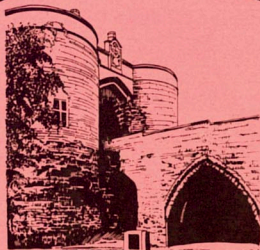


Built by command of Henry III between
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NOTTINGHAM CIVIC SOCIETY



CASTLE GATEHOUSE SHOP

Open Daily
10.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

**Nottingham
Civic
Society**

President: Professor J. F. Garner
Chairman: John Severn
Secretary: R. Banks Tel: 254679
Editor of Newsletter: Ken Brand Tel: 858821


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.

We need your support. We invite you to join.

Annual Subscription: Individual £9 Family £14

Unwaged/Senior Citizens: Individual £7.50 Family £11.50

Further details: L. J. Irvine, Membership Secretary
57 Woodhedge Drive, Nottingham NG3 6LW ☎ 588247

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NEWSLETTER

**Nottingham
Civic Society**

91

April 1993



Green's Windmill
George Green
Mathematician &
Physicist 1793-1841
Bicentenary Celebrations

75p

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Environment Week 24th.-29th. 1993.

This year your Society will once again have an exhibition in the Victoria Centre highlighting environmental issues. The display will be prepared by Bob Cullen assisted by Ken Brand. There has been an excellent response from members following the appeal for volunteers to look after the exhibition and meet the public. Nevertheless there is always room for more helpers, so if you are interested do contact the Secretary.

During Environment Week the Society will offer two guided walks and a canal trip:

Tuesday May 25th. The Sandfield Area and the Arboretum, Canning Circus to Mapperley Road.
 Leader (Includes a visit to the Rock Cemetery).
 Oliver Standing
 Meet: Sir John Borlace Warren p.h. Canning Circus 7.00pm. (Free).

Wednesday May 26th Victorian and later Architecture in Central Nottingham. Savour a few other architects besides Hine & Fothergill!
 Leader
 Ken Brand
 Meet: In front of the Council House, left hand lion, at 7.00pm. (Free).

Thursday May 27th Canal Trip. Full details with this Newsletter, arranged initially for Society Members and Friends. Cost £4.00.
 Leader
 Ian Wells
 Depart Canal Museum Wharf 6.30pm.

The normal Civic Society tour of the Shire Hall and Old County Gaol will take place as usual on Thursday May 27th. Remember this is free to Society members.

* Environment week actually starts on Saturday 22nd. May so do look out for special events on 22nd., 23rd., and 30th. and organised by other local environmental groups and societies.



Barley Hall, York.

Dr. Peter Addyman Director of the York Archaeological Trust has very kindly provided this photograph of the specially carved boss to be placed on the archbrace of Barley Hall, Coffee Yard, York. The building complex has been named Barley Hall to honour Maurice and Diana Barley. Members will recall Maurice was chairman of the York Archaeological Trust from its foundation in 1972 to 1990. During this time the Trust not only carried out several hundred archaeological investigations, but developed the Jorvik Viking Centre now one of Britain's most visited archaeological displays, the ARC (Archaeological Resource Centre), a new departure in 'hands-on' teaching of archaeology - and now Barley Hall itself, a reconstructed 14th and 15th century building which will be used to bring late medieval urban culture back to life.

(Text information supplied by Dr. Addyman an old friend of Maurice and Diana. On Saturday 13 March Dr. Addyman gave the first of the Thoroton Society's Maurice Barley Memorial Lectures. The speaker's theme was appropriately 'Archaeology and the Origins of the English Building Tradition'.

Next year the Maurice Barley Memorial Lecture will be given by F.W.B. Charles, an expert on timber framed buildings; members will recall he supervised the removal of the 'Severns' building from Middle Pavement and its re-erection on Castle Road in 1968).

GEORGE GREEN BICENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

The Civic Society has been a firm supporter in the successful attempt to restore Green's Mill in Sneinton. This was conceived as a memorial to the miller who worked it, George Green. He was the son of George Green, Senior, who built the mill in 1807.

The concept of restoring a mill to commemorate its miller seems a strange one until it is recalled that George Green became a very important mathematician and physicist, so important indeed that in July of this year, the bicentenary of his birth will be celebrated in Nottingham, Cambridge, and London. His apotheosis will be the dedication of a plaque in Westminster Abbey after Evensong at 5pm on Friday 16 July. Moreover this plaque will be placed next to Newton's grave and near to memorials to Kelvin, Faraday and Clerk Maxwell - a veritable Valhalla of British scientists.

It is also strange that a man accorded such high honour should, more than a 150 years after his death, be so little known in his home town and still less to the public at large. D H Lawrence is recognised as a son of Nottingham; William Booth is known far and wide, and the house of his birth, preserved as a Salvation Army Museum, following the demolition of Notintone Place in Sneinton, establishes his presence in Nottingham. But George Green? Green in fact died in 3 Notintone Place in 1841, and a plaque now records the fact, but there was no move in the 1960s to preserve No3 which in fact was opposite to No12, which now houses the museum.

The scope and significance of the Bicentenary Celebrations may serve to bring home to many the importance of Green's work and to establish him as one of Nottingham's famous sons. The restoration of Green's Mill has done much to achieve this and here the George Green Memorial Fund - and the people of Sneinton - acknowledge their debt to the Civic Society.

The local events in Nottingham, to which members of the public are invited, open with the Civic Service of Thanksgiving on Tuesday 13 July at 7.30pm in St Stephen's Church, Sneinton. The Lord Mayor of Nottingham and the Assistant Bishop of Southwell have been invited. The Rev Dr John Polkinghorne, President of Queens' College Cambridge, and a highly regarded mathematician, will give the address. Green is buried in St Stephen's churchyard with members of his family: his parents and three of the seven children he had by Jane Smith. She was known as Mrs Jane Green and is buried in the second family grave. After the service and the dedication of a plaque to Green, flowers will be laid on Green's grave, before all adjourn to the Mill across the road, which will be floodlit as usual.

Wednesday 14 July is Green's actual birth date. The Lord Mayor will attend events at the Mill at 11am. These will start with the presentation of prizes to the winners of the national school contests in mathematics and physics, followed by a performance by schoolchildren and a short 'Homage to Green'. Official guests will attend a Civic Luncheon at the Council

House, hosted by the Lord Mayor, and others will be invited to a buffet lunch offered by the University in the new Visitor Centre, where there will be an exhibition on the life and work of George Green. This exhibition will continue through the following week. At 3pm there will be public lectures in the Physics and Mathematics Building of the University, given by Professor Julian Schwinger, Nobel Laureate, of the University of California at Los Angeles, and Professor Freeman Dyson, of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, New York. Both were involved with the introduction of Green's mathematics into quantum mechanics after the war, an event which has established Green's reputation worldwide.

Professors Schwinger and Dyson will receive honorary degrees from the Vice-Chancellor of the University on Thursday morning and in the evening will be the guests of the Master of Corpus College, Cambridge at a Fellowship Dinner. The Lord Mayor, Professor Lawrie Challis, chairman of the George Green Memorial Fund, and some of his senior colleagues will also attend the Dinner, which will commemorate the installation of a window to Green in the College Hall.

On the last day of the celebrations, Friday 16 July, papers will be given at the Royal Society on the nature and development of Green's scientific concepts in various areas of modern scientific research and technology. Then all will proceed to the Abbey for Evensong at 5pm, followed by the dedication of the plaque to Green. This will take place in the Sanctuary beneath the statue of Isaac Newton. Finally, there will be a reception on the Terrace of the House of Commons. This will be attended by official guests, largely representatives of major scientific organisations who have gathered to do honour to Green.

The George Green Memorial Committee are delighted that no fewer than 25 descendants of George Green will be attending the celebrations, including three from North America with their families. Those who have read the booklet 'George Green, Miller and Mathematician' which is on sale at the Mill, may be aware of the intriguing story of how Green's descendants were traced, after the family was thought to be extinct when Clara Green, his youngest daughter, died in 1919. Clara's grave in the Church Rock Cemetery was only recently discovered and has been restored as part of the celebrations in honour of her father.

D M Cannell

Mention of the booklet on George Green leads in conclusion to notice of a full biography by the same author D M Cannell. It is entitled 'George Green, Mathematician and Physicist 1793-1841' and will be published in May by The Athlone Press of London. Do not be deterred by the title! The author is neither a mathematician nor a physicist. The book does in fact include an appendix on Green's mathematical work for the benefit of the specialist, written by M C Thornley, formerly of Nottingham Polytechnic, but the main text, which deals in some depth with the Green story and the fortunes of the mathematician, is aimed at a general readership, set against a background of 19th century Nottingham and Cambridge. The shop

price is £35, but then books do not come cheap these days! In these difficult times, publication was achieved by the obligatory purchase of a considerable portion of the print run. The author, supported by the University Physics Department in terms of storage and marketing, as well as an initial purchase of copies, is able to offer copies to members of societies at the price of £28, plus £2.50 post and packaging. Cheques should be made payable to the George Green Memorial Fund and orders sent to the Physics Department.

Members of the Civic Society are warmly invited to attend the events in Sneinton, on the Wednesday afternoon events at the University and the services at the Abbey on Friday. Applications for reserved places, necessary for most of these occasions, should be made to Professor Lawrie Challis, Physics Department, the University, Nottingham NG7 2RD

Editor

Look out for a slim folded leaflet giving full details of A Celebration of the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Green

YOUR OFFICERS

In an attempt to present members of the Civic Society's Executive Committee as people rather than just a collection of names, committee members have been invited to offer brief biographical details. The first is Ray Banks, who this year celebrates - if that is the word - ten years as the Society's Secretary.

RAY BANKS, MA., MSc., FRSC

Executive Committee member since 1964, Secretary since 1983
Research Chemist (Retired)
Councillor (Beeston and Stapleford UDC) 1946-67, (Chairman, Planning Committee)
East Midlands Representative on the National Council of Civic Trust Societies
East Midlands Regional Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council, NEC member (East Midlands), National Chairman 1970-71.

Maurice Barley's long awaited autobiography should be available in the late spring-early summer. The cost is not absolute but £11.00* should cover book and postage. Some reservations were placed over a year ago but to make sure of a copy contact Dr Philip Dixon at the Department of Archaeology, University of Nottingham, (Tel: (0602) 514835).

* A special price for Civic Society members!

Nottinghamshire County Council has recently published a very attractive useful folded pamphlet 'Churches in Nottinghamshire, A Visitor's Guide'. It is available free on request at the County's Information Centres and the City Tourist Office, Smithy Row.

SCHOOLS FOR ART

The Government School of Design was established in Nottingham in 1843. Its first home was in Beck Lane, now more familiarly known as Heathcoat Street, in a large mansion formerly occupied by Alderman Carey. Some further enlargement was carried out to the property in order to cater for the needs of the students.¹

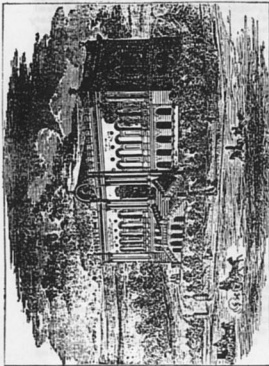
By 1854 the School had become so successful that it urgently needed larger premises. With the assistance of the Corporation a plot of some three roods was purchased on the newly enclosed land near the Arboretum. As a temporary measure the School of Design moved into Plumtree House, Stoney Street, through the generosity of Messrs Fisher and Co, Lace Manufacturers, who then owned the building and who lent it free of charge. The old school premises were purchased by George Gill, earlier the founding benefactor of Peoples College, for the erection of The People's Hall.²

How long the School of Design remained in Plumtree House is not clear. An article in the Nottingham Journal, 23 November 1855, indicates the School "...would continue to use the building until the necessities of Messrs Fisher's business required it from them." in the Nottingham Handbook for 1858, there is a drawing of the New School of Art designed by Mr Thomas Simpson of Shakespeare Street, in the 'modern Italian style'. Some details of the interior of the building accompany the illustration together with a reminder that "An eligible site (as) been procured at the junction of Waverley Street and Peel Street adjoining the Arboretum." Wright's Nottingham Directory for 1858, still has the School of Design on Stoney Street, but Plumtree House was soon to be demolished in order to allow the completion of the development on Broadway and Kaye's Walk.

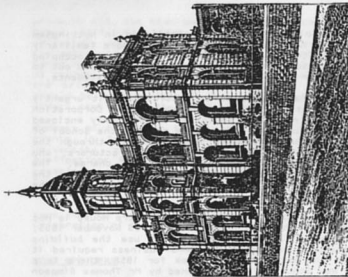
There were no new purpose built premises ready for the School of Design to move into for Simpson's proposals for the School of Art were turned down by a government inspector. This meant that the essential 25% grant from South Kensington (Museums), then involved in funding art education, would not be forthcoming. So fresh plans had to be prepared.

Meanwhile, the School of Design moved to the southern end of Stoney Street, taking accommodation in Commerce Square, sometime before the publication of Drake's Directory for 1860. This volume also reveals, appropriately, that several lace merchants/merchants occupied the other buildings in Commerce Square. Another Nottingham architect, Frederick Bakewell of Thurland Street, working in the manner of the 'Venetian School of Italian Architecture' produced an entirely new design for the School. This was approved for grant purposes in December 1861.

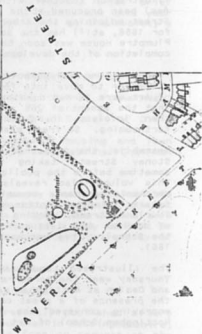
The Illustrated London News, 31 October 1863 reported "On Thursday week the corner-stone of the Government School of Art and Design at Nottingham was laid by the Duke of Newcastle... in the presence of a great concourse of people". An accompanying engraving conveyed the importance of the ceremony. The Nottingham School of Art, as it became known, opened in June



6



(Top left) Thomas Simpson's rejected design for a new Nottingham School of Art.
 (Bottom left) The vacant plot at the junction of Waverley Street and Peel Street purchased for the new School of Art in the mid 1890's as shown on Salomon's Map.
 (Above) Frederick Bakewell's design for the School of Art as built.



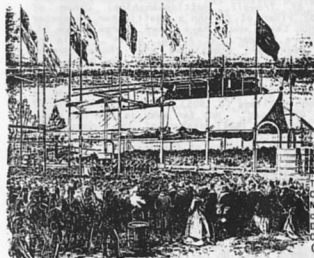
1865, an occasion marked by a public exhibition of the fine arts. The final cost of the School was about £6,000.

With the erection of the Bonington Building for what was then the Department of Art at Trent Polytechnic, the Victorian School of Art, a centenarian, was reduced to the status of 'the Waverley Annexe'.

Ken Brand

1 The Government School of Design was administered by a Board of Trustees. It was funded partly by subscriptions and partly by government grant, although from 1848, the Council financially supported the School, initially contributing £50pa.

2 The facade of The People's Hall, as created in 1854, survives, however, no drawing of the building when it housed the School of Design has been traced.



The Corner Stone Laying Ceremony at the new Nottingham School of Art, carried out by the Fifth Duke of Newcastle in October 1863. (Illustrated London News 31 October 1863)

150 YEARS OF EDUCATION IN ART AND DESIGN

This year Nottingham Trent University's Faculty of Art and Design celebrates its 150th anniversary. The Faculty was founded as the 'Government School of Design in Nottingham' in what is now the People's Hall in Beck Lane, now Heathcoat Street, in 1843. Its aim was

"...to provide for manufacturers artisans better educated and better able to originate and execute their respective wares...to render manufactures...not less useful by reason of ornament, but more useful because more beautiful."

As part of the 150th birthday celebrations a book outlining the history of the 'College of Art' in its various guises, written by Carol Jones of the Fashion and Textiles Department, should be published before the end of the summer term.

7

'NOBLEST SONS AND DAUGHTERS' (iii)
Exploring the Church Cemetery, Nottingham

As befits an Anglican cemetery, many clergymen and lay workers of the established church have memorials within its precincts. Near Samuel Dutton Walker's grave is a cross in memory of Francis Morse (d.1886), "22 years Vicar of St Mary's, Nottingham", while a coped stone bears the names of the Rev Edward Rodgers (d.1900), 'Vicar of St Luke's', and Mary Rodgers, "His devoted wife and helpmate. For 40 years workers in God's service in this town". St Luke's Church, Carlton Road, closed in 1924 and was pulled down a year later. Another vanished parish church is referred to on a similar stone in memory of the Rev William Felton (d.1907), "Rector of Thwing and Rural Dean of Buckrose in the Diocese of York. Sometime chaplain of this cemetery, and Vicar of St Mark's". St Mark's, Huntingdon Street, became disused in 1939 though the building lingered on until 1958. A third lost church is St Ann's, in St Ann's Well Road; its name appears on a flattish stone bearing a long horizontal cross commemorating the Rev James Dawson Lewis (d.1905), "Rector of Trowell, Nottinghamshire; Canon of Southwell from 1885; Vicar of St Ann's, Nottingham, November 1871 to 1900". Canon Lewis would have known George Cooke (d. 1882), "Late scripture reader, St Ann's, Nottm", while Mr Felton would have been well acquainted with Thomas Green, "Eight years lay assistant in St Mark's parish". Mr Green died on March 11 1882, the very same day as George Cooke. Some non-Anglican clergy also have memorials here. At the top of the path leading down to St Ann's Valley is a plain headstone to the Unitarian Rev John Williams (d.1905), "Formerly Minister of Christ Church, Peas Hill Road". Not far away is a white stone set up for James Jacks (d.1834) pastor of the Independent Church, Zion Chapel, Fletcher Gate, "To whom utterance was given boldly to declare the mystery of the Gospel". The alert reader will have noticed that Mr Jacks died 23 years before the opening of the Church Cemetery; the inscription explains that "His remains were removed from the vault in Zion Chapel to this spot", in March 1880. Next to Ogle Tarbotton's memorial is the pinkish granite headstone of a man who lived, worked, and is buried in Forest Road. The Rev Frederick Smeton Williams (d. 1886) was tutor of English at the Congregational Training Institute at the corner of Mount Hooton Road. Author of 'Our Mother tongue', and Nottingham: Past and Present', he was also the writer of two famous books on railways: 'Our Iron Roads', first published in 1852, and 'The Midland Railway; Its Rise and Progress', which first appeared in 1876. Both ran into several editions. A figure of enormous importance in railway history is commemorated on a modest white family headstone at the centre of the cemetery. Samuel Waite Johnson (d.1912), was locomotive superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway; then for over thirty years of the Midland Railway. For the Midland, Johnson designed some of the most beautiful express engines ever to run in Britain, or anywhere in the world. Though his office was at Derby Works, he lived for years in Lenton Road, The Park; he was a magistrate and a stalwart of St Peter's Church.

Though obsessed a less martial flavour than the General Cemetery, the Church Cemetery nonetheless has a fair number of

memorials to sailors, soldiers, and airmen. A slate headstone near Forest Road tells of Richard Evans Smith R.N. (d.1869), "who died after a few days illness, of yellow fever, at Port Royal, Jamaica, West Indies". Close by the path, just below the top terrace, is a fine memorial to Frederick Godfrey (d. in France 1916), "Captain 4th Royal Fusiliers, formerly of the Grenadier Guards". The white cross is draped with a carved stone belt, and the stepped base displays a row of quite beautifully carved campaign medals. At the foot of the memorial lies a stone sword. Overlooking the Rock Valley is a granite headstone in memory of 1st Air Mechanic Matthew William Wardale, "who was accidentally killed whilst flying at the Curragh in Ireland, May 4th 1918". The stone bears the badge of the Royal Flying Corps. By December of that year, the R.F.C. had become the Royal Air Force, and the badge of this new arm is carved at the head of a tall, white, stone cross, a yard or two from the lodge. This recalls Lieut Sydney Hopewell Wright, R.A.F., aged 19, "who died through injuries received whilst flying at Redcar". The local regiments are represented too. The white headstone of John Wakefield (d.1906), "late of the South Notts Hussars", has crossed bugles carved at its top while the stone in memory of Colour Sergeant William Brookhouse, D Co., Robin Hood Rifles (d.1883), has a delightful roundel with carved helmet and rifle. The stone was "Erected by officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment as a tribute of respect and esteem, for one who was for twenty-three years a valuable and efficient member of it." Membership of the Robin Hood Rifles was not without its perils. Bulwell evidently being a particularly unlucky spot in mid Victorian days. Facing Mansfield Road is an elaborate sandstone memorial, with pillars, stepped gable, and cross: this was "Erected by the 1st Battalion of Robin Hood Rifle Volunteers, to the memory of John Hobb Newton, who accidentally received a bayonet wound on Bulwell Forest, Oct 5th, and died Oct 9th, 1863, aged 17 years". The poor lad was running to rejoin his company, returning to the train, when he fell on his bayonet. A very worn stone by the Forest Road railings records a second fatality. The victim was John Thompson (d.1872), "Late Sergeant HM 40th Foot; Sergeant Major Robin Hood Rifle Volunteers. Died from the effects of a railway accident in returning from the annual inspection of the Regiment on Bulwell Forest". Thompson's death occurred from injuries he sustained at Bulwell Station: the men pressed forward as the train pulled in and Thompson somehow fell between the platform and the carriages. Both legs had to be amputated and he died that night.

Death by drowning is recorded on several memorials, two of which relate to the same accident. These stones, quite a distance apart, but both by the Forest wall, record the fates of Julia Bradbury, "who was accidentally drowned at Barton, August 24th 1878, aged 51 years", and William Bradbury and Clara Elizabeth Russell, also "accidentally drowned". They were sheltering from a thunderstorm, in their boat under the bank of the Trent, when a quantity of earth fell from the bank overturning the boat. Near the Mundella gravestone is a tall crockered gable, above a recess which once contained a sculpture of the Entombment, the inscription in front of it tells of William Hannay, "For many years a Justice of the Peace

of this Town and County, who was drowned in the harbour of Creux, Sark, August 19th 1862". Mr Hannay, local director of the Midland Railway, was about to board a paddle steamer from a small boat, when the paddles began to turn. The hapless Hannay lost his life when he was caught in the paddles. Two drownings in the Great War end this catalogue of sudden death. The name of **Charles Frederick Daft (d.1916)** appears on a cross commemorating several members of his family. Mr Daft and his son "lost their lives through the torpedoing of the S.S. Leinster by enemy submarine in the Irish Sea". Daft was travelling as a representative of the hosiery manufacturers, I. & R. Morley. By a curious coincidence, this memorial is quite close to the one which records the cricketer of the same name. No connection between the two has been found. On the **Arthur Brown** cross is an inscription which describes the end of his daughter, **Winifred Maud Brown**, "V.A.D. 32nd Notts. Drowned Dec 31 1917, through the sinking of S.S. Osmanieh near Alexandria by enemy submarine, when going to a military hospital in Egypt".

Sometimes the exact place of death is given. A cross, beside the Forest boundary, commemorates **Major Robert Douglas Barbor (d.1870)**, "Late Captain, 6th Iniskilling Dragoons, who died at Sneinton Manor House". Near Zebedee Jessop's grave is the imposing monument to the Betts family, including **Mary, wife of Thomas Betts Kirk** of Gorseay road, Nottingham: she "died at 17 Upper Wimpole Street, London, W, July 14th 1894".

The teaching profession is represented by a couple of memorials. Not far from the Daft gravestone just mentioned, is a granite Celtic cross to the memory of **John Russell (d.1916)**, "Rocheveston School". Russell was a notable scholar at the old Nottingham Free Grammar School, and the last head boy at its Stoney Street premises. After Oxford, and a period of teaching at Clifton College, he returned as a master to the new Nottingham High School, before becoming head of his own private school at Rocheveston House, Waterloo Road. President of Bromley House Library from 1914 to his death, he wrote "A history of the Nottingham Subscription Library, more generally known as Bromley House Library". A colleague of John Russell's lies beneath a plain white head stone, very near the Tarbotton memorial. This was **Charles Bray (d.1894)**, "For 35 years on the staff of the High School in this town". A votary of the birch in his younger days as a schoolmaster, Mr Bray has the melancholy distinction of being the only character in this chronicle to have died in a cab. Visiting a friend at Radcliffe on Trent, he felt unwell, but was treated by a local doctor. He returned to Nottingham by train and took a cab, ordering the driver to see him down at his home in Bentinck Road; on arrival, however, he was found to be dead.

(To be concluded)

Stephen Best

GREATER NOTTINGHAM LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT - ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW (11)

The next route coming up for discussion will be that involved with City Challenge One, the line from Sneinton to Daleside Road, ie within the City boundary. It is proposed that this route will eventually extend to the disused colliery at Gedling. However, there are rumours that open cast mining could be profitable here and a 'tram' based park and ride would not then be possible, unless the coal itself was shipped out by road instead of rail. Putting this small matter aside there is also the question, again, of the duplication of existing railway lines. After all, does Netherfield really need or have the population for three railway services? A simpler solution would be to use the existing 'coal traffic' railway line which is still in place. As this line once took passengers, no Parliamentary approval would be needed. The current cost just to gain this permission for Route One is approximately £1,500,000, so far, with two-thirds of this amount coming directly from community charge payers.

Gedling has already committed over £300,000 over three years, (Broxtowe £15,000) towards feasibility studies, and we feel, as suggested, that this money could be better spent. Given the present economic situation experienced by the Treasury, and if Gedling Council were to go forward with implementing an LRT, it could be well into the next century before they are granted finance and be up and running, but using the said existing railway line trains carrying passengers from a park and ride could be in operation well before Route One ever gets its finance and without any interference with other traffic or disruption to residents and businesses!

Another route will use the Lady Bay Bridge on its way to West Bridgford, using the justification for planning the fourth river crossing to the east of Trent Bridge, when many feel it should be to the west of Clifton Bridge. Where would there be land, sufficiently large enough for a park and ride site, in this area? Perhaps it would be better to reinstate the old Melton Line, most of which still exists from Edwalton, serving for instance, parts of West Bridgford and Plumtree for Cotgrave and Keyworth.

The Nottingham Enclosure Act of 1845 designated another parcel of land as recreational land/public walkway - Queen's Walk. This is in danger of disappearing when the 'tram' travels through from somewhere near the Midland Station on its way to Ruddington and on another route to Clifton via the Wilford Toll Bridge. When this bridge was reconstructed, the buttresses were built sufficiently strong and wide enough to carry an LRT vehicle so that the old railway bridge could be demolished.

There are proposals to bring a railway service, via the Great Central Railway Trust, from Loughborough and Leicester to the site of the old Ordnance Depot at Ruddington. Plans are also being finalized to transfer the industrial Museum at Wollaton Park to the London Road Low Level Station. Why not combine the two and not only bring trains to Ruddington, but carry them into London Road Low Level Station? Just imagine the picture, special steam trains entering the Midland Station on a fairly regular basis at weekends. What a tourist attraction that would be as well as providing a working service. Park and ride facilities could be introduced at Ruddington.

Broxtowe Council recently had the idea of placing a bus based park and ride site at Toton. However, it was dropped with the excuse that "buses would be no quicker than the car!" Plans for an LRT route through Beeston to Toton will, yet again, follow the existing railway line, although this time the park and ride site might become a reality.

Now you know a little about future routes to be included in the Network of LRT for Nottingham. You will see that out of the six proposed routes three or four could be directly said to be in competition with existing BR services. There are many who say that to 'clog up' Nottingham's main railway station with LRV's could eventually affect BR's services, but it hasn't been announced whether the Midland Station, or the new development, yet to be finalised or financed, at Broad Marsh, will be used for routes two to six.

For Nottingham to be connected to the benefits offered by the Channel Tunnel, then either the Midland Main Line to the south, or the Nottingham to Grantham Line to the east, will have to be electrified. The cost of implementing the former would be prohibitive, so the latter is more of a possibility, but do bear in mind that heavy rail's 25kV ac and LRT's 750 dc, will not mix without using expensive dual voltage tramcars and the £1-£1.5 million each of the 'normal' trams is hard to swallow. Alternatively Midland Station could lose platforms to the LRT Network.

For park and ride sites to really benefit the City of Nottingham, they have to be placed: a) sufficiently out of town so as to relieve traffic congestion and, b) where the people can reach them easily without themselves adding to any congestion for through traffic. The Forest Recreation Ground and the High School on Waverley Street (on map showing Nottingham's LRT plans, published recently in a Railway magazine), are two places which are stupidly placed too close to the City Centre. Moorbridge, the disused Gas Works Site, near the ring road at Basford, Dorkett Head near Redhill, Toton, Victoria Retail Park at Netherfield, Gedling Colliery, and the Water Sports Centre at West Bridgford, would all make ideal park and ride sites fulfilling the criteria given above. No doubt you can suggest some more in your area?

The most important element in persuading the private motorist to abandon his vehicle is one of COST - recently proved when the all day car parking charges in the City Centre went sky high and the park and ride and buses became really busy.

The cost of LRT has to be attractive, and if it isn't, as many of the fares in Manchester have proven (average increase is 40% over bus), then the car driver will stay away and roads will have the added burden of a 33 metre tramcar competing with cars, causing further obstruction particularly during a power failure. How many company vehicle drivers, which make up over 50% of cars on the road, would be prepared to leave their 'perk' at home? There are also the private motorists who receive a mileage allowance from their employers, some of the 40,000 County Council employees - to be taken into account. Would the 'tram' encourage these motorists to reduce their 'income'?

For Route One it is suggested that people living in Top Valley, Rise Park, Snape Wood, Sellars Wood, Highbury Vale and Hemphall Vale, will use a fleet of 'feeder' buses to take them to the 'tram', and although the LRV is said to be 'disabled friendly' will these feeder buses be equally friendly?

May we sum up with the following information - QNLRT is to cover the conurbation of Nottingham with its population of 488,059. Of these people several areas, such as Sherwood, Arnold, Mapperley, Wollaton, Carlton, Ravenshead, and many more with a combined population of 247,491, will NOT have direct access to the 'tram' without having to be ferried to a stop by feeder buses. How many of these car drivers (or previous bus passengers) will be VOLUNTARILY willing to do this? Would you? At today's prices, and taking Route One as a basic, the six proposed routes could cost in the region of £600,000,000 and we all know how budgets have a nasty habit of over-running - we've all heard of 'Vague Additions to the Total' (VAT)! Can we really afford this 'immoral' figure to serve so few? If the 'tram' doesn't make a profit, the price to pay will be much higher!

If after reading this very brief insight into LRT you have questions, do contact your local Councillors, but remember they will have voted unanimously for Route One and will probably be in complete agreement over the rest of the Network. Your MP might be more sympathetic, but could be rather cool, as the subject of LRT is still politically sensitive, which, of course, it shouldn't be.

Although you might get the impression that we are totally against 'The Tram', we should like to point out that we are not against trams in principle, just against the choice of trams for Nottingham. Nottingham does not have a sufficient population, nor has it a City Centre capable of accepting a justifiable system. But, of course, you must make up your own mind.

[Population figures taken from Gedling Official Guide (5th edition) and City of Nottingham Local Plan (March 1990)].
Andy Kaye and Friends

The Editor apologizes to the author for the delay in publishing this article. As anticipated one or two points have been overtaken by events. The last Newsletter came out during the adjournment for summer recess of the Parliamentary Committee.



Offices for Wadsworth and Watson at Weekday Cross, by Evans and Jolley. Left, 1880 and right, 1884.

ROBERT EVANS (Part iii) THE 1880s

By the 1880s Evans and Jolley appear to have become the preferred architects for several well known companies and the Wright family, bankers, who were in the initial stages of developing their Mapperley Park land.

In 1881 for the Birkin Brothers they extended a warehouse on Kings's Place, Stoney Street, and added a dye house and other ancillary buildings at their works at Mill-in-the-Hole, Basford. There were alterations to houses and additions to bank premises for Hart, Fellows and Co on Alfreton Road, and four one storey lock-up shops for Thomas Forman on Goldsmith Street. For Bell and Son they designed some of the first houses on the southern area of the Mapperley Park Estate on Zulla Road. A warehouse was erected for R.L. Thorpe on St Mary's Gate.

In the following year T.L. Birkin was back requiring more extensions to the Basford factory. Lambert and Co requesting a new warehouse on Coalpit Lane and Hollins' Spinning Mill on Norton Street, Radford, was enlarged. Thomas Forman commissioned five shops on Sherwood Street and a chapel on Goldsmith Street. A new board school on Waterway Street and additions to People's College on College Street, were undertaken for the Nottingham School Board. Work came from William Hickling John Armitage on Station Street, and a three storey warehouse was built for William Kiddier and Son, brush makers, on Waterway Street. A little domestic work was carried out which was certainly varied; a new vicarage on St Matthias Road, improved accommodation for the Bromley House Librarian and twelve units forming the Cullen Alms Houses on Mansfield Road-Bingham Road in Sherwood.

1883 was a very quiet year for the practice locally, just a pair of villas on Newstead Grove, four dwelling houses on Waterford Street, Basford, and various alterations and additions for the Building Committee of the Nottingham Dispensary, Broad Street.

In 1884, for a different client, Evans and Jolley were back with four more houses on Waterford Street. For G. Hickling on London Road and Crocus Street, they prepared plans for a hotel, and a factory. The Nottingham School Board came back for a new school and caretaker's residence on Bosworth Road. Two important commercial assignments were the new banking premises and a manager's house for Hart, Fellows and Co, Bridlesmith Gate, and Byard Lane and an impressive additional set of offices for the solicitors, Wadsworth and Watson at Weekday Cross.

An extension to Zulla Road, and the laying out of Shirley Road, both in Mapperley Park, for Messrs Wright, together with an extension to Hawthorne Street, provided surveying work for the office in 1885. For Colonel Wright an entrance lodge was designed for Mapperley Hall, located at the junction of Mansfield Road and the drive to the Hall, now Mapperley Hall Drive. In the same area assignments came in for a coach house for the brick manufacturer Edward Gripper, Mansfield Road, Carrington, and a new vicarage on Watcombe Circus. Plans for intended shops were submitted for Thomas Forman and Sons, Goldsmith Street; Smith and Co, St Peter's Square; I. and C. Wright, George Street; and W.E. Swann, Wheeler Gate (ex Sisson and Parker, now Dillons).

Commercial work from Evans and Jolley in Central Nottingham. Right: Shop for R. & F.E Lamb on South Parade and (here) Wheeler Gate (1888). Below: Offices St. Peter's Church Walk for Robert Halford (1887).



Evans & Jolley
Architects
Nottingham

Plans and sections of a new road, Mandalay Street, were approved in March 1886, designs for two houses on this street followed in the autumn. A new wing was planned for the Children's Hospital, Cumberland Place, and additions were provided for the Nursing Institute on Regent Street. Two projects were prepared for Weekday Cross. There was more work from Messrs Wright, plans and sections for new streets to be called Lucknow Avenue, and Cyprus Road, and for a continuation of Zulla Road. One of the first houses on Lucknow Avenue, was built for George Evans, manager of the Wright's Bank, 1 Carlton Street. 14 dwelling houses on Vernon Road, and Bulwell Lane, and additions to the engineering works of G.R. Cowan on Brook Street, completed the year's work.

Extensions to the London Road Schools for the Nottingham School Board was the first job for the practice in 1887. Later in the year 'additions' were provided for the schools on Bath Street, and Bosworth Road, whilst at the St Peter's School, Broad Marsh, the School House was altered. Work was carried out for old clients T.I. Birkin, additions to his Scytholme Works; Thomas Forman and Sons, on Sherwood Street, Goldsmith Place and North Street; Wright's Bank on George Street; and for William Lambert minor alterations were carried out at his residence Lenton Firs, Derby Road. More modest housing projects ranged from 20 houses on Alma Street, 11 on Gladstone Street, three on Lammas Street, to one on Woodborough Road. In the centre of Nottingham impressive new offices for R. Halford were erected on St Peter's Gate, running around to St Peter's Church Walk. Nearby on Bridlesmith Gate shops were planned for the bankers Hart, Fellows and Co, with additionally some rearrangement of toilet facilities etc at their bank premises, Byard Lane frontage.

The imposing new shop for R. and F.E. Lamb at the corner of South Parade and Wheeler Gate, was the principal commission for 1888, a quiet year for the practice. For Colonel Wright, Mapperley Hall was altered and enlarged. Thomas Forman and Sons wanted a store room on South Sherwood Street; the bankers Hart, Fellows and Co needed a new coal store at their Bridlesmith Gate head office and Mr Alexander of Long Row, had alterations to a shop front. New offices on Pepper Street, for J. and A. Bright was the only other work of importance to come into the office during the year.

Most of the building work in 1889 came in the form of alterations and additions to existing property. Hollins and Co, Norton Street; T.I. Birkin, Scytholme, and the bankers Messrs Wright, George Street, all commissioned minor works. A new porch was designed for St Peter's Church, in the town centre where Robert Evans continued in the office of Vicar's Warden. For C.J. Wright and J. Robinson plans and sections for a new street to be called Percival Road, were prepared.

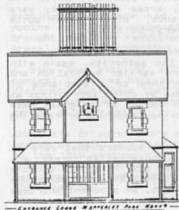
Protracted work on a warehouse for W. Hollins and Co Ltd., Warser Gate, occupied the practice at the beginning of 1890. Small scale work for Colonel Wright on Haydn Road; Forman and Sons on South Sherwood Street, and W.E. Swann on Wheeler Gate, followed. Plans for two houses with salesshops on Quarry Road-Pilkington Street, were successfully submitted. A new wing to

Nazareth House, Priory Street, Lenton, for The Sisters of Nazareth, was eventually approved. Finally additional accommodation was requested by the Nottingham School Board for the People's College Board School on College Street.

(To be concluded)

Ken Brand

Note: A plan of the Wright family's Mapperley Park lands by Evans and Jolley has always been tentatively dated about 1880. However, as none of the roads shown on Tarbotton's map of the town dated 1877 are drawn in, a date around 1875 is suggested.



ENTRANCE LODGE MAPPERLEY PARK MAPPERLEY
— DR. GEORGE WRIGHT, R.O.S. —

Three varied projects from Evans and Jolley:
Left above: Church of Our Lady and St. Patrick, London Road. (1880 Demolished).
Above: Shop for W.E. Swan, Wheeler Gate (1890).
Left: Entrance Lodge, Mapperley Hall for Colonel Wright (1885).

CONSERVATION: MAINTENANCE OR NEGLECT?

When is a Conservation Area not a Conservation Area? The answer unfortunately is often when it is under the control of the local authority that so designated it.

Just over 20 years have now passed since local authorities have had the power to designate areas within their jurisdiction, as areas of special interest; areas where it was felt that additional protection to groups of buildings and structures was necessary in order to safeguard their future, over and above the controls possessed by authorities under the various planning and developmental controls available at that time.

Over the past 20 years several sites in Nottingham have been so designated, including the Lace Market, Market Place, The Arboretum, the Park, Mapperley Park, Wollaton Village, and smaller areas such as Devonshire Promenade in Lenton, and parts of old Sneinton.

The declaration of such an area afforded a measure of protection against demolition, removal of chimneys, windows, doors and other original features, for any structure within the conservation area before such plans or intentions had an opportunity to be submitted to a special committee set up by that authority, the Conservation Areas' Advisory Committee. This would normally include the membership of local councillors, advisors and members of statutory agencies, and voluntary bodies involved in conservation. The intention was to allow such plans or alterations to be scrutinised with greater care than would normally be given at a main planning committee; to allow the conservation committee to make recommendations to the main planning committee, and frequently to suggest to officers how they may advise applicants about submitting plans that would not detract from, or alter adversely, their particular building or its general setting.

This sounds wonderful in theory, but the practice, unfortunately, can vary very greatly from authority to authority. In the case of Nottingham, up until a few years ago, the system appeared to be working reasonably well. In conjunction with Operation Clean-Up, areas of the city were transformed with the aid of grants, often with quite spectacular effect in the case of several buildings.

A number of so called 'Article 4' areas were also designated, under an earlier act, which allowed the authority, again with the aid of grants, to act to restore earlier mutilation and desecration of buildings and return them to a semblance of their former integrity and cohesiveness by doing such things as replacing ugly modern casements with copies of original sash windows, rebuilding chimneys and removing rendering or refacing stonework.

In the city centre conservation area it appears that care is still being taken to ensure that conservation areas are maintained. Unfortunately, in the inner city ring, the picture is not quite as rosy. Changes in the administrative structure of the planning department some years ago, an apparent shortage

of staff, and the lack of a conservation officer for a considerable time, have meant that the policing of these areas in terms of controlling what is actually going on, is frequently ineffective and often apparently non-existent.

Under the old administrative system the planning officer appeared responsible for all aspects of development control in his or her area and knew the area sufficiently well to be able to respond quickly to unauthorised developments, frequently consulting with the local community, attending residents' and tenants' meetings etc. This does not now appear to be the case, either through a lack of resources or a change in attitude or policy by the authority. In terms of development control, unauthorised developments in conservation areas are now common place and take place with apparent impunity. Sash windows are removed, traditional doors altered and replaced by unsympathetic alternatives, clay chimneys are replaced by aluminium pots and the number of unauthorised signs appearing in conservation areas is countless.

This state of affairs is beginning to show visibly as a walk up Mansfield Road will clearly demonstrate, and it is a great shame that often so much effort has been put in to improving an area, the momentum has been allowed to slow down.

By contrast in the City of Derby, half a dozen new conservation areas have been declared in the last year or so, new ones are in the pipeline and many of the suggestions for areas are coming from planning officers who know the area well. Derby has some 16 or so Article 4 areas and rigorous attention is paid to any unauthorised alterations, although assistance in the form of detailed suggestions and advice are given to assist planning applicants. In stark contrast to Nottingham, very careful consideration is given to signage in the inner city area covered by the CAAC with the result that some of the worst garish, plastic and multi-coloured hoardings and signs erected in the 60s and 70s are now giving way to much more sympathetic designs often made from materials in keeping with the buildings to which they are attached. The result is an enhancement of the area and an opportunity to give it a much more cohesive and harmonious feel.

Nottingham has now had a conservation officer for several months and recent proposed changes which would, in effect have brought about a reduction in the power of the Conservation Areas' Advisory Committee, have been dropped.

A city the size of Nottingham needs effective development control. What we have to conserve is finite. The Georgian and Victorian buildings that make up much of the city reflect its past. Once they have gone they cannot be replaced, and they can go so very easily.

About six or seven years ago there was a butchers' shop at the bottom of Mansfield Road that had a butcher's half-door - usual in the 19th century - and used to prevent determined boys from snatching meat whilst the butcher's back was turned. The shop had many other interesting original features dating back to the 19th century. It was the last such butcher's shop in

Nottingham, and although the city was alerted to this fact, its uniquely surviving features were completely swept away. The last four years have seen many such reminders of Nottingham's heritage slip away, reminders which are continuing to disappear. This is Nottingham's **REAL** heritage, not the popular pastiche and imitation Victorianising that has gone on in many areas, notably public houses, and it is a heritage that exists all over the city. It appears to be under the greatest threat in areas immediately outside the very centre of the city.

I believe that unless Nottingham City Council gives urgent attention to adopting a more positive policy to the maintenance of existing conservation areas, then the future for effective control over conservation areas, with the exception of the 'tourist zones' of the city centre, is bleak and there appears to be little point in creating new areas.

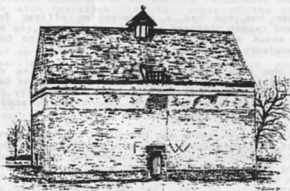
There needs to be some real thought given to a long-term conservation policy with up-to-date guidelines, such as exist in Derby and with the political and financial backing to ensure that there is effective ongoing development control in these areas. Planning officers need to be really familiar with their 'patch' and to know when unauthorised developments are taking place.

At the present time there is something of a lull in developments over the city because of the recession. In a year or two's time things will be picking up and unless the city has a comprehensive policy in operation by then, then it is simply going to be unable to deal adequately with the planning demands made on it and Nottingham may well come to be regarded as a city where conservation as an effective reality is very much in the background.

Oliver Standing

Oliver is a member of Derby's Conservation Areas' Advisory Committee and chair of your Society's Environment Sub-Committee. He has also represented the Victorian Society on conservation matters.

[Editor]



Wollaton Village Dovecote
(See inside back cover)

CONSERVATION AREAS - BRIGHTER DERBY

The enterprising Department of Development Services, Derby City Council, has recently published an attractive A4 booklet on 'Derby - City Conservation Areas'. It is well illustrated with plans, photographs and some drawings of the City's 12 conservation areas. Two of these designated areas are in the city centre, (City Centre and Friar Gate), 5 are based on aspects of Victorian Derby, (Railway, Arboretum, Little Chester, Strutt's Park, and Hartington Street), and the remaining 5 are located around former village centres, (Darley Abbey, Mickleover, Spondon, Allestree and Markeaton). Reference is made to some of the exceptional buildings to be found within each of these areas. The booklet costs a reasonable £2.

For those living in Derby's conservation areas a free full colour newsletter 'Conservation News' has been produced (No 1 August 1992) and the intention is to bring out and deliver future issues on a regular basis. The object of this admirable initiative is outlined in its 'Welcome' message from the Chairman of the Development Services Committee, Councillor Martin du Sautay:

"We hope this (the newsletter) will keep people up-to-date about the responsibilities and benefits of living in such an area.... The City Council takes the Conservation of its rich architectural heritage very seriously.... We have found that one of the main problems with trying to maintain and improve the character of the City's Conservation Areas is making sure that the right information is available for the people who live and work there.... This newsletter intends to improve the flow of information so that you are aware of what you can and cannot do and so that you are aware of the merits of traditional building materials and methods; and how you can improve the character of the building or area in which you live."

The other articles in the newsletter include items on 'Plastic Windows and Doors - What They Don't Tell You', 'Listed Buildings', 'Grant Assistance', 'Satellite Dishes', and 'Remember to Apply for Permission'.

The Department of Development Services has also published a series of 5 free 'Design Notes'.

- 1 House Alterations and Extensions
- 2 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings
- 3 Shop Fronts and Advertisements in Conservation Areas
- 4 Satellite Antennae
- 5 Security Measures for Shop Fronts.

Ken Brand

[Contact address for publications: Department of Development Services, Derby City Council, Roman House, Friar Gate, Derby DE1 1XB. Grateful thanks to this department for material supplied].

MARK OF THE MONTH

The Society's Mark of the Month Commendation has been awarded to the following projects.

January 1993	Naranjan Mews, Gedling Grove
Client/Contractor:	B S Ghattaora Singh
Architect:	Geoff Stephenson
February	Classic Interiors, 332A Alfreton Road
Client:	Peter Gill
Specialised Building Services:	Ernest Tomlinson
March	Refurbishment, 16 Hockley
Client:	Flying Colours (Kerry Ross)
Architect:	Christine Ross, Chartered Architect

To create Naranjan Mews the very dilapidated stables at the rear of 1 Gedling Grove, had to undergo considerable refurbishment. Geoff Stephenson of Groundworks Architects drew up the plans. The owner B S Ghattaora Singh was both client and contractor and carried out much of the best restoration work himself. Work on the roof and the high quality slate verges was undertaken by Tap and Tile Collective Ltd. Some of the other work, which had to be sub-contracted, did not quite come up to the high level of workmanship achieved by the owner.

As a result of this refurbishment three flats and six garages were created. Naranjan Mews is at the end of a little alley just in Gedling Grove from Burns Street.

Classic Interiors, the Hide and Seat Company, 332A Alfreton Road, is the end of a terrace built in 1882, on the corner of Oldknow Street and Alfreton Road. The first resident of No.332 was George Archer, a lace merchant in 1884. No.332A appears to have become a shop about 1895. Samuel Hemshull is listed as 'Shopkeeper' until 1903. He is followed by William Francis Roberts. Then from c1910 to 1919 the corner shop became a Grocers shop with William Smith, David Salvin and John Henry Richardson being in succession the proprietor.

From 1920 until 1971 the building was owned by Lewis William Norman who was a boot and shoe repairer. He sold the shop in 1971 to W A Revitt who briefly traded as a grocer. In 1974 the shop was sold to Robert Bustard who initially dealt in secondhand furniture. Later he became a cycle dealer and adopted the name 'Dave Pedler Cycles'.

I purchased the property in March 1992 and immediately started planning improvements to the building. Although I have no architectural training I have always had an interest and a feeling for buildings. I take the view that the appearance of a building should reflect the era in which it was built. There is no place for fibre glass cladding on a Victorian building!

I sketched several plans and consulted with the planning officers. David Lockwood, who oversees many of the Operation Clean-Up projects, was particularly helpful.

Finally, I submitted what I considered to be my best design which was in effect an extended version of what the corner shop looked like when it was built. With the help of a financial grant from the Nottingham City Council as part of their 'Operation Clean-Up' programme, I was able to see the project through without cutting corners.

I am especially pleased with the restoration of the first floor bay window, which was made to look identical to those in the rest of the terrace. The leadwork on the overhead canopy is, I consider, an excellent example of craftsmanship. Both of these jobs as well as other work on the shop frontage were carried out by Ernest Tomlinson who was the main builder on the project.

Peter C Gill

Flying Colour's new shop is situated in Hockley on the edge of Nottingham's Lace Market area in a terrace of properties which up until now have escaped refurbishment. It was essential for Flying Colours to find a Lace Market shop as a street outlet for an already thriving business, and economically 16 Hockley was the best option available to buy and refurbish.

16 Hockley is a three storey mid-terrace property with a brick vaulted cellar. When purchased it was in poor condition with cracks in the brickwork and riddled with rotten timber. The shop front was very dilapidated and of no design significance. The existing internal planning produced a series of small ad hoc spaces.

The terrace as a whole dates back to approximately 1850. However during construction it was discovered that the ground floor bricks were much smaller indicating that it was constructed much earlier and it is probable that buildings of some kind have been on the site for at least 200 years. Viewed as a whole it is obvious that with sensitive treatment the whole terrace could be a great enhancement to Hockley.

The concept behind the refurbishment scheme was to review and make good the existing facade in a way that was in character with the period in which the building was constructed whilst making the internal arrangement useful to the client by opening up each floor to produce spacious work areas. The rear extension was designed to be in scale and in sympathy with the rear of the terrace.

The shop front is designed to pick up and extend the details of the original Victorian shop front next door. Overall the design

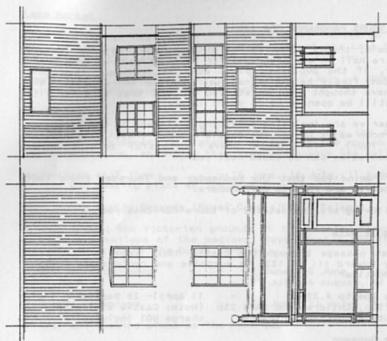
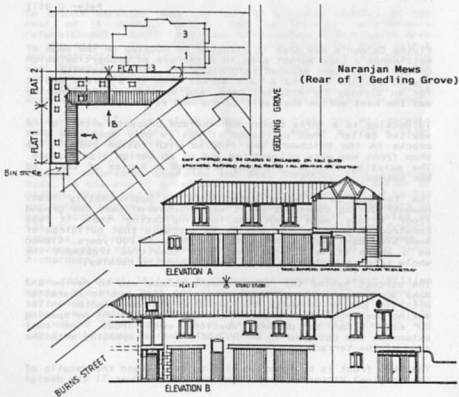
has the same scale and features, however each aspect has been re-interpreted in order that the Flying Colours shop front looks unique and yet in keeping. The use of mirrors seems to give an unusual sparkle and is useful to attract attention.

Internally the refurbished shop is very open with a new staircase in the rear extension maximising as much as possible the retail area in the shop and also on each level. The top floor is open to the roof space with a mezzanine floor with a rooflight making a large airy space.

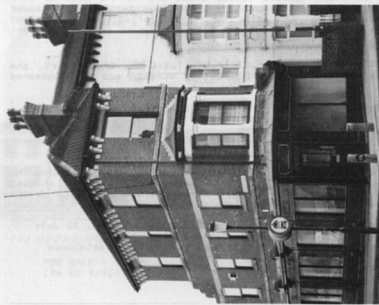
The shop benefited from a Nottingham City Council 'Operation Clean-Up' grant. This additional money was a great financial assistance, making possible the cleaning of the brickwork, traditional sash windows and shop front. This project is an example of grant assistance enabling a scheme to carry out the extra work that makes a great deal of difference to the end result.

With the plans to develop Sneinton Market the Terrace will be on the main linking route between the City Centre and the new development. It is hoped that other shops in the terrace will be upgraded and altogether they will form a definite enhancement to the area.

Christine Ross



Flying Colours
16 Hockley
Front and Rear
Elevations



Classic Interiors
332a Alfreton Road

GUIDED TOURS PROGRAMME FOR 1993

Once again, thanks to Mr George Akins, we are able to include the Shire Hall in our programme for at least part of this year. However, if the published plans come to fruition, then this will most likely be our final year at the Shire Hall. Who would have thought when we started in 1982 that this facility would still be open to us 12 years later.

This year we are including something different in the programme - afternoon walks around the Castle Grounds (Royal Castle/Ducal Palace Tour). If these prove successful perhaps other afternoon walks can be added next year.

Let me remind you that the Wednesday and Thursday tours (but not Sundays) are FREE to our members.

The following are the details of tours for this year:

Mortimer's Hole

A secret passage through the Castle Rock, said to have been used by Edward III in 1330 to surprise and capture the Regent, Roger Mortimer.

Sundays 2pm to 4.30pm - 11 April- 26 September incl.
Adults 50p, Children and OAPs 25p (Note: Castle admission
Meet outside passage entrance charge NOT included)

David's Dungeon

Adjacent to Romylow's tower, this medieval chamber cut out of the living rock has associations with the son of Robert the Bruce.

Dates, times and admission as for Mortimer's Hole.

Shire Hall

A tour of this unique building includes the Crown Court, the Debtors' Prison, the Transportation Dungeon and the Condemned Cells.

Thursdays at 7pm - 8 April-30 September incl.
Adults £1, Children and OAPs 50p
Meet on Shire Hall steps

The Park

This tour travels part of an ancient packhorse way, passing The Park steps and, via The Park Tunnel, examines the unusual layout of this gaslit private estate before finishing at the medieval Trip to Jerusalem Inn.

Wednesdays at 7.15pm - 2 June, 30 June, 28 July
Adults £1, Children and OAPs 50p 25 August
Meet at Civic Society Shop in Nottingham Castle Gatehouse

Lace Market

From the Norman Castle and the 18th century houses on Castle Gate to the Saxon town and lace warehouses of the Lace Market, finishing in the caves underneath the Salutation Inn.

Wednesdays at 7.15pm - 9 June, 7 July, 4 August
Prices and meeting place as The Park tour

Victorian

Includes the area around Wellington Circus and the bizarre Victorian development on Clarendon Street, to the modern police and fire station, ending in the caves underneath the Bell Inn.

Wednesdays at 7.15pm - 16 June, 14 July, 11 August
Prices and meeting place as The Park tour

Nottingham Castle Grounds (Royal Castle/Ducal Palace)

A walk around the Victorian grounds of the Castle, discovering the ancient baileys of the medieval Royal Castle and the 17th century environs of the Ducal Palace.

Wednesday afternoons - 2 June, 16 June, 7 July,
at 2.30pm 21 July, 4 August, 18 August

Wednesday evenings - 23 June, 21 July, 18 August
at 7.15pm
Prices and meeting place as The Park tour

Private Parties

If you belong to any other clubs, groups and organisations and wish to book any of the above tours, please 'phone me, David Newham (Tours Organiser), on Nottingham 702566. In addition, tours can be 'tailor made' to suit your group's special interests etc by discussion with the Tours Organiser as above.

David Newham
Tours Organiser

PLUMPTRE HOSPITAL:

FOUNDED AND ENDOWED, FOR THE SUPPORT OF A MASTER,
A PRIEST, AND THIRTEEN POOR WIDOWS;

By JOHN DE PLUMPTRE, A. D. 1392.

REPAIRED BY HENNINGDON PLUMPTRE ESQ. A. D. 1650,

By JOHN PLUMPTRE, ESQ. A. D. 1751,

By JOHN PLUMPTRE, ESQ. HIS SON, A. D. 1753.

THE FIRST STONE OF THE PRESENT HOSPITAL WAS LAID ON
THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1823: BY THE REV.
CHARLES THOMAS PLUMPTRE, RECTOR OF CLAYPOLE, LIN-
COLNSHIRE, ON BEHALF OF HIS FATHER, JOHN PLUMPTRE,
OF FREDVILLE, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT, ESQ. THE MASTER
OR GUARDIAN OF THE SAID HOSPITAL, AND A DESCENDANT
OF THE FOUNDER.



PLUMPTRE HOSPITAL,

FOR SALE !
(As at 4/93)

SUMMARY OF TOURS 1993

Thursday 27 May (Environment Week)

A trip on the Nottingham Canal, lasting three hours. 'Lady Greensleeves' (Sherwood Line). Bar facilities. Maximum number 40. Early booking advised. Any surplus places will be offered to the general public. Cost £4.00 per person. All of the following tours start from the Salutation Inn, Maid Marian Way, but departure times vary. For full information please refer to the booking form (enclosed).

Saturday 12 June

York - A morning tour (2 hours approximately) conducted by the York Association of Voluntary Guides. The afternoon will be free to enable members to choose from a large number of possible attractions, including the Minster, Jorvik Centre, Railway Museum, York Castle (Clifford's Tower), St William's College etc.

Saturday 24 July (NOTE CHANGE OF DATE)

Morning - Broughton Castle (near Banbury)
The impressive family home of Lord and Lady Saye and Sele. Parts date back to 1300, with substantial additions 1550-1600. Guided tour of the Castle. Depart not later than 1pm.

Afternoon - Sulgrave Manor (near Banbury), licensed restaurant
Lunch may be taken at 'The Thatched House', or there is a picnic area.

Sulgrave Manor is the early English home of the ancestors of George Washington. It was the birthplace of Rev Lawrence Washington, whose son, Col John Washington, left England in 1656 to take up the land in Virginia which later became Mount Vernon. Conducted tour. Facilities for tea appear to be rather limited and we may have to look for tea in Banbury, which is not far away.

Saturday 14 August

'Another Rural Ride', organised by John Severn. Those who took part in his previous tours will need no tempting to sign up for this one. It is planned to tour the area around Gainsborough. Take lunch in Gainsborough (make your own arrangements). Afternoon visit to Gainsborough Old Hall. Conducted tour by Neil Taylor, the architect responsible for repairs to the Hall. Tea arranged by the Ladies' Committee of the 'Friends of the Old Hall'.

Saturday 11 September

London - A tour arranged by Bob Cullen. This will take in a number of notable architectural schemes, new and not quite so new. Those who participated in his previous visits to London will know that we can rely on him to provide an interesting and stimulating day. We shall travel by Executive Coach, with in-board toilet facilities and the coach will be our base for the whole of the day.

Full details of all these visits, with booking form, are included in this Newsletter. Please book early.

Ray Banks

A date for your diary:

Sunday 16 May 1993, from 2pm to 6pm.

The event is:

'The Park Garden Trail'

20 private gardens open to the public.

Admission tickets, available at The Park gates on the day are

Adults £2.00, Senior Citizens £1.00
whilst Children are free.

All proceeds will go to the NSPPC

There will be plants, crafts, and cake stalls, refreshments will be available en route. A free Trailfinder bus will be on duty.

WOLLATON VILLAGE DOVECOTE MUSEUM

The 1993 season will commence on Sunday 23 May 1993, when the Dovecote will be open from 2.15pm until 5.00pm.

You are invited to visit our Parlour and Kitchen, then view an interesting selection of photographs of Wollaton and, finally, see an extensive display of old and interesting telephones.

The following Sunday dates have been arranged for the rest of the season:-

27 June, 25 July, 22 August, 26 September

Private group visits can be arranged - please contact

Maureen Jones on 0602 282567

VICTORIAN SOCIETY.

The East Midlands Group of the Victorian Society arranges visits for its members to places and events of historical, often Victorian, interest. Forthcoming events include:
15 May, visit to Mr Straw's house at Worksop
19 June, visit to Eckington parish church and Renishaw
3 July, trip on Settle and Carlisle railway
11 September, visit to Riddings, Ironville and Annesley

For details of membership or a chance of a spare place contact Ian Wells on (0602) 504464.