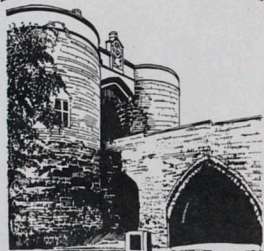


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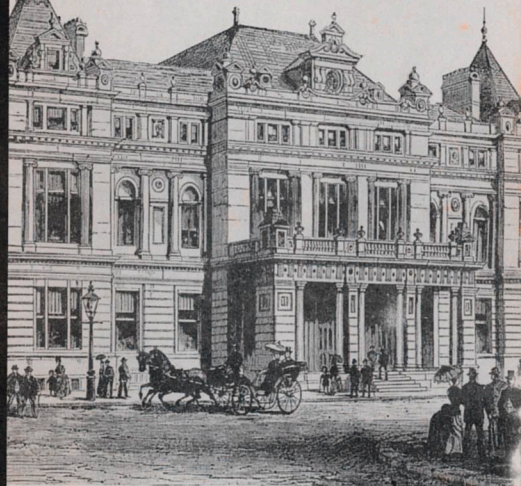
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Nottingham Civic Society

January 1989

78



The New Town Hall, Nottingham
The Guildhall Centenary 1888-1988

50p

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This is the twentieth Newsletter that I have edited. By way of celebration may I look forwards rather than backwards. I wish to draw attention to the Nottingham Development Enterprise, N.D.E.

N.D.E. has been set up as a joint venture between the local public and private sectors, its initiatives - proposals for it has no statutory powers - are bold and imaginative and might prove to be too challenging for the cautious.

N.D.E. has been registered as a company limited by guarantee and should soon be granted charitable status. Bluntly, its aim is to keep Nottingham near the top of the big league, to present it as **THE** place to live and work. The improvement of the environment is high on its list of priorities.

The small executive team of N.D.E. is led dynamically and enthusiastically by Michael Neale. It has already commissioned several ambitious and comprehensive studies: The retail strategy for Greater Nottingham; an investigation to bring about the maximum commercial exploitation of the Lace Market - without losing the area's unique character; the feasibility of introducing a Light Rapid Transport System for the Nottingham district, the solution perhaps for the traffic chaos to come. In addition N.D.E. is working on: Gateway projects to improve road and rail access to the city in all its aspects; a major, perhaps international, sports complex; the concept of a training plaza initially to provide upwards of 500 training places in the inner city but eventually to provide facilities for all, irrespective of training, experience or qualification, to improve job prospects. It hopes to speed up the redevelopment of specific important derelict sites in the area, some of which could be linked to a Rapid Transport System.

The importance of these proposals must not be underestimated nor, heaven forbid, ignored. All too often those that could make things happen are beset with trivia and petty inter-section rivalry, indulge in foot shooting and generally look smugly inwards. It is fatal to compare Nottingham's today with Nottingham's yesterday. We must widen our horizons and compete with, say, Sheffield's tomorrow.

Other cities and towns have identified their goals and are striving for them. We will have the inspiration and the vision, all we need is the commitment and implementation. The Nottingham Development Enterprise deserves, no, demands our support.

Ken Dring

NOTTINGHAM GUILDHALL

On September 27, 1888, the building on Burton Street and Sherwood Street, now known as the Guildhall, was officially opened by the Mayor of Nottingham, then Alderman John Turney (later knighted and the eponymous begetter of Turney's Quay at Trent Bridge). The occasion was fully reported in the local newspapers, there being accounts of the opening, of a dinner to celebrate, and a history of the building which it replaced, the Town Hall on Weekday Cross.

There had been a Hall or building in which the common business of the town was carried out since probably the 12th and 13th century. About 1198 in a charter, John, Earl of Mortain later King John, granted Nottingham a Merchants' Guild. Eventually the term Gild Hall is used to record the taking place there of various judicial matters. No doubt the corporate body, later to consist of a mayor, alderman, councillors and other officers, evolved from the Merchant Gild to carry out all the communal proceedings involving trade, administration of justice and other matters affecting the town and so naturally used the Gild's Hall for meetings.

The charter of Henry II which in 1448 gave Nottingham independence from the county in all local matters provided that there should be a Borough Court "to be holden from day to day in the Gildhall". Some idea of the type of building the Gildhall was at this time is contained in the Chamberlains' Accounts for 1463/64 under the heading 'reparation of the Gildhall'. Two pence had been spent on lattes and nails and threepence on "a lode cley to dawbe the gavulende (gable-end)".

This building seems to have been re-built in 1478/79 when the names of 20 supervisors, including the mayor and eleven carpenters engaged upon the New Hall are recorded, (more spectators than players perhaps?)

In 1649 when 7/8d was spent on tiling and 4/- on a new mat, the building was referred to as the Towne's Hall. The Town Hall, referred to also as the Guildhall in the 18th century, was in Weekday Cross, an important part of the old or English borough where the weekday market was held. In 1722/23 the Corporation ordered that a new town hall be erected in the Market Place with all convenient speed, the mayor and aldermen being charged with the duty of obtaining gifts, gratuities or subscriptions towards the cost, the Corporation itself agreeing to contribute £150.

In March 1725 Marmaduke Pennell, the Mayor, was appointed surveyor and asked to draw up plans for a new hall with what speed he could. The Hall, which was the name given to meetings of aldermen and councillors at this time, agreed that as many trees as were required for the new building be cut down in the Coppices, which were owned by the Corporation on Mapperley Hills.

On April 5, 1726, it was resolved at a meeting of the Hall that the large room in the new building be fitted up and made use of for a Hall wherein to manage and transact the business of the Corporation. What the Corporation considered "all convenient speed" is not known, nor is the date when the new building was actually finished. However, it was decided to insure it on February 27, 1729/30. The total cost of the building was

£2,400. It eventually became known as the Exchange, but from time to time was referred to as Change, New Change, New Hall, Hall and New Guildhall. The Exchange contained rooms used by the Corporation for various ceremonial and social occasions and for holding assizes and sessions if the Guildhall was not available. The ground floor was mainly occupied by shops and butchers stalls, known as shambles. The Exchange was extensively altered in 1814. In 1877 the area of the Borough was enlarged by taking in adjoining parishes and the number of aldermen and councillors was increased. As a result, the Exchange was altered to provide a Council Chamber, as that in the Town Hall was now too small. The Exchange was demolished in 1926 to provide the site for the Council House.

Since 1835, the Borough Council had been an elected body replacing the oligarchic charter corporation. In the years following, new duties and powers were undertaken by the council. In May 1853 a committee was appointed "to consider the eligibility of and the best plan for enlarging the Council Chamber". A proposal to provide a new Guildhall was not carried. However, in 1873 powers were taken in a local Act of Parliament to build a Town Hall and a Public Buildings Committee was appointed. The committee unanimously resolved that "having regard to the proper administration of justice, the inconvenience of carrying on the Municipal business in the present buildings, and the public requirements of the borough, it is absolutely imperative that the Town Council shall take steps to erect a New Town Hall and accessory buildings". The Borough Engineer, Marriott Ogle Tarbotton, was instructed to report on sites for the new buildings and he submitted his report in February 1875. In it he said he understood the Town Hall to be a building in which the whole of the municipal business of the borough could be conducted with effect and economy. It would have courts for Petty and Quarter Sessions and possibly assizes, with attendant rooms for judges, recorder, magistrates, counsel, attorneys, witnesses and the public. For council use it would have a council chamber, mayor's parlour and reception rooms, banqueting room, library and reading rooms, with committee rooms and office accommodation. The latter would be occupied by the departments of the town clerk, borough engineer, surveyor, medical officer of health, treasurer, accountant, gas, water, markets and fairs. "It should further contain that which this town greatly needs, viz a large and handsome public room for political, musical and festive purposes, capable of holding about 5,000 people".

For such "a noble and artistic structure" he considered three sites as suitable. The first was what 50 years later became the site of the Council House. It then comprised the suite of exchange rooms which he considered the best public rooms the town could boast of in points of architecture and construction. It also included the weights and measures office, public weighing machine, a tavern, shops and the Shambles "a miserable aggregation of butchers' marts".

The second site was called the Long Row Site, occupying, between Long Row and Parliament Street, a crowded area between Market Street and Greyhound Street. The present King and Queen Street were not made until 20 years later. Tarbotton describes the front shops on Long Row as in good condition but the rest contained "such impurity and unwholesomeness". "Some of the occupants are as repulsive as the slums in which they

have their being and those of the female gender are so well-known by the police that I need not trouble you with their description".

The third site, the Parliament Street site, also appealed to the borough engineer for reasons other than its suitability for a Town Hall. "The locality offers one of the widest fields for sanitary enterprise and moral reform, for the peace and character of Parliament Street have too often been destroyed by the drunken lawlessness of its frequenters, promoted or increased in most instances, no doubt, by the demi-regs of its environs". This area extended from Milton Street to Sherwood Street and from Parliament Street to North Street (now Forman Street). It included the Peach Tree, Turf Tavern, Bell Inn, Kingston Arms Inn, Dove and Rainbow Inn, Unicorn Inn and George and Dragon Inn.

However, the Public Buildings Committee decided not to proceed further with a new Town Hall at this time. Later in the year they presented a report to the Town Council suggesting a new sessions and police court, on a site at the corner of St John's Street and Broad Street. Although the Council approved this, nothing further was done, possibly because the Public Buildings Committee was also busy with the scheme which resulted in the University College, Free Library and Natural History Museum being housed in a new building on Shakespear Street, which was opened in 1881.

In July 1882, the committee, now renamed the Public Offices Committee, again drew the attention of the council to the deficiencies in office accommodation of the various Corporation departments and recommended a new building. The only site which was suitable was that used as a cattle market, at the corner of Burton Street and Sherwood Street. The Council authorised the Committee to obtain designs for a new building by competition with £600 in prizes.

Over a year later the committee informed council that Alfred Waterhouse, the London Architect who later designed the Prudential Assurance Building on King Street and Queen Street, had, as independent arbitrator, recommended the first prize be given to Verity and Hunt, a London firm. The committee had made it clear to competitors that it was not the intention to build a Town Hall, but "business premises in which convenience of arrangement would take precedence of architectural effect and that economy would be a primary consideration". The estimated cost of the new building, which provided a council chamber and committee rooms, as well as office accommodation for all Corporation departments, was £161,257. Against this was set £70,000 being the estimated value of the old Town Hall and various Corporation offices which were to be sold.

Despite the winning designs being deemed worthy of publication in 'The Builder' the council were non-committal about the scheme and eventually a year later the Public Offices Committee again reported to council. The original scheme had been abandoned and a revised scheme to provide police courts, central police station and fire station was approved instead, at a cost of £60,000.

Despite this lengthy gestation period, the council's difficulties with the new building were not yet at an end. The

contract for building was awarded to the lowest tenderer, Edmund Gabbutt of Liverpool, and this drew protest from the Nottingham Building Trades Council who thought the contract should have gone to a local firm. In 1885 protests were made that inferior stone was being used in the construction and an inquiry was instituted involving obtaining opinions from four local architects.

Marriott Ogle Tarbotton, who had been closely involved with the proceedings, died in March 1887 aged 52, before the new building was completed. By February 21, 1888, the work was substantially completed as the council met in the Grand Jury Room to see if it could be used as a temporary council chamber. However, it was another six months before the official opening took place.

The Nottingham Evening Post devoted a whole page to the New Guildhall, with six illustrations, giving a history of the events leading up to the construction and a detailed description of the new premises. The article was full of praise for the building, comparing it favourably to "the incipient decay, the crumbling face and generally mouldy appearance of the Free Library, Natural History Museum and University College hard by". The latter, although only seven years old were "rapidly degenerating into a ruin".

The architectural style was on the lines of French Renaissance, but "dignified and enobled by classical treatment". The main front on Burton Street had six Doric columns but the portico did not at that time have the figures representing Justice and Equity, as funds were insufficient. These were added a few months later. The Sherwood Street frontage had a projecting bay with Ionic columns.

Most of the stone used for the construction was from the New Synodite Quarries at Darley Dale in Derbyshire, with ashlar of Goxbench stone. Two million bricks were also used and 200 men were employed for two years. In the interior the finish to the entrance hall was made mainly from Jackson's fibrous plaster, with a new material Rust's vitreous mosaic for the paving of the floor. The two staircases leading out of either side of the hall were ornamented with moulded strings with copings of Derbyshire marble in which were fixed bronze hand rails.

Despite the earlier pleas for a new Town Hall, the Guildhall as built was more of a Law Courts building, as indeed it is quite often referred to at this time. The ground floor was mainly taken up by the two courts, known respectively as the Police Court and the Summons Court. These were used mainly as Petty Sessions Courts with occasional use for Quarter Sessions, as Nottingham had its own jurisdiction, separate from the county.

On the first floor, running almost the whole length of the Burton Street frontage, was the Grand Jury Room. The Grand Jury functioned at Quarter Sessions, when it considered each indictment and decided whether a proper case for trial had been made. It could consist of between 12 and 23 men. Such juries were abolished in 1913. The importance attached to Grand Juries in 1888 no doubt accounted for the elegance of the room. It was 50ft by 29ft, with a height of 28ft and had elaborate panelling and decorated ceiling. This room was later used for

public inquiries and similar purposes, but its true splendour is now hidden by the conversion of the room into smaller units, with a false ceiling.

The east wing of the Guildhall contained the police department, with offices on the ground floor and a charge room and cells in the basement. There were 32 cells, in two tiers of 16, the upper tier for females. There was also a large cell, an illustration of which appeared in the Evening Post "with the usual low sloping wooden board wherein the drunkards are incarcerated while sleeping off the fumes of the liquor". Between the main block and North Church Street, adjoining Holy Trinity Church School, were houses for the Chief Superintendent and other offices. At the rear of the building, the space now used as a car park, was the drill yard, 110ft by 86ft paved with wooden setts, partly covered by a glass roof.

Beyond the drill yard was the new central fire station. This consisted of the engine house, stables with a billiard room above, superintendent's house and 17 dwellings for firemen, known as Guildhall Cottages. The north end of the west wing of the Guildhall, next to the large gates leading to Sherwood Street, contained a drying tower for hoses.

The Sherwood Street wing and the first floor of the east wing provided accommodation for the Town Clerk's and Borough Engineer's Departments and there was a committee room on the first floor of the Sherwood Street wing.

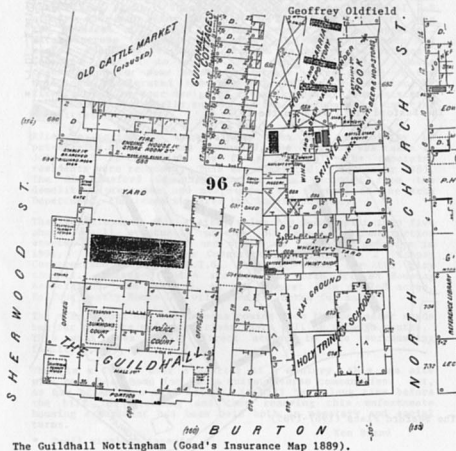
The years since 1888 have witnessed a number of changes in the occupancy of the Guildhall and particularly since 1945 there have been some structural alterations. The Health and Estates Departments were found office accommodation in the building eventually forcing the Police Department into unsatisfactory accommodation in the former Holy Trinity Schools, until the new block was built on Shakespeare Street in 1938, for both Police and Fire Stations. The growth in the number of council houses caused the Estates Department to expand into new accommodation at the rear of the Guildhall, approached by a bridge over the Guildhall yard. When York House was built on Mansfield Road in the 1960s the Estates and Housing Department was removed there and the vacated Guildhall offices used by the Magistrates Clerk's Department. Additional courts were also provided. The City Engineer's Department remained in the Guildhall until re-organisation of local government in 1974, when it became partly accommodated with the Department of Technical Services at Lawrence House on Clarendon Street.

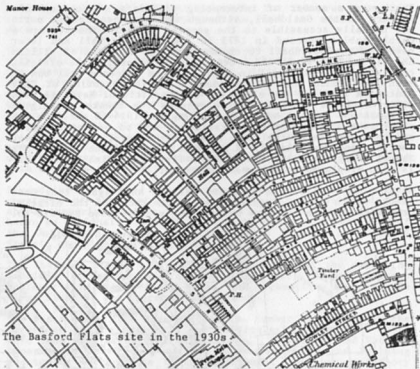
The Police Chief Superintendent's house became used for a number of different office purposes, including the Housing Architect's Department. This building and the former Holy Trinity Schools were demolished to form part of the site for the City Treasury which was built after some delays dating from 1938, and finally completed in 1968.

Today the original Guildhall building houses the Chief Executive's Office and City Secretary's Department together with the Nottingham Magistrates Courts. The City Treasury now occupies the whole of the 1968 extension, the Planning and Chief Environmental Health Officer's Department, which were housed there until recently, having moved to Exchange Buildings.

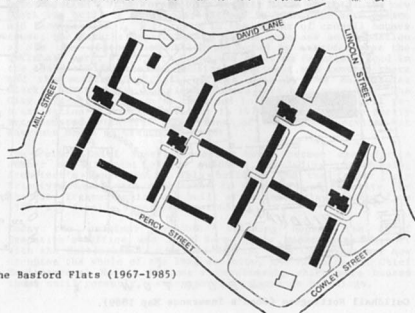
There are a number of interesting reminders of Nottingham's history in the Guildhall, although two of these are in parts not normally accessible to the general public. The two are a marble tablet erected in 1873 in the old Town Hall and later moved to the Guildhall to commemorate the services of William Enfield as Town Clerk and a brass plaque recording the official opening of the Guildhall in 1888. In the entrance hall can be seen two bronze memorials commemorating the granting of City status in 1897 and the elevation of the title of Mayor to Lord Mayor in 1927. A tablet also records the thanks of Belgian refugees who came to Nottingham during the 1914-18 war. On the staircases leading to the first floor are to be found boards and plaques recording the names of Mayors, Lord Mayors, Sheriffs and Town Clerks. A portrait of one of the latter, Sir Samuel George Johnson, Nottingham's first full-time Town Clerk, is also displayed on the west staircase.

At the east end of the entrance hall is an elegant long case clock, with a separate second hand, which recorded the official Greenwich time in the days before the 'pips' of the BBC did so.





The Basford Flats site in the 1930s



The Basford Flats (1967-1985)

CHANGES IN OLD BASFORD

In 1962 the demolition men moved into that pentagonal piece of Old Basford bounded by Percy Street, Mill Street, David Lane, Lincoln Street and Cowley Street. Before much of the area was cleared a Public Enquiry was held on January 8, 1964.

Some of the evidence offered to support the redevelopment of the site, which contained some 420 so called slum properties now has a hollow ring. "Defective fixtures and fittings were present in many dwellings and there was dampness...", "...there is little more that can be done to make the houses fit for habitation...", "...demolition was the only remedy".

Almost a lone but powerful plea "An unusual feature of the area, however, was the number of houses which, in spite of their apparent defects, had been well maintained" failed to stop the destruction of a well established community.

Between 1967 and 1971 almost twice as many homes, 822, were erected on the site. These 'homes' came in the form of Bison Wall Framed Flats. There were 17 deck access blocks of 5-8 storeys and four tower blocks of 18-19 storeys. Before long the physical and social problems became all too apparent. Water ingress (penetration) occurred at balconies, decks and roofs. Condensation was a problem on the "cold bridges". Concrete started to spall (chip and splinter). Noise transmission for some became unbearable. The warmth of the buildings accelerated the breeding of and infestation by firebrats*. The poor design of the walk-ways and the existence of blind spots virtually encouraged the development of unsocial activities.

After a period of uncertainty, when the possibility of privatising the flats was discussed, the decision was taken in July 1983 to demolish the flats once all the remaining residents were rehoused. This was completed by September 1985. The Old Basford Community Centre was excluded from the demolition programme and now, under the control of the Arts Department, continues to serve the local community.

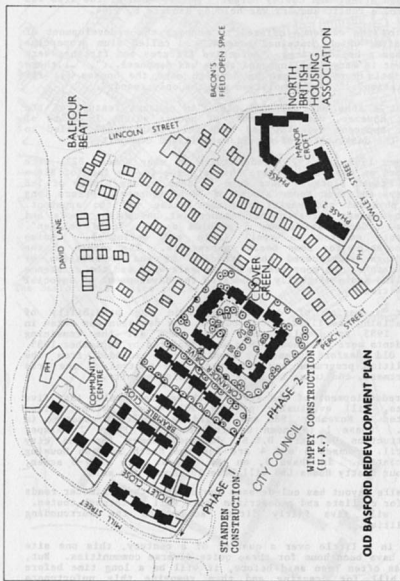
The redevelopment of the site, which has been split into five phases, will eventually provide 301 homes. Construction started in November 1986 and should be completed sometime in 1991. Phase 1 (Standen Construction) and Phase 2 (Wimpey Construction UK) are D.T.S. designed homes for the city council. Phases 3 and 4 are for the North British Housing Association. In Phase 5, on the largest site of 7-8 acres, Balfour Beatty Homes Ltd will have 137 homes for sale.

The site layout has cul-de-sacs coming from the perimeter roads but for cyclists and pedestrians there will be through routes. This will give fairly direct access to the surrounding facilities.

Thus in a little over a quarter of a century, this one site will have been home for three quite diverse communities. But, as has often been said before, it will be a long time before the bill for erecting and then removing this unfortunate housing experiment has been paid both in monetary and social terms.

Ken Brand

* Small wingless insects



OLD BASFORD REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Redevelopment of the Basford Flats Site (1986 onwards).

I wish to thank Tim Jones and Robin Birch of the Department of Property, Economic Planning and Tourism for supplying information and illustrations.

WIMPEY CONSTRUCTION (U.K.)

CITY COUNCIL

STANDEN CONSTRUCTION!

THE FOREST - NEED FOR CHANGE?

Earlier this year the city council publicised the fact that they had commissioned a firm of landscape architects to assess the present state of the Forest and report back. Exactly what prompted this sudden need to examine what is essentially a large open space is not clear, although reference was made in the 'Arrow' to comments made by unspecified persons voicing their concern that the site was looking "run down".

Having duly established a 'need' to examine the Forest - the bulk of the unspecified cost of this being paid for by means of a central government grant as well as a contribution from the city's ratepayers. The city then decided to obtain feedback from the city's residents by means of forms in the 'Arrow' to be returned to the Planning Department, as well as arranging for displays to be exhibited at a number of locations in the area showing mock-ups of the several alternatives under consideration. In addition, an open meeting - very poorly attended due to lack of effective publicity - was arranged in Forest Fields, where the deputy director began with the not altogether surprising statement that given that the annual budget for the maintenance and improvement of the Forest was some £50,000, the chances of such of the proposed improvement expenditure of £6.5 million being spent was slight.

Your Environment Committee was able to examine the proposals in some detail, and the overwhelming feeling was that whilst we felt the report was very well prepared and extremely comprehensive particularly in respect of the tree survey, the bulk of the improvements were just not warranted and were far too costly. More importantly without a massive increase in the maintenance commitment by the city council, they were not practicable. For instance, whilst many doubted the wisdom or the suitability of replacing the existing BMX track with a 'Water Garden', without a huge increase in maintenance and security the site would be an unsightly vandalised tip within a matter of weeks of its opening.

We did feel, however, that a number of improvements would be worthwhile. These included an improvement in the paving to the Goose Fair site, remedial works to existing trees and a programme of replanting, and the provision of ornamental rails to either side of the existing gate entrances.

Above all, however, the Forest needs regular attention through the provision of maintenance staff, to keep the area free from detritus such as household waste, dog excrement, and broken glass. And it needs a commitment by the city council to maintain a standard that is worthy of such a valuable asset that forms one of the great breathing spaces of this city.

Oliver Standing

A new publication from The Victorian Society 'Going Up in Smoke', The History of the Industrial Chimney by James Douot, should have wide appeal, especially to enthusiasts of architecture or industrial archaeology. (A4, 32 pages and cover, price not to hand).

A HINK WAREHOUSE

In the 1850s Nottingham was a boom town, its textile industry in particular reflected the national prosperity still glowing from the highly successful Great Exhibition of 1851. Between 1851 and 1858, 128 new factories and 67 new warehouses were built in the town. Because information about a number of these buildings is so scanty they remain anonymous. Sometimes newspapers reveal, in passing, just the kind of information that is usually lacking.

The account of the formal opening of the warehouse of Messrs Adams, Page & Co, which appeared in the Nottingham Review, July 13, 1855, contains two such passages.

"The same style of architecture has been adopted by Mr T.C. Hine - from whose design this (the Adams and Page building) is erected - in about a dozen other warehouses and buildings required for the lace and hosiery trade in this town....Those for Messrs Birkin, Messrs J. and H. Hadden & Co. and Messrs Hine, Mundella & Co., are the largest built on this principle..."

T.C. Hine is quoted later in the report and confirms the previous passage: "Of the twelve new warehouses which I have erected in this town since 1851, I may venture to say that this is the largest, and as an architectural work perhaps the most important..."

Of the warehouses mentioned the least well known is that designed for J. and H. Hadden on Greyfriar Gate and stretching back to Stanford Street. To locate its position, for it has long been demolished, think of it as being next to the southern side of the Sawyers Arms.

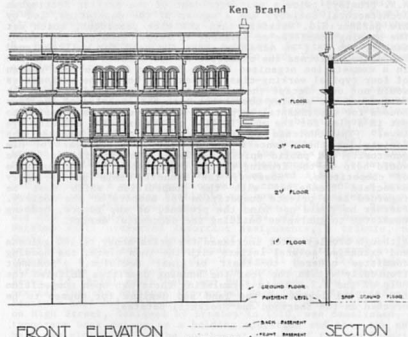
What was its appearance? The keen-eyed might recall seeing a 'Lace Market' styled building somewhat indistinct in the background of old photographs of Greyfriar Gate. However, a clearer, if partial, idea of the building has been unearthed.

On the night of September 23-24, 1916, Zeppelin L17 under the command of Kapitän Leutnant Hermann Kraushaar, followed the London train to Nottingham Midland Station. Apparently observers in the L17 mistook fires in railway engines shunting outside the Midland Station for blast furnaces. Under the impression the Zeppelin was flying over Sheffield eight high explosive bombs and eleven or twelve incendiary bombs were dropped in the city area. Three people were killed. Damage was limited to housing in Newthorpe Street; a shop in Lister Gate, the Chapel in Broad Marsh and Haddon's premises in Greyfriar Gate (in part occupied by Messrs Bastow).

On January 26, Ernest Sutton, on behalf of J. and H. Hadden, had plans approved for the 'Restoration of damage to Factory by Air Craft'. The drawings of the third and fourth floors of the northern corner match Hine's original designs. As can be seen they are very much in his Lace Market style with those very distinctive windows. The warehouse for the hosiery manufacturer William Gibson (c1854), now Burtons, on the corner

of Lister Gate and Low Pavement, as well as buildings on or near Broadway, are some of the survivors of this golden age of Hine.

In passing F.W.C. Gregory had his application for the 'Rebuilding of three dwelling houses damaged by Air Craft' on Newthorpe Street for W. Norfolk, Esq., turned down twice before obtaining approval in April 1917. The first attempt was questioned: "As to compliance with Bye-Laws (Estates Committee)." The second try was also referred to the Estates Committee but it was the intended use of 'pail closets that brought disapproval. J. Howitt and Son needed two submissions before their plans for the 'Restoration of Building Damaged by Air Craft' on Lister Gate were passed.



Ernest Sutton's proposals for repairing T.C. Hine's warehouse/factory for J. and H. Hadden & Co., Greyfriar Gate, damaged in the Zeppelin raid September 23-24, 1916.

Those responsible for 'Infora' the Regional Newsletter of the East Midlands R.I.B.A., must be congratulated for the new impressive appearance and layout.

The architects' drawings in this Newsletter are reproduced with the permission of the County Archivist.

During the war years 1914-18, the amount of building work nationally and locally was severely curtailed. Most of the local work undertaken in Bromley and Watkins' office was for the Boots Pure Drug Company. J.B. Lewis and Sons Ltd, Haydn Road, and H. Ashwell and Q. Ltd of Radford Road, (Bleach Works) were the only other major customers.

In October 1918 the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, concerned about the obvious shortage of adequate working-class housing, requested a meeting with the Nottingham City Housing Committee. They wished to discuss the general principles which should form a basis for housing schemes in the future.

A.N. Bromley, twice a past president of the earlier Nottingham Architectural Society, was a member of the deputation, led by his partner H.G. Watkins, then the vice president, which met the housing committee on November 1, 1918. Bromley, the senior member, who felt so strongly about the need for well designed buildings, informed the committee he had offered a prize of £50 in a competition organized by his Society for the best design of four typical working-class houses. He hoped the authorities would not only accept the winning designs but find it possible to entrust the winning competitor with the erection of the four houses for experimental purposes. He also used the occasion to put in a plea for the modification of the existing Building Bye Laws. The chairman of the housing committee thanked the Society for their concern and Bromley in particular for his generosity and public spirit. He said the council's officers would help in the framing of the regulations for the guidance of competitors. However, the council could not formally associate themselves with the competition which must be regarded as a private competition for members of the Society. Further he could not bind the present, or any future, housing committee to guarantee building the successful design.

Although Bromley later increased the prize money to 100 guineas and exchanged several letters with the town clerk, the housing committee adhered to their original decision. Somewhat ironically within the year the housing committee enlisted the help of the R.T.B.A. in formulating their own open competition for "...the layout of the land and designs for houses to be erected on the Sherwood and Stockhill Estates."



Extended Elevation
National Provincial Bank, Radford Road and Bentinck Road (1926). Now the base for the City Task Force.

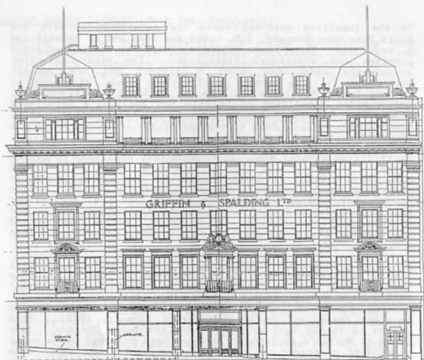
In the immediate post-war years the relationships with the Boots Pure Drug Company, J.B. Lewis and Sons and H. Ashwell and G. continued. These where expanding companies needing enlarged premises and additional facilities. The other principal assignments undertaken were: a factory for the Barlock Typewriter Co. Ltd, Arnold Road/Barlock Road; additions to factory for P. Mathlsson and Sons Ltd, Radford Road/Egypt Road; and a major rebuilding of Griffin and Spalding's Department Store, Long Row and Market Street. In the latter project much, but not all, of T.C. Hine's frontage of the 1870s and 1880s was replaced.

In 1923 from several domestic commissions, additions to Lenton Abbey, Derby Road for Bromley's long time friend F.H. Weston-Webb, is worth recording. On a large scale in that year were a showroom for W. Lawrence & Co Ltd, Station Street, new banking premises for Lloyds Bank Ltd, Beasmarket Hill and St James Street, additions to a warehouse for I. and R. Morley, Fletcher Gate, and a Petrol Service Station and offices for the Anglo American Oil Co Ltd, Carrington Street and Canal Street.

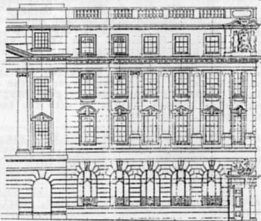
Over the next few years work for J.B. Lewis and for H. Ashwell came in a steady stream. In the twenties the control of Boots passed for a time to American owners. Bromley and Watkins' work for Boots ceased with the Cabinet Works on Castle Boulevard (June 1924) until the extension of the printing department on Station Street (January 1928). This proved to be the last assignment for the Boots Company. Just prior to Watkin's retirement, designs were prepared for a major rebuilding programme on Boots' Station Road site. They were not accepted. A new generation was in charge at Boots, a large new site at Beaston was available and new solutions were sought from a new architect-engineer Sir E. Owen Williams. Bromley was now well into his seventies yet the office of Bromley and Watkins still attracted important assignments, a tribute, no doubt, to the strength in depth of the younger members of the practice. Additions were designed for the Eye Infirmary on The Ropewalk, a factory built for W. Bignall & Co Ltd, Lindsay Street/Adams Street and alterations carried out for Smart and Brown Ltd, Bridlesmith Gate and Bottle Lane. New banks were erected for the National Provincial Bank Ltd at Radford Road/Bentinck Road and on High Street/Saithy Row. The existing bank on High Street, designed by Bromley in 1910, was demolished, a temporary bank put up as a holding operation and then the new bank was altered in to the north-east corner of the new Council House building. A nice, if unplanned, touch this; a building by the ageing master Bromley fitting in with the tour de force of his former pupil T. Cecil Howitt.

Before the old practice was dissolved minor work was carried out for Smart and Brown Ltd, additions for J.B. Lewis, and H. Ashwell; further rebuilding, particularly internally, for Griffin and Spalding and the very important project a Women's Hospital on Peel Street.

The new practice was designated Bromley, Cartwright and Wausley. T.N. Cartwright was Bromley's grandson. T.H. Wausley is a rather elusive figure. The new partnership moved



In this drawing of 1927 for the rebuilding of Griffin and Spalding's store, Bromley's only alteration to the Long Row frontage of his 1920-21 design is the main entrance. A very plain, but probably more functional, set of doors replaced the original grand design. (Inset).



See how well the work of the master, A.N. Bromley's National Provincial Bank on High Street (1927) fits into the work of his pupil, T.C. Howitt's rear elevation of the Council House. (Now the Yorkshire Bank).

from Bromley and Watkins' long established office in Prudential Buildings, Queen Street to 6 Clarendon Street by 1932. The first plans they had approved were for J.B. Lewis and Sons Ltd, Haydn Road: Additions to Factory, November 30, 1928.

J.B. Lewis, Smart and Brown, the Trustees of the Women's Hospital, and Griffin and Spalding provided the bulk of the work for the new partnership. How active Bromley was in a matter of conjecture, he celebrated his eightieth birthday in July 1930! A little domestic work came into the office; The Hand Public House, Wollaton Street was altered; King John's Chambers were altered and enlarged; a printing works for T.N. Storer, Sons & Co were erected on Nottingham Road. The premises of A. Pyatt & Co Ltd, Canal Street were altered. These are the signs really of what was essentially a new architectural practice waiting for the big break.

Albert Nelson Bromley died on August 16, 1934, at the family home, 15 Newcastle Drive, he had built some 50 years earlier. He had married in 1878 and celebrated his golden wedding in 1928. He had one daughter. In his old age he kept his: "...agile mind and step." His arguments, particularly on environmental matters, remained 'lucid'. He was a keen and modestly successful sportsman, particularly loving golf. He had been a captain of the Motts Club. In his later life he took up bowls. He was a fine fisherman with: "...an enviable reputation." He started fishing at the age of six attended by a nurse. In the course of his long lifetime he fished a large number of the principal waters in the British Isles and also in Belgium, France and Switzerland. He deplored river pollution and the reckless killing of fish mostly unfit for the table.

In the summer of 1933 during the course of his exhibition of watercolours and sketches held in the gallery of the furriers Smart and Brown, Bridlesmith Gate, there was a special showing for the Nottingham and Derby Society of Architects. The speech introducing the artist and the architect was given by T. Cecil Howitt, his former pupil.

Albert Nelson Bromley has given the City of Nottingham a number of fine buildings. There has been an unfortunate neglect of those buildings which were neither distinctly Victorian nor blatantly modern(e). In Bromley's buildings there is a certain neatness and simplicity of design coupled with a feeling for proportion. His classical detailing is unobtrusive - except perhaps on the old Boots' flagship on High Street where it forms a celebration. When next you pass one of the buildings mentioned here think a little of its architect. Long before the arrival of the popular environmental pressure groups, he had spoken out against Ribbon Building, Hideous Advertisements, Ugly or Unharmonious Buildings, the Demolition of Historic Places. He was unstinting in his support for the preservation of the amenities of town and country. He would have been a superb campaigner for any Civic Society!

Yours faithfully
Albert N Bromley

Fen Brand

NETWORK NEWS

Readers will be accustomed to news from Family First as a regular feature of this Newsletter, but what's Network News all about?

Family First has recently undergone a number of fundamental changes; in fact, it might be said to be suffering from the clinical condition of identity confusion! Let me explain.

Change of Programme

All the project work which Family First has done so far, including that carried out in conjunction with the Society and the Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust, was only made possible through the funding of the wages and many other costs under the Community Programme. The emphasis of CP was on the value of project work to the community, with the intention of the work experience for participants providing a launching platform for re-entry into the world of employment. To a certain extent this worked, in that about a third of all individuals did get jobs before the expiry of the 52 weeks allowed on the Programme.

But the Community Programme has gone. In its place we have 'Employment Training' (ET) for men and women aged 18 to 60 who have been out of work for six months or more (as against the previous 12). Now the benefit of projects to the community at large takes second place to the training needs of the individual. Under ET, each entrant is assessed and a personal training programme is drawn up reflecting a person's own employment objectives. He or she is then referred to the training provider (we are one of several in the area) whose facilities match the requirements. It is then up to organisations like ours to meet the needs by a combination of:

- * off-the-job training, either in-house or with another ET provider or with a college
- * on-the-job practical training in one of our workshops and/or on a project site
- * further practical training through a period of attachment to an employer

In our case, we have also developed a special training package for people who prefer to earn their living by self-employment. Training in basic business know-how is provided, together with a period of 'Enterprise Rehearsal', ie several months during which commercial trading is carried out under our guidance.

One of the many changes brought about under ET is that participants are no longer waged employees, but have become trainees in receipt of an allowance. The training allowance is equivalent to the benefit which was paid whilst unemployed, plus between £10 and £12 a week.

Change of Name

Under the previous arrangements, Family First Training Services Limited operated a 'managing agency' comprising eight different

schemes in Nottingham - each with its own identity and sphere of operations. For administration under ET it has been necessary to amalgamate all these, including the one best known to the Society (Family First Projects Agency), into a single organisation known as NETWORK. Hence the 'Network News' instead of 'News from Family First'.

Change of Premises

As if these fundamental changes were not causing enough confusion - and a tremendous amount of work for our staff - we have had to undergo the upheaval of giving up eight separate premises scattered around the city and moving everything into two buildings only.

So Network is now housed in a converted warehouse at 3 Broadway, in the Lace Market, and in a converted factory at Radford Road, New Basford. In both cases a substantial amount of the renovation/conversion work has been done as later-day Community Programme projects, which has been a tribute to all who have been involved. These achievements would not have been possible but for substantial city council/Department of the Environment grants under the Inner Area Programme; the Radford Road project was also dependent upon a further major contribution from Nottingham Task Force. We are tremendously grateful for these life-saving contributions.

As 'Family First' we have been happy to have played a part, with the Civic Society and others, in the rejuvenation of various historically significant buildings for the benefit of the community at large, it has been particularly gratifying for us to carry out conservation work on the Broadway premises for our own use.

Projects

For reasons unconnected with the above changes, for the first time in four years we do not have any Civic Society site project in progress, although we do have the Watson Fothergill Greenhouse repair in hand at our workshop. The most recently completed task was the construction of the cattle drink in Wollaton Park - for the watering of the white park cattle donated by our own Society and the Wollaton Village and Park Conservation Society. We had expected by now to have begun work on the old Wollaton Park walled garden, but delays on the part of others in giving the go-ahead have frustrated this intention. However, we are still hopeful of this fascinating job being undertaken.

Despite all the changes and the constraints of Employment Training, to which we are optimistically adapting, we at Network want - and expect to continue. After all, there's plenty of useful work still waiting to be done.



MAPPERLEY PARK ESTATE 1914-39

The extent of the Mapperley Park Estate has always been confined to the Wrights' land bounded by Mansfield Road to the west, Woodborough Road to the east, the Duke of Newcastle's land (the gardens of Private Road) to the north and Redcliffe Road to the south. William Beedham Starr's plans for the layout of the estate approved in May 1904, together with the existing roads of the first phase of development from 1879, reached to the limits of the estate. Thus all later roads were extensions of existing roads or provided access to building plots so far undeveloped.

Between 1914 and 1939 only two planning applications were made for new road works. On July 4, 1924, the architects Bright and Thoms, acting for E.W. Robinson and others, received approval for the extension of Carisbrooke Avenue. A.T. Sadler, on behalf of Sadler and Cole, submitted 'Plans and Section of a New Street to be called Regent Drive' on May 18, 1928. Approval was given but the actual date of construction is not apparent, however, on March 9, 1934, the name of the new street was altered to Old Hall Drive. Soon afterwards on March 23, 1934, the architects Calvert and Jessop deposited plans for the first house on The Old Hall Drive. It may be recalled that Arthur R. Calvert was involved with the very first roads in Mapperley Park.

What is quite remarkable is the variety of building that took place in the Mapperley Park Estate between the wars. Although the period under review is nominally from September 1914, no new houses were built during the First World War. The first post-war house was on Woodland Drive. The architect was A.E. Lambert, the architect of Nottingham's Albert Hall. The plans were passed on March 21, 1919. In the 20 year span, 1919-1939, just over 200 houses were built in the Park. The exact figure depends on whether or not houses on the Mansfield Road boundary are included.

It has become fashionable to designate 'Mapperley Park' the area developed largely on the grounds of the Old Forest House*, between Mapperley Road and Redcliffe Road and extending back from Mansfield Road. On this land 18 houses were built between 1919-39, half of these went up on Thorncliffe Road in 1915.

The variety comes from the fact that the work of some 62 architects was approved and largely built. Thirtyseven architects are each represented by just one house! In addition the only purpose built flats, a block of four on Cyprus Road, is all that came from the practice of Evans, Clarke and Woollatt. Robert Evans senior, together with his partner William Jolley were prominent in the very first attempts to develop the estate.

Some of the eminent local architects of the day designed five or more of the Mapperley houses: Bright and Thoms (16 houses 1921-39), W.R. Gleave (12, 1922 mostly - 1929), Starr and Hall (11, 1922-35), H.A. Dickson (11, 1923-37), W.A. Kneller (5, 1922-24), A.E. Eberlin (1922-25), D.M. Thorpe (1924-38), and Booker and Shepherd (1930) each produced five houses.

* Earlier known as the Victoria Park Estate or Patchett's Park.

Quite outstanding on numbers alone was the contribution of Nehemiah Rigley. Initially Rigley was in partnership with Alex Wilson, their office was at 13 St Peter's Gate. They had a house erected on Thorncliffe Road and a house for themselves on Woodland Drive, both dated 1924. Then between January 1927 and November 1936 Rigley, now parted from Wilson and designing mainly for himself, built 58 houses. They are located on Shirley Road, Cyprus Road, Zulla Road, Redcliffe Road, Tavistock Avenue, Tavistock Drive, Lucknow Avenue and Carisbrooke Drive. It does appear that he made a point of acquiring a number of undeveloped sites in the older part of the estate.

Very little is known of Rigley. He is not listed in Kelly's 1925 Directory, except as a partner of Wilson. By 1928 he is living at 25 Shirley Road, perhaps in one of his own houses. His practice was at 5 St Peter's Church Walk. In the 1932 Kelly's Directory, Rigley is at 54 Cyprus Road the plans of which he had approved on January 10, 1930. His office has moved to Exchange Buildings East. There is no mention of Rigley in the 1941 Directory, although he was preparing planning applications as late as 1939 for work in other parts of the city.

Besides the new houses a large number of the older houses were altered and extended. Many garages were built. Some of the work was undertaken by small builders, but often the more notable architects of the day were engaged to prepare plans for 'Alterations and Additions' and for garages.

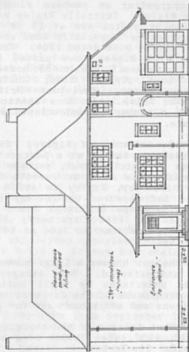
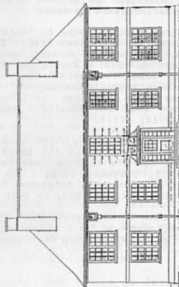
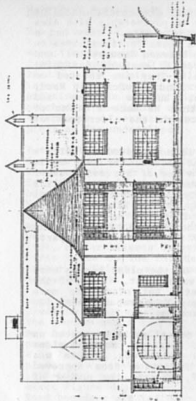
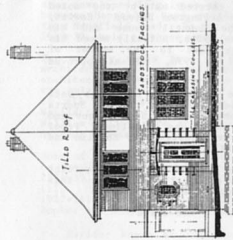
A significant feature of the changing social pattern started on August 27, 1937, when Thomas Long and Sons Ltd produced plans to divide 29 Tavistock Drive into two flats. This was approved, as was their subsequent 'Deviation from Approved Plans' submitted on October 22, 1937, whereby the number of flats was increased to three.

Only three further house to flats conversions were approved in the period up to January 1940. This last assignment, strictly outside the review period, was carried out by the noted architect T. Cecil Howitt at 7 Arlington Drive. Howitt, perhaps best remembered for the Council House and his enlightened council housing of the 1920s, actually moved his practice from Exchange Buildings East to the corner of Mapperley Road and Mansfield Road in 1938. (Plans approved November 14, 1937).

Two quite distinctive, yet quite different, buildings were erected in the Park in the thirties. One was the new Sports Pavilion for the Magdala Lawn Tennis Club by Simms, Sons and Cooke Ltd, February 1936. The other was a Splinter Proof Shelter at Northwood, Arlington Drive, designed by Eberlin and Derbyshire, surprisingly, in July 1938.

Such a note of diversity, with its hint of the world conflict to come, seems to be a convenient point at which to end this resumé of the continuing development of Mapperley Park.

Ken Brand



Some of the variety of the Inter War housing in Mapperley Park is shown in this selection:

A. Carrabrooks Avenue Starr and Hall 1933; B. The Point Richmond Drive and Warwick Road C.F.W. approved before the outbreak of the Second World War; C. Four flats Cypress Road Evans, Clark and Woolliatt 1937; D. The last house approved before the outbreak of the Second World War. Mapperley Hall Drive Thomas Long and Sons Ltd (R.A. Young Architect) 14. July 1934.

MARK OF THE MONTH

Recent awards have included:

September The Renovation of Trent Bridge

October The Restoration of Iron Railings 24-26 Low Pavement.

Contenders for future awards include the refurbishment of the Albert Hall, the latest conversion of the Majestic Cinema on Woodborough Road, and the improvements to the interior of Debenham's.

250 YEAR OLD NOTTINGHAM RAILINGS RESCUED FROM THE SCRAP HEAP AND RESTORED BY ENGLISH HERITAGE

Until now, wrought-iron railings have been unable to grow old gracefully. Those that escaped extermination in the Second World War are usually a sorry mess; their ornamental leaves and scrolls have dropped off and not been replaced, they are held together with clamps and wire and they have suffered the ignominy of wholesale replacement in welded mild steel. Most blacksmiths don't work the old skills like they used to and wrought-iron is not produced afresh any more. That is, until now.

English Heritage, researching techniques for conserving wrought-iron in its Ornamental Smiths' Workshop in Regents Park, London, was looking out for a full-scale railings project when a call for advice from Nottingham's Planning Department provided this. The conservation officer, after a tip-off from a member of the general public, had discovered the remains of Grade II* listed railings removed from 24-26 Low Pavement (and about to be scrapped) in a workshop of a steel fabricator who was finishing off a brand new set of welded steel replacements. By present-day reckoning the old railings were beyond repair when English Heritage took them over. Armed with old photographs, survey drawings, reconstruction drawings and a lorry load of pieces, the Ornamental Smiths carried out hundreds of individual repairs and reassembled the railings. Scroll-ends, new leaves, new feet for sawn-off spears and new spear tops were crafted and fixed by traditional forge techniques using re-worked reclaimed wrought-iron. Every serviceable inch of the original rails was re-used in its original position, its cavities filled by 'puddling-in' molten iron if likely to remain a water-trap.

The railings are now refixed on site, resplendent in their original colour, a warm grey which enhances their elegance. They are as they were in 1733, except in two respects: firstly a close inspection reveals a subtle distinction between the (usually) pitted original work and the smoother new work and, secondly the gate over-throw which displays the Gawthern/Austen coat-of-arms is still the 1950s steel replica (except for the crest) which deviated from the original so much that it could not be restored. English Heritage intends to replicate the original as a second project.

The cost of the work is in the region of £27,000, three times the cost of steel replacements, but considerably less than a full replica made traditionally. English Heritage and Sun Alliance (then owners) have contributed the lion's share and the city and county councils have each contributed £1,000.

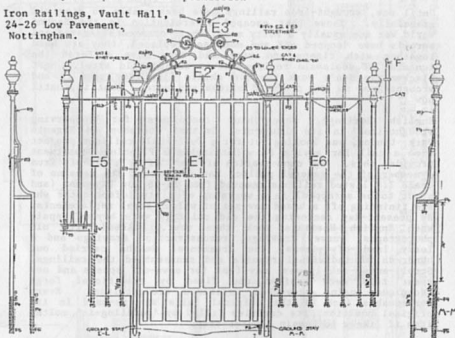
The project is a personal triumph for Nicola Ashurst, research architect to English Heritage, but credit must equally go to the smiths and masons who have pioneered with exceptional dedication, making it easier for others to follow.

Until now, wrought-iron railings have been unable to grow old gracefully.

R.A. Harrison
(Sketches by courtesy of English Heritage)

The article first appeared in the Bulletin of the Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust, August 1988, and is reproduced here with permission

Iron Railings, Vault Hall,
24-26 Low Pavement,
Nottingham.



A new publication 'Tracing the History of Your House' (Documentary Sources for the History of Nottinghamshire Buildings 1500 - 1950) by Adrian Henstock, the County Archivist, is now available.

It is well illustrated and will be extremely useful, not only to people tracing the history of a house but also to all local historians, conservationists, industrial archaeologists and students of vernacular architecture. Although relating to Nottinghamshire, both the principles and methods and the range of archives and building types should be applicable to any county in England.

The book, published by the Nottinghamshire Local History Association, is on sale at local bookshops or at the County Archives Office, High Pavement, price £5.50 (postage etc if necessary is 50p).

It has 94 pages, 40 photos, 20 line illustrations, a coloured card cover size 8" x 10" approx.

The Editor
Civic Society Newsletter

Dear Sir

We have seen quite a bit in the local papers about the problem of litter in the city, and I think there has been some improvement.

In the Lace Market, though a conservation area and very much on the 'Tourist Trail', it is not litter but rubbish, to my knowledge the same old typewriter and discarded clothing and noisome blankets lay at the foot of Short Stairs for weeks on end.

When taking overseas visitors round, do we ignore it, apologise for it, or avoid the worst places?

Presumably that area is *someone's* responsibility for rubbish clearance, it would be nice to see some action. Similarly, the Garnera Hill/Cliff Road area heading to the popular Broad Marsh Caves is graffiti-ridden, and contrasts badly with the splendid Lace Hall above.

Yours sincerely
Neville Hoskins

[This letter arrived just too late for inclusion in Newsletter 77, needless to say the point is still worth making. Editor]

RECORDING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP

Unknown to most of us there is a large gap in the available information of the history of Nottingham's buildings. The City's Planning Department has asked us to help make a photographic record of many of the old buildings. The Recording and Photographic Group has recently been established to undertake a detailed recording (photographic and some historical research) on selected groups of buildings. The first project will be Victorian churches; bridges or Victorian factories may follow.

The Group's members include experienced photographers who don't know very much about buildings and those with a fair knowledge of buildings and the history of architecture. We intend to work in pairs, teaming a more experienced member with one of less experience. Aside from people with photographic skills there are also those with interest and skills in research. In addition to our main projects the group will undertake special jobs for the Society's Environment Committee.

Anyone interested in joining us contact Michelle Greenwald: home 613452, work 313316 or Ray Banks 254679.

HERITAGE WALKS

First the good news - the best year ever. The bad news - since the closure of the Shire Hall we may never repeat it.

Our thanks to all the Society guides and helpers who, by their efforts, were able to collect a sum of £1,421 over a period of 14 weeks during the summer. I assure you that the money will not be absorbed into the general funds, but will be used for a worthwhile project.

Just a few figures for you:

SHIRE HALL TOURS	2,888 visitors	£1,110
HERITAGE WALKS	586 visitors	£ 310

The Sunday Tours of the Castle during six months, April to September, had 1,200 visitors and took £420. All the more remarkable because it was carried out in the main, by only two guides and unfortunately some tours had to be cancelled. MORE GUIDES ARE URGENTLY NEEDED for Sunday afternoons if these tours are to continue.

Our thanks again to all who have helped with our walks. Bob White and the backroom girls of the Tourist Information Office, Ted Whyatt at St Mary's, and Ken Swinson at the Shire Hall. To Paul Jackson and Barry Bloom, mine hosts respectively, of the Bell Inn and The Salutation who permitted our visitors to view their cave cellars, and especially to Dave Flint in the guise of 'Gun Captain of Rossiter's Horse' (Parliamentary Forces c1640) who conducted some of our parties around the 'Sal'.

Finally, a special word of appreciation to (alphabetically), Margaret Harrison, David Newham and Stan Saunders, without whose hard work and organising abilities these tours would not have transpired.

NEXT YEAR - we hope to re-introduce some of the favourite walks and a probable tour of cave complexes not usually visited. The Shire Hall has, of course, been sold and as yet the future plans are unknown.

Cliff Deane
Heritage Walks Department



Dear Mr Deane

I am writing to say "thank you" on behalf of all who participated in the Twilight Walk on September 5th. Everyone in both parties found the tour informative and entertaining and were impressed by the content of the guide in the "Salutation". The evening proved to be the finest & a very successful experience and will be remembered.

MORE APPRECIATIVE WALKERS

The 'Twilight Tour' was born of necessity as the visitors did not finish dinner at the University of Nottingham until 7.30pm. The walk finally started at 8pm. The party was split into two groups, David Newham took the first and Cliff Deane the second. They followed the floodlights around the Lace Market area.

With Bell
Conference Organiser

MEMBERSHIP

I had high hopes that by the end of this year we might have reached the magic millenium - 1,000 members. It was a vain hope. The result was really predictable with 78 new members and 47 resignations.

The total membership at the end of the financial year (October 31) was as follows:

INDIVIDUAL 421	FAMILY 245	CORPORATE 9	TOTAL 675
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Taking as always the family membership as two, the real number is 920. At least we are moving forward and maybe 1991 will be the golden year.

Subscription collecting has again dragged on throughout the year. One hundred payments were still outstanding after March 31 but 53 did eventually settle after several written reminders and telephone calls. The reminder system is expensive and will have to be reduced. So PLEASE settle on the request included in this Newsletter, or ask me for a Bankers Order. **DON'T FORGET** if you complete the COVENANT as well, your subscription will be worth 33% more repaid by the Chancellor out of your tax! No cost to you it's a REFUND of tax ALREADY PAID.

So to reduce costs:

1. Settle on time - GOOD
2. Settle by Bankers Order - BETTER
3. Settle by Covenant - BEST

Cliff Deane
Membership Secretary

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Due to lack of support this may be the last year of the cards. They are produced primarily for members to send to friends and to spread the name of the Society. (Incidentally, had each member bought one pack of five we would have sold out).

Although they have been on sale throughout the city for several years most retailers still have unsold stock and have not reordered the new card this year.

We are a REGISTERED CHARITY with a very small selling area as our supporters are local, and we do not compete with the national charities.

Each year we have appealed for members to come forward with suitable local winter scenes - either colour print or slide, but the response has been disappointing.

We will have to consider seriously whether to continue the publication of a Civic Society Card for the next season.

Cliff Deane
Outside Sales for
Society Publications

Meetings

Tuesday, February 14 AGM

Tuesday, March 14
Dr Alice Coleman
(King's College, University of London)
'The Great Housing Disaster'

Dr Coleman has specialised in research into the relationship of housing and estate design to crime and vandalism and the quality of life, particularly in multi-storey blocks. She is Reader in Geography at the University of London and Director of the Land Use Research Unit and Head of its Design Disadvantage Team. In 1986 she published a book entitled 'Utopia on Trial - Vision and Reality in Planned Housing', which aroused wide interest.

Tuesday, April 11
Adrian Henstock
Principal Archivist, County of Notts)
'Nottingham's Archival Heritage'

Illustrated with examples of particular interest to us.

Tours and Visits

Saturday, June 10
Cotswold Wildlife Park and Arlington
Mill: Cotswold Country Museum

Tuesday, June 27
British Geological Survey, Nicker
Hill, Keyworth

By popular request. There is a lot to see and this should be very rewarding evening.

Saturday, July 8
The Heights of Abraham and the Crich
Tramway Museum

Spectacular ride by cable car to the Heights of Abraham and the attractions of the Centre which was opened in 1987. Restaurant/coffee shop/picnic area. Then on to the Crich Museum in the afternoon.

Friday, October 13
The fourth Keith Train
Memorial Lecture.

Dr Rod Hackney, by this date the immediate past president of the R.I.B.A., will talk on aspects of Community Architecture. The media often refer to him as Prince Charles' architectural guru.

Venue to be decided.