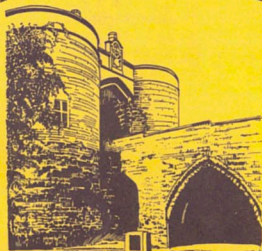


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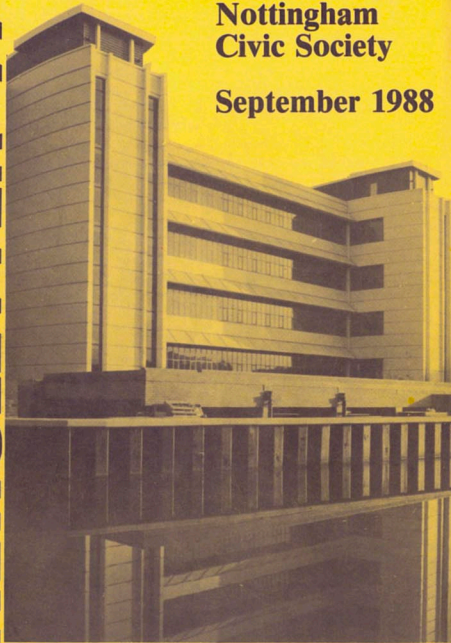
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NEWSLETTER 77

**Nottingham  
Civic Society**

**September 1988**



New rear elevation and landscaping  
Newcastle House  
James McArtney Architects  
Mark of the Month June 1988

**50p**

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Pearson's Parliament Street entrance at one time conveyed the greeting 'Welcome to Nottingham' in several languages in a variety of decorative letter forms. If only the developers would allow this feature to be lashed to the roadway across Trent Bridge.

At the moment the visitor coming into Nottingham from the south is greeted with three Nottingham A60 signs between the Trent Bridge Inn and the southern end of the bridge. (One is pushed around pointing to West Bridgford which is not very helpful). Realizing that he or she is close to Nottingham the visitor is welcomed with the terse command GET IN LANE. A dark green rectangle with a dull city crest does carry the information 'City of Nottingham'. A partially removed Nuclear Free Zone sticker graces the corner of the rectangle. Further across the bridge the GET IN LANE instruction is repeated.

Before getting involved in one-way systems the eager tourist can just make out the rather gloomy uninviting approach to the Victoria Embankment. If the comfort of a convenience is sought the gentleman will find 'his' still devoid of its once grand railings whilst the lady will see a dismal disused refreshment hut enlivened with graffiti close to 'her' entrance. Any historian seeking out the remains of the old Trent Bridge might still be in time to find it sporting a fully operational modern supermarket trolley.

Trent Bridge has just been repainted, the old lamps have been removed and replicas made. Subject to committee approval the bridge will be floodlit from below. All that remains is the appearance of some well designed hospitable signs. Nottingham is twinned with Ghent, Karlsruhe, Harare, Ljubljana and Minsk. It is about time the city's international links are proudly announced to all visitors as they enter the town. Next year Nottingham and Karlsruhe celebrate twenty years of twinning, now there is a cause for celebration.

There are suggestions that Albert Toft's statue of Queen Victoria should be moved back to its rightful position in the centre of the city. Why not clean up the statue and place it on an enlarged base on the piece of land between Turney's Quay and the Boots Social Club? Greater Nottingham is a Victorian creation. The statue, a good statue says Pevsner, should be floodlit. Around the base could be something on the lines of: "In the year of her jubilee, 1897, Queen Victoria acknowledged the increased importance of Nottingham and created it a city."

*Ken Brangel*

## ALBERT NELSON BROMLEY

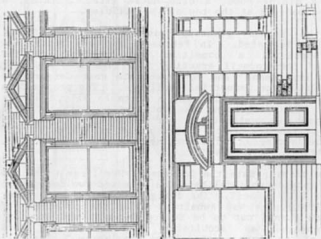
Much attention has been drawn to Nottingham's Victorian architects, most notably T.C. Hine, Watson Fothergill and Richard Charles Sutton, in the Newsletter and elsewhere. Rather less interest has been given to those architects whose work starts in the Victorian period and stretches well into the twentieth century. William Beedham Starr, particularly with respect to his work in Mapperley Park, is an exception. One major architect so far only fleetingly mentioned is A.N. Bromley. Whilst the fruits of a very long and active professional life have yet to be fully recorded, some account of the range of his work is long overdue.

Albert Nelson Bromley was born in Stafford on July 15, 1850. He had two sisters and a brother. His father, a doctor, died when he was very young. As a result he moved to Nottingham where his uncle, Frederick Bakewell, was an architect. Albert was educated at Goodacre's Academy in Nottingham and at Shipley's (School?) in Lincoln.

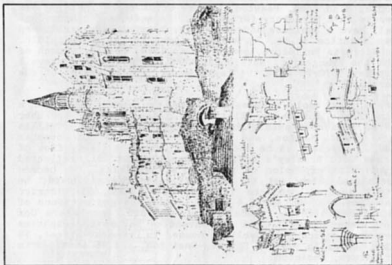
What influence his uncle Frederick had on his early years is not recorded, however, Albert did join his uncle as an articled pupil in his office, then in Pelham Street. Besides architecture he was also taught how to fish and this proved to be a life-long passion. It is possible that he became an F.R.I.B.A. by 1872. To get further and varied experience he took a short appointment as an architectural assistant in Lincoln. When he was about to move onto the office of a Manchester architect, he was advised to spend some time sketching on the continent. Albert found this idea very appealing and he consulted two first-class (un-named) artists of architectural subjects for their advice. When he put the proposition before the family trustees they finally allocated him a very generous allowance.

Financially secure, Albert spent some 14 months in 1872-73 on an extended architectural sketching tour of Europe. Most of the obligatory sites and locations were visited; in all 90 towns in nine countries. Bruges, Chartres, Heidelberg, Prague, Venice, Siena, Athens and Constantinople were all on the itinerary. Bromley was always widely respected as being "...gifted in the use of pencil, pen and brush." When in the summer of 1933 an exhibition of his watercolours and sketches was held in the gallery of Smart and Brown (Furnishers), Bridlesmith Gate; many of the pictures were from this remarkable European tour of the early 1870s, some 60 years earlier!

On his return to England he rejoined his uncle and before long building applications were being made by Frederick Bakewell and Albert Nelson Bromley of Victoria Street. The first recorded assignment by Bakewell and Bromley was a new three storey warehouse for Mr Bingham (Confectioner) of Long Row. The date was December 11, 1874. Only two other local building applications were submitted for approval by the partnership. On December 18, 1874, the plans for the Huntingdon Street Board School and its adjoining caretaker's house were put forward on behalf of the Nottingham School Board. The other plan dated



Details from Offices for Bells and Hind Fletcher Gate  
A.N. Bromley (1897-8)



Plans preserved at Ashby by Dr. J. Oulton Jones. © BRISTOL ST. MICHAEL'S, NOTTINGHAM

Drawings from A.N. Bromley's Continental Tour (1872-3)

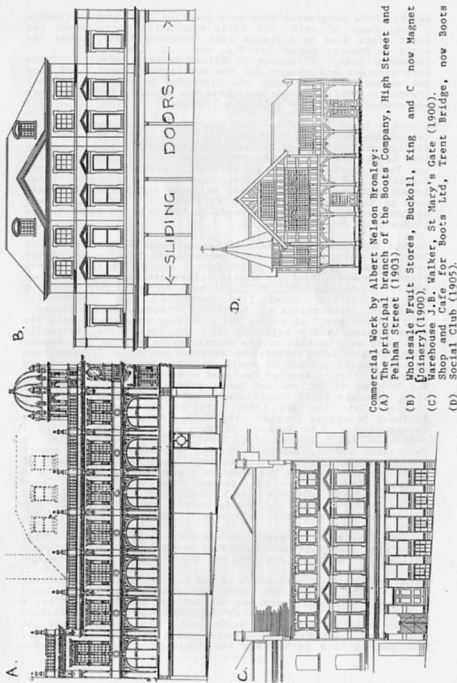
October 29 and November 12, 1875, was for a wholesale confectionery establishment on Market Street, again for R.F. Bingham. This was a comprehensive commission for the building had a dining room, a club house with billiards, a kitchen and one bedroom at the top of the building.

Outside of the normal planning routine one significant undertaking must be noted. In February 1875 the Nottingham Corporation appointed a committee to consider "...the desirability of the council erecting dwellings for the work people in its employment" and to "ascertain what Corporation sites are available for industrial dwellings." The proposition was duly considered 'desirable' and a suitable site found in Bath Street. M.O. Tubbott, the Corporation Surveyor, was detailed to prepare instructions for architects wishing to enter a competition for which prizes would be offered. The competition was arranged and advertised locally and in 'The Builder' and 'The Building News'.

Soon after the closing date the Industrial Dwellings Committee met and after considerable deliberation selected two designs to put before the full council. The design chosen and the winner of the £50 first prize was submitted under the pseudonym of 'Economy' which turned out to be Messrs Bakewell and Bromley. They were engaged as architects "...subject to such modifications of the plans as the council may agree." The full story of what was Nottingham's first venture into council housing has been told elsewhere.<sup>2</sup> Sufficient here to say the project, named Victoria Buildings in November 1876, was beset with a number of problems from the outset and in some ways soured the closing of the practice of Bakewell and Bromley.

At the moment nothing is known of the end of the partnership. In the 1877 Directory (Morris) Frederick Bakewell is living at Elm House, High Road, Beeston. He is still there in 1879, his last entry in a Directory (Wright's). In neither instance does Bakewell have a business address. A.N. Bromley had established his own practice at No. 3, Weekday Cross by the end of 1876. So the Victoria Buildings, completed in 1877, and the Church of St John the Evangelist, Nottingham Road, Hucknall, by Bakewell and Bromley 1876-77 were the last two major assignments of the partnership.

Bromley's first solo commission was a two storey mill and a dwelling house for Thomas Elliott in Island Street, December 21, 1876. His next submission, a pair of semi-detached villas in Park Street, Lenton, was almost a year later, on November 30, 1877. However, as he became established, a steady flow of work came into Bromley's office. Some of this work reflected the continuing expansion of the town's facilities. He became the principal architect to the Nottingham School Board; he undertook several projects for the Nottingham and District Tramway Company. On April 4, 1879, the plans and sections of his first new street, Isandula Road, Basford, for Messrs Cox and Son, were approved. As the seventies became the eighties further work included 18 dwelling houses in Cremorne Street, 59 dwelling houses in Seymour Street, Sneinton, and 46 cottages in Storer Street, Sneinton.



Commercial Work by Albert Nelson Bromley:

- (A) The principal branch of the Boots Company, High Street and Felham Street (1903).
- (B) Wholesale Fruit Stores, Buckoll, King and C now Magnet, Woinery (1900). Walker St Mary's Gate (1900).
- (C) Sherborne Cafe for Boots Ltd, Trent Bridge, now Boots Social Club (1905).

As the 1880s progressed Bromley's practice continued to receive a wide range of work; his first commission for a bank, the Joint Stock Bank on Alfreton Road (December 1884), a new dye works on Chaucer Street for W.J. and T. Lambert (December 1884); 27 houses in Gilead Street, Bulwell. There were numerous assignments for the Nottingham School Board, one new school of note being the Clarendon Street Board School (February 1889). Out of Nottingham the Hucknall Public Library was erected to Bromley's designs 1885-86.

A little later in 1891 he came first in an open competition to design the Municipal Buildings in Bury. His work for the Nottingham School Board was acknowledged farther afield when in 1899 he was one of the judges appointed for the competition for the York Board School. In the early days of his practice, Bromley lived in Regent Street and then in Sherwood Rise. Around 1888 he appears to have designed and built the family home at 24 Pelham Terrace, The Park Estate. However, because of renumbering and renaming roads in The Park the house became 15 Newcastle Drive in 1894-95.

In the 1890s the close association with the Nottingham School Board was maintained, the most significant building being the new premises for High Pavement School on Stanley Road, Forest Fields, (now the Berridge Centre, Clarendon College) (December 1893). On May 3, 1895, the first work directly undertaken for the now thriving local firm Boots Ltd, was successfully submitted: "Alterations and Additions to Works, Island Street." This was the start of a long and rewarding involvement with the Boots Company which extended into the late 1920s, virtually until the main portion of the manufacturing side of the company moved from Station Street to Beeston in 1928. In addition several small, and not so small, neat classical buildings date from this time. Bromley designed a warehouse for his friend W.F.M. Webb of Holland and Webb, Middle Pavement and Weekday Cross (January 1897) (demolished), offices for Wells and Hind, Fletcher Gate (January 1898), offices and exchange for the National Telephone Company Ltd, George Street (April 1898) a warehouse for J.B. Walker, St. Mary's Gate (July 1900) and wholesale fruit stores for Buckoll, King and Company on Parliament Street, Newcastle Street and Clare Street (August 1900). Deep red terra-cotta facings are a feature on most of these buildings. A candlestick telephone motif provides unusual decoration on the George Street exchange. Three regular suburban clients were R. Carey and Sons, Engineers of Forest Road, Bulwell, the nearby Bulwell Finishing Company and the basket makers Morris, Wilkinson & Company of Radford Road.

In 1900 his expertise was in demand for he was invited to judge three open competitions: the Oldham Board School, the Blackburn Police Court and Fire Station, and the Giltbrook Almshouses.

Local work in the first years of the new century was relatively light. The association with the Nottingham School Board remained; additional work was carried out for Buckoll King; a factory for the manufacture of cardboard was built in Basford for Goldschmitt, Hayes and Smith, and a branch office for the Nottingham Joint Stock Bank was erected in Arkwright Street. The gem of this period was the flagship store designed for



PROPOSED BRICK BANK  
ALFRETON ROAD  
THE NOTTINGHAM JOINT STOCK BANK

Joint Stock Bank, Alfreton Road and Peveril Street (1884).



Lloyds Bank, Alfreton Road and Boden Street (1913)

Boots, through Webster's Trustees, in the Art Nouveau style for a prime site on High Street and Pelham Street, Nottingham. This splendid building, in a lighter terra-cotta, was meticulously restored by the Architects Design Group in 1974.

In 1903-4 T. Cecil Howitt joined Bromley's office as a pupil. Bromley was now located in the Prudential Buildings, Queen Street. It is interesting to speculate whether young Cecil visited this important Boot's building while it was under construction, and gazed out at the old Exchange opposite. If he did, little could he have realized that some 20 years on he would design its long overdue replacement, the present. From Bromley, Howitt would certainly have learnt the rudiments and the importance of the classical detailing he later employed himself. Bromley had developed a series of classical drawings inspired, no doubt, from his European sketch books of 1872-3. This set he used as standard details on his important assignments especially on his designs for banks.

As the Edwardian period progressed, although local work not exactly a number of interesting buildings were erected. The plans of the well known Boots 'saleshop and cafe' on the corner of Arkwright Street and Turney Street were approved in 1906. In the same year the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement, were converted into offices for Martin and Sons. Banks were designed for the Nottingham Joint Stock (Bulwell 1904), National Provincial (High Street-Smithy Row 1910) and Lloyds (Alfreton Road-Boden Street 1913). The chapel at the Mechanics' Institute was converted into a public hall and a shop and offices were added later (1912, 1913). A factory and associated buildings were commissioned by J.B. Lewis and Sons Ltd for a site on Haydn Road. Alterations and additions were made to the saleshop of Griffin and Spalding on Long Row and Market Street (1910). Work was also carried out for old customers Morris, Wilkinson & Company, the National Telephone Company and especially the Boots Pure Drug Company.

The extent of Bromley's work outside of Nottingham during the Edwardian decade is not known; even the records of his work for Jesse Boot have been lost or destroyed. However, the practice must have been very busy for around 1907, Harry Garnham Watkins became a partner and henceforth, until the middle of 1929, the firm became Bromley and Watkins. Certainly a London office was established as T. Cecil Howitt noted in his curriculum vitae: "1908 Manager, Messrs Bromley and Watkins, London Office." Howitt further recorded: "1909-1913 Architectural Assistant, Messrs Bromley and Watkins, Nottingham office. Principal work - Business Premises and Banks (England), Telephone Exchanges (England, Spain and Turkey), Domestic Work (Local)".

Mention must be made of Bromley's unusual commissions for the expanding Boots Company. After Jesse Boot had been persuaded by local interests to restore a Jacobean building in St Albans that he had bought for its site value, he became enthusiastic about the commercial possibilities of using historic buildings for his branch shops. As the availability of genuinely old buildings in the right location was extremely limited, Bromley, as the Company's principal architect, was given the challenging brief to design branch shops around the country in the manner

of the local vernacular tradition. The list of branches, by no means complete, included the Boots shops in Beeston, Derby, Exeter, Gloucester, Kingston-on-Thames, Litchfield, Shrewsbury, Winchester and York. Often the interior detailing: stained glass, heraldry and statuary reflecting local history, was by the architect Morley Horder.

Just before the start of the First World War Bromley went to the United States. He visited New York, where his guide was the architect Cass-Gilbert, Boston, where he studied the workings of Lockwood and Green's office, and Washington. He found the sky-scraper "...a most wonderful piece of engineering and daring." He felt their number should be controlled lest New York assumed: "...the appearance of a fretful porcupine. We might in England, with certain reservations, build higher than we do with advantage and convenience."

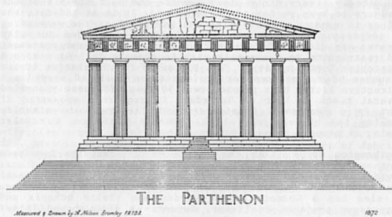
Ken Brand

The career of A.N. Bromley, Architect, will be concluded in the next Newsletter.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> In 1934 Bromley published a condensed version of his Continental Diary: Architectural Travels 1872-3 under the title 'Work and Sport'. It was not, he stressed: "...the story of my life." As he reproduced a number of his drawings to illustrate the book he hoped "Architectural Students may derive assistance, and others interest." A drawing of The Parthenon is inscribed 'Measured and Drawn by A. Nelson Bromley, F.R.I.B.A. 1872.

<sup>2</sup> Notes by F. Tagg N.R.O. DD 714; The Sneinton Magazine, No.13 Summer 1984.



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## LITTER

Litter is a national blight, the ghastly side effect of a pre-packed, take-away convenience consumer life-style. The widespread concern is reflected in articles and letters in newspapers - and Newsletters - across the country.

The **Norwich Society** has an Anti-Litter Group which presents an annual report. Its report for 1987 concluded: "Norwich is better than many other cities, but soon after the regular council cleaning, the pavements are again disfigured by used bus tickets, cigarette ends and packets, take-away food and confectionery packs, bottles and cans nearly all deliberately dropped.

The front page of **The Horsham Society's** Newsletter (May 1988) carries a headline "A Land Where Litter Bins are Ignored." The article beneath it quoted a letter from a Society member to the local chief executive. After apportioning most of the blame on "...youngsters who do not seem to be trained these days to dispose of their rubbish in the containers provided, or take it home, but just drop it wherever they happen to be," the member goes on to make a positive point. "I wondered if one of the numerous Bank Holidays we now have during April and May could be designated as a 'Clean-Up Day'."

**Derby Civic Society** has run a 'Tidiest School Ground Competition' for a number of years. This year schools were asked to make a positive decision to take part. Fourteen schools entered and five failed to reply. (The Derby Newsletter named them!) The judges felt that although some schools showed their usual enthusiasm, several had made little or no effort and did not warrant a visit.

**Hull Civic Society** presented a document 'The Condition of Hull's Streets' to the leaders and senior officers of the city council. The writer of the report came quickly to the point. "The centre of our town, particularly on Saturdays, is undoubtedly a very dirty place despite the best efforts of the cleaners to keep on top of the problem. It is so bad that the writer is ashamed to take visitors into Hull at the weekend... By comparison with most northern European countries our city streets are disgraceful and potentially a severe embarrassment and restriction to everyone's wish to promote Hull as a modern attractive European city." The Editor of the Newsletter listed a number of suggestions for action: these included very large attractive litter bins placed every 50 feet, frequently emptied several times an hour on Saturday, if required, sponsored if cost is a problem. Consideration to be given to actually washing the streets with high pressure hoses on a regular basis, as happens in many European countries.

**Southampton** whose 'Kick the Litter Habit' campaign has been mentioned before, has in the past enlisted the help of David Bellamy and the Keep Britain Tidy Group. At the moment the Southampton City Council has a Clean City Sub-Committee. It also has a Council Litter Warden who visits schools and encourages projects on litter. Recently a lion shaped litter bin, designed in cardboard by an eight year old girl, was

reproduced in fibre glass and presented to the designer's school by the Lord Mayor.

The **Norwich Society** has also worked with the Keep Britain Tidy Group and the Eastern Evening News on a campaign to reduce the amount of litter in the streets, parks and gardens of Norwich. The Society's Anti-Litter Group, together with the Keep Britain Tidy Group and the Eastern Evening News, set up a major conference with the Director of Education, the Chief Administrative Officer of the city council and a Superintendent of the City Police. The News was represented by its Editor and News Editor, the Keep Norwich Tidy Group sent its Director, the Norwich Society sent three members. Much was discussed, especially the role of educators and the action and reaction of the police - who are also educators. Sadly, a report of the meeting ended: "...the fact remains that if the public is determined to throw their rubbish down anywhere through negligence, ignorance, perversity or sheer cussedness, no amount of litter bins, police, street cleaners will make **NORWICH - A CLEAN CITY**."

Bringing these observations closer to Nottingham, **Rushcliffe** has been running a BIN IT! scheme. There is an associated logo with the slogan 'WHO CARES BINS!'

**Nottingham City Council** in conjunction with the Nottingham Evening Post, the police and local traders, organized a week-long initiative to clean-up the city in time for the start of the Nottingham Festival. In addition the city started a litter-free zone under the Inner Area Programme, this covered Clumber Street, Bridlesmith Gate, Maypole Yard part of Lincoln Street, Pelham Street, Victoria Street and High Street. The approaches to the zone were labelled 'Litter Action Area' with three foot square signs. In the Action Area, large cast iron litter bins will be serviced by an increased number of council cleansing staff wearing new overalls and uniforms.

A second assault on litter is the Smeinton Litter Action Project where the fundamental aim of the year-long offensive will be to get over to the person in the street the fact that dropping litter is anti-social. Extra litter bins will be provided on sites suggested by residents. Schools' liaison sessions will involve video shows and vehicle demonstrations. There will be checks on commercial refuse disposal, particularly at take-away food shops. A special watch will be made on the dumping of refuse or old vehicles.

What else can be done? The city council is always willing to listen to a good idea. Perhaps on holiday you noticed some effective scheme in action in this country or abroad. If you did, pass it on. We all generate a fantastic amount of debris, whether it is a pile of Christmas or birthday gift wraps or the remains of the weekly 'big shop' at the supermarket. Does litter have to follow some perverse Parkinson's Law, always expanding to overflow the receptacles provided?

The litter problem is not new, the following opening lines, quoted in The Horsham Society's Newsletter, were written in 1938 when West Sussex County Council were trying to stop the

spread of litter over the countryside:

**A Ballade of the Little Fiends  
by E.F. Taylor**

"I know your habits: you will come  
In hordes descending like Assyrian beasts  
And scatter broadcast on the land  
The dirty pickings of your vulgar feast..."

Ken Brand



Local Litter Logos

**STOP PRESS:** A specially adapted Schmidt street cleaning machine could soon be hosing down the city streets.



The Hull Civic Society has recently launched its Campaign Against Loud Music appropriately called CALM. The aim is to encourage music played in public places, such as pubs and restaurants to be somewhat quieter than is often the case at present. The hope is that participating establishments will put the logo on their entrances to convey the information that somewhere inside there is a haven of CALM and the traditional art of conversation can flourish. (Logo reproduction with the permission of Hull Civic Society)

**MARK OF THE MONTH**

The Society's Mark of the Month has been awarded as follows:-

- May** Penn Avenue Flats, Lenton  
Restoration and general site renovation by the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department (Chris Groves, Group Leader) on behalf of the City of Nottingham.
- June** New work and landscaping at Newcastle House, Castle Boulevard carried out by James McArtney Architects for Bendigo Properties.
- July** Burns Street Frontage Scheme  
Environmental improvement by the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department (Chris Groves, Group Leader).
- August** Renovation of Wilford House and the construction of an extension by the Smith Rickard Partnership for Gleeds Quantity Surveyors.

It is hoped that the award for September will be given for the renovation of Trent Bridge. At the time of writing replica lamps have still to be fitted and a floodlighting scheme has still to be approved by the appropriate committee.

The Penn Avenue Flats, Lenton, were designed by Arthur Eaton and Son, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I. of Green Lane, Derby, for Sir Jesse Boot. Approval was granted for Block A, 16 maisonettes on February 26, 1926. The two Block Bs, 32 maisonettes in all, received their approval on March 26, 1926. All the blocks were three storeys high, all except four maisonettes in the central block (A) had three bedrooms. The exceptions had four bedrooms.

Penn Avenue was made up by the city council on what was marsh land on which water birds, including swans, made their nests. Pen, the name for a female swan, is considered locally to be the link between the old and the new.

In 1920 Jesse Boot purchased the Highfield Estate and considered a new road across it was needed in order to provide an alternative route between Nottingham and Beeston. He had University Boulevard constructed at a cost of £20,000. In 1924 Jesse Boot persuaded the city council that Beeston Road would have to be widened in order to link effectively with the new Boulevard. A further link road was needed to connect with Castle Boulevard. The most obvious solution, involving the least disturbance, was, in fact, ruled out due to technical problems related to crossing the railway line. The alternative route, known now as Abbey Bridge, came into Castle Boulevard at the side of the Grove Hotel. For its construction 35 houses on Castle Boulevard would have to be demolished at a cost of £22,280 out of a total cost for the scheme of £90,290. The city council delayed a decision, passing the proposals around various committees. Further action on Boot's behalf in July 1924 forced the council to agree to the new road.



An area of 15½ acres was finally purchased at a cost of £8,000 from T.S. Pearson Gregory, Esq; the major landowner in the Lenton area. The council began protracted negotiations for the purchase of properties intended for demolition during 1925. This lasted until the early part of 1926. Whilst this was taking place the Ministry of Transport eased the financial burden when it expressed its willingness to contribute £32,908 towards the cost of the scheme.

The Ministry of Health insisted displaced tenants must have their new homes ready before demolition could take place. Jesse Boot, in order to circumvent any delays by the council on this matter, offered in November 1925, to pay for the erection of sufficient new accommodation himself. The council quickly accepted Boot's proposal and sold him a portion of land near the junction of Sherwin Road and Gregory Street. They expressed their "...deep appreciation of Sir Jesse Boot's valuable assistance." Why Boot chose a Derby architect is not clear. Sometime after their construction the management of the flats was handed over to the Trustees of the Boots Pension Fund.

In fact, very few of the intended residents from the Castle Boulevard area took up their option. The weekly rent of 17 shillings at a time when ten shillings was considered reasonable in the city might well have been the reason. A resident caretaker maintained, often through personal intervention, the high standard expected of tenants in what were considered superior residences.

A large expanse of lawn in front of the flats was always well maintained. When World War Two started a huge concrete air raid shelter, complete with toilets and running water, was built on the lawn. After the war Boots were reluctant to re-seed and maintain the lawn once the shelter had been demolished and the enormous hole filled in. As a solution it was decided to convert the area into allotments.

In 1956 the city council bought most of the land between Penn Avenue and the White Hart from the Pearson Gregory Estates. One small strip south of Penn Avenue remained. Whilst discussing the purchase of this plot with the Trustees of the Boots Pension Fund, the suggestion was put to the council to purchase the whole of the Penn Avenue site including the flats. The council accepted the proposition and in 1957 the transaction was completed for £20,000. Once the council decided to dispense with a resident caretaker the tenants' joy over the prospect of less stringent regulations turned to dismay at the delays for even minor repairs. The tone and the old village atmosphere had gone.

In recent years a great transformation has taken place. The maisonettes have been fully modernised. New baths and sinks have been put in, central heating has been installed. There has been complete re-wiring prior to painting and decorating. The initial landscaping was piece-meal, a few trees, shrubs and a little grassed area. Petty vandalism crept in and even some allotments, once oversubscribed, became neglected.

The present award is for the major refurbishment of the area surrounding the flats. The allotments have been grassed over. York paving has been re-laid. There has been an extensive planting programme, protected by fancy railings. New paving has been provided for Sherwin Road. Something approaching £1million has been spent to save another fading area.

[Grateful thanks to S. Zaleski, Esq. for allowing me to use his article 'The Road to Penn Avenue' in the Lenton Listener, June/July 1984, as a source of information].

**Wilford House** is a Grade Two listed Georgian building erected in 1781 for Samuel Smith, the fourth son of Abel Smith the founder of Smith's Bank. It was designed by William Henderson of Loughborough and built by Samuel Stretton. Henderson was also the architect of Stanford Hall 1771-4. Pevsner (The Buildings of England, Nottinghamshire 2nd Edition) dismisses Wilford House rather too casually: "...a red brick box with some modest Adamish trim on the entrance..."

Abel Smith, a Member of Parliament for a number of constituencies, died at Wilford House at the age of 71 in 1788. Samuel Smith died in 1836. The house remained in the possession of the Smith family, certainly until late Victorian times, the last, Henry Abel Smith, died in 1890. Smith's Bank, with branches in many towns, finally merged with the National Westminster Bank. Its branch on South Parade by the London architect G.R. Isborn 1874 and 1878, is still known as Smith's Branch.

By 1892 Wilford House was occupied by John T. Forman. In 1922 the occupant was T. Bailey Forman who resided there until his death in 1938. The house remained empty until it was requisitioned for wartime use. During the Second World War it was used at various times by the Military Police, the R.A.S.C., and the apprentices at the R.O.F. It was de-requisitioned in 1945 and not long after converted into eight flats for use by staff employed by the Nottingham Evening Post.

Gleeds, one of Britain's largest firms of quantity surveyors, looking for larger premises considered several options before obtaining the tenancy of Wilford House. The owners, Forman Hardy Holdings Ltd, commissioned the architects, Smith Rickard Partnership of Sutton in Ashfield to refurbish the old house completely and design a new two storey extension in sympathy with it.

The existing house, which had survived largely intact for over 200 years, required substantial internal attention and was virtually gutted to create new offices. The roof was replaced, as were all mechanical and plumbing services. The former character of the house has been re-instated and enhanced by the replacement of many damaged plaster mouldings and panelled doors.

The open plan extension of 5,000' feet is linked with a glazed 'orangery' to the main building. To ensure an extension in keeping with the existing house details, features and

proportions were accurately reproduced and materials closely matched. Special sized handmade facing bricks and voussoirs, natural Welsh roofing slates, Derbyshire stone cills and strings, and traditional sash windows illustrate the very careful attention given to details.

Over 50 car parking spaces have been provided in the fully landscaped mature gardens. The parking and brick paved areas have discreet lighting. Floodlighting illuminates the newly cleaned brickwork and stonework. Existing fencing and dense shrubbery on the Clifton Lane and Ruddington Lane boundaries have been cleared to reveal this 'new' development.

The assignment was carried out on a project management/direct sub-contract employment basis with resident architect control and took nine months to complete. The approximate building cost to provide 15,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of office space was £800,000. The complete scheme was nominated for the recent Lord Mayor's Award 1988 and has been submitted for the 1988 Civic Trust Award.

Wilford House is one of three main offices for Gleeds. The Nottingham office is the administrative centre for branch offices in Newcastle, Leeds and Burton on Trent. Gleeds, established in 1885, have more than 550 staff located in 18 offices throughout the United Kingdom and Europe. Recent major local projects undertaken include: at the University of Nottingham the Jesse Boot Conference Centre and the new Production Engineering Laboratories; for Boots the chemical production plant at Craslington, Northumberland; prepared food factory work for Northern Foods Meat Group; for John Player Ltd office accommodation at the Horizon Factory. Gleeds have developed considerable expertise as construction cost consultants in the development of leisure and sports facilities. In the Greater Nottingham area they have been involved with the Erewash Council's Ilkeston Leisure Centre; the championship standard canoe slalom course at the Holme Pierrepont National Watersports Centre and the Nottingham Royal Concert Theatre and Concert Hall.

Other important and interesting assignments include many for Marks and Spencer Plc especially their stores at Gateshead's Metro Centre and at Telford. Theatre work has included the Bradford Alhambra and the Theatre Royal, Newcastle. Prestigious offices for Allied Dunbar in Swindon and for the Institution of Electrical Engineers in Stevenage, are but two more jobs from a very impressive portfolio.

The vital work carried by the chartered quantity surveyor is little known to the general public who thinks of buildings, architects and style. As you pass by or even stop and admire Wilford House remember some of the work of national importance that has passed through its offices.

The work of the chartered quantity surveyor will be outlined in a future Newsletter.

[Based on information supplied by Gleeds and the Smith, Rickard Partnership].

#### THE RESTORATION OF NEWCASTLE HOUSE

Newcastle House was designed c1932 as Virella House by a local architect Frank Broadhead for William Hollins & Co. The large four storey manufacturing building was constructed to very high standards. The building was in two sections, the part backing onto the canal was constructed first and was approximately 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> in area. The main building was constructed later as an extension to the canalside factory, fronting onto Castle Boulevard. It was a good example of the 'Art Deco' industrial architecture of the period combining a massive in-situ concrete frame with cantilevered floor slabs supported on mushroom headed columns, and was clad mainly in glass with horizontal bands of re-constructed stone separating the storey height glazing. A decorative entrance displayed an Egyptian theme.

In 1961 William Hollins moved their operations to London. Newcastle House, as it came to be known, was used by a number of tenants leasing only small areas of the once proud factory. It gradually fell into disrepair. Only the intervention of the James McCartney Partnership, who were instrumental in getting the building listed Grade II, saved it from demolition in 1984.

The new scheme to restore the building involved the removal of the older portion on the canalside, the replacement of the crumbling re-constructed stone panels and rusty glazing, the construction of a completely new rear elevation, the provision of a new suspended car park deck over the basement to the rear building, and the provision of a landscaped canalside promenade, including new sheet steel piling to the canal bank.

Instead of trying to match the existing enveloping when detailing the rear elevation (where the rear building had been removed) it was decided to provide a conspicuously modern addition that complimented and reflected the art deco elements of the remainder of the retained building. Two lift/stair towers have been added to provide vertical circulation for people and services. These towers have been clad in light grey GRP panels, with slightly curved walls, and with vertical strip window to the rear faces. The reconstructed stone panels and full height glazing wrap round from the sides of the building up to the towers, but between the towers GRP panelling has been designed, complete with integral GRP sun-shade canopies which assist in reducing solar gain on this south elevation.

A new ramp has been created into the existing basement to provide covered car parking, and a new deck constructed over the basement where the rear building was demolished to increase the surface car parking. There is now ample space for 150 cars. Semi-circular steps lead down from the suspended deck to the canalside promenade, and the deck, west car park and canalside are all provided with trees and planted beds.

The viability of the project, by local developers Rendigo Properties Ltd., was made possible by a £750,000 Urban Development Grant which has preserved an important part of the city's architectural heritage, brought jobs and rate income to the area, and hopefully will act as a touchstone in the continuing revitalisation of this part of the city.

James McCartney Partnership

NB: The imposing front entrance has been cleaned and resurfaced. The original external clock over the main entrance has been refurbished and brought back to working order, and the original peal of ten bells is undergoing a refit to allow some well-loved traditional tunes to be heard once again by passing pedestrians.

Recent recipients of Mark of the Month Awards:



Wilford House and Extension (Gleeds)



Newcastle House, formerly Viyella House, Castle Boulevard.

#### THE TALES OF ROBIN HOOD

For over 700 years audiences of all ages have been enthralled by the adventures of Robin Hood. In the 20th century, television and cinema have ensured that the outlaw hero's popularity is greater than ever.

Robin Hood's immediate appeal is as a medieval adventurer, in constant conflict with a worthy foe - the Sheriff of Nottingham. A closer look at the original Tales, however, reveals a second aspect which will equally fascinate a modern audience. This is the extent to which the Tales reflect the society which produced them. Rather than only representing physical remains of the past, Robin's adventures can tell us much about how ordinary people thought.

Here then, is the challenge in creating an exhibition about Robin Hood. How can the spirit of adventure be maintained and how can it be used to introduce visitors to medieval society. The difficulty of this task is, perhaps, one reason why such an exhibition has not been created before.

Local architect Andrew James, whose most recent venture is The Lace Hall on High Pavement, has put together the team to create the 'Tales of Robin Hood'. Those involved are Jonathan Bean, who was set designer of the Jorvik Viking Centre; Graham Black, previously Senior Curator at the Castle Museum, Nottingham; and Edmund Slicer, previously Marketing Manager of Wembley Stadium. Academic advisers include J.C. Holt, Professor of Medieval History at Cambridge University, and Dr Phillip Dixon from the Department of Archaeology at Nottingham University.

The site selected is 30-38 Maid Marian Way, providing over 21,000 square feet of exhibition space, with a headroom of up to 18 feet (high enough for a forest!) yet only 200 yards from the Castle Gatehouse. The Sheriff of Nottingham opened the Robin Hood Shop and Information Centre at the site on July 15. The aim here is to provide people with information on how the construction of the exhibition is progressing. It is hoped to arrange public tours at regular intervals during building work.

And so to the key question - what will be in the exhibition? Visitors will first enter a medieval tavern yard. There is a celebratory atmosphere with music and the sounds of merriment. A medieval retainer calls the visitors together and invites everyone to enter the tavern to hear a tale of Robin Hood. Inside a minstrel sets the scene - the greenwood of the Robin Hood Tales. As he speaks, you become aware that the room is turning into a greenwood glade. There is a sweet scented breeze, branches rustle overhead. It is nearing dusk. Birds fly homewards as the characters from the Tales are introduced. The mellow tones of a hunting horn lead you further into the greenwood to where a log fire is blazing. The minstrel wonders what tales you might like to hear. As he mentions all the best loved adventures, filmed excerpts appear in the gloom. Invisible members of a medieval audience shout out their favourite stories. Eventually all break down in laughter about how Robin, disguised as a potter, made a complete fool of the Sheriff.

A voice shouts out - the Sheriff of Nottingham is not amused! All others are reduced to silence, the Greenwood glared is still. Sheepishly, the visitors are brought before the Sheriff. He berates them for daring to be amused by tales of an outlaw. Perhaps as supporters of Robin Hood, he should have them arrested. He calls for his soldiers.

It is time to flee. The only hope is to escape through a secret tunnel, cut into the soft local sandstone rock. In a cavern underground you hide while the sounds of searching and the bellows of the Sheriff can be heard all around. You must leave Nottingham for the safety of the Greenwood. You mount your vehicle for a flight to adventure. At first you pass along a dark tunnel, but then emerge into a blacksmith's yard. The blacksmith and his mate stare at you shocked. You pass through into the streets of 13th century Nottingham. All around craftsmen are making and selling their wares. There is no help to be had here. See how everyone looks away. The Sheriff's soldiers and his spies are everywhere. Ahead can be seen the town wall, still being built. A bell is tolling - announcing the hue and cry. A monk is running to close the town gate before you can escape. You leave just in time - the gate thuds closed behind you.

So the forest has been reached, but you need friends here to survive. You must find Robin Hood, he will look after you. The voice of the minstrel accompanies you on your journey - a journey which involves many adventures, and takes you through the seasons. Finally ambush! - you are nearly recaptured by the Sheriff, but mysterious strangers in Lincoln Green save you. Could these be Robin's men? It is winter now, you must follow their footprints in the snow. You are cold and hungry. The Greenwood was never like this in Robin's Tales. Will you ever find Robin Hood. An ancient hermit appears. Can he help? Can he tell the way to Robin Hood's lair. His reply: "Only those who believe in Robin Hood can ever find him."

You call out your belief. By magic, a passage appears in a cliff wall. You pass through and emerge in the Greenwood of the Tales - it is always summer there. You are just in time to witness Robin Hood and his men being pardoned by the King. Together you can all return to Nottingham in triumph, with the Sheriff in disgrace. The King calls out to Robin Hood - "Your Tales will last a thousand years!"

Emerging from the Greenwood, you see how the Tales have spread. Ahead the minstrel keeps his audience enthralled, then villagers appear with Robin, Marian and the rest as part of their May festivals. From theatre to song, to novel, to cinema and television the Tales of Robin Hood live on.

Descending from your vehicle, you have the opportunity to learn about the Tales. Who was Robin Hood? When and where did he live? When were the Tales first told? Then you can see how the Tales reflected medieval society; the role of archery and swordsmanship; the Royal Forest and forest law; the power of the Sheriff; the rise of Morris Dancing; the origins of flag days. There is still time to discover other places associated with Robin Hood, and to learn about the equivalents to Robin Hood in other countries.

Finally you pass into the exhibition shop. Here a wide range of books can help people to learn more, while gifts can provide permanent mementoes of their visit.

The 'Tales of Robin Hood' will open in time for the 1989 tourist season. Ventures such as this carry a high commercial risk which perhaps explains why the birth pangs have been long and painful. We are indebted to the Nottinghamshire County Council and to Councillor Paddy Tipping in particular, for giving us substantial financial and moral support in a partnership enterprise that expects to put Nottingham indelibly on the tourist map.

[Specially prepared for Newsletter by the Robin Hood Ctr Plc]



## OPERATION GATEWAY

Operation Gateway is a Nottinghamshire County Council initiative, supported by the Countryside Commission, to encourage local communities to use and enjoy the countryside. It is a research project and is, at the moment, in the process of having this research documented for its final presentation. Operation Gateway is about helping people, especially more disadvantaged city people - ie unemployed, low income, one-parent families, elderly, mentally and physically handicapped and the like - to help themselves to the countryside.

To achieve that end, I have undertaken a variety of activities and contacts during my year with Gateway (it did exist for two years prior to my obtaining the post) in order to reach a wider audience. There are literally hundreds of thousands of people in Nottingham and to get to every organised group would be too huge a task for just one person!

However, the activities that have been undertaken include the following:

- Library events** Taking part in the library services holiday programme and presenting such activities as 'animal magic' - music and movement and crafts with an animal theme; 'farmsyard fantasy' - taking a variety of farm animals into city libraries for children to see and touch.
- Slide talks** Mainly to OAP groups - bringing back the 'magic' of the countryside - the simple pleasures which seem to have been lost by a lot of the younger generation and their parents.
- Coach trips** Also usually organised for senior citizens. These visits are to identify for them their immediate countryside and local parks and villages, so that when able, they can make short return journeys themselves either with relatives in their cars or on a bus, to enjoy their 'local' countryside. The countryside is not miles away in Derbyshire!
- Family centres** These often cover the whole age range from toddlers to senior citizens. Mother and toddler walks have been organised at nearby country parks. Outdoor pursuits - ie rock climbing, (first on a practice wall at a youth club) in the nearby countryside for the younger teens; bird box making and siting of these in local parks; loan of cycles in park area; walks with park rangers to explore mini-beast environment and learn of the life and work of the park; barbecues and camping in local Bestwood Park; treasure and nature trails at others.

## **Groups with special needs - mental or physical handicap**

For these groups Gateway runs a 'Friendly Farms' Directory which enables groups of children or adults to visit a farm - there are some 35 on our books throughout the county - so that they can have the opportunity to see and handle a variety of crops, cereals and animals, and enjoy a tractor/trailer ride, sit in the cabin of a tractor, explore storage barns, feed animals, get muddy, have a picnic and generally have the stimulation of a farm visit which would otherwise be beyond their normal programme environment. The very severely handicapped have also benefited from this programme. The highlight of most visits is tea in a 'farmer's kitchen'.

## **Unemployed groups Youth and Community**

These daytime groups are often of a 'drop-in' nature and the youth leaders have been encouraged to think of increasing their use of the local countryside, either through linking-in with Outdoor Pursuits organisers or Gateway who will do this. These groups are beginning to make better use of their 'country' environment, using it for their enjoyment and leisure and finding that it does not cost MONEY!

## **Playschemes and Pre-school play groups**

For these Gateway has provided links with parks and rangers for activities in the holidays, or by presenting a 'countryside' activity at the playgroup especially for the group. These are usually story, music and drama, and craft orientated.

## **Special schools**

Children from special Schools in Nottingham have been involved in planting bulbs in pots and compost provided by Gateway (bulbs provided by school and children) and taking these out into their immediate community to the elderly and housebound in an attempt to take the countryside in to those who cannot get out.

The 'Countryside for the City' Exhibition was put on by Gateway to give city people a wider image of the countryside, which is really what Gateway for me, is all about. I wanted the city people to see that the countryside is on their doorstep, that there are activities and organisations for young children, ie **WATCH**; healthy outdoor activities for the 'teenage' section; **ramblers' associations** which cater for all ages and offering a different aspect of the countryside; **BTCV**, which offers conservation tasks in the city and the local community for all ages; **YHA** which offers less expensive methods of being in the countryside for holidays etc either for families or single people and young persons; **Sherwood Forester** which provides inexpensive transport to a wide range of venues in our countryside including our local country parks; **Spadework** - which is an NCC social programmes activity in the local

environment and, of course, **GATEWAY** which tries to link city people in with all of these as the need arises as well as pointing them towards a range of county council departments who also could link with the greenery out there. Attention was drawn to other parks such as Attenborough, Wollaton, Colwick, Sneinton Windmill and the City Farm.

What I have tried to do during my year with the project is to link as many departments of Nottinghamshire County Council as possible that I can see as having a link somewhere or somehow with the great outdoors, either through physically being based out there through such venues as Park Rangers or Outdoor Pursuits Teams, or by the content of their job such as library books with countryside and nature themes.

In short, what I have tried to do, is create that link for groups and individuals which would provide them with their needs and interests in the countryside, coming from their own interests and providing a few hidden tasters of extras which they could pick up for future use.

The research project aims at researching the past work done and identifying it into a DIY kit form for other counties to be able to set up their own scheme. For this purpose, it needs to be identified in a more narrow way as its present format is bottomless and to be contained by just one person is virtually impossible.

I hope Gateway continues for the city people.

Jay Mai (Project Officer)

#### REINTRODUCTION OF WHITE CATTLE INTO WOLLATON PARK

On June 15, 1988, White Park Cattle were reintroduced into Wollaton Park after being absent from the grounds for 153 years. One of the heifers was purchased for the Park by the Civic Society (£725) and the Wollaton Village Conservation Society purchased the other.

Wollaton Park, Nottingham, was renowned for its herd of British White Cattle. Even well known 18th century naturalists like Millais, Storer and Bewick all mention the Wollaton Park herd. They were thought to be the best surviving representatives of the hornless and tame variety of the original wild white breed. The colour is pure white; the ears, rims of the eyes, muzzle and hoofs being quite black. Like all other herds of the forest breeds they have a strong tendency to produce small black spots on their neck, sides and legs.

White Park Cattle were indeed a special feature in Wollaton Park during Lord Middleton's time. Unfortunately, in the year 1835 the herd came into contact with the poisonous leaves and berries of yew trees. The outcome of this disaster was that most of this prime and important herd died, leaving just a few that eventually were sold.

Two young cows (heifers), with two calves were purchased from a herd in Norfolk to establish a nucleus group; in time this group of hornless white cattle will multiply, producing once again a herd of the rare British White Cattle to roam in the picturesque paddocks of Wollaton Park.

#### Benefits Accruing From Reintroduction Of British White Cattle

1. Additional interest for visitors to Wollaton Park.
2. Re-creation of a lost facet of the history of the Park.
3. Provision of a new tourist attraction for the City of Nottingham.
4. Improved preservation of the rare breed of British White Cattle.
5. Enhancement of the landscape of the Park.
6. Creation of a richer pastureland.
7. As an educational aid. Thousands of children would benefit annually from an extension of the museum educational programme to include animal husbandry and rare breed preservation.

#### THANK YOU!

Our very sincere thanks to all our voluntary shop helpers for their devoted work over many years. Our thanks also to all those customers, home and overseas, who have traded with us. We hope for their continued patronage.

The profits from the Shop are used entirely to finance chosen projects to improve the amenities and environment of the City of Nottingham. The Shop was opened in 1977 to help to finance the excavations at the Castle and until 1984 all the profits were used for that purpose. With the completion of the excavations programme, money has been available for other projects.

The main items of expenditure have been as follows:

1976-84	Castle Excavations	£56,043
1984-87	Preparation of Archaeological Report on the Excavations	10,936
	(Further payment of ca. £1,000 outstanding)	
1983	Bulwell Dovecote Restoration	250
1984	Notts Trust for Nature Conservation	50
1985	Installing floodlighting, St Mary's Church	500
1985	Green's Mill	4,000
1985	Provision of Litter Bins, Castle Road	587
1986	Street Furniture, Old Market Square	5,000
1985-86	Wollaton Park Bathouse (nett of Grant)	1,153
1986-87	Wollaton Village Dovecote (nett of Grant)	200
1986-87	Restoration of Icehouses, Wollaton Park etc (nett of Grant)	726
1987	Environment Week Exhibition (including kiosk)	1,170
1987	Restoration of 18th century Lead Cistern for Nottingham Castle	400
1987	Repairs to Middle Bailey Bridge, Nottingham Castle	4,121
1988	Restoration of Saythson Memorial, St Leonard's Church, Wollaton	250
1988	Cataloguing Medieval Pottery Collection, Nottingham Castle Museum	6,000
1988	Lace hall - Landscaping Forecourt	1,000
1988	Nursery Garden, Wollaton Park	120
1988	Purchase of White Park Cattle for Wollaton Park	725

## A NEWSPLAN TO SAVE LOCAL NEWSPAPER FOR THE FUTURE

When you have finished reading this Newsletter what will you do with it? Light the fire? Dry out your shoes? Save it for salvage? Perhaps you will keep it because of its interest value or you are reluctant to throw it away. If you have kept old newspapers for sentimental reasons you will know how quickly they go yellow and dusty, how soon they start to crumble in your hands. Spare a thought then for those whose job it is to preserve old newspapers so that the living history they contain is not lost to future generations. So that school children can continue to do projects on their street or village, family historians hunt for the births and deaths of ancestors and students of cinema or sport research the history of their subjects.

Many organisations are working to preserve newspapers - your local newspaper offices, museums, libraries and the vast national storehouse of the country's press, the British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale, North London, with its 20 miles of shelving containing over half a million volumes.

Now because the problem is so big and so much work and money are needed quickly to save our newspaper heritage, a major co-operative project is underway. This project, known as **Newsplan**, is being jointly financed by the British Library and local library authorities. Its main purpose is to find local newspaper files which fill gaps in library collections to plan a comprehensive national programme to preserve them on microfilm with copies provided locally to reduce wear and tear on the originals, the cost being shared among all interested parties.

Microfilming is by no means cheap, but it is far more cost-effective and permanent than attempting to repair old volumes and bind new ones.

Several Newsplan Project Officers are now at work throughout the country gathering information on all known newspaper files, but to make the project really successful they need the help of the local community. Already several unique copies of local newspapers have been found in the private collections of individuals, companies and societies, which, through the kind permission of their owners, will be made available for filming.

A newspaper need not be old to be rare. Of great interest to this project are the early years of the many free newspapers now flourishing in most areas. At one time libraries tended to dismiss these as rubbish, but have now realised their mistake. Very often it is these free papers which contain the really local news for the area and libraries are now collecting and microfilming them, but, alas, no-one thought to preserve those early issues.

If you know of any local newspaper which you think may be of interest the National Project Officer would very much like to hear from you. She is Eve Johansson and you can write to her at the British Library Newspaper Library, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HE.

Rach A. Gordon  
Formerly Project Officer: Newsplan East Midlands



Colin I. Maber, Architect

Intended work by Colin Maber Associates Ltd:

- (A) A development on Mansfield Road/Woodborough Road in association with Wimpey Construction
- (B) On Trent Street (and Station Street) for Bendigo Properties.

'News from Family First' is held over until the next Newsletter. At the moment Family First are moving their base to No.3 Broadway. The next joint venture undertaken by Family First and the Civic Society could well be the long awaited improvements to the Broad Marsh Caves.

#### WINTER PROGRAMME

Except where otherwise stated, all members meetings will be held in the Cathedral Hall, College Street, Nottingham, commencing at 7.30pm.

#### **Tuesday, September 13, 1988**

**TONY ASPBURY** (Town Planning and Development Consultant, Secretary of the Newark Civic Trust Ltd)  
'The Millgate Revival: the Renaissance of a Run-down Urban Area'

#### **Friday, October 7, 1988**

**THE THIRD KEITH TRAIN MEMORIAL LECTURE** (in association with the Thoroton Society)  
(7.30pm in the Arkwright Lecture Theatre, Shakespeare Street)  
**PROFESSOR MAURICE BARLEY**  
'Nottinghamshire Houses: New Discoveries'

#### **Tuesday, October 11, 1988**

**MAXWELL CRAVEN** (Archaeologist in the Derby Museum and Newsletter Editor of the Derby Civic Society)  
'The Development of Derby'

#### **Tuesday, November 8, 1988**

**DR STANLEY CHAPMAN** (Lecturer in Economic and Social History, University of Nottingham)  
'The Evolution of Nottingham's Traditional Textile Industries'

#### **Tuesday, December 6, 1988**

**CHRISTMAS PARTY** Details enclosed

#### **Tuesday, January 10, 1989**

**JIM LEES** (The well known authority on the Robin Hood stories and legends)  
'The Quest for Robin Hood'

#### SPREADING THE LOAD

All members should have received a leaflet inviting them to spend a little of their free time using their special talents or following their particular interests furthering the work of their Society. For those who expressed an interest in recording/photographing buildings etc under threat, John Severn will be running a series of informal training sessions at the Adult Education Centre, Shakespeare Street in the autumn. If you are interested in this activity or indeed in ANY other aspect of the Society's work please contact the secretary as soon as possible.

Either write to Mr Ray Banks, 1 Ashley Close, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 4BQ or phone him on 254679.

Unless otherwise acknowledged almost all of the architectural drawings used in the Newsletter are reproduced with the permission of the County Archivist.