractions: National Trust exhibition

Open: both weekends all day



Directions can be found on the website

<http://www.worksoppriory.co.uk/worksop%20priory%20directions.htm>

Entry to park including car parking is £4.50 (or free to National Trust members).

The park is open to visitors all year round; the church is generally open to visitors every day, except Epiphany to Good Friday when it may be closed.



35 Coddington, All Saints

NG24 2PN

A beautiful country church, which is grade II* listed. This 13th century church was restored by the local landowner Lord Thorpe, in 1865, who commissioned the architect G F Bodley.

Work of some of the most famous Victorian Pre-Raphaelite artists is evident in the William Morris, Burne Jones, and Ford Maddox Brown windows; wooden panelling, and the painted wooden roof of the chancel.

The churchyard contains the burial site of Constance Penswick Smith, the daughter of Charles Penswick Smith who was vicar at Coddington, Constance, with her friend Ellen Porter, was responsible for the revival of Mothering Sunday for the nation, and All Saints church is where she re-established it.

Simon Jenkins lists All Saints in his book of top 1000 churches to visit in the UK.



Events / attractions: Saturday 14th July, 2pm – 4pm: summer fair with games, craft stalls, refreshments, and live music in the church.

Open: Saturday 14th 2pm – 4pm, Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 10am – 4pm



This church is generally open to visitors on Wednesday mornings, 10:30 – 11:30 from April – September for coffee. The church welcomes visitors all year round; you may ask for the key from Mrs Sheila Bache 01636 674741 or Mr Hugh Daybell 01636 702197.

36 Cotgrave, All Saints

NG12 3HT

A grade I listed building dating from the 12th century, with earlier foundations, the church combines the medieval and the modern, following refurbishment after a fire in 1996 which caused extensive damage. Included in the newly ordered building are two new stained glass windows: the “miners” window and the “farming” window, both commemorating aspects of local life.

Of special note, high above the chancel arch, is the aptly named “Christus from the Flames”. Made from salvaged timbers from the church, copper and gold leaf, it was sculpted by Peter Eugene Ball, and dramatically depicts the risen Christ, welcoming all to our beautiful church.



Open: both Saturdays 10am – 5pm, both Sundays 11:30am – 5pm
Services: both Sundays 10am Eucharist



This church is generally open to visitors every Saturday between 10am – 3pm and every Sunday 11:30am – 3pm.

www.allsaintscotgrave.co.uk

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/cotgrave>

37 Cotham, St Michael

NG23 5JS

Surrounded by picturesque countryside, you reach medieval St Michael's by walking along a country lane, over a stile and across a field.

It has a wonderful mix of windows in different Gothic styles. The tower and the west part of the nave were pulled down in the latter part of the 18th-century, and the church has lost its side aisles and probably once had a longer chancel, leaving the basic layout we see today.

Careful investigation reveals two 14th-century monuments partially hidden in the south wall. The two uppermost corbel stones on the west wall of the nave suggest the position of a gallery, long since vanished.



Below these are three carved medieval corbel stone ‘faces’ rescued from the old church.

St Michael's church is now cared for by the Churches Conservation Trust.



Open: daily
Note: No wheelchair access as church is reached across a field.

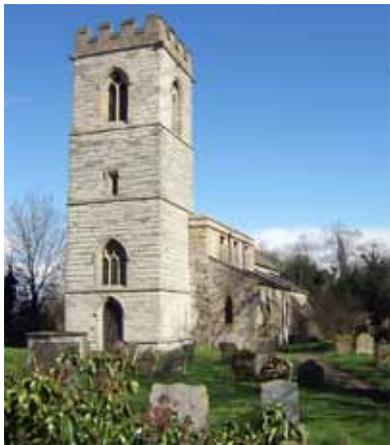


<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completestlistofchurches/St-Michaels-Church-Cotham-Nottinghamshire/>

37 Cromwell, St Giles

NG23 6JD

St. Giles' is a small village church on the Old North Road, close to the modern A1. The Domesday Book mentions a church in Crunwelle in 1086



but the church was largely rebuilt in the 13th century. To the south the small aisle and chancel aisle have been much changed over the years but the location of the chantry chapel can still be appreciated. Two medieval windows in the north chancel wall include remains of armorial glass. There is also a fine example of a "flamboyant" 14th century window to the south of the high altar.

The church was restored sympathetically in the late 19th century, which was

probably when the wrought iron screen and gates of the chancel were added, made by the local blacksmith.

Cromwell is one of 41 'Thankful Villages' in England, where all the soldiers returned from the First World War hence there is no war memorial.

This church is easy to visit providing a haven of peace for the busy traveller.

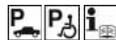
Events / attractions: "Colours of the Artist's Palette" - art exhibition and sale of work by a local artist, compliment with floral displays. There will also be craft and cake stalls.

Next door is the Vina Cooke Museum of Dolls and Bygone Childhood. The opening times for the Doll Museum are 10:30am – 5pm. each day, including Saturdays and Sundays. Phone to confirm 01636 821 364.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd, 10am – 4pm

Toilets

Note: The toilets are next-door in the village hall



This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year during daylight hours.

Full history coming soon to <http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk>

Open: Saturday and Sunday of both weekends 10am – 4pm



This church is generally open to visitors every day during daylight hours.

1997 Line drawing of St Giles' church by the late John Severn, Architect and influential DAC member.



38 Cropwell Bishop, St Giles

NG12 3BU

The church of St Giles is a grade I listed building dating from the early 13th century. Its bell tower was added in about 1450. The church is situated at the heart of the village of Cropwell Bishop and plays an active part in the life of the community. We are proud that the church is open every day to offer visitors a place of worship, reflection and peace.

The village of Cropwell Bishop lies on the edge of the Vale of Belvoir and is famous for its Stilton Cheese.



Medieval "poppy head" bench ends

40 Daybrook, St Paul and St Timothy

NG5 6JD

Before St Paul's church was built Daybrook was partly in the parish of St Mary's, Arnold and partly in St John's, Carrington. In the late 1880s mission services were held in a local school while funds were being raised for a Mission Church. This opened in 1890 on Church Drive next to the prominent site at the corner of Mansfield Road, which would be used for the new church of St Paul. Work began on the latter in June 1893 and it was consecrated in February 1896. The architect was John Loughborough Pearson (also architect of Truro cathedral) who designed a church in 'a free rendering of the Decorated style', with his usual attractive spire which was not added until 1897. Thanks mainly to the generosity of Col Charles Seely and John Robinson, both later knighted, the church was quickly erected and completed. Mrs Seely, who took a keen interest in the architecture, died in 1894 and her tomb is the most elaborate feature in the church.

The stained glass throughout is by Clayton and Bell. There is also significant stone carving, including font and pulpit, is by Nathaniel Hitch, whilst the alabaster monument to Lady Seely is by Sir Thomas Brock. The war memorial and the Riddel Posts in the Lady Chapel are by Ninian Comper. The organ, "Nottingham's best kept secret", is by Augustus Gern.

Externally, there are more carvings including depictions of St Paul and St Peter.

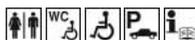
The clock is by Gillet and Johnson of Croydon.

The original dedication was simply St Paul's but the church was re-dedicated as St Paul's and St Timothy's in 1993 when the latter, a daughter church, was opened in Byron Street. It replaced Cecil Hall, long used as an annexe of St Paul's.

St Paul's church, Daybrook, is a grade II* listed building.



Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm,
Sunday 15th 8am – 4pm
Services: Sunday 15th 8am
Holy Communion, 9:30am Sung
Eucharist



This church is generally open to visitors every Wednesday 12:30 – 2pm, as well as Sundays of course! <http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/daybrook/hintro.php>

www.daybrook.org



41 Eakring, St Andrew

NG22 0DA

In the pretty undulating countryside north of Southwell sits the historic church of St Andrew's at Eakring. Mentioned in Domesday Book, there was a church and a priest here in Norman times though the earliest visible parts of the building date from the 13th century and are to be found in the simple lines of the lower part of the tower.

The church and village are famous locally for their charismatic 17th century vicar, Reverend William Mompesson, who was known as the Hero of the Plague after he helped stop the spread of the disease by keeping the village of Eyam (Derbyshire) in isolation during his time as Rector there in 1665.

Mompesson came to be Rector at St Andrew's in 1671. Legend has it that the villagers were afraid he might have brought plague with him and forced him to preach outdoors near a tree called the Pulpit Ash. He survived this ordeal and remained for 38 years. (A memorial cross is now erected at the site just outside the village.) In reality, he probably preached outdoors because the church was in a poor state of repair. The church was very heavily restored in Mompesson's time as rector; the nave, and north and south porches date from this time.

In July 2009, three hundred years after Mompesson's death, the villagers produced a large mosaic to commemorate his association with Eakring. This mosaic now hangs in the church.



Open: both weekends, 8am – 6pm each day

Services: both Sundays, 9:30am



This church is generally open to visitors every day between 8am – 4pm, and longer in the summer.

www.st-andrews-eakring.org.uk

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/eakring>



41a East Bridgford, St Peter

NG13 8PG

The site of St Peter's has been a place for worship since Saxon times, and a church is mentioned in Domesday. This church apparently survived until the 13th century when it was largely rebuilt with aid from the Chapter of Rouen Cathedral. The chancel is the only remaining feature of this rebuild, but contains a small remnant of pre-Conquest work in the south-west corner.

The 14th century saw the enlargement of the nave undertaken by the Caltofts and the founding of a chantry by William Dayncourt. Further work in the nave was undertaken by the addition of clerestory windows in the 15th century. No significant work was done on the fabric after the 15th century, and by the later part of the 18th century it was very dilapidated, so much so that in 1778 the tower was rebuilt and the roof replaced.

New windows were put in the chancel in 1862, and in 1901 a two-stage restoration under C E Ponting, FSA was started, and completed in 1914.

Open: daily



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/east-bridgford/hintro.php>

www.achurchnearyou.com/east-bridgford-st-peter

42 East Leake, St Mary

LE12 6LE

St Mary's church stands in the heart of East Leake, opposite Sheepwash Brook. The nave and tower are of Norman period when it is thought that the church was called St Leonard's of Lek. After building in the Norman style, and restyling in the first half of the 13th century in the Early English style, the church was rededicated to St Mary in 1350. Outside, over the door, stands a statue of the Virgin Mary with Child.

Also of interest is the shawm, or vamping horn, one of only eight remaining in England. The church also houses a 17th century clock mechanism.



Open: Saturday 14th 9am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 10:30am – 6pm, Saturday 21st 9am – 4pm, and Sunday 22nd 9:30am – 4pm. Please note there will be a wedding on Saturday 21st.

Services: On 15th July - 8am Holy Communion, 9.30am Worship Together (all-age), 6pm Holy Communion CW.



This church is generally open to visitors every day between 9am and 4pm.

www.east-leake.co.uk/stmarys.html



Medieval glass at East Markham



43 East Markham, St John the Baptist

NG22 0SA

St John the Baptist's church, at East Markham is one of the grandest village churches in Nottinghamshire and was called "the Cathedral of the Trent Valley" by Sir John Betjeman. The church celebrated six hundred years of worship in this building in June 2009.

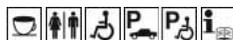
There has been a long association with the Markham family; the church owes much of its size and grandeur to the wealth of three generations of the family: Sir John Markham (d. 1409), a Justice of the Common Bench, who is buried in an alabaster tomb chest on the north side of the chancel, his son Sir Robert (d. 1446) and grandson, also Sir Robert (d. 1495). The elder Sir John may have built the nave and aisles, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, with either one of the two Roberts, responsible for the chancel and nave clerestory, in the second half of the 15th century.

The windows of the south aisle contain a large collection of early 15th century glass, including a charming figure of St Zita of Lucca and the Virgin from a Coronation of the Virgin. The glass was placed here between 1883-85, having been collected from around the church. Most of the remains of heraldic glass refer to Justice Sir John Markham. It is said that some of the fragments were found in 1882, inside his tomb chest.

The church also has a striking window by Sir Ninian Comper – the east window of the chancel.



Events / attractions: guided tours on 14th & 15th of July between 10am – 12noon and 2pm – 4pm.
Open: 14th & 15th 10am – 4pm.
Services: Sunday 15th 10:30am.



This church is generally open to visitors every day between 9am – 5pm.



44 East Stoke, St Oswald

NG23 5QF

There is no specific mention of a church in the Domesday Book, although the owner of the land, Ilbert de Lacy, claimed the 'priest's land' against Bishop Remegius and in East Stoke specifically he claimed a fourth part of the vill (this priest's land may, alternatively, have been in Elston).

The present building comprises a chancel with organ chamber, nave with south aisle, a south porch, and a low, west tower. The earliest work appears in the lower part of the tower which dates from the 13th century (tower arch jambs with later arch); the north wall of the nave may also be contemporary. Next is the chancel which has windows of 14th century form. The south aisle was built or rebuilt in about 1738 and now has an arcade of Tuscan form columns. There were further restorations in 1874 and 1876.

The tower is archaeologically complex in its fabric and has a large square, blocking at mid-south elevation. The bellframe is one of the most important in the county and supports four bells all dating from 1591 by Henry II Oldfield of Nottingham (not accessible to the public).

The interior contains some medieval stained glass fragments in the south window of the chancel. Until the 1980s the nave roof had a unique form of 'barber's pole' stencil decoration; unfortunately this has since been covered by modern paint. Traces of an 18th or 19th century 'star-form' decoration have also been revealed under UV imagery on the clerestory window reveals.

Julian Pauncefote, Baron Pauncefote, the first British Ambassador to the United States is buried in the churchyard.



Events / attractions: In the vestry there is lots of information about the battle of Stoke Fields which took place in 1487 just south west of the village.

Open: both weekends, all day



This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/east-stoke/hintro.php>



45 Edingley, St Giles

NG22 8BE

The tiny medieval church of St Giles sitting alongside the main road in the heart of the village hides many secrets. St Giles' church was once considerably larger than it appears today: it has lost the upper parts of its tower, a large south aisle, and a south chancel chapel, all probably due to a declining village population in the past. There is no specific mention in Domesday Book of 1086, but a church may well have existed as one of the 'outliers' to Southwell. Indeed, for much of its existence Edingley has been a chapel-of-ease to Southwell Minster and was served by its priests. This was confirmed in 1291-2 when its income was given at £8.

The Norman origins of the building can readily be appreciated by first moving to the west doorway which is 12th century and has beautiful carvings in two orders, with scalloped capitals. The tiny side windows in the north and south walls here are also Norman, and formerly gave light to the ground floor of the lost west tower.

The windows of the church are a strange mixture with almost all dates represented between the 12th century and the 19th. The south wall of both nave and chancel shows a complex mix of blocking and alteration where an aisle and chapel once lay. The chancel was rebuilt in 1844, although the east wall appears to contain (probably reused) Norman masonry.

In the 1892-5, the architect Charles Hodgson Fowler was appointed to build a new aisle and reseal and repair the church, but the aisle was never built and Fowler retained many early features including some 18th century panelling and the 17th century font cover.

Events / attractions: village allotments open day nearby.
Open: 14th & 15th all day



46 Edwalton, Holy Rood

NG12 4AB

Edwalton itself was a Saxon settlement. The church is a patchwork of history. As you walk up the path you see the lighter stonework of the original chapel only 18 feet by 30 feet which now forms the lower portion of the north wall of today's church. Above it is the yellower stone of the clerestory added at the end of the 14th century. About the same time the south aisle was added.

Around 1550 the present tower was added to replace an earlier one which had crumbled. Built of brick in English bond with diagonal buttresses it is a noteworthy feature.

In 1966 work began on an extension comprising a north transept, vicar's and choir vestries, a parish office, meeting room, toilets and kitchen. The work was completed in 1997 by the well-known Nottingham architect John Severn and was dedicated by the Bishop of Southwell on March 2nd of that year.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday
15th 10am – 7pm
Services: Sunday 10:15am and 6pm



This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year.
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/edwalton>



47 Edwinstowe, St Mary

NG21 9QA

The Parish Church of St Mary Edwinstowe consists of a chancel, nave with north & south aisles, a western tower with spire, a south porch and a vestry. Domesday Book records a church, a priest, and 4 Bordars, so there was most probably a church here before the Norman conquest.

The church was given by William II to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. It is mentioned in their first Chronicle of 1146 with its Chapelries of Ollerton, Wellow, Thoresby, Budby, and Clipstone. It remained with them until 1878 when Earl Manvers exchanged it for St Mary's Nottingham.

Any earlier church was rebuilt in stone during the reign of Henry II reputedly as part of his remorse for the murder of Thomas à Beckett.

The south aisle was built out as a chantry chapel by Henry de Edenstowe with a grant dated 1341 by the Prior of Newstead. During the same period the roof was raised and clerestory windows inserted.

Much restoration work was done during the 1840s and again in the 1890s.

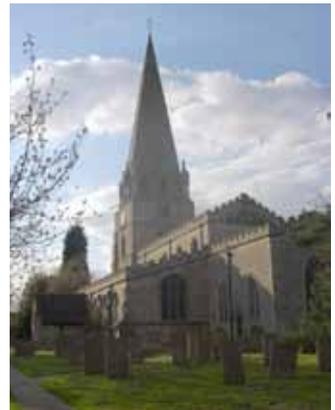
Modern work includes a new main altar, a raised floor in the tower, a kitchenette and toilet behind the organ and a stitched parish map, 10' x 8', worked by members of the community.

Events / attractions: bell ringing demonstrations
Open: both Saturdays 10am – 4pm, both Sundays 8am – 4pm.
Services: both Sundays at 8am and 10am.



This church is generally open to visitors most days in the summer.
www.stmaryt.org

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/edwinstowe/hintro.php>



St Mary's Church, Edwinstowe, south aisle east window



48 Egmonton, Our Lady of Egmonton

NG22 0HN

Commonly known as 'Our Lady of Egmonton', St Mary's church Egmonton has a shrine to Our Lady and an amazing rood screen and canopy by Sir Ninian Comper, the latter in beautiful colours and gilded. Several pilgrimages are held here each year. The doors to the organ pipes, also by Comper, are decorated in medieval style, as is the pulpit. The east window features Mary and female saints with their children.

Other features include fragments of medieval glass in the south window of the south transept, showing St George and dating from the 14th century, and a lovely plain tapering font with beautiful carved cover. Egmonton is part of the benefice with Walesby, Kirton, Laxton, Wellow, Kneesall & Moorhouse.



Events / attractions: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd – tea, coffee, soft drinks, cakes and savouries, exhibition of old books (often illustrated), church trail and photographs of detail in church.
Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 2pm – 5pm



This church is generally open to visitors every Thursday, 2 – 4pm April – September.



49 Elston, All Saints

NG23 5NP

This picturesque village church dates back to at least the 13th century and probably the 12th. If you look up at the tower you may spot the initials RW, WL and IL which stand for members of the Lascelles family who were responsible for heightening the 13th century tower during the 17th century.

The church's long association with Charles Darwin's family is shown by the striking monuments in the church and churchyard, such as the bust of Erasmus Darwin, Charles' grandfather.

Other interesting features include the 14th century font which still has signs of the staple and hinge of the original cover. On the copper plaque in memory of former Rector John South note the carved skull, hourglass and spade.

In the churchyard, the earliest headstones date back to 1720. Amongst those buried are villagers, including children, who died whilst inmates in the Southwell Workhouse and who were brought back by horse and cart for interment. The poignant epitaphs are worth noting including one on a grave of a 16 year old villager which reads "All you who come my grave to see, As I am now so you must be".

Events / attractions: Tour of church and churchyard at 2pm on both Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd
Open: both weekends, 10am – 6pm each day



This church is generally open to visitors every day from 9:30am until dusk.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/elston>



50 Elston Chapel

NG23 5NY

This small solitary barn-like chapel of Norman origin stands in the middle of a peaceful field. Without a tower or even a bellcote, it exemplifies simplicity and charm.

The most significant feature is the entrance - this is a Norman door – a huge stone arch with zigzag decoration that is over 800 years old.

Look for the graffiti on the door jamb from 1717.

Inside, there are late Georgian rustic pews, a gallery, a communion table, a pulpit and several layers of wall paintings, some of which feature Georgian biblical texts.

A large Royal coat of arms is featured on the north wall.

This church is now cared-for by the Churches Conservation Trust.

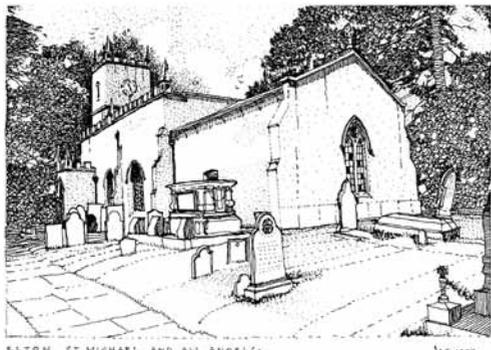
Open: daily
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completestlistofchurches/Elston-Chapel-Elston-Nottinghamshire/>



51 Elton-on-the-Hill, St Michael & All Angels

NG13 9LA

St Michael's (grade II* listed) church, Elton, is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. This small stone church consists of chancel, nave, south



porch and a low embattled tower at the west end. The nave formerly had a south arcade with 3 bays, which was demolished in 1786. These late Norman arches (of two orders of chamfers with hood moulds) now form 2 large windows and the entrance, the 14th century door is set back under a later porch. The church was heavily restored in 1855-7 giving the appearance it has today.

The pointed east stained glass window depicts Paul preaching at Athens. The altar rails are 17th century.

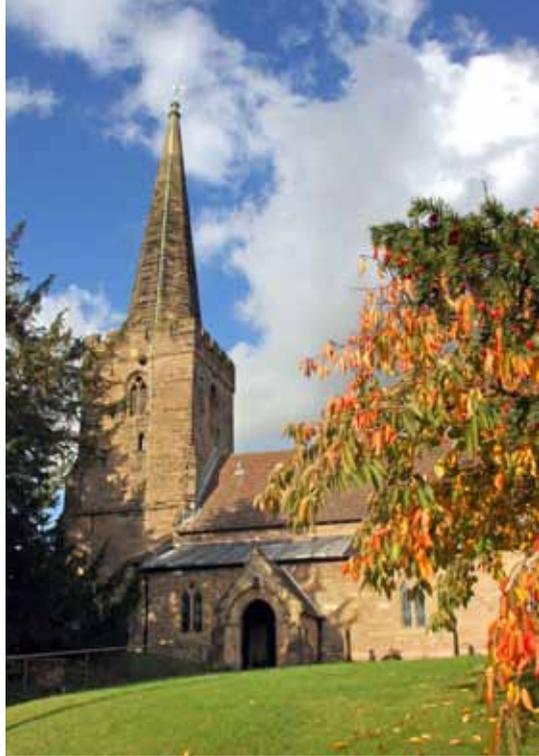
The Launder tomb, and two listed groups of headstones are easily seen in the churchyard. Inside are memorials including 3 hatchments to Elton families who lived at Elton Manor, built by the Adams brothers (pulled down in 1934). Manor Lodge and the Manor entrance gates can be seen east of the churchyard.



Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday
22nd 10am – 5pm
Services: 9:15 on Sunday 22nd



[http://southwellchurches.history.
nottingham.ac.uk/elton](http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/elton)



52 Epperstone, Holy Cross

NG14 6AD

A church for Epperstone and Woodborough is mentioned in the Domesday Book.

The present church stands on high ground in the centre of the village, at the side of Main Street, and is approached by a flight of stone steps.

Everything known of its history suggests that the first and subsequent church building was of a modest nature. It is known to have lacked, for example, the massive foundations which have been found beneath the neighbouring church at Woodborough; indeed, 'simple' and 'modest' are suitable descriptions of The Holy Cross at Epperstone.

Mainly built of local mudstone the present church was probably begun after Epperstone became the property of a Norman Knight. It consists of a chancel, nave with clerestory on the south side, south aisle and porch, embattled west tower with spire, clock and three bells. The font has been considered as Norman, although it rests on a modern base.

Two of the finest features inside are the 15th century tower arch reaching to the roof and the graceful 13th century nave arcade with clustered columns and unusual capitals. The nave could be earlier, based on the dating of floriated cross slabs in the floor although these are probably not original to their current situation (see the one by the step as you enter through the south door for example).

Today the church is part of the united benefice of Oxtun, Epperstone, Gonalston & Woodborough.

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm
Services: Sunday 22nd 4pm Family Service



Note: wheelchairs can access the church from Chapel Lane, not Main St and the rear of the church

This church is generally open daily.
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/epperstone/hintro.php>





Detail from the east window in the south aisle of Epperstone, Holy Cross

53 Everton, Holy Trinity

DN10 5BB

Holy Trinity dates back to the 12th century, and has some fine Norman arches. The decoration in the arch over the south door is also probably Norman but of Viking artistic origin.

There is no evidence of a church here in Domesday. Soon after, though, there was a church under the control of the Gilbertine monks of Mattersey Priory.



It is an embattled structure, mainly 12th century, consisting of a chancel and nave (separated by a Norman arch), north aisle, south porch and Norman tower at the west end with 8 pinnacles and 6 bells. The

clerestory, top of the tower, south porch and low south chancel chapel are in ashlar stone. The north arcade has two bays with octagonal pier and well crocketed capital.

The chancel was extended into a five-sided apse in 1841, and a Lady Chapel added. The north aisle had a new roof in 1885 but the corbels of the early roof survive.

The font is Norman, circular with interlaced arches on short columns. In the tower is a 13th century incised alabaster monument of a knight and his lady.

The stained glass west window and three lancets in the apse are by Wailes, but unfortunately rather poor examples.

One of the most notable features of the church is the south tympanum with an obviously pagan carving, possibly pre-Conquest, showing two dragons or horses in profile facing each other. On one of the roof beams is another pagan feature, a "tongue protruder".



Events / attractions: Everton, Gringley, Clayworth & Mattersey Benefice are having a joint talk on Friday 13th July - 7.30 p.m. at Mattersey Church: Jean Townsend speaking on "Sacred & Profane" - The History of the Coronation. Tickets are £6.00 to include a glass of wine and nibbles. Contact Ann Hickman 01777 818993

Open: both weekends, 10am – 6pm each day



This church is generally open to visitors all year round.
<http://southwelchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/everton/hintro.php>

54 Flawford, St Peter (site)

NG11 6LG

St Peter, Flawford (or Flawforth, both spellings are used) is a lost church on a site just over one mile east of Ruddington. It is on open land in an elevated position, and at a point where ancient lanes linking the villages of Ruddington, Plumtree, Edwalton and Bradmore, cross. The four villages are all roughly equidistant from the church.

The original church was a Saxon building, as evidenced by excavations. It was largely replaced by a medieval church in the 13th and 14th centuries. The fact that Flawford was built in this central and commanding position in order to serve the surrounding villages implies that it was the earliest church in the area, although documentary evidence shows that it served only as the Mother Church to Ruddington and Edwalton.

Flawford has been a source of controversy, even down to the spelling of its name - Thoroton recorded it as 'Flawforth', Throsby as 'Flawford', and the two names co-exist today in Flawford House and Flawforth Lane.

The church was abandoned by the 1770s and demolished in 1773 (the nave) and 1778 (the chancel) although the burial ground continued to be used until 1787, and possibly later. Today the site is maintained as open ground with the outlines of the church depicted in stones.

P

Open: daily

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/flawford/hintro.php>



55 Fledborough, St Gregory

NG22 0UU

This imposing medieval church is set in the water meadows by the Trent, with cooling towers and pylons nearby - ancient and modern juxtaposed. It has a sturdy tower and lofty clerestoried nave, much dating from the



13th century.

Inside, there are medieval tombs, a considerable amount of interesting 14th-century stained glass as well as an effigy of a lady holding what is probably a heart.

There are also two surviving panels of an Easter sepulchre.

In the early 18th century, the rector, Reverend Sweetapple, caused the church to be regarded as the Gretna Green of the Midlands. Runaway couples journeyed here to be united and Rector Sweetapple, profiting by the licence fees, drove a brisk trade.

This church is now owned by the Churches Conservation Trust.

Open: daily
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completestlistofchurches/St-Gregorys-Church-Fledborough-Nottinghamshire/>



56 Forest Town, St Alban

NG19 0EP

The history of the Anglican church in Forest Town began when St David's Mission Church was built in 1905 to serve a newly established mining community. This small building sufficed over the next few years until the larger stone church of St Alban's was built and consecrated in July 1911. The churchyard was consecrated at the same time and parishioners could now be baptised and buried at St Alban's. It was not until December 1918 that the church was licensed for marriages.

During the First World War the churchyard became the last resting place of soldiers and one nurse from the nearby Clipstone Camp. An extension burial ground was opened in 1929. This is secluded from the original churchyard and could be easily missed by a casual visitor.

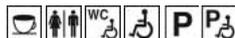
In 1936 Forest Town became a parish in its own right, having previously been part of Mansfield Woodhouse.

The church was extended in 1937 when the North Aisle was built, this was in the original plans but was deferred due to financial constraints.

A fire in July 1968 caused extensive damage to the church and services were held in the newly opened Church Hall for nearly a year while renovation work took place.

The church has undergone changes to make it a more versatile building for both able and disabled people. Many pews have been replaced by modern movable chairs. New heating and lighting have been installed with energy saving facilities. Despite the changes the church retains its original character and its prominent place near the crossroads in Forest Town.

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 6pm,
Sunday 22nd 1pm – 5pm
Services: Normal parish Holy
Communion 9:30am on Sunday
22nd.



This church is generally open to visitors every Tuesday between 2:15pm and 3:15pm.

www.stalbans-foresttown.com

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/forest-town/hintro.php>



57 Gedling, All Hallows

NG4 4BE

The church has a spacious Early English chancel built c1230 and a five-bay nave with North and South aisles built about 1260 in early Decorated



style. The spire was added in 1300-1320 and is the second highest in Nottinghamshire at 180 feet. The location of the tower at the west end of the north aisle provides a west front to the Nave. A clerestory was added in the 15th century.

The building was extensively restored in 1872 when five hundred seats were installed to cope with the rapidly rising population of Carlton and Netherfield which have since been made into separate parishes. A steep roof replaced a flat lead one on the chancel at the same time.

A pair or Peregrine Falcons have made a home on the church tower.

Open: both Saturdays 10am – 4pm,
both Sundays 9:30 – 4pm



This church is generally open to visitors every Wednesday 10am – 4pm.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/gedling/hintro.php>

58 Girton, St Cecilia

NG23 7JA

Girton was a Saxon settlement. A Saxon grave cross is now situated in the south porch of the church and is said to be the oldest ecclesiastical item in Nottinghamshire. The church is dedicated to St Cecilia, patron saint of music. The church was largely rebuilt in 1879 by the architect Ewan Christian.



Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday
15th 10am – 4pm



Toilets available in nearby village hall

This church welcomes visitors all year round, there is a notice near the church entrance about where to obtain the key.

59 Gonalston, St Laurence

NG14 7JA

There has been a church here since at least the 13th century with the chancel walls being original to that period. The nave and tower were both rebuilt in 1853 by the local architect, Thomas Chambers Hine.

The church houses three stone coffin lids with medieval carved effigies, plus the redundant bowl of a Norman font and a free-standing stoup. Two piscinas can also be seen, one in the chancel and the other in the exterior northern face of the chancel wall (revealing the presence of a lost chapel). There is one magnificent stained glass window in the nave of the Ascension, with vibrant colours.

The churchyard is still in use as a burial ground. Grave markers include iron-railed family plots, plus both slate and stone markers dating back to the early 18th century.

Today St. Laurence's is a member of the Prayer Book Society and is part of the united benefice of Oxtun, Epperstone, Gonalston & Woodborough.

Open: Sunday 15th from 10am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 22nd 11am open air service in the churchyard



Note: access to St Laurence's is via a narrow grassy track (parking on road only). It can get very slippery when wet so we suggest appropriate footwear is required! Wheelchair access is tricky too.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/gonalston/hintro.php>



60 Gotham, St Lawrence

NG11 0JL

St Lawrence's church has stood in the centre of Gotham, a village mentioned in Domesday, for over 800 years.



Gotham church itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Book when Robert of Mortain, the half brother of William the Conqueror, held the most important manor in the village. The first intimation of a church at Gotham is the gift of tithes made to the monastery of St Mary-in-the-Meadows, Leicester. It is recorded

in a charter of Henry II to the monastery dated between 1155-62.

An early form of the present church at Gotham may have existed prior to the mid-12th century. The south aisle of the nave was completed before the north aisle and about 1300 the

present tower and broach spire and the north aisle of the nave were added. The chancel has north and south

windows in the Decorated style and was built shortly after. The clerestory is Perpendicular and was probably

built between 1425-1475. Parts of the church have been repaired or replaced over the centuries, the spire and roof

suffering damage from inclement weather. In the 18th century the widow of the recently deceased rector,

John Lightfoot was charged with the cost of repairing the chancel which was partially rebuilt and shortened. Recently the outside fabric of the church has been renovated and the lower parts of the church walls have

now been rendered to protect the stonework.

The church was re-ordered internally in 2010, and is a fine example of a traditional building made suitable for the 21st century.



Events / attractions: light lunches on Saturday and afternoon teas on Sunday. Various stalls and displays.

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 5pm & Sunday 22nd 12noon – 5pm

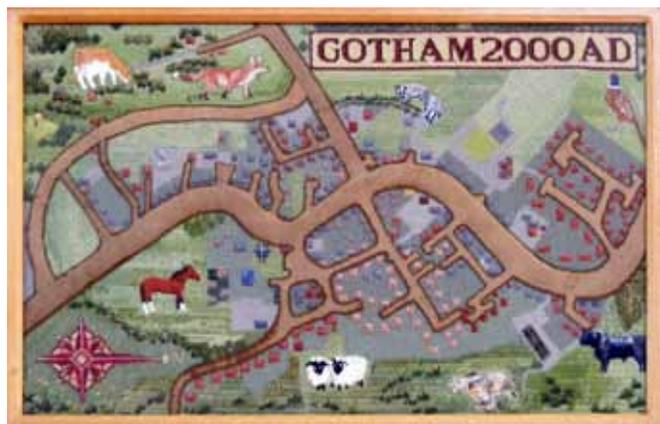
Services: The Gathering Service 11am -12 noon Sunday and 6pm Holy Communion



Note: parking is outside church, in the square and surrounding streets.

This church is generally open to visitors every Thursday afternoon 2pm – 3:30pm.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/gotham/hintro.php>





Detail from window in St Lawrence's Church, Gotham

61 Granby, All Saints

NG13 9PY

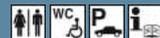
The Domesday survey lists a church at Granby, however the current church was probably rebuilt around 1250 A.D. and the tower, which is the oldest part of the church, has thick, original walls remaining, and is screened off by an oak panel made from a ceiling at Rufford Abbey. There was an Early English doorway in the tower which legend says the incumbent had blocked up to stop the ringers slipping away!

In 1812 a Roman altar was discovered in a farmyard just behind the church, and it may be that an earlier Roman place of worship was later Christianised by the building of a church.



Open: Saturdays 14th & 21st 9am
– 6pm, Sundays 15th & 22nd 9am
– 7pm

Services: 9:15am & 6pm



Note: Toilets available in nearby village hall

This church is generally open daily throughout the year from approx. 9am – 5pm

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/granby>

62 Greasley, St Mary

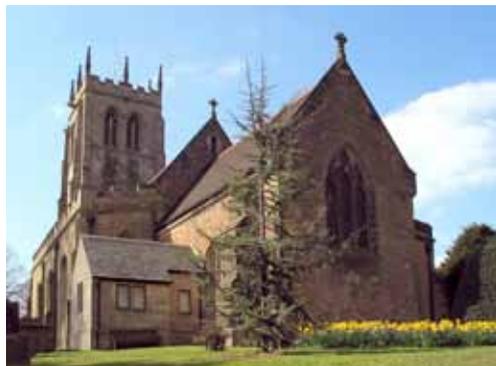
NG16 2AB

St Mary's is a beautiful church located in a pleasant rural village with rambling fields and woodland upon every side. "The country of my heart" is how the writer, D H Lawrence, described the area; he was actually born in nearby Eastwood.

It is possible a church has stood on the present site for a thousand years or more; mention is made in the Domesday Survey (1086) that a church and a priest were here at that date. The only remains of the medieval building apart from the tower are fragments of stonework in the chancel walls.

The perpendicular tower dates to approximately 1450 but the nave and choir have been subject to several rebuilds, the last substantial one being in 1896 as a consequence of structural damage caused by mining subsidence from local collieries.

The present day church interior is light, friendly and presents the visitor with a warm welcome. It contains interesting stained glass windows depicting the history of the church and some of its parishioners. The coloured windows were first inserted in 1948 when the East window had



a war memorial commemorative window inserted.

However, the 'Beauvale' window, which commemorates St Mary's connection with Beauvale Priory, the ruins of which are on private property

close to the church, contains two roundels of medieval glass depicting St Agatha and St Lucy, which came from the Priory. There are some fine modern coloured windows dedicated to members of the congregation.

The font is 15th century.

There are monuments to the Rollestons, notably Lancelot Rolleston, 1650-1685, who lived at Watnall Hall which was demolished in 1960.

The graveyard contains the grave of Benjamin Drawater of Mansfield who was ship's surgeon on Captain Cook's second voyage in 1772-1775. This grave can be found southeast of the chancel.

The church is situated on high ground and the imposing and substantial tower forms a landmark which can be seen from much of the parish, and its bells heard throughout the parish. St. Mary's serves a large, vibrant and thriving community, with many activities provided for its congregation and parishioners. Visitors to its services are made very welcome. The church has a long and interesting history of serving its community and continues to do so in a manner well suited to the needs of the 21st century inhabitants of Greasley parish.



Events / attractions: refreshments, tower trips (small charge), display of church registers, church tours, Traidcraft (fair-trade) stall. Please note it is advisable to pre-book tower trips – email office@greasleychurch.org.uk

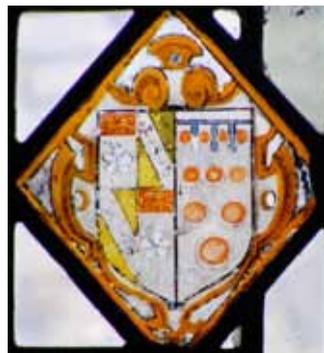
Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm, Sunday 22nd 12:30 – 4pm.

Services: 9:30am Holy Communion, 11:15am Holy Communion (BCP)



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/greasley/hintro.php>

www.greasleychurch.org.uk



63 Gringley Methodist Church

DN10 4RY

The Little Lane Chapel was also known as the Low Street Chapel. The first Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1838, and was subsequently used as a schoolroom following the construction of the present chapel in 1888. In 1958 a second chapel in the village, the High Street chapel, merged with this one, and the High Street organ was installed in Little Lane Chapel. The church has changed very little over the years though in 2010 a new kitchenette and toilet were installed.

The church is brick built, heavily buttressed, and with a stone plinth to the front. Architecturally built in the Early English style, there are imposing circular windows with stained glass at either end of the church. Services usually take place every Sunday at 10.30am with the occasional evening service at 6pm.

Photo (c) Mike Smith, licensed for re-use under the Creative Commons Licence

Events / attractions: united churches event (on Friday 13 July), stalls with cake & tombola

Open: check our website nottshopschurches.org.uk



64 Gringley-on-the-Hill, St Peter & St Paul

DN10 4RF

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul is of Norman construction, with a later Perpendicular tower.

Domesday Book contains mention of a church in Gringley-on-the-Hill, but there is no evidence today of anything from that date in the fabric.

The church today is in stone, consisting of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles and an embattled western tower with four pinnacles and six bells. Two bells were added to the original four in 2002. The oldest bell



was cast by Robert Mellors in 1520.

The earliest feature is a Norman blocked doorway on the north side of the tower which might be of the 11th century. The north arcade of 3 arches has tall circular shafts with simple moulded capitals, in Early English style. Otherwise the church is mainly

Perpendicular, especially the upper part of the tower. An exception is the remarkable pillar piscina (a free-standing bowl for ceremonial washing of the Communion vessels) in the chancel, which is Early English. The south doorway is Decorated, the north door classical, probably late 17th century.

Prior to 1912 there were three Perpendicular clerestory windows on the south side, although the south aisle had gone. The church was restored and enlarged in 1912 at a cost of c.£3100, including the erection of a new south aisle and clergy vestry.

The church stands in an elevated position with spectacular views on fine days.

Events / attractions: Everton, Gringley, Clayworth & Mattersey Benefice are having a joint talk on Friday 13th July - 7.30pm. at Mattersey Church: Jean Townsend speaking on "Sacred & Profane" - The History of the Coronation.

Open: both weekends, 10am – 6pm each day

This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/gringley-on-the-hill/hintro.php>

65 Gunthorpe, St John the Baptist

NG14 7FZ

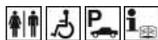
A small village church established as a chapel-of-ease in 1850, it became a parish church in its own right in 1993. It is made of Bulwell stone, has a stone font, stone pulpit and a beautiful stained glass window in the sanctuary. An extension was added in 1991. It consisted of a large glass-fronted annex which provided a meeting area, kitchen, toilet and vestry. This was dedicated to the memory of Michele Hough.

In 2001, a new church room was built which is known as 'St John's Room'. There is also a store room and kitchen extension.



Events/activities: the church's monthly coffee morning will be taking place on Saturday 14th from 10am – 12noon.

Open: both weekends 9am - dusk



This church is generally open to visitors all year round, every day from 9am until dusk.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/gunthorpe/hintro.php>

66 Halam, St Michael the Archangel

NG22 8AL

St. Michael's has traditionally been a chapel-of-ease to Southwell Minster but is now classed as a parish in its own right. There is no mention of a church in the Domesday survey. The earliest fabric dates from the late 12th century, namely the chancel arch and north chancel doorway.

The present building consists of a west tower (lower portions) and nave of the 13th century, a chancel of the 12th to 14th century, the upper portions of the tower of probably the 16th century, and a south aisle and north porch of 1883-4. The south nave arcade is of the 13th century indicating the former existence of a medieval aisle. Look for the medieval ironwork on the outside of the west tower door: it comes from two different doors and dates from the 12th and 13th centuries. There is an important medieval stained glass window in the north wall of the chancel depicting Adam digging and Eve spinning, St Christopher spearing a fish as he carries the infant Christ across the river, St Blaise with a hog in reference to a miracle whereby Blaise caused a wolf to return, unharmed, a widow's pig which it had stolen, and at the top the arms of the Boslingthorp family who probably paid for the window in the mid 14th century.



The new organ was completed in November 2009 and was built by Henry Groves and Son of Nottingham.

The garden church yard is a beautiful, quiet and peaceful place worked on by volunteers to encourage different types of rare plants and creatures.



Open: all day both weekends



This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/halam/hintro.php>

67 Halloughton, St James

NG25 0QP

The little church of St James at Halloughton is a simple building with a nave and chancel under one roof. It was largely rebuilt in 1879-82 by the architect Ewan Christian, although the east wall with its two 13th century lancet windows has survived, as has the simple south doorway of the same date. The beautiful screen between nave and chancel dates from the 15th century and has been reused by Christian at the restoration. There is some stained glass by Barraud and Westlake.

Open: daily



68 Harby with Swinethorpe, All Saints

NG23 7ED

The present All Saints church of Harby with Swinethorpe, was built in 1875-6 and opened the following year. Interesting features include the late medieval octagonal font (c1500-1550), and a fine mosaic reredos. The church has beautiful stained glass windows including a Memorial Window commemorating the death of Queen Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward I, who died in the Manor House in Harby (then close to the church) on 28 November 1290. A brass plaque and heraldic tiles are placed in the floor of the chancel, and outside a stone statue of Queen Eleanor is in a canopied niche over the tower door. All Saints Harby is visited by many people following the 'Eleanor Crosses Trail'.



Events / attractions: Historical photographic display boards relating to Queen Eleanor of Castile and village history. Second hand books for sale. Bell ringing in the afternoon. Light refreshments served from 10am to 4pm (no hot drinks). (Small charge.) Children's quiz.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm



www.harby.org.uk

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/harby-with-swinethorpe>



Harby with Swinethorpe, All Saints



69 Houghton Chapel, St James (ruin)

DN22 8DG

The ruins of Houghton chapel stand secluded in a small spinney on the south bank of the river Maun, surrounded on three sides by extensive ploughland. There is no village in Houghton today and the ruins are isolated from the few scattered dwellings of the parish. Only the infilled arcading of a once-existing aisle, in its present surviving form representing the north nave wall, stands to any significant height, though vestiges of medieval wall-painting still survive on the stonework.

In the Domesday survey Houghton has no church, but Saxo-Norman architectural elements indicate that building probably commenced soon afterwards. Constructed of ashlar, dressed coursed rubble, and coursed rubble, in a simple nave and chancel form, its dimensions closely replicate those of many other early Norman churches. Structural enhancements were effected in the late twelfth, fourteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

Collapsed masonry and rampant undergrowth obscure other vestigial vertical structures and the site may be heavily overgrown in the Summer months.

Open: Any reasonable time via a footpath



Car park on the B6387. Access to the church is via a footpath



70 Hayton, St Peter

DN22 9LE

St. Peter's Church Hayton is about 850 years old; the earliest parts are the late 12th century south arcade and the south doorway. It is a grade I listed building, standing on the edge of the village at the side of the canal.

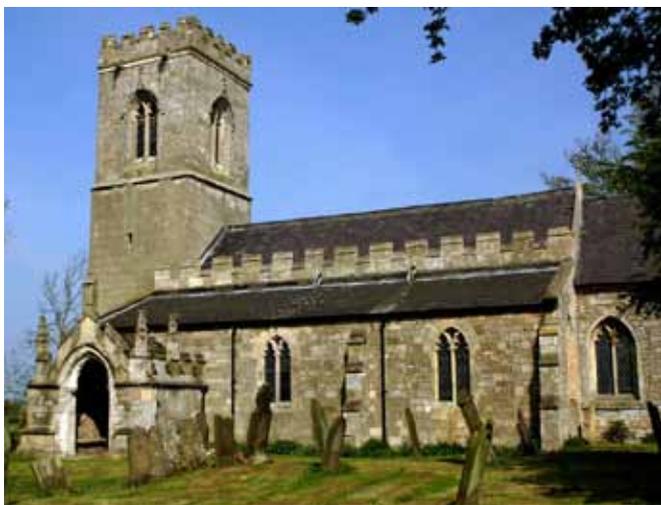
Considerable restoration has taken place and a maintenance programme is in place supported by money-raising social activities. Of particular interest is the nest of bees resident in the wall of the chancel, said to have been there for over 100 years! There are some remarkable stained glass windows early Victorian in origin.

Events / attractions: Beautiful walks along the canal bank can be taken for the sure footed visitor.

Open: 14th & 15th 9am – 5pm



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/hayton>



71 Headon-cum-Upton, St Peter

DN22 0RD

St Peter's has stood atop the hill in the centre of the village for almost eight hundred years. It was once much larger than it is now, suggesting both greater wealth and a much larger community in days gone by.

It has experienced many changes of fortune during the centuries, having been neglected and renovated by both Roman Catholic and Puritan, extravagantly decorated and plain but it has never been disused.

Throughout these many years it has always been a focal point of village life, although perhaps less so today than in the past. Once it was larger than it is now and was not just a place for religious services but also a meeting place and social centre. For example, important notices were pinned to the church door, where everybody would see them, because nearly everybody came to church.

There are many interesting things to see, from the scowling face on a buttress to the ancient parish chest (made from the hollowed-out trunk of an oak tree which grew in the early medieval period).

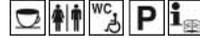
St. Peter's is home to an unusual medieval bell frame (not accessible to the public) dating from the 15th century. It was made for two bells originally, but only one, thought to be 16th century, remains.

Headon was most unusual in having both a vicarage and a rectory until the two were united in 1881; the church has had both a rector and a vicar since the earliest known records.

Perhaps the most interesting of all is the effigy in the church of a knight in armour, which dates from about 1275. It's thought to be the tomb of Simon de Headon, Sheriff of Nottingham who died in 1259 – said to be the one famed as Robin Hood's arch enemy!

Events / attractions: all weekend there will be displays of old parish maps and vestments. Sunday 15th at 4pm – Songs of Praise.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 10am – 5pm. Also open on the 21st & 22nd but minus refreshments.



This church is generally open to visitors every day during the summer.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/headon-cum-upton/hintro.php>



72 Hickling, St Luke

LE14 3AQ

A beautiful medieval and later church in the heart of the picturesque village situated on the Grantham canal at the edge of the Vale of Belvoir. Numerous interesting features spanning the centuries. The restored, highly carved 10th century Saxon coffin lid was once described as 'the most perfect and valuable pre-Norman work of its kind in England', and the 17th century Vaux tombstone 'discovered' in the churchyard in 1983 and now returned to the Chancel. View the 13th century fine foliated wrought ironwork of the south door with its 17th century graffiti, and musket holes said to have been made to protect the church, vicar and congregation during the Civil War. Other outstanding features include the 1685 Poor Box; piscina and ambrey; font (1400s restored in 1840) with 1665 cover; 1840 Brycesson organ; 3 lock Parish chest, memorial brass of Ralph Babyington, Rector of Hickling 1515 – 1521. Externally in the picture-postcard graveyard with views across the Vale one can see excellent examples of the famous Belvoir angel gravestones, carved tree of life embedded on the church wall, and the commemorative cherry tree for one of Hickling's famous sons.



Events / attractions: Guided tours of the Churchyard by local historian, Saturday and Sunday 2pm and 4pm.
Children's 'Explore the Church' quiz sheets
Display of '60 years ago in Hickling'
Local Produce stalls
Garden Party in the church grounds.
Refreshments served continually
Book stall
Visitors may wish to take a stroll to the nearby Grantham Canal Basin where the barges from Nottingham would have been moored, plus the beautiful canal with numerous wildlife.
"Mile of pennies" challenge.
Open: Saturday 21st of July 10:30am – 5pm, Sunday 22nd 12:30pm – 5pm.
Services: 11am Family Service on 22nd



73 Holbeck, St Winifred

S80 3NQ

St Winifred's is a private chapel built on the Welbeck Estate in 1913-16 by his Grace the 6th Duke of Portland G C V O, to the design of D McIntyre, Clerk of Works, approved by Louis Ambler, architect.

Intended as a place of worship replacing a temporary corrugated iron chapel in Holbeck Village dating from 1890.

It is a tower-less neo-Norman stone building based on Steetley church in Derbyshire. There is a nave, with round arches and columns, chancel, round apse, north aisle, north porch and a single bell turret on the west end.

The work began in 1913 and the structure completed in 1916, when the interior decoration began. This included the beautiful windows which were designed by H Hendrie, starting with Faith, Hope and Charity in the west wall, and a small window representing The Perfect Woman. The chancel window's subject is "The Te Deum".

Other features of interest include the painting on the roof of the apse and north aisle which was adapted from a 16th century ceiling at Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire.



Events / attractions: On Saturday afternoon, 14th of July, there will be a flower arranging demonstration by a member of the Church of England Flower Arrangers Association. This will be at 2pm with refreshments served afterwards.

Donations encouraged and there will also be a raffle.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 5pm, Sunday 15th 10am – 2pm.

Services: Sunday 15th July – morning prayer 11:30am.



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/holbeck/hintro.php>

Symbolic features, such as the winged lion, are carved into the capitals.

The font, reputed to be Saxon, was found in a farm house in Mansfield Woodhouse. It was placed at the east end of the church, and an extremely weighty bronze cover was made surmounted by a crusader figure, originally designed as a war memorial and exhibited in the Royal Academy.

The sanctuary lamp is quite magnificent. It hangs from a hexagonal wheel cap and can be lowered for oil re-fuelling. The lamp was dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Lang on 7th August 1936. The pulpit is made of oak from Welbeck Park – the same wood was used in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral!

The stone altar was made at Welbeck by Harry Stubbings.

Two carved chairs in the sanctuary were made from the ancient Greendale Oak.

The misericord in the Chaplain's stall is by Lady Victoria Wemyss.

There is a tablet to Major Lord William Augustus Cavendish Bentinck (d1902) by Eric Gill, who also designed the tombstone for Lady Ottoline Morel (d1938).



74 Holme Pierrepont, St Edmund

NG12 2LD

The present grade I listed building was heavily remodelled in 1666 but the interior has a 13th century arcade and the whole is clearly a complex mixture, with a tower dating from the 15th century. There are Pierrepont family memorials both inside and outside the church.



The church contains the outstanding Nottinghamshire alabaster monuments of the Pierreponts. The finest is of Sir Henry who died in 1499. There is an early 14th century sandstone figure, probably of the first Sir Henry to live here, a fine monument to Gertrude, Countess of Kingston, and a medieval brass. There is a baroque monument to the poet John Oldham and a signed Flaxman to William Saltren. There is a 15th century font and stained glass by Powell and Sons of 1913 in the east window.

A recent Heritage Lottery Fund grant has enabled renovation of three listed churchyard memorials and the 140-year-old Lloyd and Dudgeon organ.

Fund-raising enabled the re-hanging of the bells and a new ringing chamber.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 3pm.



75 Holme (by Newark), St Giles

NG23 7RZ

The church of St Giles Holme is one of those buildings that once visited, much is remembered for a long time afterwards as it has been little changed since circa 1550. A low broach-spire, twin pan-tiled roofed gables and the two-storey south porch with its rich frieze of shields above the doorway.

The church stands on a sandy knoll overlooking the small village of Holme on a peaceful cul-de-sac close to the river Trent.

What we see today is very much down to John Barton, a rich wool merchant, who rebuilt the south aisle of the church in 1485 with a Lady Chapel at the east end in the Perpendicular style adorned with celebrated medieval and 17th century glass, some of which came from the ruined church at Annesley.



John Barton's rebus, a bar and a tun (barrel) can be seen time and again both inside and outside the church.

From the churchyard the tower of North Muskham church on the opposite side of the river is visible and it was to this church that St Giles was attached until the mid-19th century. Up until the late 16th century, when the Trent changed its course, both settlements would have been on the same (western) side of the river. For centuries after, the connection continued with the use of a ferry.

St Giles' major claim to fame is its exceptional collection of early Tudor carved poppy heads of birds, animals and angels, described by Simon Jenkins as a 'menagerie in wood'. Also striking is the tomb that John Barton commissioned for himself and his wife during their lifetime.

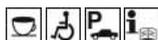
The room over the porch is at the centre of the local legend of 'Nan Scott's Chamber'. It is said that Nan Scott left her house in Holme during the great plague of 1665-6 to live in this room away from infection for several weeks. When forced to visit her house for supplies she found the parish deserted except for herself and one other (some accounts even say that everyone had died), and was so horrified she returned to the chamber and ended her days there.

In 1932, after centuries of neglect, Nevile Truman, a local historian and member of the British Association of Master Glass Painters, undertook the restoration of this unique building.



Events / attractions: Diamond Jubilee Flowers 10am to 5pm both weekends

Open: both weekends 10am – 5pm each day.



This church welcomes visitors all year round – there is a local keyholder – contact details in church porch.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/holme/hintro.php>

www.achurchnearyou.com/holme-st-giles



76 Hoveringham, St Michael

NG14 7JH

Hoveringham Parish Church is dedicated to St. Michael. It is brick-built and was erected in 1865 to replace a 14th century structure. Domesday Book records a church and a priest in the village in 1086. The continuity of the earliest building is maintained by the stunning Norman tympanum over the north door and the contemporary font, which has a history in its own right, having a base from the late 19th century and a bowl in two parts. One part came from the ruins of Thurgarton Priory the other from the original Hoveringham Norman Church. An impressive alabaster tomb also within the church dates from 1403 and depicts Sir Robert Goushill and his wife Elizabeth formerly the Duchess of Norfolk who was not buried within the church.

Open: check our website

www.nottsopenchurches.org.uk



77 Hucknall, St John the Evangelist

NG15 7QN

The stone church of St John the Evangelist was built in 1877 for the fast growing mining communities of the Broomhill and Butlers Hill areas of Hucknall. Although now long gone, the mines were originally within sight of the church. The church is decorated in the Anglo Catholic style and the tradition of worship here continues to echo to that tradition, albeit in a modern style.

There are several interesting memorials in the church, all related to mining. This includes the war memorials to miners from the first and second world wars which includes a miner's lamp on the west end wall and the beautiful East End windows featuring the crucified Jesus, Mary and St John. Most poignant of all is the unique cross that hangs above the chancel step, which is inlaid with a miner's cross from Flanders.



Open: Saturday 14th and Saturday 21st 11am – 3pm, Sundays 15th & 22nd 12noon – 3pm.

Note: There is a wedding in church on Saturday 21st at 1:30pm

Services: 10am on Sunday morning each week



78 Hucknall, St Mary Magdalene

NG15 7FQ

The church originally had a tower, nave, chancel and north aisle. The tower was constructed in stages between the 12th and 14th centuries. The lower stages of the tower are the oldest part of the building and are Early English.

The nave and chancel belong to the same period as the tower. The north aisle is Perpendicular. A porch was built in 1320.

The south aisle, in Perpendicular style, was added by Evans and Jolly between 1872 and 1874, and the transepts are by R C Clarke in 1887 and 1888. Clarke also moved the whole east end further east.

The Lady Chapel was re-built in 1888.

Some of the more unusual elements of St Mary's church: The first national school of Hucknall began in the 14th century porch, of which the stone seats still bear witness.

The church contains a visitors' centre (previously the Victorian baptistery housed the 14th century font) dedicated to the flamboyant poet Lord George Gordon Byron (the 6th Lord Byron), who died in 1824 and is buried in the church, along with members of his family in the family vault.



St Mary Magdalene church is home to one of the largest and best collections of stained glass windows by the English artist C.E. Kempe – there are no fewer than 20 impressive examples of his work.

The clock was presented by the Duke of Portland in 1884.

Buried in the churchyard is the local man Ben Caunt who was "champion boxer of all England". He died in 1861 and is buried with two of his children who died in a fire.



Events / attractions: Refreshments available, guided tours of church, display of Byron information, available throughout the weekend when services not taking place.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 8am – 7pm, Saturday 21st 10am – 2pm, Sunday 22nd 8am – 7pm.

Services: both Sundays 8am, 10am, and 6pm.



This church is generally open to visitors 10am – 12noon and 2pm – 4pm every weekday.
www.hucknall-parish-church.org.uk

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/hucknall-st-mary/hintro.php>







Above and opposite: A selection of details from St Mary's Church, Hucknall

79 Huthwaite, All Saints

NG17 2QT

A relatively young church at 109 years old, All Saints may appear older due to it being built in the beautiful Gothic style. The stone was hewn from New Hucknall Colliery by the local miners and hauled by horse and cart up to the site – all in the miners' own time. So All Saints has always been the centre of the community.

The modern church centre, with its purpose-built cafe, provides freshly prepared meals and drinks throughout the week. A welcoming and lovely church.



Events / attractions: There will be a display of Huthwaite's past – both the church and the village.

A Children's quiz / Bible quotes race etc.

Mini flower festival on the theme of the Olympics: there will be different flower displays – representing some of the countries who have hosted the Olympic Games down through the ages. Church archives open.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 2pm, Sunday 15th 10am – 12noon.

Services: Sunday 15th 10am – 11:30am morning worship with Children's groups.



80 Kelham, St Wilfrid

NG23 5QX

Tucked away in the grounds of Kelham Hall, the church is essentially medieval, dominated by 18th century modifications.

There is no mention of a church in Domesday Book, and it is probable that the first church was founded, in the post-Conquest period, as a private chapel to the manor, the site of which now most likely occupied by the present Hall.

The building comprises a chancel with south chapel, nave with north and south aisles, north and south porches, and a west tower. The great majority of the fabric appears to date from the 14th and 15th Centuries and stylistically it is typical Midlands Perpendicular; the tower is clearly of two phases, late 14th to early 15th century, within this period. However, there is archaeological evidence of earlier work (perhaps 13th century) notably in the chancel, though most probably elsewhere in the fabric of the nave, now concealed by later work. The parapets are embattled throughout, including the post-medieval sections.

There are links to King Charles I and marks in the main door are said to have been for muskets during the Civil War.

The south chancel chapel dates from the 18th century and appears to have been added as a funerary chapel to Robert Sutton Lord Lexington (d.1723), and his wife the Lady Lexington (d.1703). There is a free-standing monument in marble by William Palmer, dated 1726.

There is a hagioscope (squint) between the chancel and the south nave aisle, and a stair to the former rood loft on the north side of the chancel arch remains intact. The fabric retains other complex archaeological

evidence relating to the previous form of the building, including blocked musket shot-holes in the north doorway which probably relate to Civil-War defence.

The tower contains three bells, the treble is the work of Henry Oldfield II, early 17th century; the tenor is by George Oldfield I; the second is by Henry Dand.

The church was restored in 1874 by Charles Hodgson Fowler when the classical arch to the Lexington Chapel was replaced by one of Gothic form.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th from 10am – 4pm.

Note: There is additional parking available at nearby Kelham Hall.



www.riversideparishes.co.uk/kelham.htm

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/kelham/hintro.php>



81 Keyworth, St Mary Magdalene

NG12 5JT

Unusually for a Nottinghamshire wolds village Keyworth is situated on a hill top. A church was first mentioned in records of the 12th century and is one of the oldest buildings in Keyworth; it is within the village conservation area and is constructed of local limestone. Much of the present church was built in the 14th century and has a broad square tower, incorporating a solid octagonal upper story with a unique 'Coffee Pot' design, with a short spire, not unlike several found in Hertfordshire. The tower supports a lantern in which a beacon was said to have been lit to guide travellers of the wolds. Six bells hang in the tower; the oldest having been cast in 1553. The clock dates from 1893.

Inside the Church to the side of the tower is a Norman font on a modern plinth, and a Millennium window showing all the church buildings of Keyworth. In the nave can be found a stoup, the Lady Chapel and a statue of the Virgin Mary. In the chancel is a tiny ancient window space showing St Celia, patron saint of music. The altar reredos features Mary Magdalene kneeling at the empty tomb with an adjacent statue of St Mary Magdalene holding a model of this Church.

Outside the porch is a very unusual 17th century slate headstone, one of the 'Belvoir Angel' series of high-quality Swithland slate grave-markers to be found in the locality. Also on the south wall are remains of a medieval sundial.



Events / attractions: Display of vestments, flower displays, children's area, church trail, handmade greeting cards sale, bell-ringing demonstrations with tower talks and organ recitals on both days. Guided tours of the church and church yard, at set times, by 'Victorian Rector & characters' courtesy of Keyworth & District Local History Society (Saturday only). The Keyworth Show and Fair will be taking place in the village on the Saturday.

Open: Saturday 10am to 5pm, Sunday 10am to 5.30pm

Services on Sunday 15th: 8am Said Communion, 10am Family Service, 4.30pm Songs of Praise.



Car park available at Bunny Lane.

Note: Please note there is no parking at Village Hall car park on Sat 14th July, owing to Keyworth Show & Fair.

This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year.
www.keyworthstantonbunnychurch.com

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/keyworth/hintro.php>

82 Kingston-on-Soar, St Winifred

NG11 0DA

A beautiful rural church. There was a chapel here in the 13th century (and probably before) served by a priest from Ratcliffe-on-Soar. The Babington family built the first church replacing the chapel in the early 16th century and had their own priest. The Babington Monument was erected in 1538 and was originally intended to be the canopy for a family burial vault. The embattled canopy top and the ribbed vault with pendant Tudor roses are in good condition. The columns are short and thick, covered with hexagonal panels containing much damaged little figures, including the Dance of Death. Men and women in Tudor dress, children and adults with linked arms can all be seen. Around the canopy arch is a series of half-length angels, each holding an emblazoned shield. Against the east wall is a relief of the Last Judgement. There is no tomb beneath it, but this unique feature merits the church's inclusion in "England's Thousand Best Churches" (by Simon Jenkins). The chancel is the original but the nave was extended, and the porch and tower built by the 2nd Lord Belper in 1900. The original dedication St Wilfred was changed to St Winifred in the 19th century.



Events / attractions: There will be a musical interlude between 3 – 5 pm on Sunday 15th

Open: Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th 10am – 5pm



Note: Additional parking on the green opposite the church. Toilets available at nearby village hall (including disabled).

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/kingston-on-soar/hintro.php>



83 Kinoulton, St Luke

NG12 3EN

St Luke's Church was built by the Earl of Gainsborough in 1792-93 to replace the demolished church of St Wilfrid's.

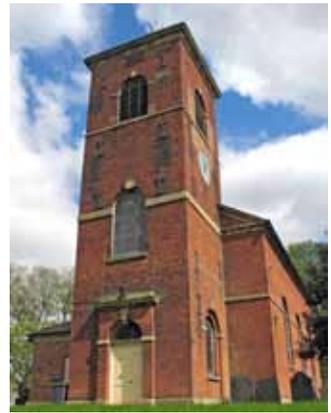
Built in red brick from the brickworks along the canal bank close by, the church is a grade II* listed building.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, west porch and three stage tower 63 feet high containing a clock and five bells. The entrance is under the tower. The roof is very low-pitched. There are four round-arched louvered bell openings in the tower, classical moulded eaves, cornice and a weathervane.

On each side of the nave are three round-arched window openings with raised sills, key stones and plain leaded lights. The middle window on the north side of the nave is blind. There are three similar windows in the chancel, one at the east end with more decorative glass, and a blind window on each side. Part way up the tower is a similar west window. There is an impost band to this which continues around the tower and becomes an eaves band to the nave.

Pevsner described the chancel as 'nicely, domestically panelled'. The pulpit is mahogany.

Originally the church had box pews (marks from which are still visible on the wall) and a central three-tier pulpit on the north side. In 1858, the box pews were replaced by open seating. The present pews came from St Paul's Church, Nottingham, and were installed in the 1930s. The balcony was used by village musicians to provide accompaniment for hymn-singing until the installation of a harmonium in 1860. This has long gone and there is now a modern electronic organ.



Events / attractions: There will be a display / information with regard to the management and encouragement of nature around the church and churchyard. For example, swift boxes in the tower, with cameras hoping to catch any returning breeding pairs and native tree planting in the churchyard. This is a project that was started in 2010 and will continue to grow and show even greater results over the years.

Open: Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd 12noon – 4:30pm.

Services: Sunday 22nd – 11.00am Family Service



This church is generally open daily throughout the year.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/kinoulton/hintro.php>



84 Kinoulton, St Wilfrid (site)

NG12 3EP

A church here may have been built by Roger, Archbishop of York some time during the 12th century. It was built on the hill about half a mile west of the village of Kinoulton close to the Fosse Way. The church consisted of a chancel, nave, west tower, porch and possibly a south aisle. Having fallen into disrepair the church was eventually demolished around 1792, to be replaced by St Luke's. Nothing remains above-ground of the church except for a number of mainly slate 18th century headstones of which some are good examples, including those of William Bates, died 1797 and Patrick Dee, died 1703 which are particularly fine.

Open: daily



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/kinoulton-old-church/hintro.php>



85 Kirklington, St Swithin

NG22 8ND

There has been a church at Kirklington since the 12th century. It has gone through many changes as a result of being damaged by a storm in 1676 then restoration work in 1847 and again in 1873 which means that very little of the original, medieval structure remains. Its main feature inside is the font which of the late Norman period. The north doorway has a hoodmould with two masks. One representing St. Swithin and the other St. Dunstan who was Archbishop in 971 when the re-interment of Swithin's body was frustrated by rainy weather! In the south vestry wall is a roughly carved lintel of the Norman period. The unusual feature of the tower is its rebuilding in the early 17th century in brick, and this may well be the earliest brick-built church structure in the diocese. The chancel is interesting with its organ and its rich stained glass windows.

Events / attractions: The 14th & 15th of July is the church's patronal weekend. To celebrate, there will be a flower festival.

Open: Saturday 14th 9am – 6pm,
Sunday 15th 10:30am – 6pm.

Services: Sunday 15th 10:30am.

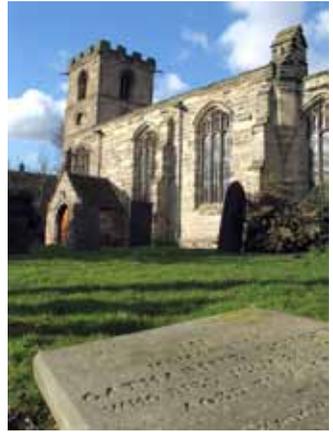


86 Lambley, Holy & Undivided Trinity

NG4 4PU

A well cared-for medieval church largely in the Perpendicular style, built by Ralph de Cromwell in 1470. The lower stages of the tower however are Norman. Features of interest include the Peter Ball "Mother and Child" statue, the former rood loft stairway, and the rare medieval bell frame housing one bell (not accessible to the public).

There are also medieval tiles, found under the floor, on display, and pieces of medieval glass in the east window and south windows of the chancel. In the porch and on the exterior south wall are many deep, striated marks formed by many years of sharpening knives!

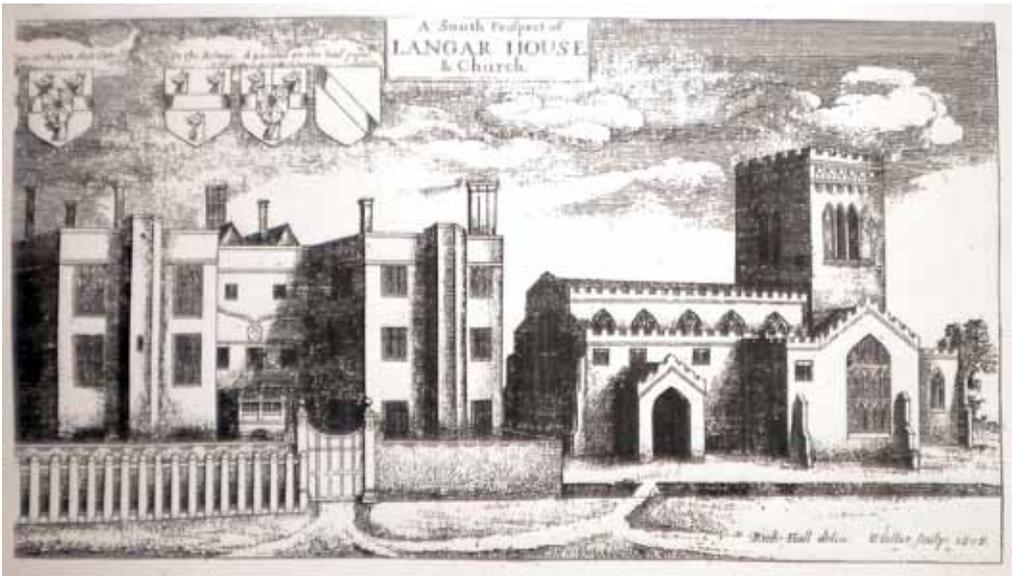


Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm,
Sunday 22nd 12noon – 4pm
Services: Sunday 11am



This church is generally open to visitors every Wednesday from 9:30am – 11am and every Sunday 10:30am – 12noon.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/lambley>



87 Langar, St Andrew

NG13 9HG

Religious activity has taken place in and around Langar for many centuries. The earliest known church in the area was that of St Ethelburga (also known as St Aubrey's or St Ambrose's), approximately one mile due south of St Andrew's. In Saxon times, Langar was a place of great pilgrimage, where as Vatican archives reveal, "great multitudes resort" to seek release from their sins. According to an entry in Domesday Book, Langar possessed half a church. Most of the land surrounding Langar at that time belonged to William Peverel, who later gave the church to the



newly founded Priory of Lenton during the reign of Henry I.

The church of St Andrew that we see today is quite different from the original building which would have been built around the 13th century. In the 15th century the roof was raised allowing for the inclusion of a clerestory, letting more light into

the nave. The modern building underwent major refurbishment work in and around 1860 (when the west gallery and rood screen were removed). This was carried out by the then incumbent, the Rev Thomas Butler. However the Early English arcades in the nave remain with some dog-tooth decoration and interesting masons' marks on one of the columns.

The present church of St Andrew is a cruciform structure, consisting of nave with clerestory, north and south aisles, south porch, north and south transepts, a central tower and a chancel with a small north vestry.



Recent modifications include the replacement of the Victorian pews with chairs and, in celebration of the year two thousand, an additional Millennium Room was added to the north of the building. This new room includes kitchen and additional meeting space as well as a toilet.

The main features of interest within modern day St Andrew's are the fine monuments in the transepts: The north transept contains monuments to the Chaworth family of Wiverton; the south transept contains a beautiful tomb of

black and white marble, in honour of Thomas, Lord Scrope and his wife Philadelphia, with the kneeling figure of their son Emanuel.

The coloured window in the west wall was a late addition in 1916, donated by Henry Dennis Readett-Bayley in memory of his parents, Thomas Bayley and Annie Mary Bradley-Bayley, owner of the adjacent Langar Hall from 1860.

Note: Unfortunately the outstanding monuments to the Scroope and Chaworth families are currently inaccessible due to repairs needed to the north transept roof.

Events / attractions: coffee morning on Saturday 21st of July – with home baking! Local attractions include the local pub, which serves good food, plus the Langar Hall restaurant.

Open: all day both weekends.

Services: Sunday 22nd 9:15am morning worship, with refreshments afterwards.



This church is generally open to visitors all day every day.

www.wivertonchurches.org.uk/standrews/standrews.htm

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/langar>

Below and overleaf: The Cruciform interior of St Andrew's Church, Langar





88 Laxton, St Michael the Archangel

NG22 0NX

There is no mention of a church at Laxton in Domesday Book. Parts of the present building date from the twelfth century, the chancel from the fourteenth century and the clerestory from the fifteenth century. In the north chancel chapel are three 14th century effigies: Adam de Everingham and his two wives, the first in stone, but the second in oak; this is only surviving medieval wooden effigy in the county. There are more effigies, a small sedilia with three carved seats and a piscina with two basins where the priest would wash his hands.

In the Middle Ages Laxton was one of the finest and largest churches in Nottinghamshire, but the church was in a poor state of repair by the end of the eighteenth century, and when in 1854 Sir Stephen Glynne visited Laxton he noted effigies in the churchyard, and litter and rubbish in the North chapel. The south chapel had been turned into a schoolroom.

At the end of the 1850s Earl Manvers, the lord of the manor and principal landowner in the parish, instituted a major restoration programme, to which he himself contributed £2000. The work was undertaken by T.C. Hine, the Nottingham architect. The length of the Nave was reduced by one bay on each side, and the width of the church may have been reduced due to partial reconstruction of the exterior aisle walls, but the extent to which this took place is unclear. The tower was taken down and rebuilt.

The church remains an impressive building and is much visited by tourists who come to see the surviving open fields and the motte and bailey castle on the outskirts of the village.

Outside there are some very interesting gargoyles, a medieval standing stone cross in the churchyard and a millstone from the old post mill which collapsed in July 1916 and several interesting gravestones.

Events / attractions: Historical displays, photographs, organ recitals, bygone household items, refreshments, bookstall.

Open: Saturday 21st & 22nd 10am – 5pm



This church is generally open every day.

A full history of Laxton church will soon be available on <http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk>



89 Linby, St Michael

NG15 8AB

St Michael's church (linked with St James', Papplewick, across the meadows) is mentioned in Domesday Book and over the centuries it has experienced much change, though it retains evidence in its fabric from the 12th to the 15th century. Its atmosphere is warm and welcoming.

In 1914, major work was undertaken when the plaster was removed from the walls. More recently, in 2005, a large re-ordering project took place, blending together old and new.

Striking features are the modern bell-ringing gallery and flamed-copper organ pipes, but throughout are enticing gems telling of centuries of faith.

Attractions: Visitors may wish to take a pleasant walk across the meadows to St James' church, Papplewick.

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm,
Sunday 22nd 2pm – 5pm

Services: Sunday 22nd 8:30am Holy Communion (said), 10am Family Service



90 Littleborough, St Nicholas

DN22 0HD

St Nicholas, Littleborough, is now maintained by the Churches Conservation Trust. This tiny Norman church lies down a quiet country lane, close to the Trent. The Romans built a military station here by the stone causeway across the river, both now long gone. Pottery shards regularly surface in the churchyard recalling the empire that brought its



civilization to this land almost two thousand years ago. The simple two-cell stone building probably belongs to the second half of the 11th century, although a wooden building stood here dedicated to a Roman deity long before the stone one. The

Norman doorway and massive chancel arch are particularly interesting, the latter incorporating two smaller Saxon pillars. Within the walls are reused pieces of Roman brick and tile. Typical Roman herring bone design can also be seen clearly in the masonry. The church boasts the earliest bell in the diocese, and is the only example of its type known to bear an inscription. Dating from c.1180, the treble bell is inscribed '+ SCA.MARIA.

Open: (for these weekends)
14th & 15th 9am – 5pm, however St Nicholas' church, Littleborough is usually open daily.
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completestofchurches/St-Nicholas-Church-Littleborough-Nottinghamshire/>



Littleborough's bell dating from 1180 - the earliest bell in the diocese.

91 Low Marnham, St Wilfrid

NG23 6SL

This church presents an almost entirely 15th-century Perpendicular appearance from the outside.

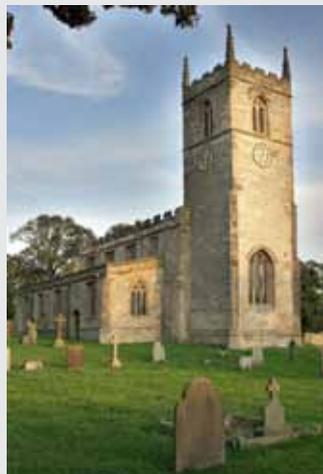
Inside, however, the arcades of the nave are surprisingly different in character even though of similar 13th century date. The north side has low cylindrical pillars with circular capitals while the south has taller pillars, octagonal in plan with detached shafts, perhaps built by masons who had worked on Lincoln cathedral. All contribute to a delightfully well-proportioned and spacious interior. The south doorway is a stunning example of elaborate ogee work of the 14th century.

Several elegant monuments commemorate the Cartwrights in the 18th-century and there is a very handsome coat-of-arms.

This church is now maintained by the Churches Conservation Trust.



Open: daily
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completestofchurches/St-Wilfrids-Church-Low-Marnham-Nottinghamshire/>





THE CHURCHES CONSERVATION TRUST

The Churches Conservation Trust cares for
over 341 unused churches in England,
7 of which are in Nottinghamshire.

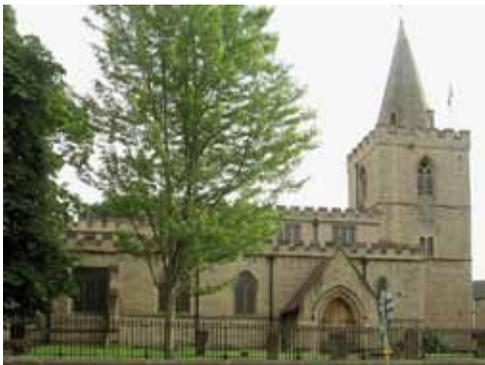
For more information see
visitchurches.org.uk

92 Mansfield, St Peter & St Paul

NG18 1AP

A church is mentioned in Domesday Book, but little if anything remains of any Anglo Saxon building on the site.

The church today contains a chancel with two chapels, a clerestoried nave, arcades of four bays, aisles, north and south porches and an embattled western tower with spire containing a clock, 8 bells and a set of chimes.



Decorated and Perpendicular and eight are stained.

Aisles were added in the 12th century.

The westernmost pier of the north arcade still rises from the base of a Norman column and the outline of a Norman window can be seen in the west wall.

The church was partly burned in 1304 and most of the fabric post-dates this period with the rebuilding completed by 1420.

The two lower portions of the tower are early Norman.

The piers and arches of the nave are mostly of the Early Decorated period to which the north door also belongs – one Early English window remains but the others are

Events / attractions: pageant throughout church centre and one scene in church grounds. Historical displays in church.

Open: Saturday 14th 9:30am – 3pm, Sunday 15th 8am – 12noon.

Services: 15th July 8am and 10am family services with communion, 6:30pm evening prayer.



Two chantry chapels were added around 1475 and battlements and clerestory in the late 15th or 16th centuries.

A spire was added to the tower in the seventeenth century, and a clock in 1802.

The church was renovated throughout in 1864 and in 1898 an additional carved screen was placed in the north aisle.

Other interesting features include: the Millennium window and other stained glass by Kempe, Burliston and Grylls, & Hardman, and the famous organ which came from Clare College, Cambridge. There is an effigy of a 14th century squire thought to be a member of the Pierpoint family. Also a stone coffin in the memorial chapel, which was dug out of the choir in 1870.

In the churchyard is a gravestone of man killed in battle of Waterloo, and also the grave of Margaret Mompesson granddaughter of the Vicar of Eyam.



Note: parking is somewhat limited around the church

This church is generally open to visitors 9:30am – 3pm every Tuesday – Saturday, and Sunday mornings.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/mansfield-st-peter/hintro.php>

www.stpeters-mansfield.org.uk

93 Maplebeck, St Radegund

NG22 0BS

This small, but delightful village church was once owned by the Knights Hospitallers who had property at nearby Winkburn and Ossington.

Although heavily restored in 1898, the building retains its 13th century charm with an unusually narrow north aisle, medieval ladder into the tower, and short 14th century broach spire. The east window has stained glass by Kempe.

Open: Saturday and Sunday both weekends from 9am – 6pm

Services: 8:30 Holy Communion BCP



This church is generally open to visitors every day.

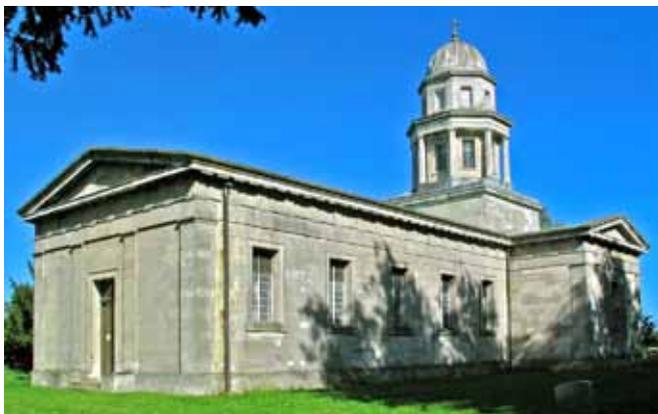


94 Markham Clinton, the Milton Mausoleum

NG22 0PJ

Completed in 1833, this splendid neo-classical building with its domed tower was designed by Sir Robert Smirke for the 4th Duke of Newcastle as a mausoleum for his wife. The nave is separated from the mausoleum by an elegant Ionic reredos screen. Inside there are some stunning marble effigies.

This church is now maintained by the Churches Conservation Trust.



Open: from 1 May to the end of September on the second and fourth Sunday of each month from 2.30pm to 4.30pm
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completelistofchurches/Milton-Mausoleum-Markham-Clinton-Nottinghamshire/>



Poignant monument to Lady Georgiana, wife of the 4th Duke of Newcastle



95 Mattersey, All Saints

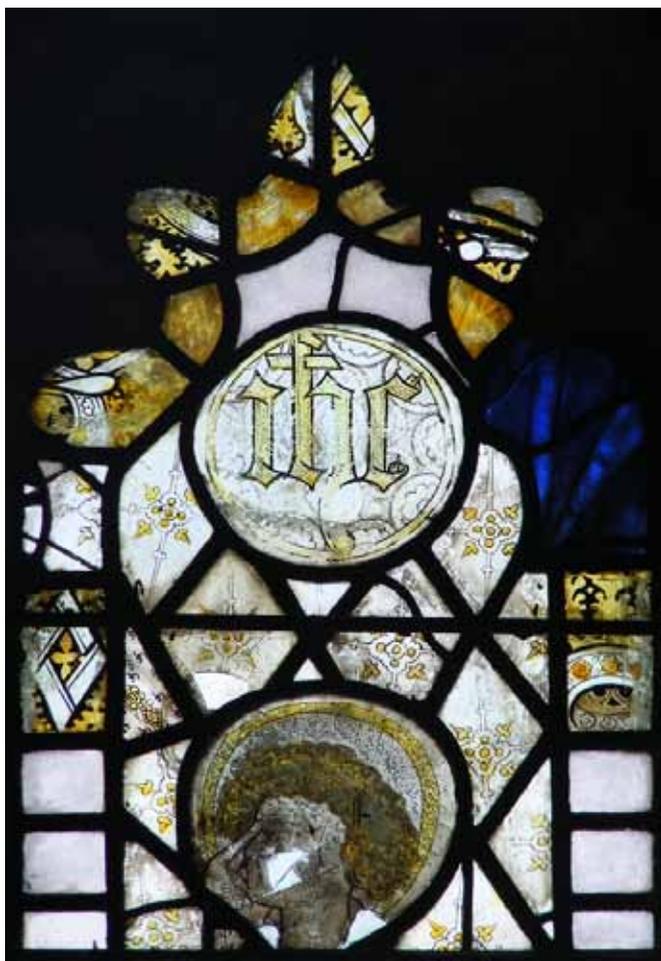
DN10 5DX

All Saints is a delightful church building. The present building was constructed in phases through the 13th to 15th centuries. The oldest stonework dates from the 13th century – roughly corresponding to the period Mattersey Priory was rebuilt. As the canons of the priory were responsible for the upkeep of the chancel they may have imported stone for both projects.

The church has fine medieval stone tablets depicting St. Helena and St. Martin, as well as a renowned war memorial window.

It was extensively renovated in the 1860s, with a new roof and an internal refitting including new pews.

A number of less intrusive changes took place during the course of the twentieth century.



Events / attractions: There will be a display of photographs in the church, of past events in the village, put together for the Diamond Jubilee.

Everton, Gringley, Clayworth & Mattersey Benefice are having a joint talk on Friday 13th July - 7.30 p.m. at Mattersey Church: Jean Townsend speaking on "Sacred & Profane" - The History of the Coronation. Tickets are £6 to include a glass of wine and nibbles. Contact Ann Hickman on 01777 818993.

While in the area it is worth visiting the ruined remains of Mattersey Priory, about a mile to the east along Abbey Road.

Open: 14th & 15th 10am – 5pm



This church is generally open to visitors all year round.
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/mattersey/hintro.php>

96 Mattersey Priory, St Helen (ruins)

DN10 5HN

The priory of St Helen stands on a gravel island on the west side of the River Idle, in what was marshland in the Middle Ages.

It was established in 1185 by Roger fitzRalph of nearby Mattersey for the Gilbertine Order, the only monastic order to have originated in England.

The remains visible today date mainly from the late 13th century, the original monastery having been destroyed by fire in 1279.

The ruined church, on the north side of the cloister, is of an earlier date. It was rectangular in plan, with the choir of the canons towards its east end, and that for the lay brothers to the west.

In the 15th century, a tower was built overlying the north wall of the church, which may have been partly ruinous, as lay brothers were no longer a significant part of the community by that date.

The canons lived in the east range of the cloister, built immediately after the fire of 1279, whilst the south range housed the canons' refectory above a vaulted ground floor. The west range, built in the first half of the 14th century, was the lay brothers' range, with their refectory on the ground floor and dormitory above.

The cloister was surrounded by covered galleries which looked into the courtyard. As well as providing access to the cloister ranges it was the canons' living area.



Open: any reasonable time (in the care of English Heritage)



Note: parking is 3/4 mile down rough drive, 1 mile E of Mattersey off B6045



97 Misson, St John the Baptist

DN10 6EG

The present building dates mainly from the 13-16th centuries and stands on high ground towards the centre of the village. It is believed that Roche Abbey near Rotherham is constructed from the same magnesian limestone.

The church has been fortunate to retain much of its medieval fabric despite restorations in the Victorian period and remains a plain but beautiful building.

The 15th century stone-vaulted porch contains a stoup, a small bowl set into the wall used for holy water, unusually surviving the reformation. There are a number of masons' marks in the stonework and the names of two churchwardens from 1729 carved into one of the roof beams. On the north wall there is a tablet (removed during a 19th century re-roofing) which records the two churchwardens and a plumber from 1726. Following theft the church is now roofed with stainless steel.

Open: Sunday 15th and Sunday 22nd July 12noon – 4pm

Services: 15th 11.00 Holy Communion, 22nd 11.00 Family Service



98 Misterton, All Saints

DN10 4HN

Mentioned in the Domesday Book as "Munstretton", this village already had a church by 1086. At around 1200, we know that that church consisted of a nave, north aisle and chancel, the remains of which can be seen in the north of the existing chancel.

The stonework of the east window is remarkable and dates from the first quarter of the 14th century; the stained glass within commemorates the reign of Queen Victoria. The stained glass in the east window of the side chapel was designed by John Piper and made by his glassmaker Patrick Reyntiens, both famous for their window in Coventry Cathedral. Work of another famous stained glass artist, Charles Kempe is present in the south wall of the church.

Open: 21st & 22nd

This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

www.mistertonvillage.org.uk/churches/anglican.htm





99 Moorhouse Chapel

NG23 6LU

Moorhouse village has a small church in the middle of a field between Laxton, Egmanon, and Ossington.

The tiny chapel-of-ease at Moorhouse was once a medieval building, serving the spiritual needs of this far-flung corner of Laxton parish. It was rebuilt on its medieval foundations by the architect Henry Clutton in 1860-1 at the expense of the Speaker of the House, J.E. Denison of Ossington Hall. Unusual for Nottinghamshire, Clutton used the 12th century French Gothic style of architecture for his new chapel resulting in a wonderful surprise to the visitor – a medieval French church in an English field! There is an impressive timber roof inside the nave and the chancel has stone vaulting. The un-inscribed bell is the second oldest in the diocese (the earliest is at Littleborough), dating from the first half of the 13th century and is a survivor from the earlier chapel.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday
22nd 10am – 6pm
Partial wheelchair access
Parking on-street

Note: Access to the church is via a footpath through the field off Moorhouse Road or through the farm yard. Note this is a working farm, so care must be taken.

100 Morton, St Denis

NG25 0UR

The present small, brick-built parish church of St Denis dates from 1758, but records show that there has been a church in Morton since medieval times. Unusually, the church is dedicated to St Denis, variously spelled Denys, Dennis, Dionis or Dionysius, the patron saint of France.

The village of Morton, which was mentioned in Domesday Book, is located three miles from Southwell and today consists of about 62 houses, having virtually doubled in size over the last 50 years.



The parish extends to around 498 acres (just over three quarters of a square mile). Since 1982, St Denis has been part of a United Benefice with St Peter & St Paul, Upton and with Holy Trinity, Rolleston-with-Fiskerton.

With a seating capacity of just 65,

the simple interior still reflects the austerity of 18th century church architecture. A small entrance lobby under a tower housing a 15th century and a 17th century bell leads into a plain rectangular nave that is light and airy with a flat plaster ceiling typical of the period.

In 1938 Arthur Mee noted that "Quiet little Morton has an ivied brick church". Since then, the ivy has been stripped from the walls, but the church remains a delightful building in a peaceful and lovely setting. The churchyard contains many old and fine trees, notably a majestic Wellingtonia, a blue atlantic cedar and two magnificent copper beeches.

Events / attractions: In addition to refreshments, there will be a comprehensive historical display by the local history society, a produce and plant stall and cake, craft and second-hand book stalls.

For excellent food and ales, the Full Moon Freehouse is just 50 yards away.

Open: both weekends, 9am – 5pm each day.

Services: Sunday 22nd 11am Holy Communion.



This church is generally open to visitors every day during British Summertime.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/morton/hintro.php>



Open: both Saturdays 10am – 3pm



This church is generally open every Tuesday from 10am – 11:30am and most Saturday mornings 10am – 12noon.

www.stgeorgesnetherfield.co.uk

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/netherfield/hintro.php>
<http://www.achurchnearyou.com/netherfield-stgeorge/>

101 Netherfield, St George the Martyr

NG4 2NN

St George's church, Netherfield, is a Victorian building, built under the direction of Lord Forester, Rector of Gedling, in 1886/7. He believed Netherfield should have its own church to accommodate the growing number of railway workers. It was built and decorated by the famous architect Ewan Christian using 13th century Gothic in the high church style, and this tradition of worship has continued ever since. Recent refurbishment has included a chapel-cum-meeting room and a tea bar.



Notable features include the memorial screen at the west end, the font supported on seven shafts, and the carved pulpit.

The church will be celebrating its 125th anniversary in 2012.

102 Newark, St Mary Magdalene

NG24 1JS

One of the most imposing parish churches in England. The spire, reputed to be the fifth tallest parish church spire in the country, is visible from many miles away.

Of four architectural periods with the last, the 15th century, being of strikingly high quality, the earliest stonework is found in the crypt and dates to around 1180; there is a 13th century west tower with 14th century upper parts and spire, a 13th century crossing, and 14th century south aisle. There are two chantry chapels dating from about 1500.

The church has medieval choir stalls and important fragments of medieval stained glass.

There is also an early 16th century "Dance of Death" painted panel.



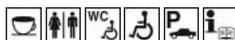
Events / attractions: both Saturdays – library and treasury open (£1 charge), Tower open (£2 charge), coffee bar open.

Saturday 22nd – Treasury open, coffee bar open, guided tour at 2:30pm (£2 charge).

Sunday 22nd is also the church's Patronal Festival.

Open: both Saturdays 9am – 4pm, both Sundays 2pm – 4:30pm

Services: both Sundays – 8am Holy Communion, 9:30 Sung Family Eucharist, 6pm Evensong.



Note: parking also in nearby town-centre car parks

This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year between 9am and 4pm but with an hour closed for lunch.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/newark-st-mary/hintro.php>



103 Newark, Christ Church

NG24 4AJ

Christ Church is very much part of Newark's faith story. It was built in 1958 by the local architect Vernon Royle to serve new housing developments and is a wonderfully spacious building with lots of light. The design was influenced by the presence of a pre-war church hall already on the site at close proximity which had a dominating high pitched roof.

There is a wooden cross above the altar that acts as a focal point the moment you enter the building. There are some beautiful wall hangings including displays from local school children highlighting the good links Christ Church has with the community it serves.

Christ Church has an organ donated by Prime Minister Gladstone. You will also find a commemorative stained glass window of loaves and fishes which is constantly lit at night, sending a gentle glow of colour out to the many pedestrians who walk through the church grounds.

You will find a very accessible building which has a committed and faithful congregation that would warmly welcome you during the open weekends or at 8am or 10am on Sundays.

Events / attractions: refreshments include cake and ice creams, music, prayer labyrinth, crazy golf in church grounds

Open: Saturday 14th 10am - 4pm, Sunday 15th 12noon - 4pm, 21st & 22nd 10am - 4pm

Services: on the two Sundays 8am and 10am



Note: there is a very small carpark behind the church



104 Normanton-on-Soar, St James

LE12 5HB

A pretty church dating from the 13th century bordering on the River Soar with extensive views over the Soar valley. The building is cruciform in plan and has a central tower with a broach-spire. The clerestory in the nave was added in the 15th century. The font is 14th century, with tracery panels. Above the chancel arch are the royal coat-of-arms (Stuart) of Charles II dated 1683, most unusually made of plaster, and erected by Samuel Sanders, Lord of the Manor whose own arms are depicted below and to the right; those of his wife sit below and to the left. There are fine monuments to Frances Willoughby 1606, and another to W Willoughby of 1636. There is a well used public footpath forming part of a network of paths through the village and surrounding countryside crosses the churchyard.

Events / attractions: There will be music playing in the church (recorded) and a photographic display of the recent spire repairs following earthquake damage. Pictures of the countryside from the top of the spire included.

Village shop across the road serves tea, muffins and ice creams.

Open: both weekends, 10am – 5pm each day.

Services: 9:30am both Sundays.



Note: village hall car park opposite the church includes disabled parking spaces. Toilets also available in village hall.

This church is generally open to visitors at weekends and some weekdays, the key is always available locally.

Normanton village website:
www.normanton-on-soar.co.uk



105 North & South Clifton, St George the Martyr

NG23 7AP

St George's church dates from the 13th century, although there are records which suggest that there was an earlier church prior to the Norman Conquest.

The church stands on a spur of higher land overlooking the flood plain of the River Trent. It is situated on the west side of Church Lane, which links the two villages of North & South Clifton.

Apart from minor alterations in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries there is little evidence of any major changes until the 19th century, when a vestry was added plus a new porch, new roof to the nave and rebuilding work to the chancel.

The church was listed as a grade II* in 1967.

The distinctive east entrance to the church grounds is through a decorative wrought iron lych-gate attached to a dwarf brick wall with wrought iron railings. Round these gates on one side is written "I know my redeemer liveth" and on the other side "I am the resurrection and the life". These were also listed in 1984.

The chancel is particularly interesting, dominated by the east window depicting the Last Supper. There is an elaborate reredos in heavily moulded oak and enriched with painted panels depicting the nativity. The background wall is painted with figures of saints.

The father of the Author Charles Kingsley – the Reverend Charles Kingsley – was vicar at St George's church from 1821 – 1832. However we cannot be certain if the adjacent River Trent was the inspiration for "The Water Babies"!

Attractions: A footpath leads through the churchyard to the River Trent, two fields away. Close by is a Victorian Railway bridge comprising of brick arches and metal arches stretching over the river. This railway used to stretch from Chesterfield to Lincoln.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/n-and-s-clifton>



106 North Muskham, St Wilfrid

NG23 6GD

St. Wilfrid's is an ancient church, with a 12th century north aisle and tower base, in a pleasant riverside setting with lovely views across the churchyard to the river. Its setting along the riverside invites people to walk along the towpath to the lakes, calling in at the Old Ferry Inn. The church has a significant history having Victorian stained glass windows, a Gothic rood screen, 17th century pulpit, and a font of 1662.



There are also fragments of medieval stained glass in the windows, which are remarkably similar to bits at Holme church – including around 30 'beer barrels' from John Barton's rebus (see Holme). There is a story that Revd. Barry, a late 19th-century vicar of St Giles' Holme, instructed glaziers to remove and throw away any quarries there that had John Barton's 'beer barrel,' when making repairs, it is an interesting conjecture that perhaps some of the 'throw away' glass in fact found its way to North Muskham.

The acclaimed bells are regularly played by local and visiting campanologists.

Open: daily both weekends



This church is generally open to visitors all year round.

www.riversideparishes.co.uk/northmuskham.htm



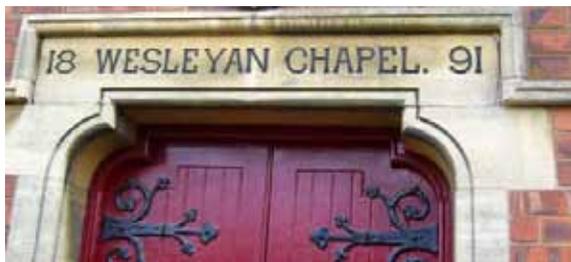
107 North Wheatley Methodist Church

DN22 9DS

The North Wheatley Methodist Chapel is a good example of a small village church building built in the late 1800s. It is in a reasonable state of repair and is used for worship, committees, study groups and community witness. Some 15 years ago the pews were removed, carpeting installed and the church and kitchen refurbished.

North Wheatley Methodist church was one of the first churches to enter into a local ecumenical partnership with the Anglican Church over twenty years ago. Services are held alternately between the Parish Church and the Methodist Church.

Open: 14th & 15th 9am – 5pm



108 North Wheatley, St Peter & St Paul

DN22 9DA

The Parish church of St Peter and St Paul is a grade II* listed building, its fabric dating from the 14th century through to the 16th century with the chancel added in 1824-5 and some 21st century amenities including a resource room.

It is in sound state of repair and is open every day. There are six bells and a small group of enthusiastic bell-ringers.

Features of interest include: The tower chamber of 1480 with unusual dog-leg stair of cleft trunks with treads pegged on leading to ringing chamber. There are ten 15th century bench ends with traceried panels and fleur-de-lis finials. Some 17th century furniture, including a timber pulpit of 1603 with round headed arcaded panels, reeded pilasters, pulvinated friezes and strapwork. The tub font is lead-lined and dates from the 12th century.

Further items of interest include the two Benefaction Boards, 1660 – 1942, a brass memorial to Edmund Cartwright, which includes a merchant's mark. There is also the upper part of a Roman memorial excavated from under the tower in 1932.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday
15th 9am – 5pm



This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year.



109 Norwell, St Laurence

NG23 6JT

This beautiful medieval church is remarkably large and dominates the approach to the village from the east. It has many fine architectural features from the 12th to the 16th centuries, including a magnificent clerestory, two 14th century effigies and a green man. The church was sympathetically restored by Ewan Christian in the 19th century. The peaceful churchyard looks across water meadows to open country. There is a fascinating grass labyrinth to wander around. To the south of the churchyard is the site of a moated manor house which was besieged in the Civil War.



Events / attractions: refreshments will be served, including ice-cream. The theme for the weekend is "face-to-face". This will focus on faces around the church and in the windows. It will include photographs and work on faces done by children in Norwell Church of England School. There will also be a display about prebendal churches showing how historically Norwell church is linked to Southwell Minster.

There will be a talk on Saturday 14th at 4:30pm on the Architecture and history of St Laurence church, Norwell.

Open: Saturday 14th, 9am – 8pm,
Sunday 15th 8:30am – 8pm,
Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 9am – 8pm.

Services: Sunday 15th July,
10:30am



Note: refreshments first weekend only

This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year from early morning until dusk.
<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/norwell/hintro.php>



110 Nottingham, All Saints

NG7 4DL

All Saint's Church and site were laid out in 1864 and comprise a church, church hall, school and vicarage, all still survive today. The site was designed by prominent local architects T.C. Hine and Robert Evans in the Victorian Gothic Revival style. The houses to the North of the Church are also by T.C. Hine.

The spire is a prominent feature of the city & the tower houses 10 bells that are rung by the Nottingham University bell ringers society.

The medium sized three manual pipe organ is reputedly one of the five best in the county. Originally by Norman Beard in 1906 it has been improved over the years to include more pipe work, a pedal board and piston system.

The Lady Chapel has a rather fine window depicting the life of one of the former vicars, Reverend Thomas Windley, who was a missionary in Myanmar (Burma). Illustrations of the Asian Church are included in the window.

The original Vicarage is to the west of the tower and is framed from the south entrance by the entrance to the All Saint's Peace Garden.

The Peace Garden has been developed & is maintained entirely by volunteers. It is hoped to use the space as an outreach to the community & it is free & open any time for people to relax, pray, meditate in & enjoy.

On Saturdays refreshments will be available otherwise just come & see us.

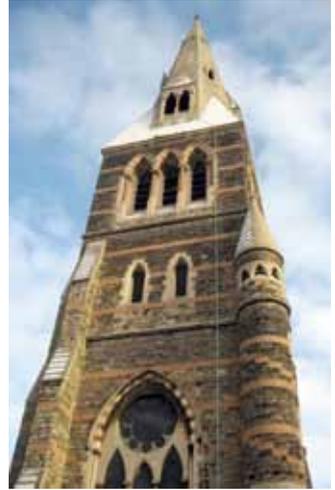
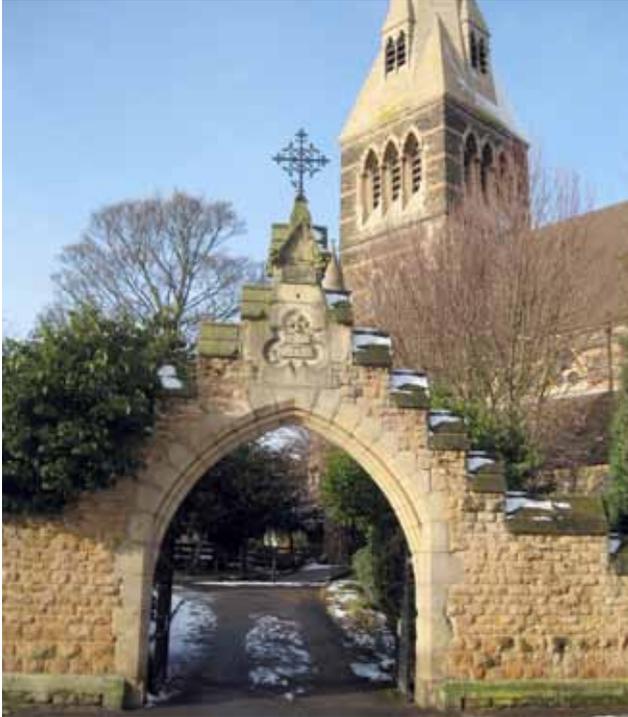
Open: both Saturdays 10am – 4pm,
both Sundays 10am – 5pm.

Services: 10.30am sung Eucharist,
2-5 AFM African Church



This church is often open on Tuesday mornings if volunteers are working on the Peace Garden.

www.nottinghamchurches.org



111 Nottingham, St Ann with Emmanuel

NG3 4EY

St Ann with Emmanuel was built in the 1970s together with the new St Ann's estate and became a new home for two parishes and congregations. The integrity of design was maintained with no fittings or furniture coming from the old churches and it has a remarkably contemporary character. It has a warm, open and spacious feel with windows which ensure worship is connected to the community in which it is placed.



Open: 14th & 15th



<http://www.achurchnearyou.com/nottingham-st-ann-emmanuel/> <http://www.saintannwithemmanuel.blogspot.com>

112 Nottingham, St George-in-The-Meadows

NG2 1NX

The plain exterior of St George's, dating from 1887-91, hides an interior full of interesting features, with brick-built nave and aisles (and Mansfield stone columns) designed by R. C. Sutton. The lofty chancel, added later at the turn of the century, was designed by G. F. Bodley, as were the vestries and organ case (1906) – repainted in 1962 in bright colours. The organ is a Walker of 1895, slightly altered by Willis in 1964. The architect for the Lady Chapel (1914-15) was C. G. Hare, successor to Bodley. There are two other chapels in St George's, various polychrome statues, and other ornaments.



Among numerous stained glass windows there is a particularly impressive west window (by Burlison and Grylls, 1927 and 1938), depicting stories of St George and St Michael, surmounted by a circular angel window.

The hanging rood with figures of Our Lord, Our Lady and St John dates from the mid-twentieth century.

The Portland stone Calvary outside the church was erected in 1921 in memory of the men of the Meadows who perished in World War I. The Kelham Fathers with Kelham Brothers were in charge of St George's parish from 1911 to 1982, and they are still remembered with affection.

Events / attractions: Old Meadows photographs on display

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 10am – 3pm

Services: 21st of Jul 10am Low Mass, 22nd of July 11am Sung Parish Mass and 6pm Evensong and Benediction



Note: the vehicle approach to St George's is via Castlefields, off Meadows Way. There is a number 48 bus stop near the church (alight at Launder Street).

This church is generally open on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings as well as Sundays.

www.saintgeorgeinthemeadows.com



113 Nottingham, St Nicholas

NG1 6AE

This church was built in the Middle Ages to serve the Norman borough along with St Peter's. It was the poorest of the churches, relying only on tithes and offerings. Little of the medieval church survives as it was largely destroyed during a Civil War skirmish in 1643. (The Royalists established themselves in the tower of the old church, and bombarded the garrison of the Castle. After the war, the governor of the castle, Colonel Hutchinson ordered the old church to be completely destroyed.) It was rebuilt in 1768 during straitened times in an austere style. It is noted in the records of the Borough that on September 1671 a petition was received from the church for 'Tenn Tymber Trees' to be used 'towards the rebuilding of the said Church'.

Before Maid Marian Way was built in 1966, St Nicholas' Church stood in its own grounds with a Rectory next to it, and encircled by railings, the last of which were removed in 1970.

The church originally had a spire but this was demolished by shot from the castle during the Civil War. The crenellated edging is a reminder of its military history. Typical 17th century bricks are noticeable in the tower

where, although there is much random building, a good deal of English bond is observable.

There is a spacious nave and two side aisles with heavy round-arched windows, the southernmost



aisle was much enlarged by subscription in 1756; and a similar extension of the north aisle took place in 1783. There is an arched opening to the chancel, and an 18th century moulded ceiling. The nave has four-bay Tuscan arcades with stone columns, a round arch into the tower and a gabled timber roof from 1848. The pews were removed in 1972.

The walls are decorated with many monumental tablets, and four hatchments belonging to the families of Newdigate, Smith, Bromley and Cooper. The east stained glass window was installed circa 1913.

The nave has a scissor braced roof and the aisles are cross beam with arch braces.

The original organ was erected in 1811 and the pipes are still visible, though purely ornamental, as it has been replaced more recently with an electric one.

St Nicholas' PCC have recently completed a refurbishment of the church to bring it up-to-date for today's congregations. Over the years balconies have come and gone, and this latest building project has reinstated a cantilevered balcony to take up the increasing numbers of a growing congregation and a baptistry. Energy efficient under-floor heating, upgraded kitchens and WCs and a lift for access have all breathed a new lease of life into this continually evolving place of worship.

Open: 14th & 15th July, 10am - 5pm



Note: parking is available in the local city centre car parks (payment required)



During a recent re-ordering of St Nic's these lead-lined coffins were found in a burial chamber beneath the chancel floor. The coffins and remains have since been re-interred.



114 Nottingham, St Peter

NG1 2NW

St Peter's Church, as it is always known, is one of the three medieval foundations in Nottingham, the others being St Mary (pre-Conquest) and St Nicholas. The three ancient parishes cover the core of the city, which is largely non-residential. St Peter's parish however also includes The Park, the 19th-century residential development in the former deer-park of Nottingham Castle. This was formerly the parish of St James's Church, Standard Hill, founded in 1807; this benefice was united with St Peter's in 1933, whence the present official title "St Peter with St James". St James's was demolished a few years later; some monuments from St James's are preserved in St Peter's.



of around 1100 was destroyed by fire), it retains elements of architectural interest from the 12th century right up to the present day.

The church stands in the very centre of the modern city, near the Old Market Square and the Council House and surrounded by busy shopping streets, offices and other commercial activity.

It offers a largely traditional style of worship, although the general ethos is liberal and inclusive. Within this busy environment, St Peter's stands as an oasis of calm.

There is also a strong musical tradition.

A particular point of interest is the new hybrid organ, unique among parish churches in England, which was constructed in 2011. This magnificent instrument is used to support the robed Choir during our main Sunday services



Events / attractions: Visitors to the church will be provided with information on the door, including a self-guided tour leaflet. There will be several displays showing the development of the church building and its presence in the city, along with information about our present activities. We will also provide recorded choral music, taken from the choir's recent residencies in cathedrals around the country.

Our popular coffee room will be open as usual for refreshments and light meals on the 14th and the 21st between 10am and 2pm. We regret that will be unable to offer refreshments on the 15th or the 22nd, but there are several good cafes and restaurants within easy walking distance of the church.

Open: both weekends 10am – 4pm each day.

Services: Sundays – 10:45am, 6:30pm.



Refreshments (Saturdays only)
Disabled toilet (in the adjacent parish centre, key held by verger)

This church is generally open to visitors every Monday – Saturday 10am – 4pm.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/nottingham-st-peter/hintro.php>

www.nottinghamchurches.org

115 Orston, St Mary

NG13 9NT

Once the mother church for Orston, Scarrington, Thoroton and part of Staunton. In 1086 there was a church at Orston with two priests.

The church comprises a nave with north and south aisles, and south porch, chancel, and west tower. The core of the nave appears to be of the 13th century, with aisles of similar dates, though showing progression in building from north to south. The chancel is of the same period with lancet windows throughout, including a triple east lancet. The windows in the aisles indicate alterations during the 14th and 15th centuries, though with clear evidence of later restoration. A clerestory was added to the nave in the 15th century. The west tower was rebuilt in 1766-7, and the south porch c.1890. There were restorations in 1888-90, 1908, 1914, and 1923.

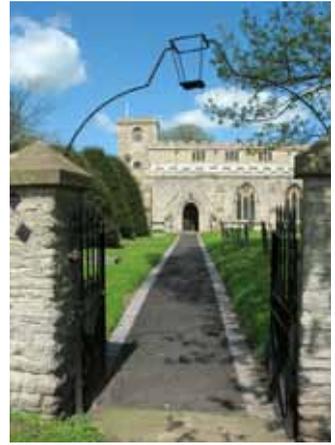
The interior roofs of the nave and north aisle are archaeologically important. The nave is typically 15th century in form, and may retain traces of painting, whilst the north aisle has a roof that, stylistically in its west bays, appears to be of the 14th century and which is one of the earliest church roofs in Nottinghamshire.

Other items of particular note are the priests' door in the chancel south wall, piscina and shelf in the chancel, a panel of the arms of King George III painted in 1786, three other boards painted in Hanoverian era, and a 14th century stone effigy of Isabella de Roos, wife of Robert Lord of Belvoir.

There is evidence of a former rood loft in the form of a blocked doorway at the east end of the north aisle.

The font is octagonal, dated 1662, embellished with angels' heads and foliate ornament in round-headed panels, and an inscription stating that it was given by Mrs Constantia Kerchevall on 7th February 1662.

There are six bells hung in a cast-iron frame. The Second bell is a memorial to the fallen of the Great War 1914-1918.



Open: Saturdays 14th & 21st 9am – 5pm, Sundays 15th & 22nd 10am – 5pm.

Services: Sunday 15th 9am Morning Prayer, Sunday 22nd 9am Holy Communion.

Note: Refreshments only on the Sunday afternoons.

Tea and homemade cakes for a small charge.



This church is generally open to visitors on Saturdays and Sundays all year round.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/orston/hintro.php>

116 Ossington, Holy Rood

NG23 6LJ

The present – highly unusual – church, which seats about 140 people, was built alongside Ossington Hall by Robert Denison as a memorial to his brother William, merchant, banker and landowner, who died in 1782. In a woodland setting away from the village, it stands on the site of an earlier church, dating back to the twelfth century when the manor of Ossington was given first to the abbey of Lenton and then to the Knights of the Hospital of St John. Some memorials from this first church are preserved in the present one, which still retains its character as an estate church. But the rebuilding to plans of John Carr of York was so thorough that no other traces of the previous building remain.

The church has a classically simple Georgian rectangular form, with a western tower crowned by a dome. Beyond the present east-end there was originally an even more grandiose domed octagonal mausoleum for the Denison family. The mausoleum was demolished in 1838, though a vault survives containing the bodies of 13 members of the Denison family.

The church is in excellent condition and contains many interesting monuments and statues, together with some impressive late 19th and 20th century stained glass windows. The most striking is that by George Cooper Abbs.

There is a rare palimpsest brass on a box tomb dedicated to Reginald Peckham (d1551) and his wife, Frances Cartwright, whose family acquired Ossington at the Reformation. Several other Cartwright memorials survive including an impressive early 17th century tomb. There are two organs: a Victorian positive organ and, in the lower storey of the tower, a barrel organ of 1836.

There are six bells dating from 1632.

The redundant graveyard contains some tombs predating the rebuilding. The new graveyard, was formerly the rose garden of Ossington Hall.



Open: Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th and Saturday 21st of July 2pm – 6pm, Sunday 22nd of July 10 am – 6pm

Services: Sunday 22nd, 10:30am



This church welcomes visitors all year round; open by request and for services (2nd & 4th Sundays, Harvest and Carol).

<http://southwellichurches.nottingham.ac.uk/ossington/hintro.php>

117 Owthorpe, St Margaret

NG12 3GA

Early records suggest a church has stood on this site for over 900 years. The present church was built around the earlier north wall which dates from a much older, 14th century, church. The present church was built by Colonel John Hutchinson (1659), one of the signatories to the death warrant of Charles I.



Inside, the octagonal castellated font is believed to date from the 15th century. A wooden screen which marks the entrance to the chancel is reputed to come from Owthorpe Hall.

There are marble wall monuments to members of the Hutchinson family and a 3-decker Jacobean pulpit with a moulded canopy. The church also has a vault in which Hutchinson's body now lies.

Events / attractions: On Sunday 22 July Owthorpe Village will be holding its annual Summer Fair from 2 – 5pm. Attractions include a variety of stalls, demonstrations, children's entertainment, competitions, a live band, old cars and farming machinery, teas and cakes. There will be a charge for admission. Information was correct at the time of going to press but may be subject to change due to availability and weather conditions on the day.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 10am – 5pm

Services: Sunday 22nd 3pm (short service)



Refreshments and toilets available in the village hall

This church welcomes visitors all year round; contact members of the PCC.

118 Oxton, St Peter & St Paul

NG25 0SA

Although not mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) there is evidence of a Norman stonework chancel arch and doorway and artefacts of possible Saxon origin. The chancel has one lancet window and a tiny blocked Norman one dating it to the 12th and 13th centuries. Whilst the 19th century restorations have left few original features, one that is obvious is where the late 14th century tower intrudes into the early 14th century nave, reducing the number of bays from four to three and a half; another is the box pews, some dating from the 17th century.



The chancel window is a memorial to the dead of the Great War, 1914-18. There are several memorials and hatchments to members of the Sherbrooke family, Lords of the Manor for some 400 years; also to Robert Scothorn, a Quaker, who sailed to America in 1684 to join William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

Today the church is part of the united benefice of Oxton, Epperstone, Gonalston & Woodborough.



Open: Sunday 22nd 10am – 4pm
Services: Sunday 22nd 6pm service of prayer and meditation.



This church is generally open daily.
<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/oxton/hintro.php>



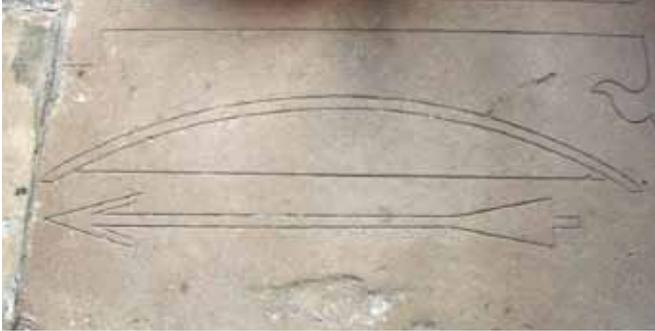
119 Papplewick, St James

NG15 8FE

St James' must be one of the county's hidden secrets, today united as a benefice with St Michael's in Linby, its origins lay probably in the 12th century. The tower is 14th century but the nave was rebuilt in 1795.

It has a charming simplicity with its plastered walls, graceful clear south windows, gallery, and east window depicting Faith and Hope.

The church's earlier history can be seen throughout. Just alongside the Norman tub-font is the famous Forester's Slab with bow and arrow, horn and baldric. This is of course Robin Hood country!



Attractions: Visitors may wish to take a pleasant walk across the meadows to St Michael's church, Linby.

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm, Sunday 22nd 2pm – 5pm

Services: Sunday 22nd – 6:30pm Holy Communion



Directional Note: Take the narrow lane to the west near to the sharp bend on Main Street. This is also a footpath so please take care!



120 Perlethorpe, St John the Evangelist

NG22 9EQ

The Parish Church of St John the Evangelist at Perlethorpe stands in the ancient grounds of Thoresby, as listed in Domesday Book, later to become the ducal estate of the Pierrepont Family, viz Earls & Dukes of Kingston upon Hull and Earls Manvers, whose forebears had arrived on these shores at the time of the Norman Conquest.

The current church building provided by the 3rd Earl Manvers consists of a chancel, nave with north and south aisles, a western tower with spire, a south porch and a vestry.



The church was given by William II to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln as one of the chapelries of Edwinstowe and is mentioned in the first Chronicle of 1146. Edwinstowe remained with them until 1878 when Earl Manvers exchanged it for St Mary's at Nottingham. However in 1836 Perlethorpe, with

Thoresby included, was created a separate benefice following an Act of Parliament, allowing Earl Manvers to endow the chapelry.

Perlethorpe along with Carburton, an adjoining chapelry, and Elsworth, near St Ives, in Cambridgeshire, has the oldest parish register in England (1528) and contains entries of births, marriages and deaths.

Open: Both weekends 10am - 4pm each day.



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/perlethorpe/hintro.php>



121 Radford, St Peter

NG7 3DW

St Peter's stands on the site of earlier churches, but was built in 1812 and extended in 1870. It celebrates its 200 year anniversary this year.

There are several features of interest, including: Father Pickering's grave – a catholic priest who was in hiding at Aspley Hall in the late



1700s, a bell probably dating from the 1530s by the Seliok family – one of the earliest in Nottingham, an angel statue marking the grave of a local school teacher, and a specially commissioned Nottingham lace panel reflecting the shape of the church windows.

Events / attractions: Historical displays of church history, some done by local schools.

Open: Saturday 14th & 21st 10am – 3pm, Sunday 15th & 22nd 10am – 4pm.

Services: both Sundays 10:30am



A full history of St Peter's church, Radford, will soon be published on the Church History Project website.

122 Rampton, All Saints

DN22 0HT

Although there is mention of a church in Domesday Book, nothing remains of a Saxon church in the present building.

The church today consists of an embattled tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel.

The slim two-stage west tower is Early English in masonry and proportions. The bell tower has four two light windows of c1300 and contains 4 bells dating from 1662. There is a single clock face to the south. Above the hood-moulded pointed arched west doorway is a Perpendicular window. In the nave, the north arcade is c1300 and the south arcade is 15th century, both have octagonal piers and double chamfered arches. The south porch is Perpendicular but the south doorway is of the Early English period.

The west wall of the north aisle has a single arched, two light window with tracery. The west wall of the south aisle has a single three light-arched window with 14th century panel tracery. The east wall has a 16th century three light arched window with original lead. In the chancel is a Perpendicular east window. There is an arched doorway with a wooden door and single 16th century windows with three lights on either side.

The font bowl is possibly Norman but the pedestal and base are of the Decorated period. A small piscina is located in the south wall, which is possibly a unique example of an early wall type. There is also a second piscina in the south aisle wall.

The church was renovated and the chancel restored in 1894. In 1902 the roof of the nave was restored and the church was partially re-seated.



Events / attractions: Display of church vestments. Explanation of vestments and robing of minister Saturday 21st July at 2.30pm

Goldwork repair of pulpit hanging by local resident

No charge for any of the above.

There is a pub nearby which does excellent meals and has outside tables and chairs.

Open: 21st & 22nd 10am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 22nd Holy Communion at 6pm



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/rampton/hintro.php>

123 Ranskill, St Barnabas

DN22 8NL

St Barnabas was formerly part of Blyth parish. Erected in 1878 to a design by Ewan Christian the church is built in Ancaster stone and consists of a chancel (added in 1890), nave, porch and an unusual bell turret containing one bell. There is also a vestry attached to the south east end of the nave, with a separate doorway and tall chimney. The porch is at the south-west corner, with a steeply pitched roof bearing an iron cross and a neo-Gothic doorway. Another small cross can be seen on the apex of the east gable.

The chancel's stained glass window has three lights depicting the Crucifixion, the Virgin and St John. There are three single-light lancet windows in between slim buttresses on either side of the nave. On the south side, the war memorial stained glass windows represent St Martin, St George and a Roll of Honour. On the north side a window depicts Christ with the children and there is a memorial window depicting St Anne. At the west end of the church is a three-light window with a circular window high in the gable end.

The altar, set up on steps, has the resemblance of a throne. There is a stone font.

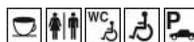
The official link with Blyth changed when Ranskill and Torworth became part of the newly formed Parish of Scrooby. The church has recently been re-ordered/refurbished to enable community use.



Events / attractions: children's activities and fair trade stall.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 10:30am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 22nd – 9:30am Holy Communion



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/ranskill/hintro.php>

124 Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Holy Trinity

NG11 0EA

A 13th century medieval church in original condition, with a splendid tower of the same date and a broach spire of the 14th century, which has just completed a six-year restoration to its interior. The church boasts four fine alabaster monuments from the 16th and 17th centuries and a collection of alabaster slabs.



Events / attractions: Local history presence and a display on the monuments' history and construction. Bookstall, pleasant local walks.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 9am – dusk

Services: Sunday 15th, 10 am morning service lasting around an hour and a half.



This church is generally open to visitors every day from 9am until dusk.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/ratcliffe-on-soar/hintro.php>



125 Ravenshead, St Peter

NG15 9FD

The church was built in 1972. The architect proposed that his design should have an elliptical shape suitable for contemporary liturgical, educational and social activities, and the church bears more than a passing resemblance to the famous early 1950s church of Notre-Dame-du-Haut, Ronchamp by Le Corbusier. As you enter the main door you arrive in a spacious foyer that lies across the back area of the church proper. An office, vestry, sacristy, kitchen and toilets lead off the foyer.

To the left at a slightly lower level is the lounge and to the left of the foyer are glass doors leading into the church itself. This is a light, airy and spacious building dominated by a striking catenary timber shell roof that was recently described, rather un-technically, as "Pringle-shaped". As the lowest point on the central axis is behind the altar, the roofline appears to sweep down to the altar from both sides and the back.

Rather than locate the font at the rear as in traditional churches, it was felt appropriate to place it at the front near the altar. The whole baptistry sanctuary is distinguished by being one step down from the main floor level. It is defined on two sides by a low L-shaped wall and seat. The base of the font is made of concrete and the top of pink Jersey granite. The Columbian pine pews for the congregation are ramped as the floor slopes downward from back to front. The curved walls are designed for acoustical qualities. The choir stalls and the organ are on the extreme right of the curve so that the choir are linked to the congregation.

During 2005 new automatic main and inner doors to the church were installed, creating a heated air curtain. Also the toilets were renovated and extended to provide facilities for the disabled. In January 2009 a new two-manual electronic organ was installed replacing the single-manual instrument that had been in use since the church building was dedicated in 1972. The new organ is an Allegiant 678 made by Roland in the USA and installed by Rodgers of Swansea.

The Millennium Cross was designed by Kate Richards, a design student at West Nottinghamshire College, and was dedicated in November 2000. As well as incorporating three internally lit cut-out images of the original Cross itself, the three-sided triangular design also represents the Holy Trinity. The structure, which is sited at a high point on the Church land, is made of painted mild steel plate.



Open: both weekends all day
This church is generally open daily.



<http://stpetersravenshead.co.uk>



127 Rempstone, St Peter in the Rushes (site)

LE12 6RR

Just a short walk from All Saints' church, Rempstone, is the site of the old church of St Peter in the Rushes.

St Peter in the Rushes was almost at the junction of Rempstone, Costock and East Leake parishes. It is an early foundation, but there is no record of a church here in Domesday.

Evidence points to the De Cortingstok family of Costock as founders of the Norman church. The churches at Rempstone and Costock were given to Lenton Priory by Robert de Cortingstok, with a great curse if his gift was annulled. The advowson also passed to Lenton. These churches were held by the Priory until shortly after the death of the prior, Nicholas Heath convicted of treason, at the time of the Dissolution.

Edward VI granted the church to Sir Thomas Darcy. It was possessed next by the Stapleton family, who were lords of the manor. In Elizabeth's time the manor was obtained by Field who shortly after sold it to the Armstrongs. In 1777 the advowson was sold to Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge who presented the last rector, Edward Bell, in 1748. Because the church was decaying and the village had moved away to the inconvenience of the parishioners, the advent of the village enclosure enabled a more central site for a new church to be allocated. The church was demolished in 1770.

Open: daily
<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/rempestone-st-peter-rushes/hintro.php>



128 Retford, St Saviour

DN22 6TN

St Saviour's is a large suburban church on the edge of Retford. Built in 1828, to serve an area of Claborough parish which was approximately two and a half miles from the parish church. The area was built over in the early 19th century, and local people tended to go to St Swithun, East

Retford, which was closer to where they lived than Claborough.

When the Rev Joshua Brooks became vicar of Claborough in 1827 he set about raising funds to build a chapel-of-ease at the top of Moorgate Hill, Retford, which was consecrated in 1829 and dedicated to the Saviour.

The building is grade II listed, being the first major design by E.J Willson of Lincoln and a significant local landmark in an area of early 19th century brick housing, denoting the industrial expansion in the district. It is almost unaltered externally, with an imposing west end

flanked by 'pepper pot' turrets. Inside there are good early 20th century windows by C.E. Kempe & Co. Ltd, and a fine modern window dating from 1980. A separate parish was created in 1933.

Of course the main feature of any church is the people who worship there, and St Saviour's excels in catering for young and old alike.

Events / attractions: Organ music on the afternoon of Sunday 22nd and refreshments available throughout the day.

Open: Sunday 22nd of July, 10am - 7pm.

Services: Sunday 22 July 10:30am Morning Worship, 6:00pm Evening Worship



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/retford-st-saviour/hintro.php>

www.stsaviours.ratm.org.uk





129 Retford, St Swithun

DN22 6PL

St. Swithun's is a large, town centre church and a major landmark within the town of Retford. It is built on a cruciform plan with a central tower. The first written record of a church here makes reference to its foundation by Roger, Archbishop of York in 1258, and it was largely rebuilt in 1658 after the tower fell seven years earlier. The building is grade II* listed and historically it was the corporation church of the old borough of East Retford. It still has the special pews for the Mayor and Councillors. The church contains outstanding examples of stained glass by Clayton & Bell, O'Connor and Kempe.



This church is generally open to visitors on Thursdays 11am to 2pm, Fridays 10am to 12noon and Saturdays 12noon to 2pm.

www.stswithun.ratm.org.uk

Events / attractions:

Saturday 14 July:
Ringing of Church Bells (a Quarter Peal) – 10.00am-11.00am
Organ Music 11.30am-12.30pm
Babworth Handbell Ringers
1.30pm-2.30pm
Refreshments available
Sunday 15 July (St Swithun's Day):
Lunch (for those who book in advance by ringing 01777 704222)
12.30-2.00pm
Music played by Doncaster Salvation Army Band (outside if fine) 3.00pm-4.30pm
Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 10am – 7:30pm.
Services: Sunday 15 July 11.00am Sung Eucharist; 6.30pm Choral Evensong

130 Rolleston, Holy Trinity

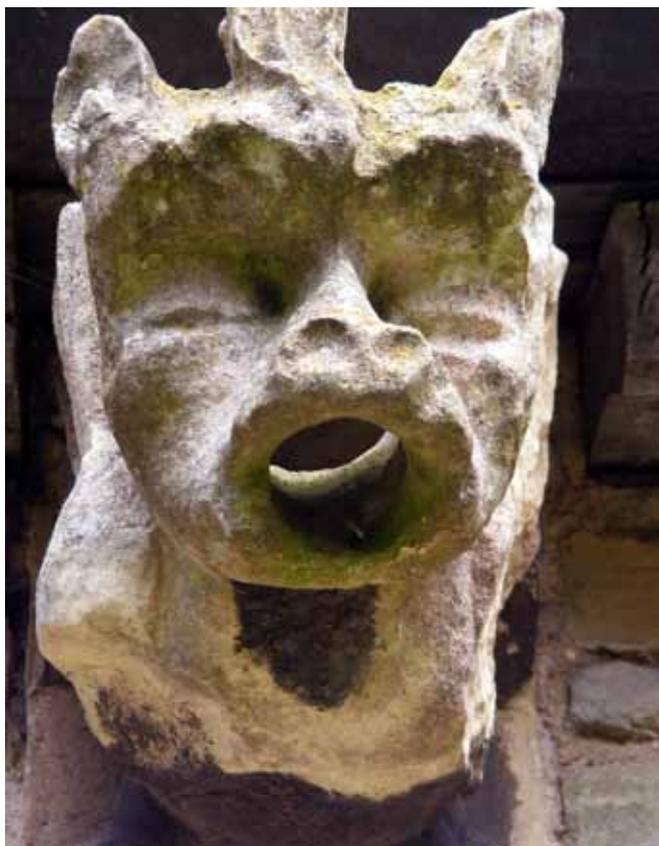
NG23 5SE

Domesday Book states that there was a church at Rolleston in 1086 and, indeed, in the north wall of the nave is a small portion of herringbone masonry that may pre-date the Norman Conquest. In about 1895 some fragments of a Saxon cross-shaft were also found.

The church now is mainly Norman (note the base of the tower and the south door) with later additions: The side aisles were added in the 13th century – the two arcades' decoration is a simplified form of that found in Southwell Minster chancel. The bell tower was modified in the 14th century, and two further storeys were added in the 15th century but the original rubble walls were insufficient to carry such weight and after much settlement shoring work had to be done until a full restoration was undertaken in 1889 – 1890 (by Hodgson Fowler, who was born at Rolleston where his father and grandfather were vicars) costing £800. Today the tower holds 4 bells.

The clerestory was added in the early 16th century; the height of the nave roof prior to that is visible on the wall of the tower arch.

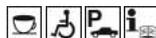
Other items of interest include the piscina and 16th century font.



Open: Saturday and Sunday both weekends 10am – 5pm

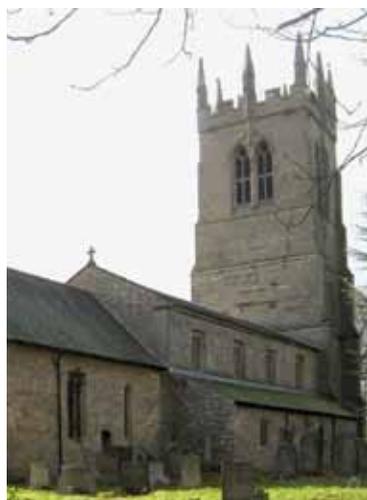
Events / attractions: "Treasures of Rolleston" exhibition, featuring the Journals of Robert Leband Vicar from 1583 to 1626, our 1573 Bishop's Bible, which has different translations of the Psalms printed side-by-side, and an early French medieval text, together with other ancient parish documents not seen in Rolleston for many years. The Rolleston Pewter will also be displayed, as will pictures of Kate Greenaway and old photographs of the Village, amongst other treasures.

There will also be bell ringing demonstrations (by request), and a raffle.



This church welcomes visitors all year round; there is a notice up in the porch about where to obtain the key.

www.rollestonchurch.org.uk/
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/rolleston/hintro.php>



131 Rufford Abbey, St Mary the Virgin (ruin)

NG22 9DF

In 1146 Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, founded the Cistercian abbey of St Mary the Virgin at Rufford, and the abbey was moderately wealthy and able to sustain a community of monks between its completion in about 1170 and its suppression in 1536. Rufford was one of the first abbeys in England to be affected by the suppression of the monasteries, and the whole estate was quickly acquired by George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury. The conversion of the west range of monastic buildings into a house (1560–90) was undertaken by the sixth earl, who was the fourth and final husband of the indomitable Bess of Hardwick, from whom he was then bitterly estranged. In 1610, a new projecting wing was added to the northern end of this range.

The abbey is approached from the car park over the 19th century Jacobean-style bridge. The roofed porch formed the original main entrance to the Earl of Shrewsbury's 16th century house. The inner double doors lead into the now ruined Brick Hall, which formed a grand initial reception room for the post-suppression house. This area of the building originally formed the lay brothers' dormitory. Features include a fine late 14th century window, with a surround of carved heads and foliage and the medieval night stair, which leads down from the ground-floor dormitory to the area of the cellar.

Immediately in front of the night stair is a large area of open lawn – this was the location of the original abbey church and the 1670s northern wing of the house. To the right is the entrance to the original cellar and monks' refectory. This cellar, a well-preserved example of Cistercian architecture, is plain with simple rounded and octagonal columns supporting the vaults. Traces of the day stair and of alcoves for holding the linen and spoons for use in the refectory have survived in the front wall.

Open: 10am to 5pm daily during the summer (in the care of English Heritage)



Note: the carpark charges £3 at weekends and Bank Holidays (free on weekdays), and applies to all cars (including blue badge holders).

Food available at the Savile Restaurant and Coach House Cafe.

132 Saundby, St Martin of Tours

DN22 9ER

This medieval church has an impressive pinnacled tower dated 1504. However, following some exceptionally sympathetic 19th century restoration it is hard to tell where the medieval fabric ends and Victorian work begins.

The north aisle seems to be wholly 19th century though it was probably built on medieval foundations.

Outstanding features include a 14th century effigy, a monument of 1599 and an excellent cycle of stained glass by the renowned Victorian designer Charles Kempe, completed between 1885–1890.

Today this church is in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.



Open: This church is generally open daily.
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/Ourchurches/Completelistofchurches/Church-of-St-Martin-of-Tours-Saundby-Nottinghamshire/>

133 Scofton, St John the Evangelist

S81 0UE

A church is recorded in existence at Osberton in Domesday Book. It is unclear whether this church lay on the site of the present building at Scofton or elsewhere; research is ongoing.

The church of St John, Scofton-with-Osberton, was designed in the Norman style by the architect Ambrose Poynter, and built in 1833 as a private chapel to Osberton Hall. It was built on, or near, the site of Scofton Hall, which had been the manor house on Scofton Manor to the north of Osberton manor. The church was commissioned by George Savile Foljambe as a memorial to his wife, Harriet Emily Mary Foljambe, née Miller, who died giving birth to her only child, a son, and contains a powerful memorial plaque to her memory. It was created a parish in 1876. It was restored and sympathetically modernised internally in 1970, the churchyard was re-landscaped, and the access altered to accommodate cars. It is in regular use as a parish church, and the Book of Common Prayer and the King James Bible are the basis for most services. Tucked away from the busy world, in open parkland with cattle grazing and wildfowl on the lake, it is a very peaceful place.



Open: Both weekends 10am - 6pm each day.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/scofton/hintro.php>



134 Screveton, St Wilfrid

NG13 8JT

St Wilfrid's is approached through a grassy churchyard and typifies the perfect small 13th century parish church, which can just accommodate the village's population of about one-hundred.

There is no mention of a church in Domesday Book, though the village appears to have been profitable and, unusually, shows an increase in value after the Conquest.

The church comprises a nave with north and south aisles and south porch, chancel with north vestry, and west tower. The nave and aisles date principally from the 13th century, although earlier work is indicated by the 12th century font, decorated by blank, interlaced arches, and the eastern respond (where the arch meets the end wall) of the south arcade



which may also be of the late 12th century. A piscina at the east end of the south aisle has foliate decoration. The chancel is largely of the early 13th century but with a later east wall. The west tower appears to be of the 15th century,

Events / attractions: floral decorations and refreshments.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 9am – 5pm.



This church is generally open to visitors most days 9am – 6pm.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/screveton/hintro.php>

A slate gravestone at Screveton showing the church depicted on the slate. Believed to have been carved by one of the Belvoir carvers.





The tomb of Richard Whalley who died in 1583, shown with his three wives and twenty-five children.

perhaps with some later alterations. There were major restorations in 1881 (chancel) and 1884 (nave).

In the base of the tower is a fine alabaster tomb monument to Sir Richard Whalley (died 1583), his three wives, and twenty-five children. It is very unusual to find such a monument hidden away in a tower; this would have originally been situated in the chancel (it is not know why it was moved). Elsewhere there are also monuments of the 12th and 14th centuries and a small amount of pre-Conquest sculpture. On the tower wall there is a Royal coat-of-arms of Charles II dated 1684.

Other items of note include the 15th century misericord showing a man seated before a fire, and the 15th century oak iron bound chest with three locks (keys were originally held by the priest and two church wardens).

There are three bells housed in an unusually large wooden bellframe and probably contemporary with the 1639 bell. The bells are of three periods: c1472-1508 by the Mellours family, 1639 by George Oldfield I, and blank but apparently of the 18th century. The ladder from the silence chamber to the belfry appears to be late medieval in date.

In the churchyard are some good examples of slate grave markers, one with masonic emblems dated 1819 by Wood of Bingham.

In the corner of the churchyard, at the east end, is a small house (now a private residence) dating from the 16th or 17th century which may once, speculatively, have been a priest's house.



135 Scrooby, St Wilfrid

DN10 6AJ

St. Wilfrid's is the most prominent building in Scrooby.

The earliest reference is to the church being appropriated in 1177-81 when it was a Chapel-of-Ease to Sutton. Two hundred years later, in 1380, the church was destroyed and rebuilt.

It is an embattled building of Roche Abbey quarry stone consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch and tower with 4 pinnacles, containing 3 bells dated 1611, 1649 and 1787. An unusual feature is the four-sided tower chamfered into an octagonal spire. It is Perpendicular throughout, including the arcade on octagonal piers.

The west window and that in the tower are the earliest, dating from about 1380; the east window is of the 15th century.

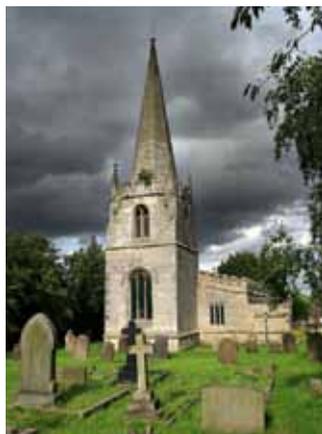
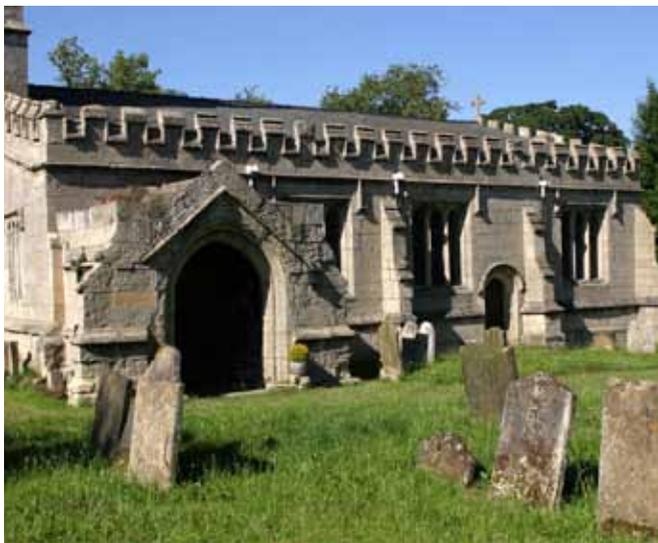
Restoration by C J Neale took place in 1864 when the font and pulpit were replaced, the gallery at the west end removed and the Gray & Davison organ installed. The ancient font was sold to Americans in 1891.

One of the most important points about the church, and the reason for the American interest, is the church's connection to William Brewster and the Pilgrim Fathers. St Wilfrid's was Brewster's local church but he absented himself from the services as he increasingly disagreed with them. Expelled from church, the separatists met at Scrooby Manor with Brewster their presiding elder, before leaving for Holland, and thence America in 1620.

There are 16th century benches in the chancel, one known as Brewster's Pew.

At the west end is a monument to a knight (d.1663). Alongside is one to Penelope Sandys, great granddaughter of Archbishop Sandys, who resided in Scrooby when William Brewster was his bailiff.

Scrooby has become a place of pilgrimage, especially by American descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.



Events / attractions: This church forms part of the Mayflower Trail around the area; a trail focussing on the churches and places associated with the Pilgrim Fathers.

Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 10:30am – 4pm



Note: the toilets are not in church but nearby; about 50 yards away.

This church welcomes visitors all year round; there is a notice up in the porch about where to obtain the key.

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/scrooby/hintro.php>

www.scrooby.net/page/visitscrooby



136 Selston (with Westwood), St Helen

NG16 6EW

The erection of the present church made of stone was commenced in the first half of the 12th century, followed by further construction during the 14th and 15th centuries. Finally a new extension was added during 2011 to include a church office, hall, kitchen facilities and much needed indoor toilets!

Hanging on the wall of the north arcade is a copy of the Royal Arms, signifying the acknowledgement that the Monarch was the head of the Church of England.

In the church yard near the west end of the north arcade in the last resting place of Dan Boswell, the King of the Gypsies. His epitaph reads:

"I've lodged in many a town, I've travelled many a year, but death at length has brought me down, to my lodgings here."

On the floor of the chancel is an incised slab showing the figure of a priest in Eucharistic vestments with an amice (a square of white linen) over his head, holding a chalice. On his right is a quadrilateral representing his service book. This is said to be the only one found in England and dates back to the founding of the church. The image has now become a symbol of St Helen's and has been etched onto internal glass doors in the new extension.

There are now 8 bells in the belfry, the oldest one is inscribed "Gabriel 15" installed about 1550. The last of the eight bells was mounted in 1986.

Events / attractions: Saturday 21st – coffee morning from 10am – 2pm

Open: Saturday 21st 9am – 12noon, Sunday 22nd 2pm – 6pm

Services: Sunday 22nd 9am Holy Communion, 10:30 am Family Service, 6pm Evening Service



This church is generally open to visitors on Thursdays 2pm – 4pm and Saturdays 10am – 12noon.

www.sthelenschurch.org



137 Shelton, St Mary & All Saints

NG23 5JQ

St Mary & All Saints is a small church with elements remaining from the 12th and 13th centuries.

A church is recorded in Domesday Book lying in the lands of Alsige in Shelton and Flawborough, so it is unclear in which place the church was located, however as Shelton is the more prominent it may well have been here.

The present building comprises a nave with south porch and south aisle, chancel, western bellcote, and modern, northern extension. A former west tower was demolished in 1837 and the present bellcote and west wall date from this time.

The nave appears to have Norman origins as there is an ex situ 12th century south doorway, very simply carved and which may be an amalgamation of two doorways. The south aisle dates from the early 13th century and there is a fine trefoil-headed piscina of the same date at the south-east end. The screen is 15th century.

There is some pre-Conquest carving with interlace work, ex situ located in the church which probably forms part of a grave-marker or tomb canopy.

There are two bells hung in the Victorian west bellcote, both by George Hedderly of Nottingham and both dated to 1785, though they may well be recasts of an older pair, details of which have not survived.

The church was substantially restored in 1837 and the chancel was again heavily restored, partially rebuilt, and lengthened in 1868-78, when a north vestry was also added, but it retains 13th century lancet windows in the south wall. A late 20th century extension has been made to the north of the nave including a kitchen and toilet block, to allow more use by the village, and a disabled ramp access.

The churchyard contains the grave of an officer who served under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.

It is recorded that plays used to be held inside the church up until c1944.



Open: both weekends, all day.



This church is open all year round.
<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/shelton/hintro.php>



138 Sibthorpe, St Peter

NG23 5PN

There was a church and a priest here at the time of Domesday Book in 1086, although nothing of this structure now survives.

The oldest parts of the present church are the tower and the chancel arch. These date from the 13th century when the church was rebuilt by the priest Thomas de Sibthorpe at his own expense, and he established a chantry chapel and a college of priests to serve it in 1324. The college was surrendered to Henry VIII in 1540. In the nave, Thomas' north and south aisles were demolished in the 17th century and the nave is now aisle-less; however, it has the original 14th century, but modified, windows in its north wall, set into the blocked arches of the former aisle, the old foundations for which can be traced.



There is a very fine alabaster tomb of Edward Burnell which was erected by his widow Barbara, who had inherited the Sibthorpe lands on the death of her previous husband.

In the north wall of the chancel is a beautiful "Easter Sepulchre", a representation of Christ's tomb, dating from the early 14th century. The risen Christ is depicted rising above the tomb while below, the guards are sleeping at their posts. This is one of the Lincolnshire-Nottinghamshire School of Easter Sepulchres.

The stained glass window was probably installed during the restoration of the church in 1856. Unfortunately the Victorians made a mistake and put the name Richard de Sibthorpe when it should have been Thomas; Thomas being the priest, Richard, his brother, was Lord of the Manor.

Later, in the 18th century, Sibthorpe was also home to Thomas Secker who became Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the 18th century the nave underwent much reconstruction, and the south porch was added at this time.

The condition of the fabric of the church was very poor by the mid-19th century and some poor restorative work was carried out to the nave, which included rebuilding the south wall and windows. The chancel vestry was added in the late 19th.

More recent restoration includes electrification, a strip panelled wood floor to the nave, a pipe organ to augment the reed organ, and a new pulpit.



Events / attractions: there will be a historical display (14th/15th) and refreshments.

Open: both weekends, 8:30am – 6pm each day.



This church is generally open to visitors all year round during daylight hours.

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/sibthorpe/hintro.php>

139 Sneinton, St Christopher with St Philip

NG2 4AL

St Christopher's Church Sneinton is an early 20th century building serving a parish to the east of Nottingham city centre. St Christopher's celebrated the present building's 100 years anniversary in 2010: It was designed by Frank Edwin Littler in 1909 and dedicated by the Bishop of Southwell, Edwyn Hoskins on the 1st December 1910. The site was donated by the Earl Manvers in 1901 and originally housed two steel framed buildings clad with corrugated iron sheeting. One was used as the church the other served as the parish rooms.

In 1941 the building was badly damaged during a German air raid, when an oil-filled incendiary bomb set fire to the roof and destroyed the entire interior of the building leaving only the walls standing. Work started on the restoration in 1950 and the church was rededicated in 1952.

The exterior of the building is mainly constructed of local red brick with the liberal use of limestone for decorative string courses, copings, door and window framing and the bell-cote which houses a single bell sited over the west gable wall.

Internally there is a common roofline to the nave and chancel, with the north and south aisles formed by the six-pillared arcade, which supports the clerestory. The slender moulded piers are of the 13th century style. The walls throughout are cement rendered, remaining unpainted since the restoration of 1952. By contrast, the pews and all the other furnishings are of light oak in contemporary 1950s style. Likewise the cast Terrazzo floor and font are light-coloured, dating from the rebuilding.

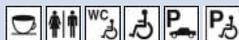
There are a number of interesting stained glass windows, two showing people dressed in 1950s fashion, and a large east window with five lights depicting scenes from the New Testament and Christ in glory.



Events / attractions: refreshments, meditation corner, display of baptism & marriage registers, music, DVDs, and guide to stained glass windows.

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 3pm, Sunday 15th 10am – 1pm

Services: Sunday 15th 10:30am



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/sneinton-st-christopher/hintro.php>

140 Sneinton, St Cyprian

NG3 7AN

St Cyprian's church is a modern brick building completed in 1935 and designed by architect C.E. Howitt. It was consecrated in May 1936 in the Romanesque style. The organ was also dedicated in 1936 and incorporates pipes from the organ of St James' church on Standard Hill. The panelled organ case is constructed from limed oak.

The font is the oldest item in the church and is believed to be 13th / 14th century and is reputed to have been found in a field between Gedling



and Shelford being used as a horse trough. The original location is thought to have been Saxondale chapel which was part of Shelford Priory.

There is a painted carved wooden statue of the Madonna and child verified as being over 200 years old and originating in the Austrian Tyrol.

Events / attractions: 14th July – church summer fair, 21st July – sponsored walk, proceeds in aid of the air ambulance and the church

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 3pm, Saturday 21st 9am – 4pm, Sunday 22nd 9am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 22nd Mass at 9:15



This church is generally open to visitors on Thursday mornings and the morning of every 1st Saturday of the month.

www.stcyprian.org.uk

141 South Muskham, St Wilfrid

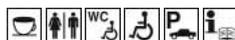
NG23 6EQ

St. Wilfrid's today is a stone-built, grade I listed building. The north aisle is narrow, approx. 4ft. wide and almost certainly dates from the 14th century; the north door is 13th century and was most likely moved when the north aisle was added. The tower clearly shows three separate dates, the lower part of the tower is 13th century, the second stage 14th century and in the 15th century a lofty belfry was added, housing three bells. The south door is medieval, though it lacks any ironwork of that period. There are also some fragments of 15th century glass in one of the south aisle windows.

The church organ was built locally, by Harston's of Newark.



Events / attractions: cream teas, historical displays, sale of preserves, display of past events and church life.
Open: 14th and 15th from 10am - 5pm



www.riversideparishes.co.uk/southmuskham.htm

This church is generally open to visitors all year round (minus toilets).



142 South Scarle, St Helena

NG23 7JH

Approaching this 12th century church, one is greeted with a cheeky gargoyle on the porch stone-work and, in the niche above the porch entrance, the statue of St. Helena. These are just the first of many interesting features of the church.

Inside are two fine, Norman arcades. The 15th century timber roof includes carved bosses and angels with their shields. In the bell tower behind the font are the five bells, two dated 1642 and one, though undated, was most likely cast between 1602-10. There is a part medieval ladder into the ringing chamber.

Above the door to the parish room is a vamping horn; these were the precursors of the megaphone and probably used to accompany the singing before there were organs.

Above the chancel screen would have been a rood loft with access by a staircase, a remnant of which can be seen in the aumbry to the left. In the sanctuary on the north wall is another aumbry. Both of these have the grooves of shelving when they were used as cupboards. In the south wall of the sanctuary is a double piscina, one for hand washing and the other for washing the communion vessels, which dates it to the late 13th – early 14th century.

Other items of interest include the Jacobean oak table (now the south aisle altar), the incumbents' board, the holy water stoop by the door, the 13th century base of the font, and the medieval oak chest with its three locks.



Events / attractions: Saturday 14th – coffee morning in aid of the air ambulance. Table top sale on the village green.

22nd – concert – “Put the Great back into Britain” 2:30pm

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 11am – 3pm, Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm, Sunday 22nd 10am – 4pm

Services: 14th – Holy Communion 9:30am – 10am, 22nd – Holy Communion 9am – 10am



This church welcomes visitors all year round; you may ask for the key from the Farm Shop next door (except on Sundays and Mondays).



143 South Wheatley, St Helen

(scheduled ancient monument)

DN22 9DL

The villages of North and South Wheatley were once separated by an area of broad marshland. As the land was drained, the two villages became united. The parish church of North Wheatley survived, but South Wheatley's church fell into disrepair and was partially dismantled. However, the churchyard in South Wheatley is now the main burial ground serving the two villages. The churches combined in 1883. St Helen's is now a listed ancient monument comprising the medieval tower and the Norman chancel arch.

Open: all the time.





144 Southwell Minster

The Cathedral and Parish Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary

NG25 0HD

Southwell Minster is an outstanding Cathedral and Minster church with a Norman nave and crossing, which is one of the finest in Europe, a superb 13th century chancel and Chapter House. Other features include the 14th century screen, the magnificent Angel west window, and the world renowned stone carvings, 'the leaves of Southwell', in the Chapter House.

The Minster has a packed programme of events throughout the year. Please see the website www.southwellminster.org.uk for more details.



Events / attractions: For children there is the popular search for the 12 wooden mice. The visitor centre incorporates the Minster shop, refectory and audio-visual centre.
Open: both weekends 7am – 7pm
Services: Sundays often have up to seven services in total – please see the website for full details.

This church is generally open to visitors all year round.
www.southwellminster.org.uk



145 Stanton-on-the-Wolds, All Saints

NG12 5BL

A delightful little church, situated some 8 miles south of Nottingham, in an attractive position surrounded by fields and the adjacent golf course. It is small, seating about 50, and very simple in style, with its origin in Norman times. The church had major restoration work in 1951 and a vestry was added in 1977 at the western end of the north wall. To mark the Millennium the parishioners raised funds to install a new stained glass east window above the altar.

A choral tradition is maintained and there is a small group of dedicated singers and organists who ensure that most services are sung.



Events / attractions: refreshments, vestment displays

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 2pm, Sunday 15th 2pm – 5pm

Services: Sunday 15th 10am morning prayer



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/stanton-on-the-wolds/hintro.php>

www.keyworthstantonbunnychurch.com



146 Stapleford, St Luke

NG9 8GU

St Luke's is a small mission church situated at the north end of the parish of Stapleford. Built in the late 1800s / early 1900s by the local Methodist church it was taken over by the Church of England in 1905.

Between 1905 and 1960 there was one service a month and in the early days was operated by the church army using circuit preachers. From 1960 weekly services have been held with lay pastoral oversight. During WWII the church saw extensive service as a soup kitchen. Over the last 2 to 3 years St Luke's has undergone a major refurbishment programme to the church and kitchen / committee room.



Events / attractions: Saturday 21st – Summer Event WI – Strawberry & cream teas, cake stall, preserves, tombola & more! 2pm – 5pm
Sunday 22nd – “Songs of Praise” 6:30pm
Open: Saturday 21st 2pm – 5pm, Sunday 22nd 9am – 12noon & 6pm – 8pm
Services: Sunday 22nd 10am, 6:30pm



147 Stoke Bardolph, St Luke

NG14 5HU

St Luke's is set in the heart of the farming village of Stoke Bardolph, 7 miles east of Nottingham. Built in 1844 as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Gedling, it is now part of the parish of Burton Joyce and Bulcote.

This peaceful rural church has a warm welcome, with two beautiful stained glass windows depicting St Michael and St George adorning the simple interior.



Events / attractions: In recognition of this Jubilee year, there will be an exhibition of photographs and memorabilia of the church, church school, village and farm during the last 60 years.

Old photographs and historical memorabilia, flowers and music.

A short walk away is the beautiful riverside of the Trent, with its wonderful birdlife and lovely views.

Tea and cakes.

Open: Sunday 15th 10am – 4pm.

Services: Sunday 15th – Evening prayer and thanksgiving 4pm.



This church welcomes visitors anytime; there is a notice on the noticeboard with details of where to obtain the key.

148 Strelley, All Saints

NG8 6PE

The medieval church of All Saints lies to the west of Nottingham in the small village of Strelley. There are many interesting features, including a 15th century carved rood screen, medieval stained glass, misericord seats, and two fine alabaster tombs of the Strelley family.

The effigy of Samson de Strelley, who built the church, lies in the middle of the chancel and he is depicted holding hands with his wife. The chancel, endowed in 1356, is an important example of the Decorated period in Nottinghamshire, and is lined with beautiful Art Deco panels probably placed there by the Edge family who lived in the adjacent hall from 1678 to 1978.



Events / attractions: strawberry cream teas, photographic exhibition of "Old Strelley", local food for sale.

Open: Saturday 14th 10:30am – 5:30pm, Sunday 15th 12:30pm – 5:30pm

Services: 15th July 10:45 Eucharist Refreshments

Note: toilets available in adjacent cottage in the Hall grounds



www.allsaintschurchstrelley.org.uk





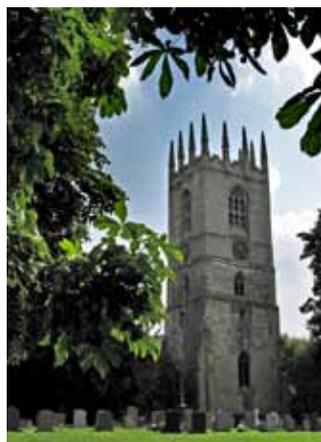
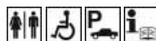
149 Sturton-le-Steeple, St Peter & St Paul

DN22 9HQ

The village was the home of Pastor John Robinson, one of the Pilgrim Fathers born in the village in 1576. It is part of the Mayflower Trail, and receives many visitors from America.

The church has always had the reputation for being 'The Cathedral of the Clays' due to its size and grandeur. The people who make up the congregation celebrate this. The church has a 14th century tower with 8 pinnacles, and most of the rest of the church was rebuilt by the architect Hodgson Fowler after a fire which destroyed most of it in 1901. The north wall of the chancel survived with Norman windows and doorway.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday
15th 9am – 5pm



150 Sutton Bonington, St Anne

LE12 5NJ

Sutton Bonington is very unusual in having two medieval churches, from the days when it was two villages (see also St Michael's). St Anne's is at the top of St Anne's Lane in the centre of the village. The church dates back to the 12th century. The font is 14th century, octagonal with quatrefoil panels. A 15th century alabaster effigy of a knight lies in a recess in the chancel. Known locally as Old Lion Gray, it is possibly Thomas Staunton. Restoration of the chancel began in 1877 and continued for 27 years. This included the addition of the alabaster reredos, (a representation of the Last Supper by Earp), installation of oak choir and clergy stalls, communion table, screen and small Positif organ. The beautifully embroidered wall hanging on the south wall is based on a map of the village and was made by members of the community to celebrate the millennium.



Open: both Saturdays and Sundays
8am – 6pm



Note: Disabled access available
from top of Rectory Close

This church is generally open to
visitors every day of the year.

[http://suttonbonington.org/
Churches/StMichealsStAnnes/
index.html](http://suttonbonington.org/Churches/StMichealsStAnnes/index.html)



151 Sutton Bonington, St Michael

LE12 5PF

St Michael's is at the north end of Main Street. The earliest part of the church is 13th century. The clerestory was added in the 15th century. The tower and spire date from the 14th century but were extensively restored in the 19th century. There are six bells dating from 1579 to 1850. The 14th century font has the rare feature of three ledges allegedly for the parson's book, salt and candle. The fine stained glass windows cover a range of styles from 1860 to 1960. The chancel was completely rebuilt by the Victorians.



Open: both Saturdays 8am – 6pm, both Sundays 8am – 6pm

Services: Sunday 15th July – 11am Morning Prayer; Sunday 22nd of July – 11am Holy Communion



This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year.

<http://suttonbonington.org/Churches/StMichaelsStAnnes/index.html>

152 Sutton-in-Ashfield, St Mary Magdalene

NG17 2EB

The church is grade II* listed and the earliest part of the present building is thought to date from 1170-1180. An arch stone (now built into the west wall) may have come from the chancel arch of the original Norman church on the site. A pillar piscina was unearthed in the churchyard and has been dated by experts as from the first quarter of the 12th century. The tower,



now with eight bells, and spire date from the 14th century. The original chancel east window tracery is now preserved in the churchyard. The Norman and Beard organ dates from 1907.

Events / attractions: fair trade stall

Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 2pm, Sunday 22nd 12noon – 4pm

Services: Sunday 22nd 8am Eucharist (said), 10am sung Eucharist, 4pm Songs of Praise



www.stmarysutton.org.uk



153 Sutton-on-Trent, All Saints

NG23 6PD

All Saints is a beautiful, grade I listed building dating from 13th century, with 15th and 16th century additions.

Domesday Book records a church and a priest in Sutton-on-Trent, although today there no traces of fabric earlier than the 13th century visible (although it is reputed that earlier foundations were found when the tower was repaired in 1902-3).

This large village church comprises a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch, chancel with large south chapel, and a substantial west tower. The core of the nave fabric dates from the 13th century, as does the entire tower. The aisle arcades and chancel arch are also of the 13th century.

To the south of the chancel is the Meering Chapel, dated to c1525 and having rich and ornate panelled battlements and four-light windows. Local legend has it that the Meering Chapel was brought across the River Trent from the church at the now disappeared village of Meering, though



there is no evidence of this. The chapel was recently restored and refurbished with a lovely oak and glass screen.

15th century additions included fenestration and the addition

of an impressive clerestory to the nave when the roof was heightened. Although it is stated that the tower was rebuilt in 1902-3, contemporary reports and archaeological study reveal it was only substantially repaired at that date.

The church has many superb original features (having escaped a threatened Victorian renovation!).

One of its treasures is found between the south aisle and the Meering Chapel - a rare survival of an intact rood screen and open loft, of splendidly carved oak, and complete with stairs. The design appears to be of the 1520-30s.

The organ is by Henry Speechly & Sons of London and has recently been moved from the Meering Chapel, being superbly rebuilt by Henry Groves & Son.

There are fragments of medieval glass in the chancel and the east window is by Wailes. In the chancel are a few poppyheaded bench ends, probably dating from the 15th century.

The tower contains a ring of eight bells dated to 1922 and 1931.

Opposite: Sutton-on-Trent, All Saints



Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd
10am – 4pm

Services: Sunday 22nd Communion
9:30am



This church welcomes visitors all year round: Access by arrangement, phone number on website or in Porch.

<http://www.achurchnearyou.com/sutton-on-trent-all-saints/>

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/sutton-on-trent/hintro.php>





154 Teversal, St Katherine

NG17 3LH

The structure of this stone church goes back to the 12th century. The south doorway is Norman but not in its original order, it having been reconstructed at some point.

The building consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, south porch and a west embattled tower with pinnacles and which contains 5 bells. The south door, with upright battens, may well be 13th century, as are the aisles. Both arcades have circular piers and double-chamfered arches, though the south aisle is clearly the earlier of the two.

One lancet window exists in the chancel, evidently of the 13th century, but many windows were renewed late in the 17th century when the interior was re-done. There are 3 stained glass windows erected in 1877 as memorials for the late Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, who died in 1876.

There are two incised alabaster slabs with early Renaissance detail for Roger Greenhalgh, died 1563 and his wife, died 1538. There is a good series of hatchments and two of the earliest slate headstones in the county, one dated 1631, in the churchyard.

In the chancel are excellent 17th and 18th century monuments to the Molyneux family. The best is that for Sir John (d1691) and his wife, excellent work in the cartouches, and two busts in niches. Also there is a bust of Sir Francis, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, 1812, by Josephus Kendrick.

The appeal of the church is 'the exceptional completeness' of its 17th century furnishings – box pews throughout and a squire's pew on large barley-sugar columns and with unglazed windows. There are altar rails with balusters, an altar table, a combined pulpit and reading desk, a 17th century timber roof and a west gallery, all completing the picture. The church is grade I listed.

Events / attractions: Saturday 21st of July is the church's garden party with band, refreshments stalls, etc, on the Teversal Manor Green adjacent to the church.

Other local attractions include walking and cycling trails, Hardwick Hall, Carnarvon Country Restaurant, and Teversal caravan and camping site.

Open: both weekends 10am – 5pm each day

Services: Sunday evenings 6:30pm



This church is generally open to visitors every Bank Holiday Monday (as well as every Sunday evening for worship).

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/teversal/hintro.php>



155 Thorney, St Helen

NG23 7BS

This delightful parish church was consecrated in 1850, erected on the site of the previous old Norman church. It combines Norman and Romanesque-style architecture and used building materials imported from Italy. It has many interesting and unusual features and excellent acoustics. The church contains the original Norman font, and several fine pieces of oak carving. Outside, it has a myriad of stone carved figures and designs – cable, ropework, dragons (17 of them!), human and animal heads. Behind the church, there are significant medieval remains and old gravestones and monuments from the 16th century onwards. The iron gates are a memorial to the dead of the parish of WWI and the churchyard also has 10 war graves from WWII.

Events / attractions: floral displays and refreshments (cold drinks and biscuits).

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm.



156 Thoroton, St Helena

NG13 9DS

The church of St Helena is a small, grade I listed building which is now part of the Cranmer Group of churches for which the incumbent is based at Aslockton. It is basically medieval but was heavily restored in 1868-9 by the architect J Henry Hakewill after being struck by lightning.

The history of the church is one of little incident, apart from the aforementioned lightning strike. It would seem there was priest at the time of Domesday and so probably a church was in existence then.

During the 18th century it was considerably neglected; there is reference to the chancel being in need of rebuilding in 1715, but nothing being done, and by 1844 the chancel, porch, and north aisle had disappeared and the north arcade had been walled up.

In many ways the lightning strike of 1868 saved the church, as a major restoration was set in place as well as the repair of the damage caused.

It has many interesting features, notably its arches, and octagonal spire with wonderful external gargoyles. On the westernmost pillar of the north arcade can be seen a rare, incised consecration cross. There is a fine decorated niche of the 14th century on the exterior west face of the tower which hints at work by masons employed by Southwell Minster.

Also rather striking are the coloured windows of the 1860s.

In the churchyard is the grave of Ethel Manson, the first state-registered nurse.

Open: Both weekends 9am - 6pm each day



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/thoroton/hintro.php>



157 Thorpe, St Lawrence

NG23 5PX

St Lawrence, Thorpe, is a small rural church heavily renovated in 1873-7 but with its original 13th century tower intact. Of interest are a stone font, probably Norman, but made up of fragments of uncertain date, and an effigy of Lady Margaret de Thorpe whose husband, Sir William, fought at Crecy in 1346 and was the first English Governor of Calais.

The east window depicts St Lawrence and is in memory of Rev. Andrew Ping, a former rector. The chancel window is in memory of John Wood, son of a former Rector who was killed in the South African war. There is also a bronze plaque from his colleagues at Smith's Bank (now NatWest), Newark, thought to be one of only two memorials in the country to a serviceman of rank lower than an officer.



Events / attractions: light refreshments (for a small donation), historical / photographic display, handmade greetings cards for sale for £1 each.

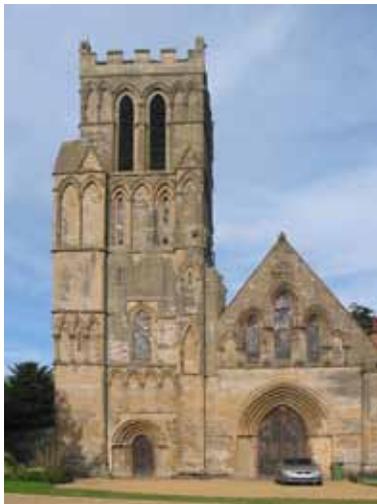
Open: Saturday 14th 1pm – 5pm.



Note: additional parking is available on the field next to the church.

158 Thurgarton, Priory church of St Peter

NG14 7GR



The Domesday entry for Thurgarton and Tythby records a priest and a church; evidence of a late Anglo-Saxon / early Norman church site was discovered in the 1950s during archaeological excavations on Castle Hill, 250m south of the present parish church. After 1066 Thurgarton passed to the Dayncourt family and between 1119 and 1139 Ralph Dayncourt founded the Augustinian Priory of St Peter. The early 13th century priory church built in the Early English Gothic style was said to have rivalled

Southwell Minster in size and grandeur. Further work in the 14th century has left some beautiful examples of Decorated style carving.

The best known of the canons who lived at Thurgarton was Walter Hilton (born c.1330). He is still remembered for his written work "The Ladder of Perfection", which made an important contribution to the development of the mystical tradition. There is a memorial to him painted by local artist Tom Errington on one of the present church pillars.

The priory fell into disrepair following the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538. The church was restored in 1846, incorporating parts of the ancient building, especially the N.W. tower, the lower parts of the west front, and the arcades of the aisles. To the south of the altar stands a triple misericord, typical of the furniture of the priory in late monastic times. Each seat is constructed to form a two-level seat, a sitting level and another level, which allowed the occupant to take the weight off his legs whilst apparently standing. There are two stone coffins, hand carved, probably from solid stone quarried near Ancaster. These were discovered, with several skeletons, in the archaeological dig on Castle Hill. The stone which forms the altar surface was recovered from a nearby well when the church was restored in the 19th century. The stone was probably quarried at Ancaster, and is generally accepted as one of only a few surviving pre-Reformation stone altars.

In 1777 the Tudor house was replaced by the brick Georgian mansion one can see today. In 1820 the Milward family bought the Cooper estate and in 1853 Richard Milward commissioned the Nottingham architect, T C Hine, to restore the dilapidated church. The present church is essentially Hine's work together with surviving fabric from the 13th and 14th century building and retains its ancient title of The Priory Church of St Peter.

Events / attractions: A display will focus on the medieval Augustinian priory at Thurgarton, and the most famous of its canons, Walter Hilton, writer of the Ladder of Perfection, still in print after 600 years.

There will be a church trail, fun for adults and children.

Light refreshments will be available.

Weather permitting, visitors are welcome to bring a picnic to enjoy in the beautiful grounds of St Peter's. Cricket ground adjacent to the church is one of the most beautiful in the country.

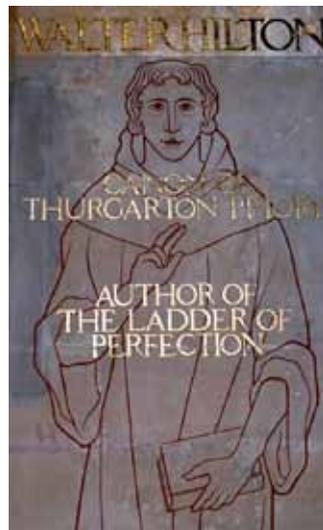
Open: Saturday 14th 11am – 5pm, Sunday 15th 12noon – 5pm



This church welcomes visitors all year round; there are contact details of the keyholders available in the church porch.

www.thurgartonghstory.co.uk

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/thurgarton/hintro.php>



Misericord at Thurgarton Priory



159 Tollerton, St Peter

NG12 4FW

St Peter's nestles in tall beech trees beside Tollerton Hall. Its foundations date back to the 12th century.

The church was substantially renovated in 1812 by the owner of Tollerton Hall, Pendock Barry. Restoration work also took place in 1909 and 2006. To the left of the west door is a medieval font and in the chancel there is a rare medieval pillar piscina. The carving dates it to the late 12th century. Over the west entrance is the squire's pew, complete with fireplace, opening towards the nave. At the end of the south aisle is the mausoleum to Pendock Barry's wife Susannah who died in 1811. Along the walls are some excellent hatchments. The pipe organ dating from 1909 was refurbished earlier this year.

Open: Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th all day.



<http://stpeters-tollerton.org.uk>



160 Tuxford, St Nicholas

NG22 0LL

The church is situated in the historic market town of Tuxford, just off the A1. The church is mainly 13th to early 14th century, with a later 14th century tower and broad spire. It has a unique and rare canopy above the



baptismal font. The White Chapel is also worth a visit as it has some interesting plaques and carvings, particularly the one depicting the Last Supper.

Open: 21st & 22nd July



This church is generally open to visitors every Wednesday and Sunday (all day).



161 Tythby, Holy Trinity

NG13 8GT

A very interesting church, situated at the crossroads in this very small village, not far from Cropwell Butler. A building of brick and stone, it comprises a chancel, nave with north and south aisles, and a western tower. There was no church recorded in Domesday and the present building dates from the Decorated period of the 14th century, but with 18th century restorations.



It is one of only a handful of churches in the Diocese still containing a Georgian interior, with its box pews, pulpit and readers' desk, the squires pew, a high chancel rail, and a western gallery. The font is dated 1662 but it could have been re-carved from an earlier medieval one.



The bells are also inscribed and dated 1662. The nail studded priest's door in the chancel is 14th century and also in the chancel there is a poppy-head bench end

and a row of hat pegs. Among the memorials in the church is a beautiful 15th century tablet dedicated to Thomas Chaworth, who died on Trinity Sunday 1435, and his family. There are two east-facing, stained glass windows - one in the chancel and the other in the south aisle. On the west side of the church there is a 19th century gallery under which stands a 19th century decorated organ.

From the outside, the visitor may think it looks like a jumble of styles, but it is such a delight when one enters the church door. Altogether Holy Trinity, Tythby is a charming, small, country church.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 2pm - 5pm



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/tythby>



162 Upper Broughton (Broughton Sulney), St Luke

LE14 3BD

St Luke's is a small village church built of brown ironstone and has a heavily weathered appearance. There is no mention in Domesday of a church here but there is evidence in the porch for a Norman building in the form of a fragmentary tympanum with a crude figure in the right-hand corner. There were originally two aisles but the south was demolished when the porch was constructed in 1733. However, one bay of this aisle survives, built into the wall, giving a date of c.1200. The north arcade is of the 13th century though the rest of the aisle was rebuilt in 1855, as was the chancel. There is a 14th century font with some carved tracery. In the churchyard are many fine 18th century slate headstones, typical of the 'Belvoir' school of carving.



163 Upton St Peter & St Paul

NG23 5SR

Upton church stands at the heart of the village, overlooking meadowland. It is unique in the county in having a 15th century tower with nine pinnacles. The body of the church dates back to the 13th century with 14th century windows in the chancel, though restored in 1893. Other interesting features include



an unusual wall painting in the north chapel of the early 19th century, 20th century stained glass, and choir stalls carved by a local craftsman.

Open: 14th from 10.30am - 5pm and on 15th from 12noon - 5pm.
Services: 11am on Sunday 15th.

Open: Both weekends 10am - 5pm both days.
Services: 11am on Sunday 22nd.



Note: there is a car park at Upton Hall

164 Walkeringham, St Mary Magdalene

DN10 4HS

The present church dates from the early 13th century. Of the original building, the largest remaining portion consists of the 13th century arcades of the nave. The chancel is separated from the north aisle by an arcade of two broad bays with a circular pillar which leans at a seemingly perilous angle. The roofs are all substantially 15th century; although one beam in the nave bears the date 1713, carved in the centre. The stained glass is Victorian, most notably the east window by William Wailes, installed in 1857.

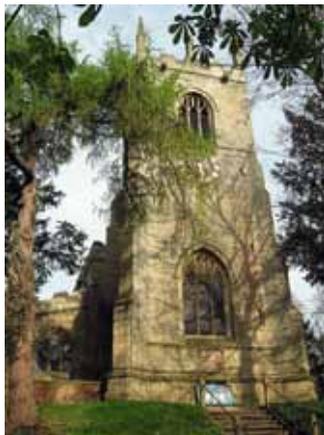
The top of the early 16th century rood screen was removed by a former vicar, the Revd. Dr. W. J. Beale and used to form the priests' vestry, but the base is still in its former position. Dr. Beale also carved the lectern and erected the lych gate.

There are several mason's marks on the stones, notably by the lectern, and on the first pillar to the west of this is carved "R.W. 10.7.1704".

Open: 21st & 22nd



[http://southwellchurches.
nottingham.ac.uk/walkeringham/
hintro.php](http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/walkeringham/hintro.php)



Warsop, St Peter & St Paul



165 Warsop, St Peter & St Paul

NG20 0SL

A church, on this site, is mentioned in Domesday Book as the property of three Saxon Lords. The building was founded probably about the reigns of either Henry I, or Stephen. To this period may be assigned the tower which, with its massive walls has still much of the Norman masonry to be seen. The bottom two sections of the tower are late 11th or early 12th century, it was extended in the 14th century. Another remarkable feature of the church interior is an early Norman tower arch with its crude dog tooth moulding, beneath which is a lovely, modern oak screen.

The nave south arcade is 13th century and the nave north arcade is 14th century. The porch is 13th century, the chancel is 14th century and the clerestory is 15th century. The church is quarried out of Permian magnesian limestone, which is of excellent quality and was restored in 1872 and a much thorough restoration followed in 1877.

There several interesting features, a few examples being two tombs one to the Jackson family and another in memory of George Parnell and Mary Newton. There is a cartouche to the memory of John Rolleston.

On the pillars at the entrance to the chancel are two carved angels made by a German prisoner of war at Cuckney POW Camp. Candles held by these angels are lit for Sunday morning communion.

There are some fine examples of stained glass in the church. The east window is a joy to behold. The subject of the design is: 'Love's sacrifice and its reward'. It was dedicated to a former rector of Warsop, Sir Richard FitzHerbert Bart 1872 - 1876 and given by the parishioners of Warsop and friends, July 1906. The three light window on the vestry side of the chancel is a memorial to Richard John King, also a rector in this parish. In the south nave there is memorial window to Watson and Wardley. There is also some medieval stained glass in the vestry. The newest piece is the Millennium Window that was designed by Sallie Wood, a local designer and member of the congregation. The window was made and installed by Mick Stokes.

There is a new altar that was manufactured by William Wright, a local craftsman and member of the congregation.

Through the Bishops' Walk gate, there is the Parish Centre, which is affiliated to the church, and can be hired out for social events etc. It was originally Old Church Farm, Warsop (13th century). It was restored in the incumbency of the Rev D Leaning, and was officially opened by Mrs D H FitzHerbert. The centre was dedicated and blessed by the Rt Rev J D Wakeling, the then Bishop of Southwell.

The church is grade I listed.



Open: Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd 8am - 5pm, however please note there is a wedding at 1pm on the Saturday.

Services: Sunday 22nd 8:30am and 10am



This church is generally open to visitors every weekday morning.
<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/warsop/hintro.php>

166 Wellow, St Swithin

NG22 0EW

St. Swithin's is a beautiful building, originating in the 12th century with additions in the 14th century and with later refurbishments. The many interesting details of the building include: a font bowl, dating from Norman times and the mechanism of the original church clock, which was made by Richard Roe of Epperstone in 1699. It is of historical importance and is displayed in church. The east window, of 1878, is by Kempe.

More recently the people of the village celebrated the millennium by having a new stained glass window designed and installed in the west wall of the church. It is very striking in its depiction of the annual maypole celebrations using Christian symbolism.

Open: Sunday 15th 2pm – 5pm.



Note: As parking is limited near the church we suggest paying a visit to the pub nearby and using their car park.

This church is generally open to visitors every Thursday evening between 7pm and 9pm.



167 West Drayton, St Paul

DN22 8EB

Five miles to the south of Retford, this parish church is the only community building in the village. It was originally built as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church in East Markham. The exact age of the building



is unknown, although the doorway is of typical Norman style. The stonework of the windows dates from the 15th century. The glass is of the 19th & 20th centuries and includes a

depiction of St George & the dragon. The church interior is intimate and simple in character, with a seating capacity of about 70.

The organ (originally built in 1847 for the private chapel of the Dukes of Newcastle at Clumber Park), is sited at the back of the church as is the vestry, all of which is under a Rosemary tiled roof. This was replaced in 1997.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 2– 4pm.



168 West Leake, St Helena

LE12 5RF

This medieval church, set in an idyllic churchyard, with views of open fields, is found in the centre of the tiny village.

The church, dedicated in honour of St Helena, is a beautiful stone structure consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch, north transept and vestry, with a bell cote at the west end containing two bells. There is no tower.

The interior of the church contains a number of memorials of people who were connected to the village.

Several of the windows contain stained glass panels, some depicting the life of the village.

Open: Sunday 15th July 10am – 4pm



<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/west-leake/hintro.php>



169 West Stockwith, St Mary the Blessed Virgin

DN10 4HB

On the 21st of May, 1334, the Archbishop of York granted the inhabitants of West Stockwith leave to have mass celebrated in the newly built chapel of Saint Mary the Blessed Virgin, which stood on the site of the Aegir flats in Canal Lane. The permission was granted due to the condition of the roads, which were flooded for part of the year, and the distance from Misterton. It is known that this chapel was still standing in 1559.

However, the current church in West Stockwith was built on the west bank of the River Trent in 1722 by the trustees of shipbuilder William Huntington on the site of his shipyard. He left the money (£740) to build the chapel-of-ease at West Stockwith together with 10 almshouses (which have since been demolished) for the poor widows of Mariners and Ship's carpenters.

St Mary's is a plain rectangular brick building in the Classical Georgian style; a single chamber forming both chancel and nave, with a bell turret on the west gable. There are three round-headed windows on each side, all of plain glass except for an inset panel of stained glass in the middle north window.

The main feature inside is a life-size marble monument of William Huntington, reclining on one elbow holding a paper and ship. The artist was E Poynton. William Huntingdon was buried at Misterton when he died in 1714 but his remains were re-interred in the white marble tomb (housed to the left of the altar) when the church at West Stockwith was finally completed in 1722.

Other features of interest include the communion table of richly-carved oak, and the altar place which is emphasized by two Ionic pilasters.

The church was restored and re-seated in 1887 for £300.



Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday
15th 10am – 4:30pm



This church is generally open to visitors every day between 9:30am and 4:30pm

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/large-static/walksforum/WestStockwith.pdf

<http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/west-stockwith/hintro.php>

170 Westwood, St Mary

NG16 5QG

St Mary's Westwood was built in 1898 – 1899 to a design by Derby architect P H Currey. It is constructed in brick with stone window surrounds, and access is by an attractive half timbered porch. The interior is light and open, with the roof space open so the timbers are on display, making a very attractive feature. The pews have been removed, creating a flexible space which is now used not only for formal services but also for a variety of other events. There are several attractive stained glass windows, the earliest and most impressive being the east window of 1915, depicting the Ascension. There are memorials to men who fell in both World Wars, and a number of items commemorative of former members of the church.



Events / attractions: There will be a crafts stall selling items made in the village to support a local community group, and an exhibition by JACHs, the local history group. Original paintings by a local artist will be on display. All of these will be available throughout the time the church is open.

A monthly Community Cinema is held in St Mary's, showing a recent Hollywood film on cinema-size screen with professional sound system. On Saturday 21st July, doors open 6.30pm for refreshments, and the film starts 7pm.

Suggested contribution £2.50 per person; £2 concessions. (Over 15s only.)

Open: both Saturdays 10:30am – 2:30 pm, both Sundays 12noon – 2:30pm.

Services: Sunday 15th 10.30am, Sunday 22nd 10.30am.



Note: parking is unfortunately very restricted and the site is sloping and on a hilltop.

This church is generally open to visitors every Saturday morning between 10am and 12noon.

Full history coming soon to <http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk>

www.stmarys-westwood.org

171 Whatton-in-the-Vale, St John of Beverley

NG13 9EL

The Domesday Survey of 1086 does not mention a church at Whatton, and it was 1188 before the name of Robert Fitzwalter was given as the first known vicar of this church, with the unusual dedication of St John of Beverley. This saint was popular in the north rather than the Midlands.

In the early 12th century Robert de Whatton's daughter Adelina gave the living to the Premonstratensian Canons of Welbeck. At the Reformation, this advowson was given by Edward VI to Thomas Cranmer from nearby Aslockton.

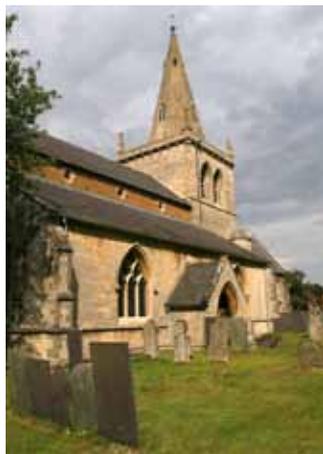
The church was cruciform in shape with a central tower and spire and built mostly in late 12th to late 13th century in style.

Since then the fabric has been considerably restored, with the chancel entirely rebuilt in 1846 and a major restoration carried out in 1870-71. This was overseen by the Rev T Butler of Langar, father of the author Samuel Butler.

The present font bears the date 1662; the organ was built in 1878 and the reredos dates from 1886. Four of the eight bells were cast in 1618 by

Henry Oldfield. There are register dates from 1538 although those from 1597 to 1662 have been lost. In 1904 the marriage registers were edited by W P W Phillimore and J Ward and published by the Parish Register Society.

Features of interest include two windows, one by William Morris from an Edward Burne-Jones design and one by C E Kempe. There is an incised floor stone commemorating Thomas Cranmer's father and effigies of Sir Hugh Newmarch and Sir Richard de Whatton.



Open: both Saturdays 10am – 5pm,
both Sundays 12noon – 4pm



<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/whatton/hintro.php>

www.achurchnearyou.com/whatton





172 Widmerpool, St Peter

NG12 5PZ

"Widmerpool is a small, neat village and parish on the sides of two opposite declivities of the Wolds, 9 miles south-south-east of Nottingham... The church, a neat structure, was restored in 1832, with a handsome Gothic spire, but in 1836 it was struck by the 'electric fluid' [lightning], which threw down half of the spire, and broke all the glass in the windows. The remaining part of the spire was taken down, and it was finished by a beautiful tower, in which are three bells. The churchyard is ornamentally planted with evergreens." – White's "Directory of Nottinghamshire," 1853

St Peter's church is situated on Old Hall Drive (a private road). Its main claim to fame is its beautiful Alabaster effigy of Harriet Robinson, wife of the owner of Widmerpool Hall, in the northwest corner of the church.

It is uncertain how long there has stood a church on this site but there is a reference to the later church emanating "From the original medieval structure". The parish register has records dating from 1539.

The old church was in a poor state of repair and neglect when the Robertsons acquired the estate and was heavily restored in 1832. After the lightning strike mentioned above, the church was restored yet again at a cost of £10,000 in the period 1888-1895. This involved considerable financial help from the Robertson (Robinson) family. The tower remains from the medieval church and is 14th century.

Other features of interest: During the civil war two soldiers that were killed at the Battle of Willoughby Fields nearby were buried in the graveyard. There is a roll of honour, commemorating the two world wars, on the south wall. Inside is a plaque above the door to the vestry. To each side of the pillars inside of the south door are carved head ornaments, one of a lion and the other a bull.

Attractions: Close by is a large copse and nature reserve.

Open: both weekends, 9am – 5pm each day.

Services: Sunday 22nd July 11am



This church is generally open to visitors every day between 9am – 5pm.





173 Wilford, St Wilfrid

NG11 7AJ

This beautiful little stone church stands on a graceful bend on the south bank of the Trent and was named after Wilfrid, Bishop of York who lived between c.634 and 709.

Whilst it is thought that a church has perhaps stood on this spot since before the Norman Conquest, the major part of what we see today dates from 14th century, with the chancel arch, clerestory, and tower believed to be of later, 15th century origin. The oldest headstone in the churchyard is said to show the date of 1659.

The church has thick woodlands and rolling crocus populated meadows. It was a favourite location for many midlands artists and its most often associated with the poet Henry Kirke White and the church contains two memorials to him.

The eastern arch of the chancel has a number of grooves carved into it. They were probably made by local archers sharpening arrows at a time when the church was in a state of disrepair. All Englishmen were once ordered to practice archery on Sunday afternoons, their skill proving to be decisive in battles such as Crecy (1346) and Agincourt (1415). The church was probably heavily damaged after one of the areas frequent floods.

The church has a number of bright stained glass memorial windows. They are dedicated to Henry Kirke White (by O'Connor), Mr Wm. Quinton, the Reverend E. Davies, the Reverend Thomas Thorpe, and Henry Abel Smith (a prominent family of Wilford bankers).

Open: 14th & 15th 10am – 5pm
Services: Sunday 15th 10:30am – 12noon



Note: there is due to be a wedding in church on Saturday between 12noon and 3pm.

www.wilford.org/church

174 Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, St Mary & All Saints

LE12 6SS

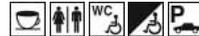
The nave arcades are 13th century, but perhaps started earlier in the late 12th century. Additions continued through to the porch of 1907. Important restorations and repairs were made in the 14th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

Features of interest include the broach spire, stiff leaf carvings on a south column, and stylus marks on a north column believed to have been made by 19th century school children. But the features attracting most visitors are the 14th century Willoughby family alabaster tombs in the chantry chapel.

In the churchyard there is a thousand year old yew and a millennium yew.



Events / attractions: produce market in church on Sat. 14th of July. Refreshments will be served on that day from 10am – 12noon.
Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 1pm, Sunday 15th 11am – 5pm.
Services: Sunday 15th 9:45am Family Service.



175 Wollaton Park, St Mary

NG8 1AF

St. Mary's Church was consecrated in 1938 to serve the newly built Wollaton Park estate. Designed by T. Cecil Howitt, it is brick built to an oblong plan with two porches and two vestries at the corners. The double manual extension organ was built by J. W. Walker and Sons Ltd. Also notable are the hand-painted barrel ceiling, lancet windows, communion table and reredos, marble floor in the nave, font made from a cube of Portland stone, sundial above the south porch, iron outer fittings and plaque on the west wall denoting the endowment of W. G. Player. More recent additions such as the kitchen area and sound system remind visitors of the lively congregation which makes its home here.

Events / attractions:

Free refreshments

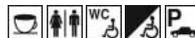
Have a go at reading aloud from the Bible or playing the church organ

Worksheet for children

Find out more about the Christian faith

Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm,
Sunday 15th 12noon – 4pm.

Services: Sunday 15th July
10.30am, 6.30pm



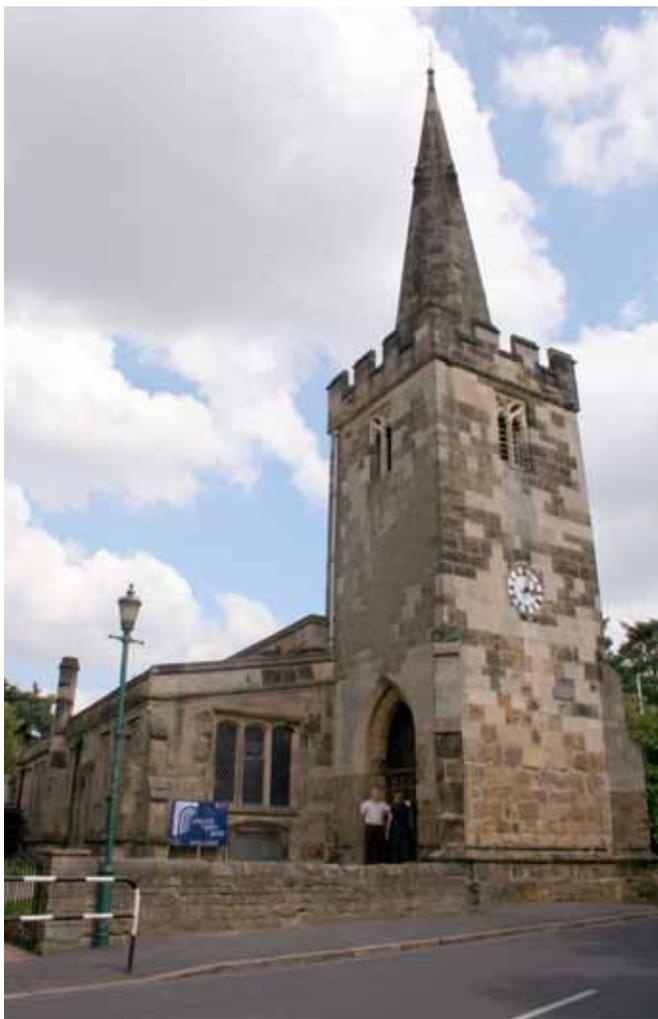
www.stmaryswollatonpark.co.uk



176 Wollaton, St Leonard

NG8 2AF

St Leonard's is an excellent example of how a medieval church developed in response to the changing needs of its worshippers over the centuries. From at least the 12th century right up to the present the building has been adapted, extended and enhanced, and has evidence for all these periods in its fabric. Although Wollaton has a long industrial history, it was predominantly an agricultural community until the sale of the Wollaton Hall estate in 1925 prompted its gradual growth as a Nottingham suburb of 15,000 people. The church, with its surprisingly secluded churchyard, gives a hint of its former rural setting. There are monuments to the Willoughby family and to Robert Smythson, who designed Wollaton Hall, and a variety of stained glass.



Events / attractions: The church's 15th-century illuminated service book, the Wollaton Antiphonal, can now be viewed on a 'turn-the-page' screen.

Self-guided tours at any time. Guides will be on hand for more detailed tours. Exhibitions feature the Wollaton Antiphonal, and the recent conservation of numerous monuments.

St Leonard's Handbell Ringers will be performing at 11am.

Open: Saturday 14th July only
10am to 6pm



This church is generally open to visitors every day of the year.
www.stleonardswollaton.org.uk

177 Woodborough, St Swithun

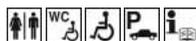
NG14 6DX

It is possible that a Saxon church existed here at one time, but certainly a small Norman church was built about 1150 by Ralph de Wodeburg, Lord of the Manor, on the site of the present nave. The present church was consecrated in 1335, then rebuilt and enlarged in 1356 by Richard de Strelley. It has a fine chancel distinguished by its five light east windows in the Decorated style. The later built nave is of poorer design and the upper part of the tower is of late Perpendicular style 1450-1500, though its base is of the 13th century.

Special features include a sculptured gable cross on the east end of the roof, shields of the Strelley family above the outside of the east window, Kempe windows in the chancel, and locally carved choir stalls. Today the church is part of the united benefice of Oxtou, Epperstone, Gonalston & Woodborough.



Open: Saturday 21st 10am – 4pm
Services: Sunday 22nd 9:30am
Morning Prayer



This church is generally open daily.
[http://southwellchurches.
nottingham.ac.uk/woodborough/
hintro.php](http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/woodborough/hintro.php)



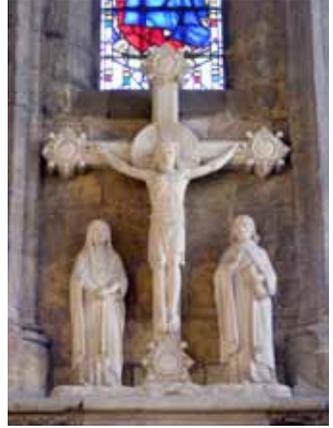
178 Worksop Priory church of Our Lady & St Cuthbert

S80 2HX

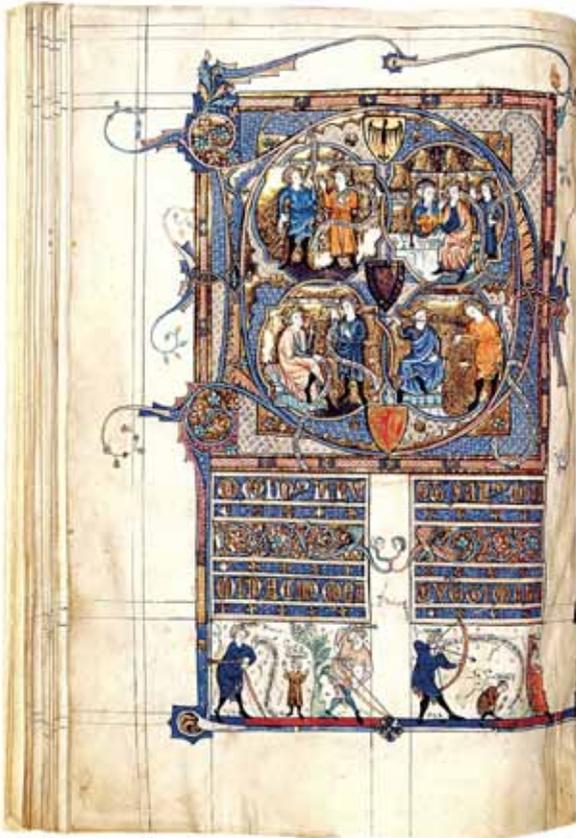
Founded in about 1120, this Augustinian Priory features in Simon Jenkin's book and TV series 'England's Thousand Best Churches'. It has some beautiful architectural features including an interesting modern extension; a unique 14th century gatehouse and shrine; a chapel to the Virgin Mary and some unique carvings and metalwork. It is an example of an Oxford Movement church.

Originally the nave was 358 feet long but the surviving nave is 135 feet long.

There are two late Norman western towers, 90 feet high, the north-west one with 8 bells. All the building is of stone. The Norman clerestory is separated from the aisles by arcades of ten bays either side, the piers



The Priory was once famous for its treasures including sumptuously illuminated manuscripts. The Tickhill Psalter (book of psalms), which is still in existence, dates from the early 14th century and is especially fascinating because it was never finished. Today it is kept safely in the New York Public Library.



alternately cylindrical and octagonal. The triforium is unusual, with a wide arch and smaller one each side. The late 12th century south door has elaborate ironwork on the exterior face dating from c1325-50.

At the Dissolution of the priory in 1539 the nave was left because it was the parish church. The east end of the church and most of the buildings on the north were dismantled. Apart from the body of the church, only the gatehouse, a fragment of cloister wall, and the ruined Lady Chapel remained, the latter of exquisite 13th century design.

In 1929 the church was opened up so that the Lady Chapel could be reached from inside. The transepts were restored in 1935, the north one containing a great Norman arch. The south transept contains medieval monuments of the Furnival and Neville families.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s the architect Laurence King provided a new east end, with a squat tower (and fleche), superb choir and two-storied sacristy and vestries.

Over the altar is a fine corona of cast iron and brass; behind it a dominating east window by John Hayward (1968).

Events / attractions: fair trade sale, live music on the 14th .

Open: Saturday 14th 9am – 6pm, Sunday 15th 11am – 6pm, Saturday 21st 9am – 6pm, Sunday 22nd 11am – 6pm

Services: Saturday & Sunday 9:30am Mass.



Refreshments (minimal charge)

Extra information: Directions can be found on

www.worksoppriory.co.uk/worksop%20priory%20directions.htm

This church is generally open to visitors 10am – 12:30pm daily.

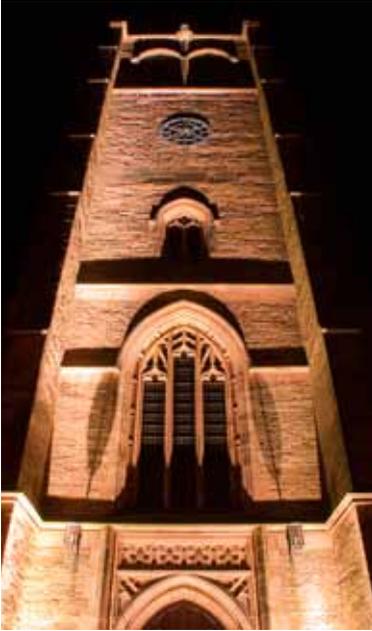
www.worksoppriory.co.uk

<http://southwellchurches.history.nottingham.ac.uk/worksop-priory>



179 Worksop, St Anne

S80 1NJ



Celebrating its 100th Anniversary in 2012 the building is in the neo-Perpendicular style, built mainly from stone from Darley Dale, and designed by the architects Paley and Austin. The foundations were laid in the year of the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary. Their heads are carved on the north arcade of the nave. The Lady Chapel was enclosed in 1922 by beautifully carved oak screens with panelled walls and oak Reredos. Both the east and the west end windows are beautifully decorated with stained glass. The west end of the church has recently benefited from a Reordering project.

Events / attractions: Saturday 14th July – Joint Church & St Anne's C of E Primary School Summer Fair held in the church grounds from 12pm until 3pm – stalls, games, refreshments etc – Admission is free
Open: Saturday 14th 10am – 4pm, Sunday 15th 8am – 4pm
Services: Sunday 15th 8am and 10am



180 Worksop, St John the Evangelist

S80 1QG

The church, built by R.C. Clarke and Son, was completed in 1869 and is built in local magnesian limestone in the Early English style.

The most striking external feature is the spire which has a height of 140 feet and is a prominent landmark.

The east window has interesting pairs of pictures which show Old Testament stories prefiguring the life of Christ. For instance, one shows Jonah in the belly of the whale for 3 days – and alongside it is Jesus in the grave for 3 days before his resurrection.

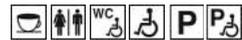


There is a wood carved copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper produced by and Italian prisoner of war. There is also a fine pipe organ.

Events / attractions: displays including St John's Church over the last 60 years, 100 years of St John's scouts, Mothers Union. Strawberry teas served from 2pm each day.

Open: Saturday 14th & Sunday 15th 10am – 4pm.

Services: Sunday 15th 10am



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Saturday September 8th, 2012, 10am – 6pm

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Mike Elliott, 19/21 Main Street, Keyworth, Nottingham, NG12 5AA

Tel: 0115 9376505

Email: elliottnews@btconnect.com

www.rideandstrideuk.org

In support of churches and chapels in the county



Acknowledgements

Our thanks to every church for taking part, and for all your efforts associated with the project.
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Thanks to Able Design for design and print. able-design.co.uk
Booklet edited by Heather Sirrel and Dr Chris Brooke.
Comments/questions? Please email heather.sirrel@southwell.anglican.org

Glossary

An explanation of some of the terms mentioned in this booklet.

An Easter Sepulchre is an arched recess generally in the north wall of the chancel of English churches, in which from Good Friday to Easter day were deposited the crucifix and sacred elements in commemoration of Christ's entombment and resurrection.

A piscina is a shallow basin placed near the altar of a church, used for washing the communion vessels.

Sedilia (the plural of Lat. sedile, seat), in ecclesiastical architecture, is the term used to describe stone seats, usually to be found on the south side of an altar, often in the chancel, for the use of the officiating priests. The seat is often set back into the main wall of the church itself.

For more definitions see lookingatbuildings.org.uk/glossary

“Stop press”

The following churches have just announced that they will also be open over these July weekends.

Check our website for more details nottsopenchurches.org.uk

Farnsfield, St Michael

Mansfield Woodhouse, St Edmund

Winthorpe, All Saints



Opus Sectile wall picture, St Mary's church, Hucknall.
Made from glazed ceramic by the stained glass firm James Powell & Sons 1897.



Are you fascinated by church history?
Could you help us bring church heritage to life?

The Southwell & Nottingham Diocese Church History Project would like to hear from you!

Churches are a valuable part of our heritage, being both significant guides to British architecture and important focal points within our communities.

The Church History Project was set up in 1998 by the Diocese of Southwell & Nottingham in conjunction with the University of Nottingham to provide an accurate historical and archaeological record for each church and church site within the Diocese. The recent award of a Heritage Lottery Grant has enabled this work to expand into both education and tourism.

The Church History Project is looking for volunteers to help research the 314+ churches in the Diocese as part of the project.

To get involved, or for more information about this exciting and innovative project please contact:

Heather Sirrel, Church History Project
Dunham House, 8 West Gate
Southwell, Notts, NG25 0JL

07736 286 056

Heather.Sirrel@southwell.anglican.org

Full training and support will be given.

nottsopenchurches.org.uk



heritage learning welcome



The University of
Nottingham





heritage learning welcome

Nottinghamshire has over 300 historic church buildings. The Church of England recognises the importance of these wonderful buildings to Nottinghamshire's tourism and is pursuing a number of initiatives to make them more accessible to tourists, pilgrims and local people.

This booklet lists those that are open as part of the Diocese of Southwell & Nottingham's 2012 open weekends and also indicates those that are open on a regular basis.

For more information see nottsopenchurches.org.uk or contact:
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Dunham House, 8 Westgate, Southwell, Notts NG25 0JL