# Walk 5 Strelley Village

**2.5 miles** (suitable for pushchairs and wheelchairs)

**From Strelley Hall, this walk takes you along Main Street to the junction with the A6002, then returning on the other side of the road past the Hall and up to the motorway bridge to Kimberley, and finishing back at Strelley Hall.**

Follow the numbered points below and on the map to learn some fascinating facts and history of the village.

**History of the Village**
The village of Strelley is steeped in history, with the original settlement first recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. The Strelley Estate originates from the 12th Century under the ownership of the de Stradley family. The family name evolved over a period of time to Strelley, from which the villaged derives its name today.

In 1651 the Strelley Estate was sold to a Nottingham lawyer, Ralph Edge. The most important factor in the history of the village is the continued single ownership of the Estate by the Edge family up to 1978 with the death Miss E M Edge, who left no heirs to the Estate. All repairs, replacement and new building work was sanctioned by the Edge family and consequently allowed Strelley to retain its historic character and parkland setting. The village was designated a Conservation Area to seek to protect this character.

The original medieval settlement was located immediately to the south of the church and hall, and the village in its present form is mainly the work of one man, Thomas Webb Edge. At the end of the 18th Century he rebuilt the original Hall and laid out the surrounding parkland and estate. The main village settlement was relocated away from its original location near the church and hall to create an open parkland setting for Strelley Hall. Most of the building in the village original from that time but many of the cottages have been modernised or replaced, particularly during the 19th Century.

1. Start at the Mulberry Tree Café, and go out of the Stables courtyard via the exit marked towards ‘Reception’. Go left past the large beech tree, on your left you will see the new building ‘Sampsan’s Pavilion’ which was built 2006-7 around the old cowsheds and saw pit; it is named after Sir Sampsan de Strelley (14th Century). As you come to the T-junction in the driveway, opposite you is the Paddock, at the end of which is the boundary wall of the Hall’s old kitchen garden, built in 1781.
2. Pass through the main vehicle entrance to the Hall and turn right. After you have passed the wall to the kitchen garden, the next building is the old gardener’s cottage and apple store, now called ‘Strelley Lodge’. It has a large yew hedge topped with topiary; this hedge forms a square, inside which cock fighting and probably other ‘sports’ took place.
3. Further along and across the road is ‘Home Farm’, built in the second half of the 19th Century. In the 1860s the original Home Farm was moved from within Strelley Hall grounds to this current site. The estate manager lived here during the early 1900s.
4. Directly to the right are ‘Park View’ and ‘Home Farm cottage’ which are 120 years old. If you briefly take the path just beyond these two cottages, you will see ‘Holly Lodge’, originally one of the gate lodges to the Hall.
5. Heading back in the direction of the church, ‘Quarry House’ is opposite Strelley Lodge and is named after the adjacent quarry which provided the stone used to build the houses and church.
6. Just beyond the quarry, with the lane to Cossall to the right, is the remains of an old farmyard and ancillary buildings. Please take care here to avoid broken glass. At the end of the stone wall on the left there is a step, and on the other side of this is an interesting memorial erected by T W Edge and dated 1803 when the yard was built; it was known as ‘New Yard’. The inscription reads:

T.W.Edge Arminger

MDCCCIII

Completed this Cow Hovel Farm Yard and Pump with Sough from the Quarry to Supply the Same said Sough to carry the Overplus and Moisture of Farm Yard into Smiths Wheat Mill and Minnow New River Pond and in the same year 1803 Planted this and the two Plantations round these Buildings

 The inscription is hard to read but refers to a sough, which is a drainage channel from a pit; the word ‘Arminger’ means a person entitled to bear heraldic arms.

1. Continue down Main Street. On the left hand side, just beyond Strelley Hall’s pedestrian gate, is ‘Gate Lodge’ cottage, notice the old stone buttresses on this building. The old stone in this building has probably been here since medieval times, and may have formed the outer boundary of the Norman and medieval Strelley Hall. Stone buildings in Strelley are thought to have been built in the days of the Strelley family, and brick buildings date from the times of Edge family from 1678 to 1978. Notice the stone buttresses on the wall of the cottage known as ‘Gate Lodge’.
2. On the right, ‘Rectory farm’ was built partly on the site of the original rectory – a Georgian house which was taken down in the 1840s; some believe it burnt down. Parts of old walls and a bricked-up fireplace can still be seen.
3. To the south of Old Rectory Farm, separated by a ha-ha (ditch), is the village cemetery which contains the War Memorial.
4. Follow the footpath down the village. The uneven flagstones are thought to be the old monks’ path or pilgrims’ path linking Dale Abbey and Lenton Abbey in Nottingham (some say to St Mary’s church in Bulwell).
5. As you reach the left hand bend in the road (Motte’s corner) you can see on the left the ‘Motte’, or a moat. According to English Heritage this probably dates to Anglo-Saxon times when houses on stilts were built on the island. It may be the site of the original manor house, which would probably have been a tower.
6. ‘Nelson Cottage’ to the right of the moat is named after the Squire’s favourite dog which lived to be 36 years old and was buried here. The cottage was converted from part of the outbuildings of the adjacent cottage, The Kennels, during the 1990s.
7. The keeper lived in the cottage called ‘The Kennels’ and the outbuildings were originally used to house the Squire’s dogs. The house was built about 1780.
8. ‘Golder Close House’, which is Grade II Listed, is across the road to the right. It is a 3-storey house built in the mid-18th century, and was likely to have been the dower house. A dower house is a moderately large house available for use by the widow or mother-in-law of an estate owner.
9. Proceeding down Main Street, the lower part of ‘Grange Cottage’ is built of stone, and therefore dates from medieval time, when the roof would have been thatch. The brick addition at the east end was added about 1840 to serve as the village school.
10. ‘Broad Oak farmhouse’ was built in the 1950s and replaced an earlier farmhouse where ‘Pinfold Cottage’ now stands. A pinfold is an enclosure where the village’s stray cattle and sheep would be collected.
11. ‘Lilac Cottage’ was originally a single-storey building, believed to have been of timber frame construction. It was originally linked to ‘Haven’ by another cottage, since demolished.
12. The row of three linked cottages – ‘End’, ‘Middle’ and ‘Nether’ – were built about 200 years ago. Originally there were four cottages, but two have been combined at some point.
13. On the opposite side of the road is the Broad Oak Public House. The name is taken from a tree in Broad Oak Plantation behind Strelley Hall. The public house was sold by auction in 1962, but it had been part of the estate and was licensed in 1811. It had a 6-day licence until May 1967.



1. ‘Fountain Cottage’ has the fountain outside, which was last used about 1947. The base of what is believed to be an Anglo-Saxon cross stands in the garden. Fountain Cottage was used as the Post Office for some years. On the adjacent ‘Boundary Cottage’ the initials T.L.K.E. and date 1908 can be seen. Thomas Lewis Kekewich Edge was a magistrate for some years, and had the reputation of being a formidable man.
2. On the opposite side of the road, the boundary between Nottingham city and county can be seen outside ‘St Martin’s House’ which may have been the home of the Curate at one time.
3. Back on the right, ‘Model Cottage’ is dated 1896. It is believed that the then Mrs Edge based this ‘model’ on the vernacular architecture of her original birthplace; it is possible that St Martin’s House was based on this ‘model’.
4. The school, on the right, was built in 1872 and closed as a school in 1947. The portion of the building to the right-hand side was the school master’s house. The school was used as a club room for various activities for some time, before becoming a private home.
5. One of the Hall’s Lodge buildings was located at the site of the traffic junction.
6. Make your way back to Strelley Hall to finish the walk.

All Saints’ Church as viewed from Strelley Hall grounds



