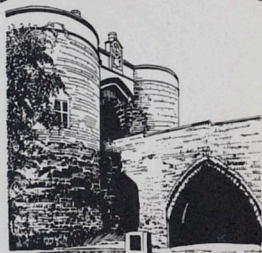


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This Society exists to develop a worthwhile environment in Nottingham. To achieve this it encourages good architecture in all its forms, planning, and the preservation of the desirable aspects of the heritage of the city. The Society likewise will discourage, criticise and even fight bad planning, destruction of amenities and vulgarity in design.

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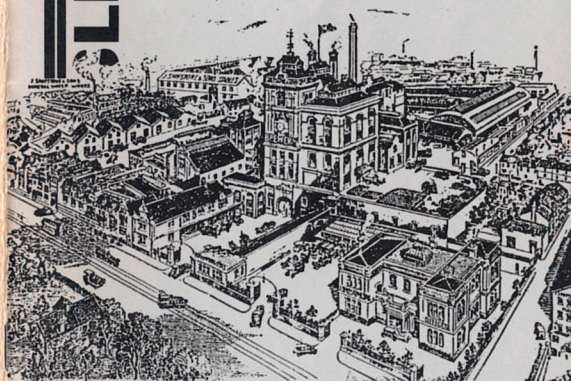
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LETTER

Nottingham Civic Society

84

January 1991



James Shipstone and Son
Star Brewery, New Basford
Founded 1852
Future Uncertain?



60p

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Snow, a four letter word that sends shivers around transport departments, duly arrived on December 8. In spite of its imminent arrival being forecast with a flourish by all the weathermen, it still brought most of the country to a crawl, if not a standstill. Electricity and water supply became erratic and in many cases stopped. Lost in thought on a long, pointless, trudge into the centre of Nottingham I suddenly realised I was wondering whether the Rapid Transit System would still be working in such conditions. Grenoble, to quote the type example, has such, much, more snow but no doubt it is regular and anticipated. However, judging from displays, videos and items on Central News the trackway of the Grenoble tram is fairly flat whereas greater Nottingham is nothing, if not hilly. Lest I give the wrong impression I am a fervent supporter of the N.R.T.

The Nottingham Safer Cities Project has aired again some results from the Harris Survey of Residents' Attitudes to Nottingham City Council Services, 1988. When respondents were asked to say what problems spoil their enjoyment of their local area 33% mentioned stray dogs/fouling, 27% fear of crime/violence, 18% graffiti/vandalism. A more recent survey commissioned by Safer Cities and undertaken by Research Services of Great Britain (February/March 1989), asked questions about the fear of crime, perceptions of risk and avoidance behaviour, both in the local area and in the City Centre. Replies indicated different concerns for the two alternatives. For the City Centre 66% were concerned about car theft.

Several recently announced development schemes have concerned the area south and east of Broad Marsh and below and south east of High Pavement. One of these proposals would greatly enhance the status of the Broad Marsh Centre. This is quite a contrast to a piece I read in the Hull Civic Society Newsletter.

"The good city is the one where the joy of everyday - shopping, meeting, eating, walking - is evident not hidden. The important thing is to get away from the American idea of the shopping mall, a commercial fortress surrounded by a parking lot and plug into the European heritage of the street and the square as places where urban life is really lived!"

Is this snobbish point of view? In the absence of great architecture does Nottingham need to create or extend palaces of commerce?

Ka. Brown

A UNIQUE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Anyone who has had occasion recently to visit the Out-patients' Department of the City Hospital, will have noticed a unique feature visible from the long corridor: a bed of plants with some significance for the medical profession. Each plant has a large label, easy to read through the windows of the corridor, but, of course, not accessible.

As a gardener I found the display fascinating. After several telephone calls, I discovered that the person responsible is Dr R.W.D. Nickalls, Consultant and Senior Lecturer in the Anaesthesia Department. He has kindly written the following note about the garden and his ideas for the future. This project seems to me one which the Civic Society should support.

M.W. Barley

A MEDICINAL GARDEN AT THE CITY HOSPITAL - R.W.D. NICKALLS

It was the combination of specialising in anaesthesia, and having an interest in plants which led to the idea of growing those plants which have a bearing, either directly or indirectly, on hospital medicine.

The anaesthetic influence is significant, as anaesthetists use a huge range of drugs, many of which have strong botanical connections. For example, much of the morphine used in hospitals is still derived from the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). Similarly, tubocurarine ('curare') is still used in anaesthesia, and is extracted from the plant *Chondrodendron tomentosum*.

The first plants were dug in this Spring, since when the collection has been gradually added to throughout the Summer. At present, the Medicinal plants occupy one long border in the square garden adjacent to the Out-patient Department at the City Hospital. However, over the next few years it is planned to extend the border around the garden, and if possible to build a conservatory there, to enable us to display medical plants from hotter regions.

The hospital WRVS Shop is conveniently next to the garden, allowing members of the public to take tea and view the medicinal plants while waiting for their out-patient appointment.

If members of the Nottingham Civic Society wish to visit the garden, may I suggest that on no account should they touch any of the plants on display, as some do contain some fairly toxic substances. Furthermore, should any of your readers wish to know more about the garden and plants, they are very welcome to contact me at any time.

The overall plan is to display all plants which have an established link with what might be called Western medicine. As such this garden will be the first hospital-based medicinal garden in the country.

While the garden aims to be entirely educational and non-profit making, it does, of course, require funds to buy plants, pay

for gardener's time, travelling expenses etc. To this end we are grateful to a number of firms, including the Boots Charitable Trust. Donations should be made payable to 'City Hospital Botany Fund', and sent to: Dr R.W.D. Nickalls, University Department of Anaesthesia, C-floor, East Block, University Hospital of Nottingham, NG7 2UH.

The following is a list of plants we have, most of which are currently growing in the garden (the rest are in greenhouses at Mapperley Hospital).

Plant name	Drug
<i>Mandragora officinarum</i> (mandrake)	hyoscine
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (henbane)	hyoscine
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	hyoscine
<i>Datura stramonium</i> (thornapple)	hyoscine
<i>Datura sanguinea</i>	hyoscine
<i>Solanum luteum</i>	hyoscine
<i>Atropa belladonna</i> (deadly nightshade)	atropine/hyoscine
(atropine and hyoscine are greatly used by anaesthetists to increase unduly slow heart rates during operations, as well as being used premedication drugs prior to anaesthesia).	
<i>Ricinus communis</i> (castor oil plant)	castor oil
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	anti-cancer agents
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (opium poppy)	morphine, codeine
<i>Papaver orientalis</i> (Turkey poppy)	thebaine
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> (evening primrose)	gamma linolenic acid
<i>Oenothera grandifolia</i> (large evening primrose)	gamma linolenic acid
(evening primrose oil is extracted from the plants, and the linolenic acid is thought to help eczema)	
<i>Catharanthus rosea</i> (Madagascan periwinkle)	vinblastine/vincristine (anti-cancer agents)
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	podophyllum resin
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	(podophyllum resin has been used for a long time in the treatment of certain warts)
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> (chilli)	capsacin
(capsacin is currently being researched for possible use in the treatment of pain)	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (purple foxglove)	digitoxin/'digitalis'
<i>Digitalis lutea</i> (yellow foxglove)	'digitalis'
(the 'digitalis' drugs (mainly digoxin) are used both in the treatment of heart failure, and to slow the heart rate in certain forms of 'palpitation')	
<i>Spirea salicifolia</i> (meadowsweet)	salicylaldehyde
(is associated with Aspirin, salicylic acid)	
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> (feverfew)	extract used for migraine
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	anti-cancer agent
<i>Aloe vera</i> (bitter aloes)	purgative

TAKE A LOOK AT: THE RAGGED SCHOOL, BROOK STREET

I wonder if you remember the local plan of three years ago that seemed to imagine a hypermarket on every street corner. Something like 29 of them were proposed but only one finally appeared: the Asda Store on the Hyson Green flats site.

One of the possible candidates for a hypermarket was Sneinton Market. It was proposed (as it still is) that the wholesale market would move to Lenton Lane, with the chance of creating a 'Covent Garden' appearance, though probably not using the existing market buildings.

This would tie in with a 'yuppification' of the area: it is convenient for the city centre, the Victoria Park View flats', refurbishment is now virtually complete, and convenient for residents is the Victoria Leisure Centre.

However, the market move is hanging fire at present, but if it is completed the schemes for the market area will receive close scrutiny from the Civic Society. Already the Society is looking at one neglected corner of the site, just at the edge of the leisure centre and wrapping itself round it. This is the Ragged School, a forlorn building awaiting some tender loving care of its own.

The establishment of this building was the culmination of 20 years' work by the Nottingham Town Mission. Founded in February 1839, and employing five full-time missionaries, its aim was to "extend among the inhabitants of Nottingham and its vicinity (especially the poor) the knowledge of the gospel."

Although this aim remained paramount, education in a wider sense soon came to be seen as a priority. Four months after its foundation individual members of the Mission had begun such work at Crossland Street in the dreadful Narrow Marsh area (destined to remain dreadful for nearly a century more until their clearance and replacement by the Cliff Road housing scheme). By 1842 children in various districts were being sent to Sunday Schools, while two years later one of the missionaries had set up an evening school where writing was taught on Mondays. As this work expanded it was complemented in another part of Nottingham when the Church of England opened a Ragged School at Glasshouse Street in 1847; as its name implied it existed to educate the poorest of God's creatures.

In 1856 a room was rented in Colwick Street (the present Brook Street) to serve as a schoolroom. Two years later it was decided to build a school and land was leased from the Corporation for a period of 75 years (just a little longer than was actually required, as we shall see).

Work on the new school began in 1858. Its architect, C.H.W. Edwards, conscious of the philanthropic nature of the work he was undertaking, returned nearly half his fee to the school fund.

The Ragged School was formally opened on October 10 1859, by the Earl of Shaftesbury, a well-known reformer and social

philanthropist and a pioneering campaigner for the rights of children. The school had been designed to accommodate 500 children and consisted of one 'double classroom', two further classrooms and a 'large room' for assemblies and services. In addition to these essential services the architect had ensured that the exterior of his building should be of high quality: designer and client were equally aware of the civilising qualities of good architecture, providing as it did such a contrast with the far-from-civilising qualities of the built environment in Narrow Marsh.

The pupils at the school enabled the Nottingham Town Mission to ascertain the level of poverty of the families from which they came and to determine what could be provided for them. Many families would surely have died of starvation had not the Mission supplied them with clothing, food and coal. A Missionary's diary for 1858 records a family of eight living in a cellar in Tyler Street, their main meal being of water gruel, a woman in Kid Street unable to feed her two week-old child as she had eaten nothing herself for two days, and a lad selling an old shovel for a penny to buy a pennyworth of oatmeal to make dinner for the whole family of 13.

The Mission was clearly making its contribution: the diarist recorded that there was "no violent language" in the Narrow Marsh area "as was the case in years gone by", that the Soup Kitchen, run by the Mission, was "a great blessing to many families", and most hearteningly for a Missionary who must at times have felt desperate at what needed to be done:

"Have reason to believe that I was the means, in the hands of God, in saving a poor woman a life today. She was almost starved to death. Got her a little oatmeal and arrowroot, as well as other help."

The Mission continued its work for the wider community from the Colwick Street (Brook Street) premises, providing a number of social gatherings such as the Working Men's Association, a Penny Bank, sewing classes and mothers' meetings, in addition to a Sunday Ragged School.

The 1870 Education Act had a considerable effect on the Ragged School. It was inspected in 1872, staffing increased from 1873, but on January 1 1878, the school was absorbed into the Nottingham School Board and the Town Mission's daily contribution to children's education came to an end, although the building continued to be used at evenings and weekends during the next 25 years for all the other activities provided by the Mission.

Under the Nottingham School Board the building became an infant school and was renamed Colwick Street Council School; it still accommodated as many children as it had in 1872. At length, in 1924, it was condemned for use as a school by the Board of Education but continued in use as such until 1931.

In 1932 the building was leased to the City of Nottingham's Mental Deficiency Committee to be used as an "occupational centre for mental defectives." It is bizarre to think that

what was unsuitable for children was suitable for those mentally sick members of the community who were undergoing some form of training and rehabilitation and were presumably going to take their place in society; obviously the values inculcated so long before by the Nottingham Town Mission were not considered to apply to all God's children.

In 1939 this work ceased in the Ragged School Building, and it has spent a fair part of the last half-century as a storage depot for furniture and for fruit and vegetables.

Obviously it is essential for a building to have a use, and would reasonable assume that even for storage a degree of protection against the elements would be essential. Now, of course, the Ragged School is unfit for even that: dilapidated outside and ruinous within.

However, this building deserves a better fate. It is not only useful but - in its own way - beautiful. It was listed on March 28 1983, (in Grade II) and it is certainly not a building that Nottingham City Council would want to lose. A building survives only through human presence and human care, and the City could well have thought that this would be present once more when they sold it to a former pupil who had hopes of turning it into a boxing club. Two bereavements later, the present owner is now looking to a future for the Ragged School.

The priority is, of course, to make the building wind-and-weather-proof; at a conservative estimate this would cost something like £10,000. A full restoration would cost ten times that amount, which is unrealistic unless it is seen in the context of a wider-ranging transformation of the area, where the building clearly does have a use. The Civic Society, The Victorian Society, TRACS and City and County Conservation Officers are all closely involved in this quest for the building's future.

Nottingham, as we know it today, is a Victorian city and helping those less fortunate is a noble Victorian value, to which the Ragged School is a monument. We should treasure it.

Ian Wells

THE HARRY JOHNSON AWARD 1990.

The Old Vicarage, Kinoulton, designed by T.C. Hine and built in 1849 has won the Harry Johnson award for 1990.

The award is given jointly by the Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust and the Nottinghamshire branch of the C.P.R.E. It is given in memory of Harry Johnson, an architect who lived in Carburton and was active in promoting the work of the Trust. It is given annually for the best restoration of an old building.

The Old Vicarage when purchased by its present owners was derelict and has been lovingly restored under the direction of Allan Mulcahy.

M.W. Barley

BOOK REVIEW.

BYGONE NOTTINGHAM by Christopher Weir.

This is a handsome book. The text is well presented and the very many photographs, there are over 150, are clear and beautifully reproduced.

The book is in two parts. The first is a brief eight page introduction to the history of Nottingham. This is followed by an illustrated record of the evolution of the town from the early years of the nineteenth century to the blitz damage of 1941.

This second larger portion has been judiciously compiled, reflecting the author's wide-ranging knowledge of the material available. The story of the expansion of the town into its city status and beyond, and the changing lifestyles of its inhabitants is divided into some eighteen categories: the Market Place, Shops, Hospitals, Law and Order, Entertainment, Education and so on.

One intriguing section is 'Industry'. Here the photographs recall the great days of Thomas Adams and Birkin and Co. before the first World War, the assembly line at Raleigh 1922, Player's c.1928, Shipstone's Star Brewery expanding in 1921 and coal picking at Clifton Colliery about 1895. In their time these were household names, every one.

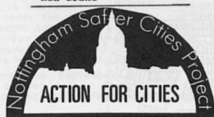
For the older reader there will be a direct link into those old faded family photographs, the Nottingham that used to be. For the younger reader there should be a sense of wonderment when reflecting on the changes between then and now.

As might be expected special moments formal and informal are here preserved. The informal especially are a delight. A glimpse of the Castle Cycle Club's outing to Hoveringham around 1885 on an amazing variety of machines contrasts with the sad state of Mr. A.E. Houghton's 12 H.P. Sunbeam after its confrontation with an electric tram on Mansfield Road in 1904.

This is a book to keep and to give. It would make a splendid gift for anyone but especially for older relatives and for those who have moved away from the city and continue to maintain their links and their memories. Although some of the photographs are familiar many are not and the whole collection is truly admirable. There is a fascination in old photographs, for the young there is much history to be found in 'reading' them.

BYGONE NOTTINGHAM by Christopher Weir is published by Phillimore & Co. Ltd. at £10.95 and is available in local bookshops.

Ken Brand





The Evolution of the Site of
the Star Brewery New Basford
Above: 1881
Right: 1901
Below: 1938



JAMES SHIPSTONE AND SONS LTD, STAR BREWERY, NEW BASFORD

For a company so widely known and respected very little information about the early history of James Shipstone and Sons Ltd is available in the public domain. Company documents have been difficult to track down since 'Shippoes' were taken over by Grenalls and, in fact, may no longer be in Nottingham. Rather surprisingly brewing in this county has been largely ignored by historians. The relevant section in the Victoria County History is very brief indeed and the Transactions of the Thoroton Society contain next to nothing. Popular histories of Mansfield and Kimberley also have been written. What is known and quoted about Shipstone's comes usually from a slim centenary booklet published in 1953 'The House of Shipstone 1852-1952'.

James Shipstone was born on February 9 1818. Thus he was 34 years old when he established the Star Brewery on Radford Road, New Basford near Nottingham in 1852. As business improved and trade flourished the company expanded gradually occupying more and more of an approximately triangular site bounded by Radford Road, John Street and Mosley Street. Major buildings designed by different architects were erected at regular intervals, especially from the early 1890s. Therein lies the reason that this important industrial complex has not been listed by the Department of the Environment. Multiple listing is usually limited to unaltered buildings of the same date. In fairness the possibility of listing has been assessed by the D.O.E. in the recent past. Perhaps the office block of 1929 has the best chance, although declaring the Shipstone triangle a conservation area might be the logical solution.

The first house in New Basford was built in 1820, by 1848 the population had reached something over 3,500 with the lace and hosiery trades providing most of the employment. When James Shipstone started the enterprise there were probably around 4,000 people in the district. He must have been aware that initially his market would have to be Nottingham. Access to the town would primarily be by road, but there was a rail link. Basford station being on the Nottingham-Mansfield branch line.

Certainly the company's products soon became well known in Nottingham for by 1863 the brewery had established an office in Crown Yard, Long Row East. When the distinctive red dials pulled by the famous greys started deliveries is not known.

The nature of the early brewery is difficult to determine, in the absence of company information the stylised outline on Tarbotton's map of 1877, would appear to be the first available plan. The older Horse and Groom Inn adjoining the brewery is thought to be Shipstone's first tied house.

Although building plans for intended work in Nottingham had to be submitted to the Town Council from September 1874, Basford did not come under the jurisdiction of the town until after the Borough Extension Act of 1877. In fact, on April 5 1878, plans and sections for a new street, Shipstone Street, were put before the Council by the contractor J. Loverssed. Proposals for the first eight dwelling houses on this street followed soon afterwards on September 6 1878. Whilst these two developments do not relate directly to the expansion of the brewery they do infer that Shipstone was now of some importance in the area.

The first impression of any building in the brewery comes from plans by T. Wright for 'Additions to office' dated May 19 1882. A very simple extra room at first floor level is shown.

The first major expansion is the office block of July 3 1891 designed by Arthur Brevill, a respected Nottingham architect of the day. This work survives at the western end of the Radford Road frontage. A new fining shed of September 1892 was also erected to Brevill's plans.

Later, from 1897, another Nottingham architect, Harry Gill, was engaged by Shipstone's. His first assignment was the design of Bottling Stores on 'Radford Road. Other buildings by Gill included Stables, Forge and Mess Room etc on John Street July 13 1900.

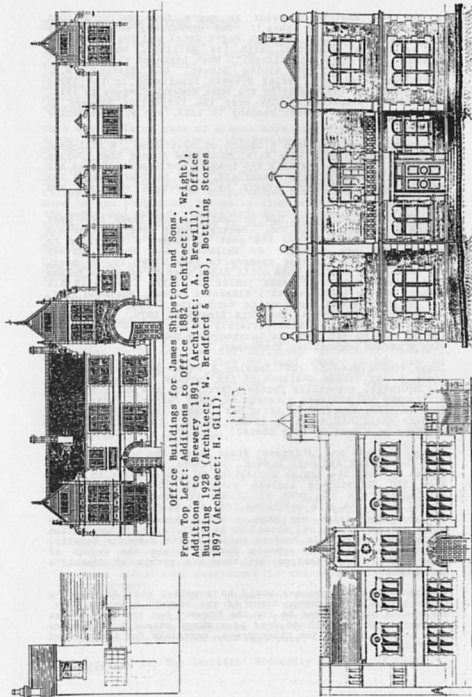
The large central tower block, dated 1900, was part of extensive 'Additions to the Star Brewery' by William Bradford and Sons of 12 Regent Street, London. The actual planning application was made by the local builders Dennett and Ingle. They had, in fact, made a similar application on behalf of William Bradford and Sons when approval was sought for plans for the Prince of Wales Brewery on Alpine Street, Old Basford, for W.H. Hutchinson and Sons Ltd in 1891. Bradford's tower is the building which over the years has given generations of residents and visitors their image of Shipstone's Star Brewery.

Over the following years, before the First World War, William Bradford and Sons were responsible for a number of 'Additions to Star Brewery' and other more specific works: Bottling Stores, John Street 1902-3 Cask Washing Shed, John Street 1902, Beer Stores, Radford Road-Whitbread Street 1903, Cask Sheds, John Street 1903 and 1905, Loading Stage and Offices, Radford Road 1904, Motor House, Whitbread Street 1904, etc. Harry Gill had a couple of assignments, Evans and Sons, very well known in Nottingham, erected a Shoeing Forge on North Gate 1909, and put additions on the Bottling Stores Radford Road, North Gate and John Street 1910. But most of the smaller jobs were carried out by the lesser known architect F. Ball who also designed the mineral water factory on North Gate, January 1914.

In October 1920, the first of a number of major developments of the inter-war period was carried about by the Nottingham architects William Beedham Starr and E.S.H. Hall. This was for 'Additions to Cooper's Shop, Whitbread Street, the same practice also prepared designs for 'Additions to Offices', Radford Road, September 1921, and Garages, May 1925. However, almost every other addition and alteration was undertaken by William Bradford and Sons. Besides several rather anonymous 'Additions to Star Brewery' commencing in September 1922, named new building work. included additions to Cooper's Workshop, Whitbread Street, October 1926, Office Buildings, Radford Road and Mosley Street, August 1928, Maltings, Eland Street, July 1930, Oil Stores, North Gate, May 1934, and Barley Stores, Radford Road, March 1936.

As the reason for this review of the building history of the brewery was the possibility of listing, then work after 1939 has for the present not been considered.

James Shipstone, it is said, was a pioneer in the application of scientific advancement to the craft of brewing. Like many Victorian brewers he 'sought for the secret of the beer that was best.' In this endeavour he was more successful than most.



Office Buildings for James Shipstone and Sons
 From Top etc. Bottling Office 1882 (Architect: T. Wright),
 Additions etc. Brewery 1891 (Architect: A. Brevill), Office
 Building 1928 (Architect: W. Bradford & Sons), Bottling Stores
 1897 (Architect: H. Gill).

In the New Basford district to quote from Mellor's 'Old Nottingham Suburbs' (1914): "Two breweries, one Mr Losco Bradley's (The Midland Brewery, North Gate) and the very large one of Messrs Shipstone, with its maltings, bottling and minerals, have been established." What happened to Bradley's? Not too far away on Alpine Street, Old Basford, W.H. Hutchinson's Prince of Wales Brewery flourished in the 1890s and beyond, but was bought by the Home Brewery Company in 1916. The healthy Shipstone's took over the Carrington Brewery in 1898, the Beeston Brewery Company in 1922, and William Hooley Ltd in 1926.

The company soon produced a choice of beverages. A bill-head of April 1871, lists India Pale, Mild, and Strong Ales, Porter and Stout - and also reveals the brewery had opened offices and stores at Stockwell Gate, Mansfield. Not long afterwards the company was advertising itself as 'Importers of Wines and Spirits'.

By 1878 James Shipstone had brought his son James into what became J. Shipstone and Son. Several years later another son Thomas was promoted from the post of brewer's traveller to produce the now familiar J. Shipstone and Sons. Rather surprisingly James senior appears to have lived in, or near, the brewery on Radford Road until c1883 when he moved to Felham Road, Sherwood Rise. James junior initially lived with his father, but by 1883, was at 1 Alexandra Street, Sherwood Rise, and by 1887 he had moved up to Woodthorpe Lodge. Thomas was living in Valley Drive, the Park Estate in 1879. In 1881 he was on Radford Road almost certainly in his father's old house and by 1887 he had moved to Loughborough Road and was credited with a second occupation, cowkeeper.

James senior died in 1897 leaving a sound expanding company. James junior became chairman of the company, he together with his brothers, especially Thomas, carried on and built upon the philosophy and business strategy of their father. James junior died in 1922, and Thomas, later Sir Thomas, took command of the company until his death in 1940. He left the family brewing business in a very healthy state.

Today, 50 years on, 'Shippoes' finds itself the uneconomic unit of a so called national brewer. Perhaps the demise of Ivor Thirst so long the impish invitation to bide-a-while in one of over 550 Shipstone's outlets within a 30 mile radius of Nottingham, was the omen of things to come. Many locally warned about the glib overtures from the rich powerful suitor, but the acquisition was made. For a time, except for an adjustment of taste, all seemed to be well, even the production of Davenport's beer in Basford caused little rumpus - locally. Now the Star Brewery appears doomed unless the warmth of considerable local feeling can thaw the hearts of Grenall's accountants.

The many Shipstone houses would be supplied with Shipstone's beers brewed in Burton-on-Trent if the brewery closed. Thus, any rescue package must be for the brewery and its tied houses at least. A pub with no beer is a minor calamity, a brewery with no pubs is a major catastrophe, certainly for the Basford workforce.

Ken Brand

NOTTINGHAM SAFER CITIES PROJECT

The Steering Group Report on Community Safety in the City Centre, part of the Nottingham Safer Cities Project, has recently been published. It is a considered look at the problems of crime in Nottingham City Centre. What has been presented is the distillation of the opinions of a number of public bodies together with the views of the general public obtained through a major household survey.

In a way it forms part of a much more comprehensive City wide study 'Counting Out Crime - the Nottingham Crime Audit'. This document is due to be published in mid-December. It is the first survey in its history in Britain and it examines a City's attitudes to crime. The audit was carried out between December 1989 and July 1990 at a cost of £50,000 by the Nottingham Safer Cities Project and the consultants Pest Marwick McLintock. Some of its proposals, virtually slogans, have been leaked to the media and include 'reclaiming city centres' and 'crowd out crime'. In hard statistics it was estimated "...that crime or fear of it led to a commercial loss of £24 million a year and 652 jobs."

The Steering Group's Report is available now. Reproduced here with permission, is the section 'Designing Out Crime'.

Designing Out Crime

Design does not, on its own, cause crime or cause people to become criminals but poor design can assist or encourage crime.

The current state of the art of design does not permit precise guidelines to be set down for designing out crime. However, there are several principles of good design which can be applied to reduce the opportunity for criminals to commit casual offences. This approach has already been applied successfully in the public areas of the Victoria Centre. A high proportion of Nottingham's crime is committed by juveniles or young offenders involved in opportunistic offences and thus a broader adoption of good design principles may have an impact on the overall crime problem.

There are five basic principles of good design and management which should be sought in all City Centre development:

- (1) Design for Pedestrians to move about in well lit, wide circulation routes which reflect existing patterns of movement. Much of the existing pedestrian movement in Nottingham is on a north-south axis radiating from the Victoria and Broadmarsh Shopping Centres. The envisaged development within the Local Plan Review of the City Centre of an east-west tourism and shopping route presents a new opportunity for the adoption of this principle. On the existing north-south axis improved side lighting from shops could also contribute to the creation of a safer environment.
- (2) Consider the safety of people and property together rather than separately. Some building security measures (ie high fences and walls, blocked-off rear windows and doors) can contribute to a diminished sense of security not only for pedestrians but also from employees.

• Reported in 'The Guardian' Wednesday November 28 1990.

- (3) Use opportunities for enhancing natural surveillance. The ability to see the length of a street or between a line of cars can greatly increase feelings of security; being overlooked is an effective deterrent for the opportunistic criminal.
- (4) Good maintenance is essential to avoid giving clues of decay and neglect to the casual criminal. Broken pavements, graffiti, litter and vandalised public areas only serve to invite further crime. The general public is as much concerned with this sort of neglect as it is with serious crime. Clearly defined responsibilities for repairs and maintenance are important to sustain good design.
- (5) Make sure the solution to one problem does not create another. The best solutions are generally based on an examination of the wider picture and involve a package of measures for improving a whole area.

The redevelopment of the Lace Market offers a major opportunity to apply these principles to secure a new centre for tourism and leisure as envisaged within the Review of Planning Policy.

The Police can provide specialist information and advice in designing against crime. More formal links between the Police Architect Liaison Officers and local authority departments could be of considerable benefit. This specialist service is also available to the private sector.

It is known that some crime may be deterred by good design practice. The R.S.G.B. survey suggests that subways are seen as causing anxiety for vulnerable groups and that many people avoid their use. As is pointed out in paragraph 11.4 of the City Council's Review of Planning Policy for the City Centre, "The City's pedestrian subways are highly unattractive and inconvenient and experience shows that light-controlled surface crossings located on direct pedestrian desire lines are much more popular." The Review goes on to propose replacing subways with surface crossings. We would strongly endorse this point from the community safety viewpoint.

The crime problems of Nottingham's City Centre are not unique similar problems are experienced in Leicester, Coventry, Birmingham and Wolverhampton in the Midlands. Other regions suffer in the same way. Thus the findings, conclusions and recommendations are relevant to a wide range of provincial cities.

It is worth stressing that these reports are intended "to inform the policy-making process of the City and County Councils, and to promote a joint approach to common problems on the part of a range of public agencies including central government and the private sector."

We will return to these documents in future Newsletters.

Ken Brand

The Nottingham Safer Cities Project is one of 16 Home Office funded schemes. May I thank Chris Walker seconded to the Project for his help in obtaining information.

MARK OF THE MONTH AUGUST 1990 - 246 BASFORD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM

Much of the land around the site of the property, was owned by the Duke of Newcastle (two local public houses bear his name, as well as the Newcastle farm near what is now Breffitt's garage on Nuthall Road). The division of this particular part of the Newcastle Estate, around 246 Basford Road (then Sandyard Lane), was called Fowlsick Gate and later Fowley Close. The Deeds go back to 1805.

The building, dating back to 1840-1852, was described as a 'dwelling house and shoppe'. Joseph Brown, who was a framework knitter, purchased the property in 1852. Either it had already been used as a frameshop or he converted it to one. Subsequently the property has passed on, generation to generation, with the Brown family until 1969.

In the Deeds the land occupied 600sq.yds. The original builder was probably John Henson and the building was an example of early town planning locally.

Comparatively recently the house has undergone 'improvement' which was un sympathetic to the charming characteristics of this interesting property, hence much of the work needed, apart from making it structurally sound, has been to 'undo' that which has been previously done, eg removing rendering, unblocking existing window openings etc. Both gables have been partially rebuilt including the stacks. The concrete roof tiles have been replaced with sound, secondhand slate, the worst of the brickwork replaced with matching bricks and repointed. The new sash windows have been made to match the style and section of the existing ones and the doors have been restored where possible. The outbuildings are still intact and probably housed livestock at one time.

The present owners are enthusiastically working to restore the property to its former state, including the framework knitter's workshop at the rear. They are in possession of the Deeds and various maps/plans dating from 1880.

Peter J. Coleman



Peter was the builder who enthusiastically undertook the restoration of this house. Some early advice was given by the Society's past Chairman John Severn.

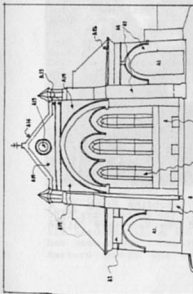
MARK OF THE MONTH

Recent recipients of the Society's Mark of the Month Award have been:

- June:** Refurbishment of Indian Community Centre
Rawson Street, New Basford, together with
landscaping of the surrounds.
Architect: Allan Joyce
Contract Work: Beech Restoration
Landscape Works: Groundplan
- July:** 347 Radford Road, restoration and refurbishment
by the architect/owner Richard French
- August:** 246 Basford Road, restoration to near original
condition.
Builder: Peter J. Coleman
Advice: John Severn
- September:** 226 Alfreton Road, general cleaning replacement
of poor detailing, new porch.
Architect: J.B. Thompson
Contractor: Greenhold Ltd
- October:** Vino's 157-161 Radford Road, general cleaning
refurbishment, new frontage.
Contractor/Architect: Eric Johnson Building
Services Ltd
Architect: Sutherland Craig
- November:** 209 Castle Boulevard, refurbishment
Contractor: Jan Falstrom
Project Co-ordinator: Mark Chambers (City
Planning Department)
- December:** 140 Alfreton Road
Architect: Geoff Stevenson
Contractor: Tap and Tile Collective Ltd
Project Co-ordinator: Mark Chambers (City
Planning Department)
- Special Award**
December: Canning Terrace (Grade II Listed Building)
Rendering repaired and repainted with additional
treatment with dirt repellent solution and anti-
graffiti solution.
- January 1991** Briddocks, 52 Upper Parliament Street
Facelift to the front rebuild chimney and
replace windows. Re-roofing etc.
Contractor: Martin Hill Contractors

There should be a better, wider, spread of awards in future as the City Planning Department have kindly agreed to supply lists of recently completed work in the City, on a regular basis.

Ken Brand



The Mark of the Month Challenge.
For a change illustrations before improvement has been carried out have been used, go and have a look and notice the difference. Top left: Indian Community Centre, Rawson Street, Top right: 226 Alfreton Road, Bottom left: 140 Alfreton Road, Bottom right: 209 Castle Boulevard.

MARK OF THE MONTH OCTOBER 1990 VINO'S 157-161 RADFORD ROAD.

In November 1988 Eric Johnson Building Services of Shipley finished a nursing home project for Messrs V. & K. Rana, which they sold as a going concern. In 1989 E.J.B.S. were invited by Messrs Rana to prepare plans for the conversion of the "Blue Lagoon" restaurant and night club, 157-161 Radford Road, into a fast food restaurant with flats above. The plans were approved in March 1989 with reservations on the modern design for the shop front.

Mr Senior of the Nottingham Planning Department had strong ideas on the nature of the shop front. He wanted the old style single unit appearance to be prominent. Several schemes were presented and rejected. The final version which was adapted to suit the materials available and the structure as a whole was based on a design by the Sutherland Craig Partnership. Mr Colin Weaver and Mr Eric Robinson of the Planning Department were responsible for help through "Operation Clean Up" and supervised the work involved in bringing the building back to its original condition.

E. & E.M. Johnson.



Three members of the Photographic and Recording Group on a recent reconnaissance of the Lace Market. The members are left to right Derek Little, Eric Jackson and the Secretary Julian Owen. (Photograph by Eric Jackson).

TWINNED CITIES

I feel that a number of people in Nottingham do not make the most of the many and varied opportunities that twinning offers. There may well be aspects of environmental issues, for example, that could be shared. With this in mind I invited Paul Millward, the Council's spokesperson on twinning, to write on this subject for the Newsletter - Editor.

The first person I met from the Council's German twin town of Karlsruhe was a small grey haired man of around 60 years of age. He introduced himself as Hajo Walter, Chairman of the German/English Friendship Club of Karlsruhe. Before I came new to the Council and, in a desperate attempt to make small talk to a stranger, I asked if this was his first visit to Nottingham. "Oh no" he said. "I first came here 40 years ago." "Oh really?" I replied. "Where did you live?" "Mollaton", he replied. I remarked that I had heard that that was a nice area to live in. Not for him he said, he had been a prisoner of war there. So, my first contact with Nottingham's flourishing links with Karlsruhe had inadvertently hit upon the origins of twinning.

Within twinning committees throughout Britain there are still men and women who, just after the Second World War, put their energies into creating twinning links because it was the best contribution that they could make to preventing another war. Today, twinning links are used for many things, but if you ask any of those pioneers what they are all about you generally get the same answer - there must never be another war and the best way that ordinary people can prevent this is to make contact with ordinary people in other countries. You will find, they say, that these people live the same sort of lives as you, they have the same sort of problems, they have jobs, they have hobbies and they have homes and children just like you. But there are also, on these twinning committees, many younger people who do not remember the war and for them twinning is about many things, and world peace is just one of them.

Today, as the National Joint Twinning Committee writes, the main purpose of twinning is "to widen horizons and promote international friendship." It is a conscious attempt to understand another country through a place that represents a cross-section of the citizens of that country. It is a desire of those concerned to share experiences, to exchange ideas, become friends, to visit each other and perhaps to co-operate in discussing common problems. A twinning should provide scope to involve people of all ages, levels and interests and should cut across the boundaries, including political ones.

There is some dispute over which towns twinned first but it is generally agreed that the first twinning agreement after the Second World War was between Bristol and Hanover in 1947. Forty-three years later thousands of people travel between these two cities and the other 408 twin towns/cities in Britain and Germany. Whilst the bulk of British twinning agreements are between France and Germany, in recent years more emphasis has been given to twinning arrangements with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and developing countries. Indeed specialist

organisations such as the United Kingdom One World Linking Association have been set up particularly with the aim of promoting twinning with developing countries. Twinning is now at a very high level with 1,527 places in the United Kingdom officially twinned, with a further 124 still seeking suitable partners.

So why did Nottingham choose to twin with Minsk in the USSR, Ljubjana in Yugoslavia, Karlsruhe in Germany, Harare in Zimbabwe and Ghent in Belgium?

The link with Minsk has its origins in the contacts which took place between local branches of Friendship Societies in the late 1950s. In 1961, representatives of the British/Soviet Friendship Society took part in a conference in Minsk which established the Minsk branch of the USSR-Great Britain Society. A former Lord Mayor of Nottingham, John Kenyon, was a member of this visiting group. No doubt as a result of Alderman Kenyon's visit, discussions took place within the City Council about the possibility of formal links at Civic level. During 1963 and 1964 there was correspondence between the two councils which led to an understanding that there should be an exchange of visits involving the Chairman and members of Minsk City Soviet and representatives of the Nottingham Corporation. The first such visit took place in May 1966 when Nottingham received a delegation from the Minsk City Soviet. At the end of this visit the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet, Mr Sharapov, and the Lord Mayor of Nottingham, William Derbyshire, signed a statement of intentions by which the Councils agreed to regular exchanges of information and exhibitions and encouraged contact between institutions of each City.

In April 1967 representatives of the City Council, at the invitation of the City Soviet, became the first Civic leaders of Nottingham to visit Minsk. The exchanges between the two cities have continued over the years with the exception that during the period 1980-1984, contact was suspended between the two councils because of the political situation in the Soviet Union, but the links were kept alive through the Friendship Society and other groups.

The Karlsruhe link is a little younger, having officially started in 1969. A year earlier the then Town Clerk, Philip Vine, having already twinned his former authority Cambridge with Heidelberg, asked the British Council in London to recommend a suitable City in south Germany as a partner for Nottingham. The British Council suggested Karlsruhe, a suggestion which was welcomed by the Council's Finance and General Purposes Committee in February 1969. Also during that month the HM Consul General in Stuttgart visited Oberbürgermeister Klotz of Karlsruhe to discuss the idea of twinning with Nottingham. Up until this point no formal contacts had been made with Karlsruhe, who had been looking for a British partner for at least five years. After some initial confusion (Oberbürgermeister Klotz thought the Consul General meant Tottenham as opposed to Nottingham) he agreed to put the idea to the Karlsruhe Council. This idea appears to have been enthusiastically received as on March 31 1969, Karlsruhe invited Nottingham to send a delegation to investigate the

possibilities of a link between the two cities. By July 1969, the first official visit to Karlsruhe by Nottingham City Council occurred, led by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Dyer) and this was followed in October 1969 by a visit to Nottingham by the Karlsruhe Councillors which sealed the twinning agreement.

The origins of the twinning with Ghent in Belgium began in 1980 when the Joint Twinning Committee of the Local Authority Associations of Great Britain approached the Council asking if Nottingham would be interested in twinning with Ghent. It so happened that at this time one of the Council's sub-committees were considering extending twinning links with another City in Europe. Following correspondence with Ghent, representatives of the City Council were asked to pay a visit to Ghent in September 1981. So successful was this visit due to Ghent's similarities with Nottingham that a return visit was arranged and formal agreement to twin was signed the next year.

As with the origins of the Karlsruhe twinning, the technical twinning arrangement with Harare began with a personal contact between the former Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Mr Michael Hammond, and Mr Edward Kanengoni, Town Clerk of Harare (Salisbury) City Council. Mr Hammond had been part of the International Observer Team overseeing the independence elections in Zimbabwe. On his return he spoke to the Council who were keen to develop links with a country in Africa. However, because of the distance between the two cities, it was realised that the normal twinning activities of exchanging people and clubs etc would not be possible on any large scale and so a technical arrangement was entered into. Under this, City Councils have agreed to exchange technical information, staff, academic staff etc. The City Council's role in this link has mainly been in assisting in the training of Harare City Council's staff in various fields such as administration and property valuation.

Finally, the link with Ljubjana began after a tragic air crash and the setting up of a disaster fund for the relatives of the victims. This brought into contact the two municipalities who, following the disaster, recognised the important trade links which could be formed between the two cities and limited social exchanges.

So who is involved in these twinning arrangements? Well, it's certainly not just councillors who visit the twin cities. Virtually every section of the community have arranged exchanges - school children, students, teachers, police, firemen, sports men and women, pensioners, handicapped people, gardeners, musicians, bankers, Scottish dancers, hospital doctors, pharmacists, political groups etc etc etc. There is an increasing tendency to include teams or organisations from Nottingham's twin cities in competitions being held in our City and vice versa. Indeed, Karlsruhe is very keen to involve representatives from their twin cities, (Nottingham, Nancy and Halle) in all their sporting competitions.

Departments of the Council have also forged links with their counterparts in our twin cities, notably the Planning, Economic Development and Recreation Departments.

I have not come across a group that have exchanged with one of our twin cities who have not enjoyed themselves or have learned something from the experience. Twinning may have moved from its original aim of world peace but the early enthusiasm has been maintained and indeed grown to a large extent. As the Joint Twinning Committee note (rather pompously) "many now recognise that nothing but good can come of meetings between peoples of different nationalities who wish to exchange ideas freely and who seek common interests and experience, and that there is no facet of life about which nothing can be learned from the experiences of others."

If you are a member of a club, society, group etc and you would like to find out more about twinning exchanges with one of the Council's twin cities, please contact me at the Guildhall (0602) 483500 (ext 4501).

Paul Millward

MARK OF THE MONTH SEPTEMBER 1990, 226 ALFRETON ROAD

This house is drawn in its present form on Salmon's Map of Nottingham 1861. At this time the section of Alfreton Road from Peveril Street to the Alma Tavern was known as Aspley Terrace. The house appears to be rather grand and is set to the left of a quite extensive garden extending from Alfreton Road to Peveril Street. Although the building does seem to have been built in two stages it was probably for a long time in single occupancy.

In recent years it was used by several tenants at a time. Now it has been comfortably converted into three self-contained flats, one on each floor, each containing three bedrooms, a large dining kitchen and a lounge. The floor area is a little 3,100ft²/288sq.m.

The construction of the upper floors indicate that the right hand section of the house, viewed from Alfreton Road, was built first. The first and second floors here are of pug construction whereas those on the left are joist and board.

The existing windows, whilst well made, have been replaced with the present sash windows. The front porch was not part of the original structure but it 'fits' and has been retained.

When the building was purchased by the present owners early in 1989, the two stone balls on the front piers were found lying around, there was not enough of a third ball to make it worth repairing. Thus two new balls cap the outer pillars. A short section of original iron railing survives on the boundary wall of the side passage to the rear of No. 224 Alfreton Road. No doubt these railings continued along the front boundary wall but were probably lost to the war effort as scrap iron! An existing timber ranch style fence has been replaced with iron railings similar to those recently installed further down Alfreton Road.

John B. Thompson, Architectural and Building Consultant

As always the Society's Gatehouse Shop is in need of more helpers. If you have thought about helping - and forgotten your good intention - why not contact Holly Hayes on Nottm. 609523 or write to her at 66 Marshall Hill Drive, Mapperley, Nottingham NG3 6FS. A New Year resolution, perhaps?

MEMBERSHIP



CHANGE OF ADDRESS?

INFORM YOUR
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
IMMEDIATELY.

WE'VE MADE IT!!

At the end of our financial year (October 21) our membership stood at 1,005. It was important that doubtful addresses were verified for the delivery of the book

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE (see other item). All cases were finally resolved. Four members had died and two had formally resigned on leaving the area. Although technically still members, they were omitted from the count to present a true figure.

During the year there were 84 new members and 50 resignations, an increase of only 34 from 134 changes. The breakdown is as follows:

INDIVIDUAL 456 FAMILY 267 CORPORATE 15

The family figure represents two members so the final total is:

$$456 + 534 + 15 = 1,005$$

Please note the message at the top and advise us if you move or resign - the postal re-direct service is not long lasting. I should also appreciate information concerning members that you know. It is embarrassing, and sometimes sad, to send reminders to members who are no longer there.

As you will appreciate - recruiting new members is difficult, and taking into account those who leave, it takes 2½ new members to increase our membership by only 1!

One final word - please pay subscriptions promptly. Chasing annual payment now costs 30p each time, whether by 'phone or post, reducing the value of the subscription by 10%. The growth of the Society makes it essential to follow Para. 4 of the Constitution, as stated at the bottom of the annual reminder, concerning the lapsing of membership.

Contrary to popular belief, the Society's officers are only reimbursed for expenses incurred and do not receive any other payment or honorarium. Our time is freely given but help and co-operation from members is always appreciated.

Cliff Deane Membership Secretary

The Society's Christmas Party 1990.

Members who went to this year's Christmas Party held in the basement of 1 Kayes Walk, Lace Market on Tuesday 11 December will join me I am sure in thanking our Chairman for his major role in this highly successful evening. Not only did Bob make a large room available but he organised the catering, including the drinks, fixed the music, provided a projector, conducted tours of his office (its windows overlook St. Mary's Church) and generally made the evening gel.

Ken Brand

If you brought along slides and I failed to find you - apologies.

1990 HERITAGE TOURS REPORT

First the figures, with last year's figures in brackets:

Heritage Walks	-	485 visitors (466)
Shire Hall	-	1231 visitors (1057)
Mortimer's Hole/ David's Dungeon	-	900 visitors (1185)

Total money to Society **£2,154**

Despite extending the season, the figures show little difference from those of last year, probably because of the long, hot summer. This may seem contradictory but, during hot evenings, people seem to prefer the cool of their gardens or local hostelry to the humid city. Fortunately, the private clubs and organisations continued to book the Heritage Walks and Shire Hall (11 and 17 respectively), many for the third or even fourth time, so we must be doing it right!

After a slow start to the season, the attendance figures of the Heritage Walks around Nottingham picked up sufficiently to virtually equal last year's figures. Apart from the usual private and public walks, for two evenings in July we gave special 'Nottingham Highlights' walks for the delegates to the Adult Literacy Unit Conference. These were very well received, with many delegates expressing the wish to return to Nottingham for a more extended visit. My thanks to Mollie and Sid for manning the Gatehouse Shop counter to distribute the tickets and also to the small team of five guides.

The future of the Shire Hall is still in doubt but this uncertainty has greatly benefited the Civic Society who, through the generosity of Mr George Akins, has been able to continue the tours around this historic building. Although the public tours have finished for this year, as in the past private tours can still be booked by contacting Stan Saunders on Nottingham 231335. Thanks are due to Stan and his team for guiding the public around the courts and to Joan for collecting the money and selling the tickets.

Congratulations to Robert, Brian, Jason and Brian for 'rescuing' Mortimer's Hole on Sunday afternoons. Early this year it seemed likely that we would not be offering this tour for 1990 - instead, ten Sundays were covered. When you consider that three-quarters of the team are brand new members, then the final result is all the more satisfactory. Thanks to David (of David's Dungeon) for providing the old expertise for this new team and also to Rose for collecting the tickets. I am certain that next year's Castle tours will be even better.

Your Society was again pleased to freely provide for the City Council the guides for conducted tours around the Council House, feeling that this gives the ordinary citizens of Nottingham an opportunity to tour the interior that otherwise they would not be able to see. This view was confirmed by the appreciation of all those shown round and I hope that these tours will continue next year. My thanks to Scottie for

organising this event under frustrating conditions and to the guides for their time and dedication.

Finally, I would like to thank the following for their invaluable assistance in making the Heritage Tours a success: Barry and Bev of the Salutation Inn; the staff of the Bell Inn; Mr Akins of the Shire Hall; Mr Rothery, foreman of Nottingham Castle, and his staff; the staff of the Nottingham Evening Post's 'What's On' and 'Neighbourhood News'.

David Newham, Walks Chairman

Post Script - Scottie has supplied this 'end of Term Report':

Council House Tours

Total number of visitors	-	408
Number of parties arranged	-	34
Smallest group	-	nil (on two occasions)
Largest group	-	26
Average size	-	12

THE GATEHOUSE SHOP

Well done Shop helpers! Once again we have had a successful year having made a profit of £9,500. This is all due to the time you give to assisting in the Shop. Here, apart from selling, one gets the chance to meet interesting people from many countries aside those from all over the British Isles.

We are still seeking more Shop helpers. Anybody who would like to help please contact Mollie Hayes who would be delighted to hear from you. Mollie has done a wonderful job this year not only in organising the helpers' rota, but in tidying, cleaning and stock arranging for display and storage. — Mollie you are indispensable —. Very many thanks must also go to Shirley Gutteridge and Cliff Deane who help to keep the Shop running smoothly. I must mention Betty my wife who for the past few years has been, and is, my scribe and until recently my eyes. Without her assistance I could not have continued.

Since November we have been seeing representatives from our many suppliers and they will be calling regularly through the winter months so that we can have new stock before Easter 1991. All this stock I have delivered to my home for checking and pricing before being taken to the Shop.

Many thanks to you all and A Happy New Year.

F. Thoresby Bradley

We still have quite a large stock of the following Reports, both of which are still of very considerable interest. If you would like a copy of both Reports, please send an addressed A4 envelope (approximately 12" x 9") bearing a 38p stamp, to the Secretary at 1 Ashley Close, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 4BQ:

'The Nottingham and Beeston Canal - Its Present Condition and its Potentialities as a Public Amenity'
- 1974

'Wollaton Park 1986 - Fraying at the Edges'

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE - A PLACE FULL ROYAL

By now all members who joined before May 31 1990, will have received one copy of this book per household, from one source or another.

The distribution was carried out by 45 members delivering by hand in their neighbourhood. Mrs Hopkinson of Station Lane, Farnsfield, a non-member, was another link in the chain. To her and all other helpers, I send my sincere thanks. Five hundred copies were delivered this way saving £1 a copy in postage.

An unsolicited advertisement in a technical publication produced 12 mail orders. The furthest was from Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, and the latest from the Isle of Man Government for the Museum Service in Douglas.

The cost to members of the public is £7.50 and to Society members £6.50. In both cases the postage and packing is no £1.20 following the September increase in postal rates.

Cliff Deane, Publications and Outside Sales.

PUBLICATIONS - STORAGE AND SALE

At present we have nine books, four sets of maps, and five 'posters' presenting a storage problem.

Accommodation has been available for some time, but, although the basement is dry, the mice like it too. They tend to 'inwardly digest' publications cutting out the 'read, mark, and learn' stages making it impossible to use open staging or pallets.

Now, due to the generosity of Ken Farvin, who has recently retired from his legal practice, and his wife Betty, a Society member, we have acquired four steel cabinets of standard height and depth (5'10" x 1'6") ranging in width from 2'6" to 3'0". An anonymous donor has also given a similar but wider cabinet.

This has more than doubled the shelf space and thankfully will reduce the stock pile which Ken Brand and I have had to fit in at home.

Cliff Deane, Publications and Outside Sales.

It is a great feeling to have articles in hand. Held over until the next issue are:

1. Rapid Transit 1900 The Arrival of Electric Trams.
2. T.C. Hine - Further Insight into a Victorian Life.
(A detailed look at a previously unknown 'journal' compiled by T.C. Hine recently loaned to the University of Nottingham).
3. Thoughts on the proposed Nottingham Rapid Transit System.
4. The Nottingham Caves Survey.
(A continuation of the work started by the Geological Survey).

Ken Brand

If you are an admirer of Lord Byron then do look out for Nick McCann's exhibition "Visions of Byron". It could go on display at your local library. Thoroughly recommended.

VISITS 1991

We have again arranged a varied programme of visits for your enjoyment in the coming year. As usual, full details and booking form will be included with the April issue of the Newsletter.

Saturday, June 8 BATH

We shall be the guests of The Bath Society, who have planned an excellent itinerary for us. We have not visited Bath before. There is much to see, ranging from the extensive Roman remains to the wonderful Georgian buildings. From the sixties onwards it has had its planning disasters. Prominent amongst them, in many people's eyes, is the Southgate Shopping Centre, designed by sometime RIBA President, Owen Luder, and opened in 1974. Now due for demolition and redevelopment along with the adjacent bus station and multi-storey car park, the proposals for a new 'mega development' of shopping and car parking have been roundly condemned by the Bath Preservation Trust and The Bath Society. They want to recreate the historic street pattern which was destroyed by Southgate. It sounds a familiar story to us in Nottingham!

Saturday, July 6 SHREWSBURY

A return visit to this historic City after a number of years. We have been specially invited by the Shrewsbury Civic Society Trust following a visit by their Chairman to see our Gatehouse Shop. They have planned a very interesting day. Since our previous visit they have been presented with a splendid 15th/16th century house, called The Old House which, in addition to Society use, includes a privately let flat, meeting rooms used by the Salop Club and a museum collection.

Saturday morning, July 20 NOTTINGHAM EVENING POST

A repeat opportunity to see all the stages in the production of a modern newspaper. This visit was greatly enjoyed. The number is restricted to 30, so here is a chance for those disappointed last time.

Saturday, August 17

FLAG PEN Peterborough

Flag Pen is a fascinating Bronze Age excavation site where work is still continuing. Extensive evidence has been found indicative of a large Bronze Age village settlement.

BOUGHTON HOUSE Kettering

Boughton House is the family seat of the Duke of Becluech and is only open to the public during August, when the Duke is away. It is a 500 year old Tudor monastic building gradually enlarged around seven courtyards until the French style addition of 1695. It has an outstanding collection of 17th/18th century French and

English furniture, tapestries, 16th century carpets, porcelain and painted ceilings. Armoury and Ceremonial Coach exhibitions. Notable works by El Greco, Murillo and Caracci, together with 40 Van Dyck sketches. It stands in extensive parkland.

We shall visit Flag Fen in the morning, probably with lunch in Peterborough and then see Boughton House in the afternoon, with opportunities for tea.

Saturday, September 7

LONDON

A visit primarily to the extensive Docklands development, organised and conducted by Bob Cullen. Members will remember the highly successful visit he arranged a few years ago.

We look forward to seeing you on at least some of these visits. They are likely to be popular, so early booking will be advisable!

Ray Banks, Secretary

LECTURES (1991)

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

- Tuesday, February 12** Annual General Meeting, followed by a presentation on the Wollaton Hall Project by Professor Maurice Barley.
- Tuesday, March 12** James A. Howlett 'The Facade - Illusion or Reality'
- Tuesday, April 16** Jim Taylor (City Planning Officer) 'The Image of Nottingham'
- Tuesday, September 10** Alison Hancock (Courtaulds - Chem. Ind. Association) 'Safety and the Environment'
- Tuesday, October 8** Alan Swales (Chief Executive, Lace Market Development Co Ltd) 'Regeneration of the Lace Market'
- Friday, October 18** Sixth Keith Train Memorial Lecture (Arkwright Lecture Theatre, Nottingham Polytechnic, Shakespeare Street) Piers Gough (The noted London Architect) 'Rigorous Richness'
- Tuesday, November 12** Professor John V. Beckett (University of Nottingham) 'Writing the History of Nottingham'
- Tuesday, December 10** Christmas Party - details later
- Tuesday, January 7 1992** John Harris, RIBA 'Views of Country Houses and Gardens'