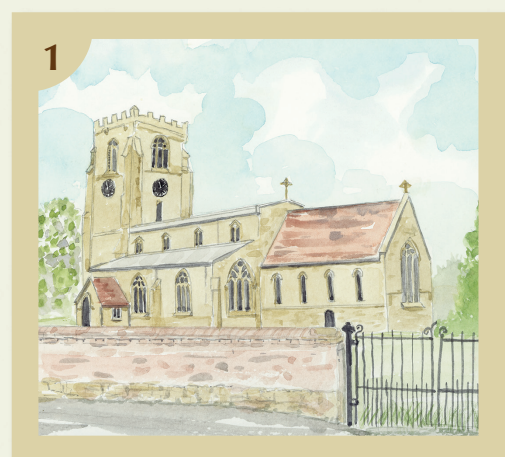


Welcome to SHELFORD & NEWTON THROUGH TIME

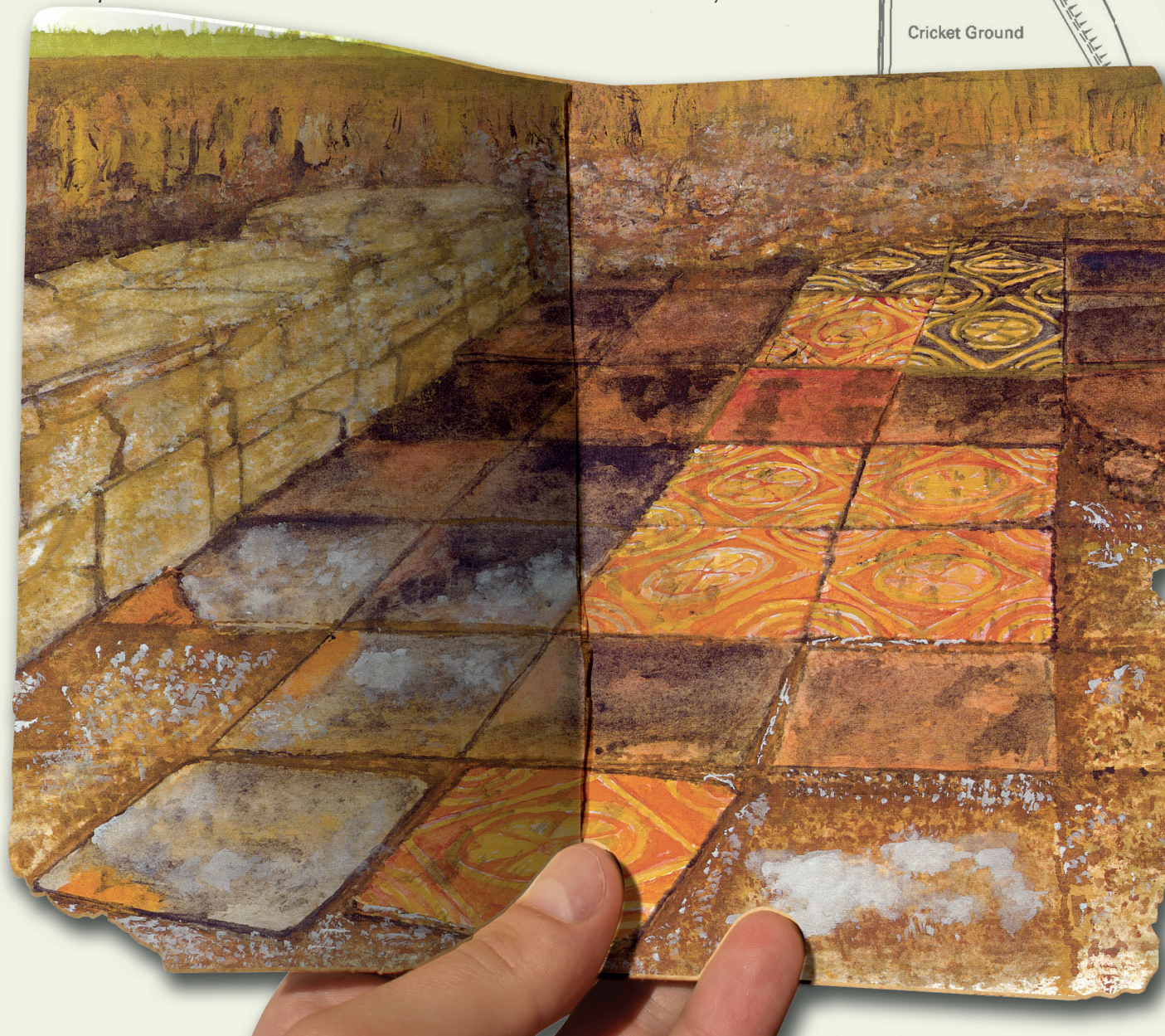
The village of Shelford, listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having a mill worth four shillings, a fishery, a church and a priest, derives its name from 'shallow ford', one of the many places along the Trent where crossing by foot was once possible.

However, the history of the settlement site goes further back than the time of William the Conqueror, with archaeological evidence revealing that as early as the Bronze Age there were settlers here, later followed by the Romans at the beginning of the first millennium and then the Anglo-Saxons during the fifth and sixth centuries.

From the time of the Norman Conquest and the recording of the Domesday Survey, there has been a permanent settlement at Shelford. As you follow the trail around the village and the fields beyond, you will see many historical points of interest that reveal the significance that Shelford has played in the history of Nottinghamshire.



Much of the information on the Shelford and Newton Interpretation boards has been adapted from *A thousand Years of Shelford and Newton* by Pam Priestland 2000



Map Key

- Full Route
Distance: 6 miles Time: approx 2.30 hrs
- Shelford Village Route
Distance: 1.5 miles Time: approx 45 mins
- Branches
- Information Boards

Please note, elements of the walks are on the public highway with no footpath, please take care.

Historic places of interest in and around Shelford & Newton

- St Peter and St Paul's Church. A Grade II* listed building which has developed on its present site over the past one thousand years.
- Stoke Ferry Lane. One of the earliest documentations of a ferry is from an inquisition following the death of William Bardolf in 1289, recording that 'a certain boat called le ferye renders 1 mark yearly'.
- Mill Bridge. The mill that was once here, powered by water diverted from the River Trent, was part of Sir Thomas Stanhope's phase of engineering works in 1576 when he also built a weir and locks on the Trent.
- Pinfold and War Memorial. The War Memorial was donated by the Earl of Carnarvon in honour of the 12 men who died in the First World War.
- Ridge and furrow. The fields are Shelford's finest example of ridge and furrow, an enduring feature of the landscape caused by ploughing since earlier times.
- The Earl of Chesterfield Arms and Methodist Chapel. The present Earl of Chesterfield pub incorporates what was once three separate structures: a beer house, a Methodist Chapel and a Methodist Hall. Before these, the site was occupied by two small attached cottages.

Heritage & Information Boards

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Shelford Church | 6 The Mill |
| 2 Village Hall | 7 Newton Airfield |
| 3 The Public House | 8 The Pinfold |
| 4 Alms Houses | 9 Mill Bridge |
| 5 Shelford Manor | 10 Stoke Ferry |

Shelford and the Civil War

The Stanhopes of Shelford were a prominent family within Nottinghamshire and played a major role as strong loyalists to King Charles I during the Civil War.

With Nottingham held by the Parliamentarians and Newark resolutely for the King, Shelford was a natural obstacle to overcome and it was Colonel Philip Stanhope, the 8th son of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield, who was left fighting for the royal cause.

At Shelford Manor on 3rd November 1645, Colonel Stanhope was ordered by General Poyntz to surrender, Stanhope stood fast and refused. At 4pm a battle ensued between the two forces, with the garrison, despite a defiant defence, finally succumbing to the Roundheads. Colonel Stanhope was severely injured in the battle.

Shelford Manor was razed to the ground on the night of the siege, whether by design or accident is unclear but some believed it was by locals who did not want to see the victors keep it. Colonel Stanhope died the following day.

