



NEWSLETTER

Thirtysixth edition of the Newsletter for: Pleasley, Pleasley Vale
New Houghton and Stoney Houghton.



Pleasley Parish Council wishes all residents in our parish a joyful Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and may this year be better than last. **There will be carols in the Verney** once again and a festive

drink and mince pie with the Chairman on the 12th of December at 7pm. The singing will be accompanied by Jean and Ralph Holmes once again, hope to see you there. A chance to meet old friends and have a chat.



parish, of dog fouling and rubbish being discarded. 53 people attended the meeting, also 2 officials of the Millennium Green attended – Derek Betts (Chairman) and Gordon McCubben (Treasurer). Mr Betts reported that the Millennium Green was to be cut in September he was now awaiting the contractor to do it. I believe this has now been done.

The residents agreed to reform the New Houghton Community Association to act for the benefit of the whole community of New Houghton. The officials were all elected unanimously these were; Ian Allen Chairman, Timothy Farnsworth Vice Chairman, Glenys Marshall Secretary, Steve Lack Treasurer, Trustees Robert (Bob) Lathbury, Andrew Farnsworth, James Donald, a fourth trustee to be elected at the next meeting.

Congratulations to Barry Clay and Garry Hall who on Sunday 28th September attended Derby Cathedral to be presented with the Bishop's Badge in recognition of their long standing and faithful service to the Diocese of Derby, East Scarsdale Team Ministry and to the St Michael's Church in the Parish of Pleasley.

The Bishop's Badge dates from 1927, when the Diocese of Derby was founded, and Bishop Edmund Courtenay Pearce, who was the first Bishop of Derby, arranged for it to be forged to celebrate the new beginning. Copies were then presented to distinguished members of the Diocese.

Pleasley Parish Council will, in the new year, be seeking a caretaker and cleaner for the Verney Institute because the present caretaker will be retiring next year.

The Last Post.

On Friday November 7th Pleasley Band will be giving a Band Concert at the Pleasley Miners' Welfare to remember lives of World War One.

Free Admission 7-30pm Start.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public meeting was called for the all residents of New Houghton to discuss future maintenance of the Millennium Green and influx of new residents and the unacceptable behaviour of some of the residents. Other concerns were the state of the gennels between the houses especially in Portland St, constant flooding at various locations and the usual complaint which is rife throughout the

It was further agreed to accept the original constitution of the association which Mr Betts will hand over for the next meeting to adopt. Mr Betts said he would prefer to pass over the administration to the newly formed Association and that he and other trustees were prepared to continue as trustees.

This was accepted by the meeting so once the paperwork is signed and registered the Millennium Green administration will be by the Community Association.

The flooding of the road near Appleby Rd is being pursued by the Community Association and it appears that it is a fault. Responsibility lies between the Highways Department and Seven Trent Water.

GREEN COMPOST BIN

From 19 May 2014, you were able to dispose of your cooked and raw food waste in an eco-friendly way, rather than it being sent to landfill via black bins.

Bolsover Council have plans to make the contents of out compost bins into compost for gardeners and allotment holders, at present it is only used by farmers as it is lacking the vital ingredients to turn it into the compost we need for our gardens, you can help by putting the following into your compost bin along with the greenery you do put in.

You will now be able to put raw and cooked food leftovers, for example leftover fruit, salad, vegetable waste, egg shells, bread, pastries, rice, pasta, red meat, poultry, fish (all either raw or cooked, including bones), plate scrapings, tea bags, coffee grounds.

Do not put plastic bags in the green bin they do not rot down they spoil the compost. Ideally, a layer of garden waste is best placed in the bottom of green bins and food waste placed on top. If you wash your caddy and green bin regularly and use detergents, please give them a final rinse out with clean water to remove residues and allow to dry before placing garden and food waste in them.



Do NOT put card or paper in your green bin, starches, inks and coatings from card packaging and paper print reduces the quality of the compost and it will not reach strict high standards so it can be used as a compost product. When your food and garden waste is collected, it is taken to a composting facility which can compost all types of food and garden waste in an enclosed facility.

The material is shredded and put into special tunnels where air circulation, temperature and moisture can be controlled to break down the food and garden waste into compost product and soil conditioner.

It will be available for sale at Household Waste Recycling Centres. When your green bin is emptied, it will be taken to a new composting facility at Arkwright developed by Derbyshire County Council, where it will be turned into usable compost. The new facility is enclosed and able to process cooked and uncooked food waste, whereas the current open air process is only able to treat garden waste and uncooked vegetable peelings.

Cooking oil and fats cannot be put in with your green bin. The collection crew will look in green bins to ensure the waste is compostable. If the green bin contains other types of waste, such as nappies, plastics, paper or packaging, they will not be able to empty your bin. Unfortunately the bin crew is unable to remove contamination during the collection rounds, and will place a notice on your bin advising why they could not empty it. Currently, green bins are suspended during the dormant winter period, when less green waste is being produced. There is currently no plan to change this; during green bin suspen-

sion period residents can put their food waste into the black bins. You will be able to put your food waste into the green or black (residual waste) bin. It is preferred if you put all your food waste into your green bin as this will help increase composting levels and reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill (via black bins). During hot summer spells residents are able to put raw and cooked food waste in either green or black bins, whichever is due to be emptied next. However, residents are encouraged to place as much food waste in green bins as possible. please do not put any food waste in your burgundy bin as this contaminates the recycling and the burgundy bin collection crew will refuse to empty it. The only change is that raw and cooked food waste is now accepted in the bin. You cannot put other residual black bin waste (e.g. dog, cat faeces, fire ash, card, paper) into the green bins.

If your green bin collection is not due for over a week, and your black bin is due to be emptied next, you could put your food waste into the black bin, but during hot summer spells, please put as much of your food waste in your green bin as possible.

Pleasley Cemetery.

Following a recent inspection by health and safety in Pleasley Cemetery several issues have come to light. Whereby bereaved families of the departed are not adhering to the rules and regulations set out by the Parish council and those that are mandatory by law. The Parish Council fully understands the concern of the families and are very sympathetic towards their feelings, but they are bound by certain rules submitted by National Association of Parks and Cemeteries and the National Association of Memorial Masons' Code of Working practice and the health and safety.

Here is a reminder of the Parish Councils regulations that are being disregarded.

4.2.6 The Parish Council is not responsible for repairs to any monument or memorial due to storm damage or vandalism; this is the responsibility of the owner.

4.5 Floral Tributes

4.5.1 Floral tributes will be removed 14 days after interments unless prior arrangements are made with the Parish Council. Dead flowers in vases or on the grave will be removed at the discretion of Parish Council to enhance the appearance of the Cemetery.

4.5.3 Artificial flowers that have been affected by the weather will be removed at the discretion of the

Parish Council to enhance the appearance of the Cemetery.

4.5.4 Christmas Wreaths will usually be removed at the end of January. Notices will be posted on the gate.

5.2.1 In the first six months after the burial has taken place floral tributes, only pot plants and wooden crosses will be allowed on the grave.

5.2.2 After 6 months from the date of the burial, at the latest, all **unauthorised** pots, floral tributes, planting material, wooden crosses should be removed.

6. MEMORIALS

6.1.1 All headstones, memorials, vase blocks and inscriptions are subject to **approval from the Parish Council. The Council no longer permits kerbs around graves.** (by that they mean kerbs of any description). A copy of every inscription, measurements of the memorial and drawing of the proposed monument to be erected must be submitted prior to any permission being granted. All applications must be fully completed with correct measurements and returned to the Parish Council with the appropriate fee.

6.1.2 No memorials may be fixed until formal written approval is given by the Council.

6.1.3 Temporary grave markers in the form of wooden crosses are permitted on the grave for the first six months following the interment date.

6.1.4 Following the expiry of this 6 month period, the Council may remove any temporary marker and place in storage.

6.1.5 The Council recognises the cost of providing permanent memorials, therefore, this date may be extended at the discretion of the Council. This will be for a maximum of a further 6 months after which all temporary markers shall be removed.

6.1.6 All memorials must be installed to the National Association of Memorial Masons' (NAMM) Code of Working Practice. Any memorials that do not comply with the NAMM Code of Working Practice may be removed and result in action being taken against the monumental mason and/or the person holding the exclusive right.

6.1.9 The maximum height of the headstone

on a grave plot shall not exceed 900mm. The width shall not exceed the width of the grave space but typically should be 600mm.

6.1.10 Only one vase block shall be permissible to be placed on a grave plot. The vase must be placed within the proximity of the headstone and shall not exceed 300mm x 300mm x 300mm and be approved in accordance with Clause 6.1.1.

6.1.11 At no time must glass vases, bottles or other containers be placed on any grave or cremated remains plot. (Glass and other breakable containers are a health and safety issue, these can be damaged by the grass cutters or strimmers while cutting the grass)

6.1.14 The Council shall not be responsible for damage to memorials, carried out by any persons. The Council reserves the right to make temporary arrangements to make safe or dismantle unsafe memorials.

6.3.2 The Council has a duty of care to ensure its cemeteries are safe for visitors and anyone carrying out maintenance work.

6.3.3 In view of this the Council will organise an annual inspection of all memorials within cemetery grounds.

6.3.4 Where memorials are found to be in an unsafe condition the Council reserves the right under the Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977, to remove the risk of injury to the public.

(The unsafe condition of existing headstones and kerbs are the responsibility of the family of the deceased and are not the council's responsibility.)

7.1 The Council's cemetery is designated as a lawned area. No gardens are permitted on the grave space following the six month grace period which allows for settlement.

7.2 Following the six month settlement period after the date of interment, the Council shall remove all unauthorised pots, floral tributes, and wooden crosses.

The actual plot size of a full size grave which the family owns for right of burial only is 8-foot by 4-foot. Pleasley Parish Council still owns the land in which the grave is situated.

This exclusive right of burial is for a set period of time of 50 Years.

The Parish Council will be discussing the best way to address these problems.



“A Harper’s Trade” October 25th

Storytelling and stories are associated with children aren't they? As adults we are not used to listening to story tellers in the way that people would have been in the days both before and in the early days of radio. So it was then, that there was a large element of uncertainty in my mind as we awaited the arrival of Nick Hennessey to set up for his concert. The same uncertainty that had caused a reluctance in some people to purchase tickets perhaps. This event was going to be very different from all four of our previous ones. However, after a few moments in Nick's company all reservations disappeared and as he began his first session with stories based upon his late teen years living in Manchester I, like others in the audience, began to realise I was in the company of an accomplished musician, wordsmith and raconteur. Gentle accompaniment upon the harp created an air of calm as we fell under Nick's spell.

We were treated to stories of the scary Chantelle Calderbank; “Tiny” Ruddock - the “kindest man I ever knew”; a ghostly story from the Lake District and before the interval the story of Sunday O’Leary and Ignatius the tramp with miraculous powers. Nick’s delivery and language created vivid pictures of his characters and their situations and between each tale he demonstrated his skill as both harpist and singer. The second half began with a song before we were led into the magical worlds of Paddy McGee, a talking skull and Cap of Rushes. The latter leading us along a Cinderella trail before having a final twist! Once again stories were interspersed with harp tunes and accompanied by harp or drum. Was it an enjoyable evening? Most certainly. Could it have been better? Not really, unless we had all been seated in front of a roaring log fire. Many thanks to Nick Hennessey for the performance, to the helpers on the night, to those who supported the concert by attending and to Live and Local for making the event possible.



Review by Mick Gamble

What Next? March 28th Live at The Verney: Gordon Giltrap

PRESS RELEASE
FREEDOM COMMUNITY PROJECT – A NEW VENTURE
 Working Together to see lives changed.
 OPENING in NOVEMBER

New Centre @ New Houghton



Since Bolsover Colliery closed in 1998, the town of Bolsover has been recognised as a deprived area leading to high levels of poverty, unemployment and consequent debt problems. The Freedom Community Project in Bolsover has endeavoured to overcome some of these problems with their ‘Worth Less?’ campaign and provides practical support for people in the community who are struggling to cope. Based in Bolsover Methodist Church, the Project is open almost every day providing services such as, **Charity & Craft Shop, a Free Café, Credit Union facilities, help with Debt and Benefit problems, Food Bank, Clothing Store, Numeracy and reading support, Client Support and Free Internet Access**, Staffed almost entirely by volunteers,

Since the Project began in 2008, it has been looking to grow in partnership with other organisations within the aims of the Project, that is, to provide continuing support for the disadvantaged in the local communities. We are therefore pleased to announce that, from mid-November, we will be opening a new Freedom Community Project at 7a Rotherham Road in New Houghton offering the same support services there that we deliver in Bolsover but opening five days a week. The café there will be open daily from 10 am to 2 pm along with the same full client support as offered in Bolsover, a much larger charity shop and additional office facilities. If you would like to volunteer with us contact 01246

Not having heard from anyone about WW2, I will give an account of **My War**, a brief outline on how the war changed my Life writes Howard Wright

Like people in their late 70s, those in our 80s and a few in their 90s who remember **'The War'**, other wars came and went, but the Second World War will always be to my generation at least----The War.

The year was 1939, and, unknown to me events in Europe were developing that would change all our lives for ever. The war in its entirety did not mean much to us as youngsters, it was something happening in other countries but it did have a profound effect on our lifestyle especially schooling and family life. The events are not necessarily in chronological order: they are as I recall them.

I was age 8 in the junior school All across the country Home-guard groups were being formed during the winter and spring of 1939/40, and the village where I lived was no exception. My dad joined up with this group at the local colliery as did most of the miners. The HQ was at the pit yard. Young men we knew were called up to fight and being a big church family it was noticed that nearly all the young men from church were in one service or the other. Coal miners were one of the exempt workforce. I had four brothers and a sister called up, in fact the two eldest volunteered as soon as war was declared. The eldest was accepted and became a pilot in the RAF, the second one was rejected as he was in exempt work, an engine driver on the railway, carrying munitions all over the country which were regularly targeted by German planes when travelling to Coventry, Birmingham and other parts. Many of his friends were killed by bombs. My sister was nursing the wounded in a hospital in Romford Essex, the two younger brothers were conscripted, one as a flight engineer and the other transferred from the Air Force to the Fleet Air Arm, so yes the war did have an effect on our household from a houseful of siblings down to me on my own. That's how it stayed because they all got married before they were demobbed. The male teachers at our school were called up so we had all female teachers. Very soon telegrams were being received by families of church members: sons and daughters missing in action presumed dead, 32 from our village were killed in action 8 were members of our church alone. We had been issued with gas masks at the beginning of the war and were supposed to carry them everywhere with us. We did at first but as the war lengthened into the so-called "Phoney War" we started to leave them at home. The very young children were given a Micky Mouse Gas Mask. We also had to contend with the black-out at night and ensure that either heavy curtains or blankets were covering all windows to prevent the least

chink of light escaping for German bombers to spot. If a chink showed we ran the risk of an air raid warden shouting at us to 'Put that light out!' Vehicles on the road had black metal grills fitted to their headlights to prevent the light reflecting upwards but fortunately there were not many vehicles about at the time and they were further restricted by petrol rationing. People put tape across the windows to stop flying glass, all this was general practice for everyone.

The first six months of the war became known as the 'Phoney War' because there was almost no fighting and no bombs dropped. Luckily this gave the government more time to protect Britain from attack,. Barrage balloons were deployed to force the Luftwaffe to fly higher, when they attacked, Pillar Boxes were painted with yellow gas sensitive paint, 400 million sandbags were piled round the entrance to shops and public buildings. 38 million gas masks were handed out. I can well remember pillar boxes on Sutton Rd near the John Cackle public house stretching right across the road as a deterrent to enemy forces should they try to travel on this road, bearing in mind that at that time there was an American Army base and a German Prisoner of War camp along side in a stockade where the King's Mill Hospital and Morrisons is now.

Very soon in our village air raid shelters were being built, in many streets and on the Market place and in the school play ground, for pupils who lived some distance from the Junior School. I lived only three or four minutes from school so I didn't qualify to use those shelters I was able to run home in minutes and was allowed to take a friend with me which is what we did when we had practice raids or if the sirens went off. When the all clear sounded we took our time in going back to school, didn't bother running back. We always had to carry our gas masks with us at all times in case of a gas attack, which fortunately never happened. The air raid sirens were a regular occurrence either for practice or a warning of German aircraft in the area going overhead to bomb Sheffield.

Many people had an Anderson Shelter. This type of air-raid shelter was designed for use in the garden. When covered with earth the shelter would give some protection from shell fragments and bomber splinters. (We still have one in our garden in Pleasley)

One morning we woke up to see convoys of lorries full of soldiers driving to the old junior church school that had been requisitioned by the Army to billet soldiers. They were mostly young men first time away from home. The senior officers were not billeted with the Squaddies, they lived in large private houses that happened to be for sale — they requisitioned them.

It was not unusual to see the streets full of convoys of army trucks carrying troops about. We would watch the soldiers doing their square bashing on the Market place and copy their movements of rifle drill with our own imitation rifles made of pieces of wood. Slope arms, present arms, stand easy etc etc — we knew all the positions. Residents in the village had letters from Sutton Council asking who could accommodate children from Southend who were leaving their homes because of bombing raids. We made friends with many of these evacuees as they were called even if they could not understand our dialect, they soon got to learn. Other young men who came into the village were Bevin Boys these were young British men conscripted to work in the coal mines of the United Kingdom, from December 1943 until 1948. Chosen at random from conscripts but also including volunteers.

I cannot remember the exact date (it would be sometime in 1941 because Italy did not enter the war until 1940) a contingent of Italian prisoners of war was drafted in to the village. The war department had built some Nissan huts down Common Road and installed these Ities as we called them. They worked on this site building other units and we would go and watch them and talk to them. Very soon they were allowed to walk about the village on their own and use the local shops. They also worked on local farms, there was no animosity towards them.

At first England was at war with Germany and Italy alone. The Germans had signed a pact with Russia and decided they would both rule Europe together. When Hitler was within striking distance of England, having conquered France, for some reason he stopped at the English Channel. Good job he did. I remember my Father saying at the time, "Its all over now, it's cracko for us". In July 1940, just weeks after the defeat of France, Hitler decided that Nazi Germany would attack the Soviet Union the following spring and rule Europe on its own. This was his undoing because the severe Russian winters proved to be his downfall and Russia became our ally. Russia also sided with China in its war against Japan. The war between these two nations began when Japan had invaded China first in 1937. America did not join with us against the Germans and Japanese until December 1941 when Japan bombed Pearl Harbour.

In 1941 I moved to the senior school at Sutton as there was no senior school in our village but not for long as this too was requisitioned by the Army. All pupils had to use another school further into Sutton called Hardwick Lane School. This caused confusion, because the school was already in use; full of pupils who lived nearby, we were the only school children to work shifts!

We were taught from 9am to 12-30, the Hardwick Lane pupils were taught 1-30pm to 4pm then we alternated. They attended 9am to 12-30 we attended 1-30pm to 4pm. Little wonder we didn't learn much,

I left school in 1944 on a Friday and started work on the Saturday, the day after, in a grocery shop. Working in a grocery shop in those days was a trade on its own whereby nothing was prepacked. Everything came loose and had to be weighed up by hand. Shop assistants today wouldn't know how to weigh and wrap loose tea, sugar, butter, margarine, lard, bone bacon, or skin a cheese. Once learned never forgotten, I could still do it. These commodities were rationed to every household. Rationing started on January 8th 1940, four months after the outbreak of war and didn't end completely until 1954. Everybody had to get an identity card. To do this, the people collected together the whole family's birth certificates, and took them to their local church hall or community centre. Once identity had been checked they were issued with the family's ration books. The family then took their ration books along to their local grocers and butchers to register with them.

A ration book contained coupons, which were very small squares, one for each week. These were for what the Ministry of Food considered to be our basic needs: 8oz sugar, 2oz butter, 4oz margarine, 2oz lard, 2oz tea, 2oz cheese, 4oz bacon, and 1 egg. It was these that I had to learn to weigh and wrap. Very often working until 9pm after the shop had closed to get ready for the customers during the day. There were no fridges, bacon came wrapped in bacon cloths and house wives would ask us for these as they made good dish cloths after being in the wash. Very often bacon would get "fly blown" and we would have to scrape maggots off the bacon and rub it down with vinegar.

Biscuits came loose and a weekly allowance per person was announced on the radio and in the newspapers. There was very little choice, you got what was available. Once families had registered with a butcher, they would wait in queues each week to collect their meat ration.

There was little choice. The butcher could only sell what he had been issued with. Again the weekly coupons would be cut out. All food, milk and meat prices were set by the Ministry of Food. So a pint of milk, a loaf of bread, or a jar of jam was the same price in every shop in the UK. Although we did not have to register at any particular shop for sweets, we usually went to the nearest one where they knew us. Throughout the war the ration was 4 oz per week per person. My friends and I knew nothing of luxury foods.

Howard Wright.

Open Door

The first sessions for computer users began in the summer of 2010 and the facilities at New Houghton Community Centre have been well used since then. The idea was, and still is, that people who are wanting to learn how to do something on a computer can just turn up and get help. One couple who have been attending for about a year now said “We don’t know what we would have done without these sessions”.



Two sessions are held both on a Thursday. Both are free to those who live in the parish. The first one is from 9.30 until 12.30 and is run by Richard Jones, a qualified teacher in information and computer skills and a volunteer. The second session is from 4.30 until 6.30 and is run by a volunteer.

Have you purchased a lap top or tablet computer because you felt that you ought to have one but you don’t know how to use it fully?
 Want to turn your holiday photographs into a DVD?
 Do you want to be able to work alongside a son, daughter, grandson or granddaughter?
 Or do you just want to learn more?

If your answer is “Yes” then why not take the plunge and go to one of the sessions.
 Also, if you would like to come along to the second session and offer your time as a volunteer you will be made very welcome.

Christmas Fayre

New Houghton Community Centre.
 Saturday 29th November at 1pm.
STALLS—COMPETITIONS—RAFFLES
TOMBOLAS—CAKES —REFRESHMENTS.

ST. MICHAEL’S CHRISTMAS TREE FESTIVAL.

The festival will open with a concert by Pleasley Colliery Welfare Band on Friday 5th December 7-30pm.
 At which a collection will be taken.
 The festival will close with a Carol Concert by Take Note. On Tuesday 9th Dec; at 7pm.
 At which a collection will be taken.
 Church will open from 11 am until 4-30pm Saturday 6th until Tuesday 9th December.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME
 THERE IS NO ADMISSION CHARGE,
 Donations will be welcomed.

**Advert in the local paper
 Wedding Dress for Sale,
 Worn once by Mistake.**

Do you suffer from AAADD? sometimes I think I do.

Age Activated Attention Deficit Disorder – Know the Symptoms

This is how it manifests:

I decide to water my garden. As I turn on the hose in the driveway, I look over at my car and decide it needs washing. As I start toward the garage I notice mail on the hall table, so I decide to go through the mail before I wash the car. I lay my car keys on the table, put the junk mail in the waste paper bin under the table and notice that the bin is full. So I decide to put the bills back on the table and take out the rubbish first. Then realise one of the bills is overdue and need paying I go to my desk for my cheque book, So I go to my desk where I find the cup of tea I’d been drinking. Still, I’m going to look for my cheque book.

But first I need to push the tea aside so that I don’t accidentally knock it over. The tea is getting cold and I decide to put it in the kitchen to wash up. As I head towards the kitchen with the tea, a vase of flowers on top of the worktop catches my eye – they need water. I put the tea on the worktop and discover my reading glasses that I’ve been searching for all morning. I decide I’d better put them back on my desk, but first I’m going to water the flowers. I set the glasses back down on the worktop, fill a container with water and suddenly spot the TV remote. Someone left it on the kitchen table. I realise that tonight, when we go to watch TV, I’ll be looking for the remote, but I won’t remember that it’s on the kitchen table, so I decide to put it back in the sitting room where it belongs. But first I’ll water the flowers. I go to pour some water in the flowers, but most of it spills on the floor; so I set the remote back on the table, get some towels and wipe up the spill. Then I head down the hall trying to trying to remember what I was planning to do.

At the end of the day: The car isn’t washed, the bills aren’t paid, there is a cold cup of tea sitting on the worktop, the flowers don’t have enough water, the overdue bill hasn’t been paid, I can’t find the remote, I can’t find my glasses, and I don’t remember what I did with the car keys.

Then, when I try to figure out why nothing got done today, I’m really baffled because I know I was busy all damn day and I’m really tired.

I realise this is a serious problem and I’ll try to get some help for it. But first I’ll check my email, No – don’t laugh – if this isn’t you yet – your day is coming!!

COMPETITION TIME

THIS WORDSEARCH IS:

Names of fifteen volcanoes.

NAME

Address

- NYIRAGONGO.
- SAKURAJIMA.
- VESUVIUS. PELEE.
- KRAKATOA. THERA.
- MAUNA LOA.
- ST, HELENS. MERAPI.
- TAMBORA. TAAL
- PINATUBO.
- SANTA MARIA.
- ULAWUN.
- GALERAS.

The winner of Septembers Wordsearch was Mr C Crofts Old School Lane Pleasley who was presented with a £10 garden voucher by the Parish Council Chairman Cllr Howard Wright Purchased from Glapwell Garden Centre.

S	O	O	G	N	O	G	A	R	I	Y	N
A	A	B	O	S	S	A	R	E	L	A	G
K	R	A	U	L	A	W	U	N	L	Y	A
U	N	G	O	T	A	S	U	O	A	R	I
R	O	S	E	T	A	A	L	A	E	I	R
A	A	N	A	R	P	N	R	E	T	P	A
J	A	E	M	E	N	O	I	A	H	A	M
I	S	L	L	I	B	A	P	P	E	R	A
M	I	E	A	M	A	R	G	A	R	E	T
A	E	H	A	O	L	A	N	U	A	M	N
A	O	T	A	K	A	R	K	V	U	L	A
V	E	S	U	V	I	U	S	M	A	T	S

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GLAPWELL NURSERIES

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