

In this issue

FONA funds new accessions

Ruth Imeson on FONA's latest contributions to the Archives collection.

pages 1 - 2

Gift Aid

Judith Mills with a reminder of the value of Gift Aid.

page 3

The Napoleonic Wars at Home

Edward Hammond recounts his recent FONA presentation.

pages 4 - 5

The Great Escape

John Beckett on Nottinghamshire's own POW escape story.

pages 6 - 8

Upton Hall

Christine Drew reveals her research into the history of this grand building.

pages 9 - 11

FONA & Inspire welcome visitors

page 12

FONA & Data Protection

page 12

FONA finds lost archives and brings them home

On 17th March 2018, at the AGM of FONA, I was pleased to accept two new additions to the Nottinghamshire Archives collections. These items were generously purchased from FONA funding and are now on deposit.



Ruth Imeson receives the Winkburn School logbook from FONA Chairman Richard Gaunt.

The first is a school log book for Winkburn, which you would not usually expect to see outside of a county record office. The volume covers the years 1877 to 1912,

which means the contents begin at the opening of the school. The accession number is 9303.

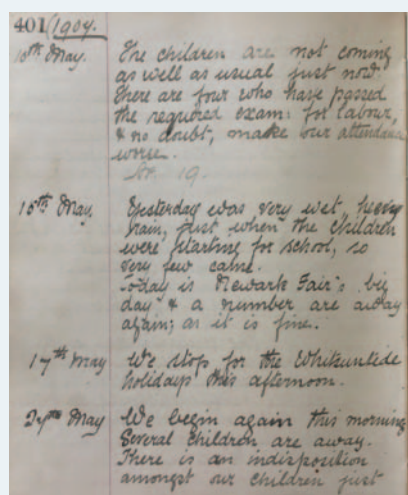
The volume contains a history of the school at Winkburn, which is a small village north-west of Newark. The school was opened on 23rd April 1877 by Anne Louisa Milnes Greenwood and 14 scholars were admitted. As with any school log book the information is a valuable source of village life, providing details of illnesses, names of children and teachers, results of inspections, attendance levels and references to harvests. This makes the volume invaluable to an understanding of the social and economic conditions within a small village at the turn of the 20th century.

For example, on 28th September 1900 "school re-commenced on Monday, after a vacation of six weeks. As most of the children were gleaning another week was given". This is a reference to collecting leftover crops from farmers' fields, a task which could

not be completed without the labour of the children of village.

Remarks on an inspection of 3rd October 1900 on page 284 are fascinating:

- The infants' desks mentioned in the last report should be provided at once.
 - A clock and a thermometer should be provided.
 - A new stove is needed. The present grate is broken and it insufficiently warms the room.
 - The children should do all their paper work in exercise books and the work should be neater and more accurate.
 - A scheme of work for working the school under the new code should be prepared and presented for approval at the examination in December.
- An entry on 27th May 1907 (p401



above) states that "several children are away. There is an indisposition amongst our children just now (seemingly of no importance) a sort of breaking out in spots, and it appears to be going round, as there are several away for this cause."

The second item (accession 9304) is dated 1660 and is A Terrier of all

the Tenements Philip Lacock Esq has in Wodeburgh in the County of Notts and in the Forrest of Sherwood. As you might expect with a terrier the document provides an extremely detailed list of land and property. There are excellent descriptions of the land including names of fields and dimensions. If you are interested in land ownership in 17th century Woodborough then this is the document for you. Do not be put off by the small size of the document.



Peter Hammond presents Ruth with the Woodborough terrier.



The rent account.

Tucked into the terrier is a list of rents due in 1660 and 1661. The document lists the monies collected from named individuals including a tally of payment dates. It appears that the rents were due twice yearly on Lady Day (25th March) and Michaelmas (29th September)

The items are yet to be catalogued, however, they are available for research. Please quote the accession number on the document request slip.

On behalf of Inspire I would like to thank FONA and its members for their continuing support. The purchasing of documents under threat is of particular value and prevents items from being sold into private hands. There is a growing trend for archives to be monetised, which takes them away from the public view, and may lead to their deterioration (because they are not protected in environmentally controlled strongrooms).

Ruth Imeson
Inspire Heritage Services Manager

Gift Aid helps fund accessions

We can only invest in these types of purchases because of your continuing support through membership subscriptions and Gift Aid. Judith Mills reminds us of how we can all help:

Thank you to everyone who has signed-up to the Gift Aid Scheme. I know it's not appropriate for everyone

- you have to be a UK tax payer for a start, and some people are understandably cautious about giving out personal information.

However, if you are a UK tax payer and have not yet signed up for Gift Aid, I would like to encourage you to at least think about it. For every £15 subscription you pay, the Government pays FONA £3.75. For every Joint membership we get £4.50. Individually, these are small amounts, but they do add up and all contribute to our ability to support the Archives. If you are not sure if you've signed up please contact me and I'll check. If you know you haven't signed-up, please complete the Gift Aid Declaration form below.

Judith Mills Membership Secretary



Gift Aid Declaration

To: The Membership Secretary, FONA, The Garden House, 18 Home Farm Close, Kelham, Nottinghamshire NG23 5QB. email: treasurer@fona.org.uk

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I wish to Gift Aid any donations I have made to **Friends of Nottinghamshire Archives** now and in the future.

I am a UK taxpayer and understand that if I pay less Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax than the amount of Gift Aid claimed on all my donations in that tax year it is my responsibility to pay any difference.

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The Napoleonic Wars at Home

A presentation by Edward Hammond

The connection between the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) and domestic life in Britain is not one that is often made, despite the significance of the conflict in precipitating the beginnings of 'total war'. This talk by Edward Hammond, with the help of research conducted by his father and fellow historian Peter Hammond, examined the extent of the war's impact on the livelihoods of people living in Nottinghamshire at the time and how it contributed to the economic and political motives of protest movements before and after 1815.



Edward began the talk by explaining the background of the Napoleonic Wars and identifying some of the early examples of its impact. These came through the unprecedented numbers of volunteers that had signed up by 1804 to defend the country against a French invasion. The highest recorded number of volunteers reached 480,000 which constituted nearly one-in-five able bodied men being in uniform. In response, the Prime Minister Henry Addington deemed it an 'insurrection of loyalty'. Less than a decade later, as the conflict raged on and the government continued to impose extremely high levels of war taxation, there would be quite a different form of insurrection which formed the focus of Edward's talk.

In 1811, the Luddites, outraged at the threat of losing their livelihoods as framework knitters and being left destitute, due to the tide of rapid industrialisation and rising food prices, began to wreak havoc across areas of Nottinghamshire with sporadic machine-breaking. The government, aware of the need for greater, cheaper production, disapproving of violence, and terrified of the spread of French revolutionary principles, tried to stamp out trouble with policing measures and severe repressive legislation. This legislation first came into existence with the passing of the Frame Breaking Act in 1812, which made the destruction of stocking frames a capital offence – punishable by death! During the debate on the legislation, Lord Byron passionately came to the defence of the Luddites:



"I have seen them meagre with famine, sullen with despair ... Will you erect a gibbet in every field and hang men up like scarecrows? ... Are these the remedies for a starving and desperate populace? ... The framers of such a bill must be content to inherit the

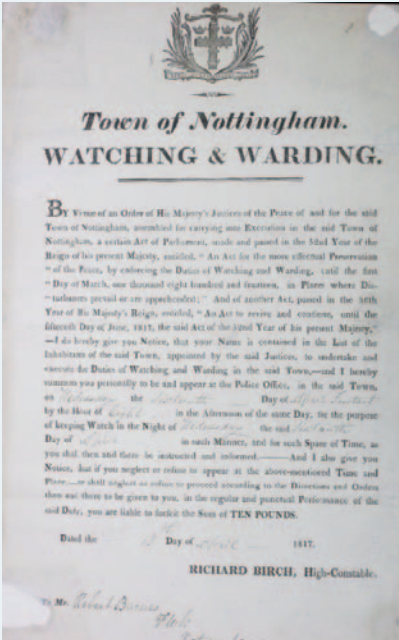
honours of that Athenian lawgiver whose edicts were said to be written, not in ink, but in blood".

The Luddite movement is often associated with having purely economic motives, but this does not mean their plight was not connected to the ongoing conflict



Part of a broadsheet published to mark the execution of the Luddite, Daniel Diggle.

in Europe. The high food prices were just one consequence, as the government tried to withstand Napoleon's 'Continental Blockade' and his attempt to strangle the British economy. Considering the timing of the Luddite movement and the scale of the response by the government to quell the unrest, it is likely that it had some degree of political content. Byron, who was also a strong opponent of the ongoing war, referred to the Luddites as the 'Lutherans of politics'.



A notice, given in 1817, proclaiming the reintroduction of Watching and Warding.

One of the policing measures that was introduced to counter Luddism was also unique to

Nottingham. In 1812, 'Watching and Warding' was introduced. All able-bodied men were liable to be called upon, at any time, to go out on duty at night in order to guard the streets and be vigilant for any suspicious activity, with a particular eye towards spotting Luddites. Constables would quite literally watch and ward. Edward revealed a personal angle in the presentation by focusing on a man called Thomas Carver. Thomas was the father of Edward Carver, who was the subject of a previous FONA talk by Peter Hammond: he is Peter's (and therefore Edward's) direct ancestor.

Thomas Carver who was also a framework knitter served as night constable on several occasions between November and December 1816 because this was when Watching and Warding was



reintroduced in response to a new wave of Luddism. After the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Britain was still feeling the effects of continued war taxation and the depletion of its resources like never before, not to mention the passing of the first of the Corn Laws in 1815 at 'the point of a bayonet' to 'keep up the price of corn at an

unnatural rate', according to the *Nottingham Date-Book*.

In 1817, a group of men from the Derbyshire village of Pentrich intended to make their way to London, via Nottingham, to overthrow the government as part of a nationwide uprising. The principal leader of the rebellion, Jeremiah Brandreth, was subsequently executed, along with two others, on 7th November 1817, after it had been suppressed by the government. Coincidentally, his execution took place the day after Princess Charlotte died. Brandreth had fallen victim to devious government scheming which was designed to test the loyalty of the population by tempting revolt. The motives of the Pentrich rebels were much more akin to the ideals sparked by the French Revolution, as they were not simply cries of economic distress which had been voiced by the Luddites.

A few years later, in 1819, the Peterloo Massacre occurred, with Waterloo veterans included in the protestors' numbers. In the years shortly after the Napoleonic Wars, Britain looked, in the words of the historian Lucy Worsley, like it was 'at war with itself', and the labouring classes certainly did not feel any increase in prosperity as might have been expected. In fact, their prospects only deteriorated. A financial crisis and years of political strain lay ahead. As Lord Byron, addressing the Duke of Wellington, exclaimed: 'I should be delighted to learn who, save you and yours, have gained by Waterloo.'

Our thanks to Edward for producing a riveting talk, full of interesting material, as well as for providing this write-up for the newsletter.

Nottinghamshire's own version of the Great Escape

Sutton Bonington, 25 September 1917

John Beckett

The building at Sutton Bonington from which the escape took place.

On 25 September 1917, twenty-two German military officers, both army and navy, escaped from a Prisoner of War (POW) camp at Sutton Bonington. It was the largest successful break out, in terms of numbers escaping, of the First World War.



German POW's in front of the main entrance.

My interest in this particular event came about for two reasons. First, since 2014, I have been Principal Investigator for the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Centre for Hidden Histories of the First World War, based at

the University of Nottingham. The rationale of the Centre is to highlight events and stories relating to the Great War which have not previously been identified. Second, in 2016 I published a History of the University of Nottingham, which included a chapter on the Sutton Bonington Campus.

The main administrative building at Sutton Bonington, built as new headquarters of the Midland Agricultural College, was completed in 1915 but taken over by the government and converted into a POW camp, and it was from here that the 22 Germans escaped in 1917.

The FONA talk was not based wholly on documentary materials held in Nottinghamshire Archives. Much of the material came from newspapers, and from sources at The National Archives, but some useful material had come to light in the Nottingham Police records (CC/NP) which helped to shed important light on the break out.

It included copies of letters written by the Chief Constable, W.H. Tomasson. In the first of these (25/4) Tomasson shared with his counterpart, the Chief Constable of Lincoln, Captain Mitchell Innes, details of an escape route found on one of the escapees who had been recaptured. This was Ferdinand Boenicke (25) a lieutenant in the German army, whose possessions included a compass and two maps of the Lincolnshire coastline. It is possible to work out his detailed walking route from Sutton Bonington to Sutton-on-Sea on the Lincolnshire coast: he was apparently hoping to cover the 100 miles in ten days, travelling at night and resting by day. His companion on the road was Lieutenant Wilhelm Loewe, who had in his knapsack a tin of medicated tablets, a knife, a safety razor set, a spare pair of socks, and a blanket.

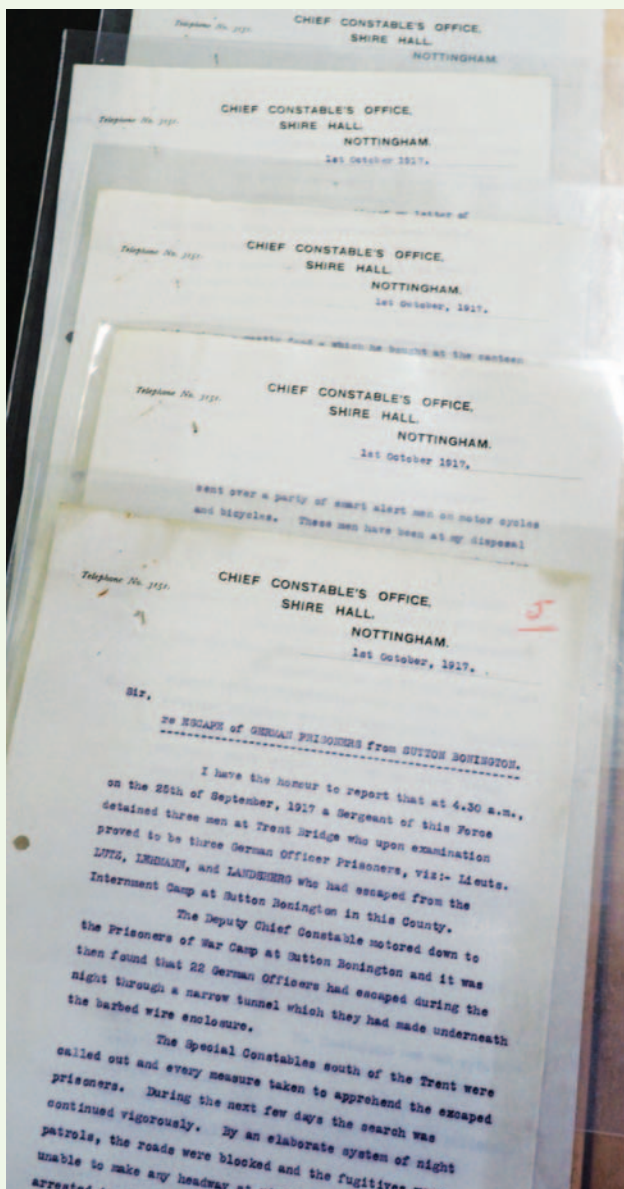
Sharing information with his counterpart in Lincolnshire was one thing, but Tomasson was also quite happy to let the Home

Office know his views on what had happened and on what needed to be done next. In a long letter (25/6) to the Under Secretary of State at the Home Office on 1 October 1917, he recounted in detail the role of the police force and of the local special constables in recapturing the Germans in the days after the break out. Tomasson not only described the manner in which they were recaptured, but also noted the role of his police force, other military establishments locally, and special constables. This was, perhaps not unnaturally, partly a plea for more resources: 'the number of regular police in the country districts is now extremely small'. He then went on to offer his thoughts on how the POW camp should be organised and run, what was wrong with it, and how it might be put right.

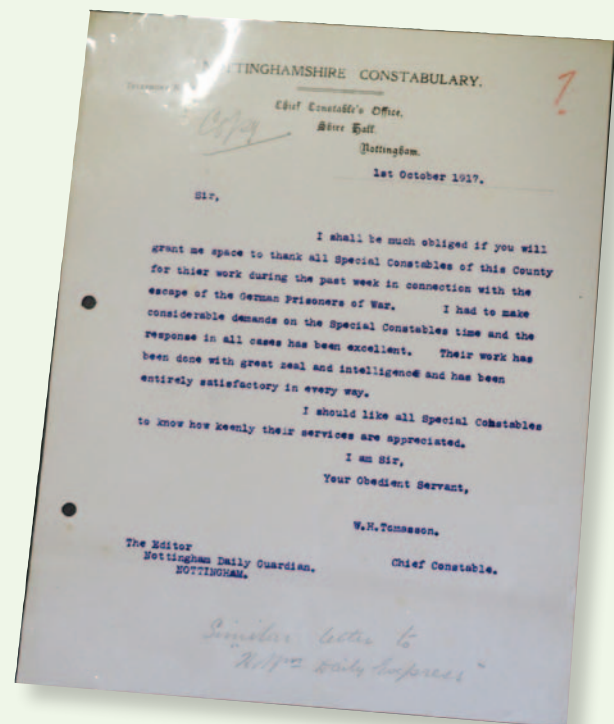
Tomasson was not afraid to voice an opinion, and he even suggested that the task of recapturing

the escapees was made more difficult by the poor telephone communications between Shire Hall, Nottingham, and Sutton Bonington. The lack of easily available information about the officers who had tunneled out of the camp was also a concern Tomasson drew to the attention of the Home Office, and the need for card indexes and a photographic record. Quite what the Home Office made of all this is not known.

Tomasson also made it his business to thank publicly the special constables who had been called out in the middle of the night on 25 September and had worked tirelessly over subsequent days to search for and recapture the POWs. He specifically requested the local press to carry letters he had written thanking the specials 'for their work during the past week in connection with the escape of the German Prisoners of War' (25/7, 8). Their work, he added, had been undertaken 'with great zeal and intelligence'.



Some of the letters concerning the escape written by the Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, W. H. Tomasson.



One of Tomasson's letters acknowledging the work of the Special Constables.

Tomasson's letters in the police files relating to the great escape help us to build up a picture of their activities, and they also demonstrate another important point which is that, however hard it may have been to escape - it had taken three months to create the tunnel used in September 1917 - staying escaped was even more problematic. Whatever the plans devised in advance by those who escaped to walk to ports from Yorkshire to Lowestoft, they made little progress and all of them were rounded up

within a few days and returned to Sutton Bonington. They probably spent the requisite 56 days in solitary confinement as punishment for their attempted escape. Several of them were then moved on to a POW camp at Skipton.

What happened subsequently? Captain Karl Muller returned to Germany, partly on ill health grounds, and Joachim Thomsen died of Spanish flu in 1918. Several must have returned to Germany at the end of the war or, more likely, at some point during 1919, but the German archives are insufficiently detailed for us to find out much more. In any case, there were usually over 700 men at Sutton Bonington until it closed in February 1919, and the escapees were far from lonely in the camp!

As for the locality, there is nothing of substance in the Sutton Bonington parish index held in Nottinghamshire Archives. The parish was in Leake Rural District Council area from 1894 to 1935, and there are a number of references to the camp in the context of concerns about sewage disposal and whether the War Office would fund improvements since the local system was under threat from the extra pressures caused by having 600 or more additional men within the village curtilage (DC/L113, fos. 316-17, 369, 422, 453). Some of the officers held at Sutton Bonington were allowed to leave the camp in order to go on walks locally; these were closely guarded. It seems likely that personal communication between the camp and the village was minimal. Even



John Beckett takes questions from the audience after his talk.

the camp guards seem to have come from other parts of the country. Two of them were buried in the extension to St Michael's graveyard, where their Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstones can still be seen.

It took many months after the Armistice before the prisoners of war detained in England were repatriated. Meantime, those still at Sutton Bonington were moved to Oswestry in February 1919. At that point, everything connected with the POW camp, including the barbed wire and the temporary barracks buildings, were removed and the site made ready for the Midland Dairy Institute to (belatedly) move in to its now not-so-new buildings in October 1919.

The next FONA event

Saturday 21 July 2018

11.00am at Nottinghamshire Archives

An opportunity for members to discuss their favourite archive, whether held at Nottinghamshire archives or elsewhere, and what it means to them and their research.

If you would like to contribute to this event, or would like to request particular items to be placed on view from Nottinghamshire Archives, please contact progsec@fona.org.uk no later than 14 July 2018.

OTHER 'My Favourite Archive'



Upton Hall

The present day Upton Hall, on the A612 between Southwell and Newark in Nottinghamshire, was built in 1828 by Thomas Wright (1773-1845). Since 1972 it has housed the British Horological Institute headquarters and museum. The museum is open during the summer months and for special events throughout the year. The Clock House Cafe, on the same site, is an ideal place for lunch or tea after a visit to the museum, Southwell, or the nearby National Trust workhouse.

Little of the early history of the site is recorded. It has changed hands many times. In 950 King Edwyn gave the land to Archbishop Oscytel of York. In 1335 a Robert Bagenham is recorded living there. In 1620 Owen Oglethorpe lived there followed by Martin Oglethorpe, the squire at the time of the Civil War. A small part of his Elizabethan house is incorporated in the present building and can still be seen. The 1790 Upton

Enclosure map shows a building on the site.

In 1798 this site was bought by Robert Smith (1752-1838) who previously lived at Bulcote, Burton Joyce. Robert Smith is also recorded as living at Normanton Hall, near Southwell, and it is not clear whether he actually lived at Upton. He was a member of the famous Smith banking dynasty, the third son of Abel Smith (1717-1788) and Mary Bird. His grandfather, also called Abel Smith (1690-1756), was the third son of Thomas Smith (1631-1699), the founder of Smith's Bank of Nottingham, the first provincial bank outside London. Their early building, on the corner of South Parade and Exchange Walk, still exists.

Robert married Anne Boldero-Barnard in 1780. They had 5 daughters followed by a son also named Robert. In 1827 Anne died and in 1836 at age 84 Robert

married Charlotte Hudson aged 65. His elder brother Abel died three months after being elected as MP for Nottingham and Robert succeeded him, holding the office between 1779 and 1797. In 1786 he helped the government of Pitt the Younger with financial problems. In return in 1796 Pitt gave him an Irish peerage and he became Baron Carrington of Bulcote. The following year he received an English peerage and became Lord Carrington of Upton.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800 and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1812. He received an honorary doctorate from Cambridge in 1819 and was President of the Board of Agriculture 1800 to 1803, Captain of Deal Castle 1802 to 1838, and President of the London Institution 1812 to 1827.

The nineteenth-century village of Carrington, now absorbed as a suburb of Nottingham, is named

after him. Originally this area was in the large medieval parish of Basford. It was mainly rough grass and gorse and known as the Lings. Mapperley Hall, the home of Ichabod Wright (another banker) and his family, was the only house in the area. In the Basford Enclosure Act of 1792, the triangle of this land, bounded by Hucknall and Mansfield Road, was allocated to Robert Smith.

By the nineteenth century, Nottingham was bursting at the seams with population growth, rapid industrial development, especially the lace industry, overcrowding, and high rents, due to the Corporation's refusal to allow enclosure of the surrounding common lands, restricting opportunities for building more houses and factories. This resulted in developments in the 1820s outside Nottingham's boundaries at Radford, Lenton, Basford, Sneinton, Sherwood and Carrington. Ichabod Wright bought the land allocated to Robert Smith and the adjoining land allocated to Francis Read, designed the new village, sold off the building plots in 1825, and named the new village Carrington after his friend.

The main part of the present hall was built in 1828 by Thomas Wright (1773-1845). He lived here with his wife Frances until his death in 1845. Thomas Wright belonged to another Nottingham banking dynasty. He was the third son of Thomas Wright (1724-1790) who headed the bank. His two brothers were Ichabod Wright (1771-1845) of Mapperley Hall (mentioned above) and John Smith Wright of Rempstone Hall, who was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1815 and, when he retired from the bank in

1830, was a principal founder of the Butterley Company.

At Upton, Thomas employed W J Donthome, one of the architects who later founded RIBA. The hall was in the then fashionable Greek Revival style with a symmetrical south-facing elevation, an imposing portico of fluted ionic columns in the recessed central bay, and a large dome over the main hall. The hall housed Thomas' extensive art collection, including important works by Reynolds and van Dyke, sold at Christies after his death.

Thomas died age 72 in 1845 and left the hall and about 60 acres to his son Rev. Joseph Banks Wright and his wife Sophia. It is not clear if they lived in the house.

In 1857 the hall was bought by Philip Richard Faulkner and his wife Alicia who lived there until 1888. He was a solicitor, Mayor of Newark in 1833 and County Coroner for about 30 years.

Philip married twice and had nine children. One daughter, Harriet, lived nearby at Upton Grange after marriage, and another daughter married the local vicar. When Philip died at age 86 in 1888, his will stated that the hall and land were to be sold and the money to be invested in a trust for his children. However, at the auction, most of his estate, including the hall, remained unsold. His unmarried daughter Mary Frances Faulkner stayed on at the hall until 1894/5 when she moved to Newark and the hall was sold.

The description prepared by the auctioneers in 1888, gives some idea of the estate. The hall is described as well-maintained

with a picturesque view, a lofty entrance hall, a picture gallery, a dining room, a sitting room, a breakfast room and a library, ten bedrooms, a housekeeper's hall, a large kitchen, a scullery and extensive cellars, pleasure grounds, a walled kitchen garden, a forcing house, a vinery, a conservatory, stables with four stalls, two coach houses with hay lofts above, cowsheds, piggeries, etc. Also mentioned were a farmhouse and outbuildings, ten comfortable cottages, about 64 acres of good land, a well-timbered estate, an excellent water supply, nearby hunting and fishing and the proximity of rail links.

From 1895 to 1935 Upton Hall was the family home of John Francis Warwick and his wife Eliza Gertrude. He was a director of the Newark brewing firm Warwick & Richardson. He remodelled the hall, adding the west wing which contained a large ballroom, a billiard room and six more bedrooms. He also installed central heating.

When John died in 1936 Upton Hall was bought by property developer Sir Albert Ball (1863-1946); he owned it as an investment until 1939 but never lived there. He is perhaps best-known as father of First World War ace pilot, Captain Albert Ball, V.C., D.S.O., who was killed age 20 in May 1917.



Albert Ball.

Sir Albert started as a plumber in Lenton, before becoming a property developer and moving to The Park. He became a councillor, Mayor of Nottingham in 1909, Alderman in 1929, and a JP. He purchased Bulwell Hall in 1909 and Papplewick Hall in 1919 as investments before he bought Upton. In 1926 he built a new family home at Adams Hill on the edge of Wollaton Park. He was knighted in 1924 and became Lord of the Manor of Bunny, Bradmore and Tollerton.

Captain Albert Ball was the third of the four children of his first marriage with Harriett Mary Page. Two years after her death, at age 70, he married Estelle Dannah, age 28. He died aged 83 in 1946 in Bournemouth.

In 1939 Upton Hall was bought by the Fathers of the Holy Ghost but, because of the outbreak of war, it was requisitioned to house a school of partially-sighted children evacuated from Sussex. The Fathers took up residence in 1945 and established the St Joseph's Roman Catholic Theological Church, training students for the priesthood. The hall was adapted to accommodate up to 30 students, the ballroom was partitioned into three lecture rooms, and a tennis court was established on the lawn. The discipline was strict, the students grew their own food and kept livestock all over the grounds.

In 1972 Upton Hall was purchased by the British Horological Institute. The BHI acts as a trade association and professional body for thousands of members world-wide. It was founded in Clerkenwell (where many London watchmakers were based) in June



A longcase clock made by John Collier, Cheadle, in the BHI Collection. Image by Andrew Abbott.

1858 by Edward Daniel Johnson, mainly to protect against Swiss and American competition. It was an immediate success and grew rapidly, starting evening courses in the first year and publishing the monthly *Horological Journal*. It had premises in Northampton Square, London but in the Second World War the roof was blown off twice, by a bomb and then a doodlebug. The cost of ongoing repairs prompted the move to Upton Hall which now houses the BHI headquarters, library and museum. The London premises were sold for £205,000; Upton Hall was bought for only £30,000 but the difference has been used in sensitively renovating and preserving the hall. The museum includes rare examples of early longcase clocks and the original 'speaking clock'.

The hall now has 72 rooms and 10 acres of grounds and is Grade 2* listed. Other parts of the original estate are now used for other purposes. In 2011 Edward Halls opened the Clock House cafe and tea-rooms.

Other aspects of Upton are also of interest. The church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, is grade 1 listed and contains some rare features. A small chantry chapel was established in 1349 by Sir John Bray and his wife Isolde. He also endowed the altar. The church was restored in 1863 but the original thirteenth century nave survives. The tower, added in the fifteenth century, has four bells and is crowned by eight pinnacles and a lofty central pinnacle. The tower was once used as a dovecote.

Upton has always been a small hamlet, once noted for its fulling mill and fields of flax. There was a wooden post-mill, built about 1814, disused by 1911, the roundhouse still retained as a store. Plague came to Upton in 1609 and 110 bodies were buried in the churchyard that year. In 1790 there were 365 inhabitants. By 1852 this rose to 640 but by the 2011 census the population had fallen to 425. One of the two pubs, the *Cross Keys* on the main A612, is also a listed building.

Christine Drew

Welcome visitors

In recent months, Inspire and FONA have been pleased to welcome visits by the past and current Chair of Nottinghamshire County Council.

In April, Richard Gaunt photographed Councillor John Handley and his wife Margaret, who were visiting Nottinghamshire Archives.

On 13 May, Judith Mills photographed incoming chair, Councillor Sue Saddington, who visited the Inspire/FONA stall at the Nottinghamshire Local History Fair in Mansfield with her husband Barry.



John and Margaret Handley.



Sue Saddington, Ruth Imeson and Barry.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Since 25 May 2018 most processing of personal data by organisations such as FONA has had to comply with the GDPR. The GDPR provides individuals with enhanced rights and imposes increased responsibilities on organisations processing personal data.

Under the GDPR, FONA are obliged to communicate to its members details of the personal information it holds, what it is used for and for how long it is held in the form of a "Privacy Policy". In addition it must inform members that they have a right to have a copy of the data that FONA holds about themselves and have it corrected if necessary. Current members will have had a copy of FONA's Privacy Policy either emailed or posted to them towards the end of May. The Policy can also be viewed on FONA's website at <https://fona.org.uk/privacy-policy/>



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If you would like to contribute articles to the FONA Newsletter please contact Richard Gaunt, Chairman.

chairman@fona.org.uk