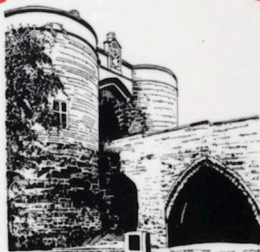


Built by command of Henry III between
1252-55, Nottingham's Oldest Shop:

NOTTINGHAM CIVIC SOCIETY



CASTLE GATEHOUSE SHOP

Opens Daily 10.30am to 5.00pm

**Nottingham
Civic
Society**

President: Ray Banks

Chair: Roger Perrott

Secretary: Ruth Hardiman

Editor of Newsletter: Ken Brand

☎ (0115) 910 7798

☎ (0115) 845 0153

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: Lynn Irvine, Membership Secretary

57 Woodhedge Drive, Nottingham NG3 6LW ☎ (0115) 958 8247



No. 40 436 1803 Registered Charity No. 504768

Printed by Regena Printing Limited, Nottingham Telephone 0115 978 9919

April 2001

**Nottingham
Civic Society**

115



NEWSLE

**The Mayor William Felkin, addresses the crowd
assembled for the opening of the Arboretum
11th May 1852. A cause for a celebration in 2002**

(Illustrated London News 15th May 1852. Reproduced with the permission of the City of Nottingham Leisure and Community Services, Local Studies Library, Angel Row)

80p

INDEX

1. News from the Environment Committee
4. Mark of the Month
5. New Officers for the Society
7. The Arboretum
11. The Opening of the Arboretum
14. Hydra and Hornbuckle (Part 1)
18. Architects' Houses - Allan Joyce
20. C.A.B.E.
21. The Urban White Paper
25. Plus ça change
27. Afternoon Shift at the Gatehouse Shop (See also pages 6 and 24)
28. Civic Society Visits 2001

WOLLATON VILLAGE DOVECOTE

Come and see:

Working Model Watermill, Photographic Archive, Parlour and Kitchen
Wollaton Village Millennium Celebrations,

Entry is Free

Open between 2pm - 5pm

Sundays May 13th, June 10th, July 8th, August 12th

Saturday and Sunday 8th and 9th September

NEWS FROM THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

The Civic Society's Environment Committee continues to meet regularly to discuss planning and environmental issues, particularly those relating to Nottingham. Discussions range widely from the preservation of the historical fabric and appearance of the city to the design of innovative development and issue such the sustainability of resources and the environment and cover also such issues as economic development and health and safety in the streets. These issues sometimes arise from our consideration of planning applications, sometimes from items of national or local news and sometimes from concerns raised by individuals or organisations.

General Hospital Site

This development continues to be source of debate, which has now involved English Heritage, and which is an example of the Society's campaign to maintain Nottingham's historic skyline. The developers have modified their design, but it is still feared that the height of the proposed building will impact on views from the Castle and from The Park.

The Lace Market

The Lace Market is one of the most important areas of historic Nottingham and is nationally unique in its dedication to the lace industry. In recent years it has been the subject of much welcome interest and investment. The restoration of such buildings as: the Adams Building (now the City Centre Campus of New College, Nottingham), the Mills Building (apartment conversion) and the former High Pavement Chapel (now the *Pitcher and Piano* pub) have saved interesting and important buildings. New life has been brought back to the area and has inspired economic viability in this part of the city.

There is a concern, however, that some recent development proposals, rather than maintaining and enhancing the character of the Lace Market, are in danger of eroding it. So it is encouraging to see that the planning authority (the City Council) is aware of the need to maintain the character of this great city asset. The revised designs for the A C Gill site reflect more closely the style of the Lace Market and it is hoped that future development designs will be sensitive to the Lace Market setting.

One aspect of the A C Gill development, the public square, takes up the idea of Nottingham as a 'City of Squares'. It would be helpful to have an overall idea of the location, size and function of these public spaces.

Former Boots H-Block Site, Station Street

Members will probably be aware of the proposal to build a very tall building at the Station Street/London Road junction. The impact of such a building on the southern approach to the city would be very considerable and would impose itself on views of St Mary's and the Lace Market; because of this, the building would, in the Committee's view, be inappropriate to this location.

However, we do need to recognise the value of bold new buildings in cities, and a way forward could be to look at the approach of Paris, where *La Defense*, with its large modern buildings, was built at the edge of the city. Perhaps we in Nottingham need to be looking at an area where such bold developments can make an impact and enhance the city without detracting from its existing character and attractions. Could the Riverside, for instance, be an appropriate site for this 'new look' district?

City Centre Review

The City Centre Review document became available at the beginning of the year and is well worth reading (obtainable from the City Development Control Department, Exchange Buildings North). It covers a wide range of issues, and among them are several which have been discussed at recent Environment Committee meetings.

City Centre Lighting: The Old Market Square and its environs are currently very poorly lit and have quite a bleak and threatening atmosphere on dark winter evenings. The removal of vehicular traffic has also removed human presence from the Square in the mid-evening with the result that it is welcoming neither to visitors nor citizens.

Pavement Litter: It is acknowledged that litter left on the ground encourages more litter dropping. A real onslaught on litter (and chewing-gum) on pavements should raise awareness; but it does require determination and considerable persistence on the part of the Local Authority.

Fly-posting and Graffiti: These have reached epidemic proportions in Nottingham, and the Old Market Square is badly besmirched by aerosol paint and torn posters (not to mention the green algae on the Council House lions).

If we want Nottingham to continue to develop an attractive city in which to live and work, or visit as a tourist, we really need to clean up our act. Spring is on its way, so let's start the Spring Clean.

If you have any concerns or ideas concerning the Environment, please contact me by 'phone or fax: 0115 950 2444

Hilary Silvester
Environment Secretary

NOTTINGHAM AREA EAST STUDY

The Civic Trust has recently undertaken a study on behalf of Nottingham City Council of the eastern area neighbourhoods of the city. Surveys and meetings were held with representatives of those living or working in St Ann's, Sneinton, Bakersfield, the Arboretum, Thorneywood, Colwick and the Riverside area. These were followed by an all-day consultation and 'brainstorming' session at the Victoria Leisure Centre to which all local residents and workers were invited.

Those attending were asked to describe what they particularly liked about their own neighbourhood, what they thought could be improved and also what they thought were major issues to be addressed for Area East in a two year Action Plan.

The results of these consultations were recently presented to the City Council's Area East Committee under the headings of the following Strategic Themes:

- Creating a more attractive place to live and work and maximising leisure and cultural opportunities.
- Employment and training
- Lifelong Learning
- Community Safety
- Health and well-being
- Local involvement in decision making

Consultations showed that local people were proud of the good aspects of their neighbourhoods, but that they all had considerable concerns about issues such as traffic, crime, youth and lifelong learning opportunities and health and safety.

The need is felt for a long-term vision for the area to enhance its image. In order to achieve this places must be attractive and interesting or rewarding in some way in order to support local communities and to persuade people and businesses to stay in the area.

Personal safety in the streets and public locations is seen as a priority: more human presence is definitely needed, such as police, wardens, park keepers to provide preventative community safety and to encourage people to use the streets more freely and thus to enhance further the human presence.

The leisure opportunities and the architectural and historic heritage of the area need promotion and in the case of the Victoria Leisure Centre, enhancing and upgrading. The right of local people to use green open spaces without confrontations with others bent on more dubious pursuits is an issue, which needs some attention.

Backing up these comments on the Area East Image are further details and recommendations on aspects of the other strategic themes. It is intended that all this information will form the basis of a Community Plan Framework, which will be of practical and lasting benefit to the City Council in its future planning, to officers working in the area and to the people of the diverse and distinctive neighbourhoods which comprise Area East.

Hilary Silvester

If members want more information please contact me.

MARK OF THE MONTH DECEMBER 2000-JANUARY 2001

DECEMBER 2000	Reno's Restaurant, Alfreton Road
Client	Reno's Restaurant's Ltd.
Architects	Rayner Davies Architects
JANUARY 2001	Nottingham Castle Colonnade
Client	Nottingham Museums and Galleries
Design	Maggy Howarth (Cobblestone Design) Diana Hoare

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE SOCIETY

At the Society's Annual General Meeting there were a number of changes of officials who will be running the Society. Robert Cullen, having completed his three years as Chairman, stepped down and was succeeded by Roger Perrott. Ken Brand, after a marked reluctance to become Chairman stretching back over a number of years, was made a Vice- President of the Society. His post as Vice-Chairman has been filled by Hilary Silvester.

New Chairman - Roger Perrott

Roger Perrott was born and educated in Bangor, Northern Ireland. In 1990 he moved to Grantham, Lincolnshire where he joined the Royal Air Force and completed Officer training at RAF Cranwell. After a 2 year spell training as a jet pilot and scaring sheep on the North Yorkshire Moors, Roger left the Air Force and in 1993 moved to Nottingham to study Architecture at the University, finally completing a Masters degree last year.

He has also recently completed the *Civic Champions* course funded by the Millennium Lottery Fund and run by the Civic Trust. He is getting married in Northern Ireland in July to Angela and together they are expecting their first child in May.

Roger now lives in Narrowmarsh in the City Centre and works for Allan Joyce Architects in Sneinton. He works on a wide variety of projects including church restoration, church conversion, private housing and community projects. At the age of 29 Roger is the youngest chairman of a Civic Society in the UK and hopes to encourage a new generation of Nottingham's population to take an interest in both the city's heritage and future.

New Vice-Chairman - Hilary Silvester

Elected at the Society's Annual General Meeting to succeed Ken Brand, Hilary Silvester is a long-standing member of the Society's Executive and Environment Committees, and has been the Secretary of the Environment Committee for the past two years.

A native of Nottingham, Hilary was brought up and educated in Nottingham and after graduating from London University, remained in the capital to work in business, journalism and publishing. On her return to Nottingham she took

up a career in education; she retired from her post as headteacher at a Bingham primary school at the end of 1998.

Hilary has always had a great involvement in environmental activities, concerning both the built and natural environments. She has served as chair of the East Midland groups of the Victorian Society and the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, and has also served on the committees of such organisations as Nottinghamshire Birdwatchers and Thorneywood Residents' Association. She currently represents the Civic Society on a number of bodies, including The Wollaton Park Users' Group, the Nottingham Green Partnership and Profile Nottingham.

She also lists among her interests travel (particularly to European cities), music (especially opera), reading, the theatre, art and architecture, the natural environment and home pursuits such as sewing and gardening.

TALES FROM THE GATEHOUSE SHOP (I)

The Mardy Detector

One naughty little boy complaining bitterly about everything was brought into the shop. When his mother had completed her purchases he was still complaining. So she warned him that there was a mardy detector in the castle, so he had better be quiet or he would find himself reported - instant silence

The best ever Robin Hood

One morning a little boy came in with his mother. It was his 3rd birthday and coming to the castle was his treat. His mother told us that he had been up since 6am watching his favourite Robin Hood video. "Kevin Costner or Disney?" we asked. "Errol Flynn", he replied scornfully, "he's the best ever!" Out of the mouths of babes....

Multi-lingual!

We are used to French and German students visiting and they are not too surprised if we speak their language. Occasionally we have Greek students in the shop - who, when they realise someone speaks their language the whole group squeezes in to witness the event.

Margaret Roberts

THE ARBORETUM

On 4th August 1846 the Town's General Inclosure Committee, after being prompted by the Inclosure Commissioners, recommended to the full Council ten named open spaces or recreation grounds. This right of choice had been a designated provision under the Inclosure Act of 1845.

The second nominated recreational area in the list was described as: "In Sandfield, 12 acres on the southern part of Bowling Alley Field through Sherwood Street, for an Arboretum ... the diversified nature of the ground and the salubrity of the situation recommend this spot."

On 30th September 1850 the Inclosure Committee reported that the size of the intended Arboretum was now 17 acres. Mr Curtis of London had submitted a plan for setting out an Arboretum which would cost £555. This was judged excessive by the Committee who suggested omitting a tunnel¹ which should save £170. The layout would now amount to £385, fees were put at £63 and the cost of the two entrance lodges² were estimated at £320 and £250 giving an overall total of £1,018.

Work proceeded and was completed within two years. The Arboretum was formally opened by the Mayor, William Felkin, on 11th May 1852. It was a truly memorable day, an occasion of much celebration in the town, over 25,000 people attended the festivities in the Arboretum and probably an equal number watched a firework display in the Market Place that evening. Special trains had brought many visitors into town for the day. The admission charges on this 'Opening Day' was sixpence for adults and three pence for children under 14 years.

The opening of the Arboretum was a major event in the life of the town. The Duke of Newcastle allowed free admission to all, locals and visitors alike, into the grounds of the Castle. The Committee of the Mechanics Institution similarly invited free inspection of the museum and rooms of the institution.

William Howie Wylie marked this special day, as will be seen, by publishing a 'Nottingham Handbook and Guide to Places of Interest in the Environs' early in 1852, in advance of the official opening. This Handbook contains a concise description of the Arboretum and this is reproduced here to give some idea of its concept and how it was originally set out and run.

¹ As the Addison Street tunnel was built, did this item refer to a second tunnel or was the tunnel mentioned the Addison Street tunnel and later deemed to be indispensable?

² The architect of both entrance lodges and the Arboretum Refreshment Rooms was Henry Moses Wood, the Borough Surveyor.

It is worth noting that after some argument and discussion admission fees were abandoned in 1857. Subsequently, power was obtained for closing the grounds and charging for admission on a number of days in the year. On 28th November 1853 a recommendation that the wings of the refreshment rooms at the Arboretum should be closed with an ornamental iron and glass screen was approved. These wings were designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, designer of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition of 1851; they survived until their removal in 1932.

The Arboretum (1852)

"THE ARBORETUM AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS - The borough of Nottingham is rather singularly surrounded by a belt of open land, amounting to upwards of a thousand acres, which was legally vested in the burgesses, and which likewise afforded a certain amount of commonable right to the townsmen, furnishing health-giving exercise and delightful field-rambles to the artisans of the town. Under the recent Inclosure Acts, however, a portion of this ground has already been sold and built upon; and, ere long, there will doubtless be a still more formidable array of suburban streets and villas. Hence it is satisfactory to know that the municipal authorities have, in the General Inclosure Act, anticipated the want which, in a short period, will be felt more pressingly than at present, and have wisely provided that a portion of land be set aside as an Arboretum for the use of the inhabitants, in addition to the recreation walks. Such an institution is rendered all the more necessary when we reflect that the Park, one of the chief lungs of this metropolis of the lace manufacture, is private property, to which the people can lay no claim; that portions of it have already been built upon; and that it may be taken from the inhabitants of Nottingham at any time the owner pleases to do so. The Arboretum, it is purposed, will be opened on Tuesday, the 11th of May, 1852; and, as this little Hand-book is designed as a memento of the auspicious event, we may be pardoned for bestowing more space upon this institution than is our wont throughout the work.

This spacious recreation ground occupies a great part of the tract of land formerly known by the name of Bowling Alley Fields, and is nearly seventeen acres in extent. It is pleasantly situated on two gentle hills, which run the whole length of the grounds from the Lark Dale Road to a new road running parallel to the Mansfield Road. It has been laid out principally from the plans, and under the direction of Samuel Curtis, Esq., F.L.S., of London. The best idea may be formed of its origin and uses from the following inscription engraven on a brass tablet fixed on the centre of the West Lodge:-

"These grounds, selected under the authority of the Act for inclosing the

Commonable Lands in Nottingham, passed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, were laid out by the Town Council of Nottingham, in the year 1850, with the public funds of the town, for the benefit and recreation of its inhabitants, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, in the mayoralty of Richard Birkin Esq. under the direction of the committee appointed by the Town Council for the purpose."

Upon two other brass plates, on each side of the above, are inscribed the names of the Inclosure Committee. On entering the Arboretum by the Western Gates the first thing which attracts notice is an ornamental water, upon which are two small islands. Here upwards of a dozen pairs of ducks and water-fowl disport themselves, and for their accommodation a quaint little Gothic structure has been built on the larger of the islands. The walks are formed of asphalt, and vary in width from six to twenty feet. The centre walk, which winds along the valley from the western Lodge to the tunnel, and thence to the eastern Lodge, is 15 feet in width, and is planted on each side with a row of cedars. There are two varieties, set alternately - the Cedar of Lebanon, the foliage of which is horizontal, and the Cedar Diodorus, whose foliage is drooping. The cedars are alternated with limes, for the purpose of providing a protection to the young trees, as well as a speedy shade and ornament until the cedars reach maturity. In the course of twenty years it will be a most attractive avenue.

The turf in the Arboretum grounds is generally preserved, the committee anticipating that, a few years hence, the extension of the town will cause it to be more appreciated than gravel walks. It is planted at intervals with a variety of trees and shrubs suited to the soil. They are arranged in families, and in the alphabetical order of the botanical names, the letter 'A' commencing at the western Lodge and proceeding to the left hand along the outer walk. The specimens at present are very small. Porcelain labels are attached to each specimen, stating the botanical and English names, whence and at what period imported, and the height it usually attains. It is contemplated to erect a conservatory, a fountain, and other attractive features as speedily as the funds will permit. The number of varieties already planted is 1,010 besides specimens presented by private individuals. In different parts of the grounds are large flower borders. Elegant seats are provided at convenient spots throughout the grounds and several portions of the lawn have been set aside for dancing.

The Refreshment Rooms stand at the northern angle of the Arboretum. This is a commodious and comely edifice, designed by Mr H. M. Wood, the corporation surveyor. It is in the Tudor style of the time of James I. The chief room is 60 feet by 20 feet, and 18 feet high to the beams: it has an open roof. A circular corridor on each side of the building furnishes shelter from showers. Extending along the front is a gently sloping grass-plot, from the summit of which a favourable view of the grounds is obtained. The principal entrances to

the Arboretum are through gates, one on the south-west corner, and the other on the Mansfield Road. At each entrance gate are lodges built in the Italian style, and very comfortably fitted up.

A tunnel is situated at the summit of the rising ground in front of which a bed of holly trees has been planted. In digging the foundation of this tunnel, a collection of interesting reliques was found by the workmen, who unfortunately carried them off. These consisted partly of large antique spurs, with rowels eight or ten inches long.

The Arboretum is ordered by the Council to be open to the public free from charge on Sunday, Monday and Wednesday in every week. To provide funds for the purpose of preserving the grounds in good condition, without entailing a permanent burden on the ratepayers of the borough, the Council have ordered the following rate of charges to be made upon those visiting the Arboretum on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday:- Families (including subscribers' household and visitors), £1 annually; families (including household only), 10s.; individuals, 5s.; boarding school pupils, 2s. 6d. Non-subscribers, on each admission, 6d.; children under fourteen years, 3d. Sunday schools and other parties may be accommodated on terms to be arranged with the committee. The Arboretum is open on Sundays at half-past twelve o'clock p.m., and on other days at the following hours:- In the months of January and December, at eight o'clock a.m.; in February, March, October, and November, at seven o'clock a.m.; and in April, May, June, July, August, and September, at six o'clock a.m.: the time of closing is, in the last mentioned six months precisely one hour after sunset, and at sunset during the other months of the year. The committee have very wisely resolved that no refreshment shall be sold on the Lord's day; and further that, at all seasons, smoking shall be strictly prohibited both within the Refreshment Rooms and on the grounds."

Ken Brand

CITY CENTRE REVIEW - An Editor's Thoughts

A number of interested groups and selected individuals have been invited to respond to the first draft of the Council's *City Centre Review*. As the Council's free paper the *Arrow* carried a supplement on the same topic with a provision for its readers to send in suggestions many more ideas will be flying about.

Three priorities in the Market Square I would suggest - if only for the sake of image - are: the provision of some modern public toilets, the repair of the City's mosaic Coat of Arms in front of the Council House and the cleaning of the Council House and its green lions. (Are they part of the Council's *Agenda 21* or just green with envy at the sight of cleaned up buildings all around?)

THE OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM.

The Nottingham Arboretum was formally opened on 11 May 1852. So in a little over a year's time the City Council will have an excellent opportunity to celebrate the 150th anniversary of what was quite a momentous event in the lives of townspeople of all ages. This account appeared in *The Illustrated London News* 15 May 1852.

OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM

"On Tuesday this long-anticipated festival took place at Nottingham. A procession was formed at two o'clock, in the Market-place, in front of the Exchange, and marched up Clumber-street and Mansfield-road to the top entrance, and thence round the entire grounds, in the following order:- The "pinders," in livery of green turned up with silver lace; the Enclosure Commissioners; magistrates; bellman and sheriff's officers in livery, bearing small silver maces; the Mayor's serjeant in scarlet gown, bearing the large gold mace; the Mayor (Mr. W. Felkin), supported by Mr. Ball, the sheriff of the borough, and the town clerk, in their robes of office, the clerk to the magistrates, magistrates, aldermen, common councilmen, bearing wands; auditors and assessors, citizens, four abreast; South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry band, citizens, four abreast; the North Leicester Yeomanry band, including part of the band of the Duke of Rutland; citizens, the Campanalogian band, citizens.

Having perambulated the walks of the entire area, about 18 acres, the Mayor addressed the vast multitude, alluding to the progress making for the benefit of the people in every branch of science, and specially referring to the rapidly-improving position of the town of Nottingham up to the present time. The townspeople had but 300 acres for public recreation; but by an act of Parliament passed in 1845 they have gained the present Arboretum. The Mayor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address. The National Anthem was then sung, three times three cheers given for the Queen, and three for Mr. Felkin, and the multitude broke into groups, and devoted the remainder of the afternoon and evening to dancing, promenading the walks, listening to the music, singing, &c. A juvenile band of fifers and drummers was a source of considerable amusement and attraction. At six o'clock the corporation and principal inhabitants dined together in the Exchange hall.

The Arboretum, of which we annex a Plan, has been most judiciously laid out. From near the principal entrance lodge stretches a miniature lake, stocked with a variety of British aquatic birds. The grounds are tastefully

planted with trees and shrubs, whose botanical names, it is intended to indicate by labels. The beautifully undulating greensward has been levelled in places for dancing; and handsome refreshment rooms have been built, where, however, fermented drinks have been introduced. The Arboretum is gratuitously open three days of the week. On Tuesday there was an immense number of visitors from the midland and northern counties, from Birmingham and the Potteries, from Lancashire and the West Riding, as well as from the surrounding agricultural districts."

ABOUT THE ARBORETUM

(The following piece appeared in the *Nottingham Guardian* 28 November 1932).

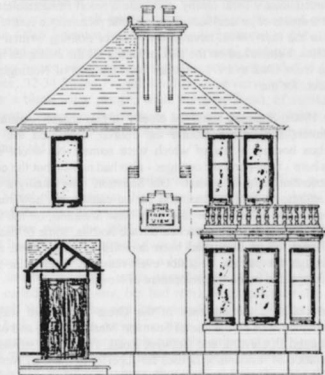
It will be 70 years on December 20th next since the Chinese bell in Nottingham Arboretum was presented to the town by the officers of 59th {2nd Nottinghamshire} Regiment of Foot. The foundation stone of the Arboretum refreshment rooms was laid on August 9th 1851. The Arboretum itself was opened May 11th 1852, but June 13th 1853 was observed as a public holiday in Nottingham to celebrate its first anniversary. On that occasion there was a balloon ascent, and the band of the 8th Hussars played in the Arboretum grounds.

It appears that the anniversary was a "movable feast," as the second anniversary was observed as a general holiday on June 19th 1854, the band of the Scots Guards performing. The veteran Green should have made a balloon ascent, but the rails of the enclosure tore the envelope of the balloon and it collapsed owing to the gas escaping. On July 3rd following the Scots Guards left Nottingham Market-place for the Crimea, as they had done nearly 40 years before for the field of Waterloo.

The third anniversary of the opening of the Arboretum was again observed as a general holiday on June 25th 1855. This time Green did ascend with a companion from Nottingham. In attempting to descend, however, nine miles beyond Grantham the balloon was destroyed. Fortunately the aeronauts escaped with slight scratches and bruises. On the fourth anniversary Green, accompanied by the same Nottingham gentleman, a Mr. Edward Cullen, made a successful ascent from the Arboretum and there were various entertainments. Date June 16th 1856. On April 23rd 1857, two Russian guns were presented to Nottingham by the then Secretary for War, Lord Panmure. They arrived in Nottingham on May 7th and were mounted in the Arboretum.

No celebration of the anniversary took place in 1857, the legality of charging the public for admission being challenged.

On June 14th 1858, at a special meeting of the Town Council, "a memorial numerously signed for an Arboretum anniversary was discussed, and a motion passed that as the law now stands an anniversary cannot be held; but to meet the wishes of the people, an application should be made to Parliament to obtain that power." This was done but the old fashioned anniversaries of the opening were never resumed, although such events as the jubilee of the Nottingham Sunday School Union and annual celebrations of the Band of Hope Union, etc., took place regularly in the Arboretum on Whit-Monday or other public holidays. - P.H., Nottingham.



ELEVATION ~~SNEINTON DALE~~

The front elevation of 59 Sneinton Dale, from building plans submitted in 1906. It may be seen that a different name was originally intended, and that the address is wrongly spelt. (See "HYDRA AND HORNBUCKLE")

HYDRA AND HORNBUCKLE

A Note on Sneinton House Names

In the 1930s road where I live, some of the houses have names, usually displayed on a plaque screwed to the wall, or a board hanging in the porch. These house names sometimes change, reflecting the tastes of new occupants, and one cannot be sure that any survive unaltered since the date of building. Our own house once had one, painted in Gothic lettering on a board above the front door. One of my first acts on moving in was to take down the nameboard, which says much about the permanency of such names.

Far more enduring, however, are those, which form part of the fabric of a house, mostly carved on a stone panel on the upstairs wall, or on the arched lintel of the porch. Chosen by the original builder, developer, or client, they may commemorate a local family, celebrate a resort fashionable at the time, or reflect a dream of genteel suburban life with picturesque countryside close at hand. In the mid-1980s, having seen little or nothing written about such house names, I embarked on the task of listing all the examples in Sneinton. My home from 1962 to 1971, this has been the part of Nottingham to hold most interest for me.

Until the 1890s, Sneinton consisted chiefly of two sharply contrasting parts. Old Sneinton, the village around the church, contained the prosperous middle-class houses, a few of which were named. No doubt some older buildings here - farms or their cottages - also had names, but the censuses are most uninformative on this point. 'Old Sneinton' was usually a sufficiently detailed address to find anyone, and so we cannot say how many named houses here were pulled down long ago. New Sneinton, on the other hand, consisted of streets of tightly-packed terrace houses, some of them back-to-backs. Though all of these had been demolished long before my lengthy tramp through the streets, it is not even remotely likely that any named houses disappeared in the redevelopment of New Sneinton.

From the 1890s to the outbreak of the Great War, there was extensive housing development on the site of Sneinton Manor House, and off Sneinton Dale, Sneinton Boulevard, and Colwick Road. These new streets brought a new generation of residents to houses far superior to those of New Sneinton, just a short distance away. It seemed that most Sneinton house names occurred in these houses, and in logging them I hoped to get a feel of the aspirations and pretensions of a growing suburb of Nottingham.

In this 1985 scrutiny of the neighbourhood I missed two named houses, which were consequently omitted from a short article written soon

Part 1

afterwards, of which this is a revision.* These omissions were later noted in addenda, which was lucky as one of them is the only Sneinton house name seen in 1985 which has since disappeared. A recent opportunity of retracing my footsteps by car revealed not only this loss, but also a possible addition to the tally of names.

As explained sixteen years ago, I obeyed all notices saying 'Private: Keep Out', and on no account attempted to reason with savage dogs. It is possible, therefore, that an unrecorded named house is still lurking somewhere in Sneinton. If so, anyone who seeks it out will earn my congratulations.

The list of names at the end of this article reveals that only Sneinton Hermitage and Ena Avenue were subjected to anything approaching an extensive programme of house naming, while Sneinton Dale and Colwick Road each underwent a half-hearted effort at thinking up names more or less on a theme. Other Sneinton house names were bestowed in dribs and drabs, and are dotted about very sparingly. There is visual evidence, however, that some further homes which remain anonymous were intended to be named. For instance, 32-34 Baden Powell Road (a street name which almost dates itself) bear a blank name plaque, while Kingsley Road, of similar vintage, was apparently meant to receive quite an ample naming scheme, the stone panels on nos. 1-23 and 2-16 all still await engraving, though the houses are now a century old.

Two of Sneinton's oldest named houses are situated very close to each other in Castle Street, Old Sneinton. No. 9 was probably built about 1860, and perhaps took the name *Harrington House* from Edward Harrington Thurman, who was three when the 1861 census showed him living here in the household headed by his father Edward, a maltster. In the course of time, Edward Harrington himself became a licensed victualler and maltster, and master of this house. A few yards away, at no 15, *Trentham Lodge* was originally called *Holly House*, but had received its present name by 1889, when Joseph Wilson, tailor and lace manufacturer, was in residence. The names of both houses are carved on their gatepiers, though the *Trentham Lodge* inscription is now largely obscured by invasive ivy. Next door, *Vine Cottage*, 3 Thurgarton Street, is hidden away from the road. This may be an even older house, and is certainly another survival from the old village.

*From Shacklock to Shamrock: a look at house names in Sneinton' Sneinton Magazine 18, Autumn 1985

Just around the corner, in Sneinton Hollows, two local families are recalled by *Hornbuckle Villas* and *Cooper Villas*. Sneinton residents for at least 200 years, the Hornbuckles had been brickmakers in Carlton Road, and licensees of the nearby Lord Nelson pub for most of the nineteenth century. Three of their family headstones may still be seen in Sneinton churchyard. John Cooper, a retired farmer, lived for a number of years at 13 Sneinton Hollows, and the houses bearing his name were built on his adjoining land.

Other house names were probably more appropriate at the time of building than they seem nowadays. 9-11 Lees Hill Street may indeed have possessed a *Castle View* for a few years, but, by the end of the nineteenth century, what the music hall song called 'the 'ouses in between' must have largely blotted this out. Perhaps an upstairs window still commands at least a glimpse of the Castle? Although it just possible that the upper parts of the house in Castle Street known as 'Sneinton Castle' or 'The Towers' were once plainly visible from the rear of *Castle View*, one nevertheless supposes that the namer of the house had Nottingham Castle in mind. A few doors away, *Newark Villas* recalls the courtesy title of the eldest son of Earl Manvers, lord of the manor of Sneinton.

The named houses in Colwick Road were all built very early in the 20th century, and *Coronation Buildings* 1902 are self-explanatory as to date and inspiration. 49-67, however, typify that striving after an air of gracious country life. *Chatsworth House* and *Hawarden Castle* were, of course, the seats of the Dukes of Devonshire and William Ewart Gladstone, while *Glaisdale* and *Eskdale* suggest that the developer was fond of the countryside around Whitby. *Clarion House*, 45 Colwick Road, is now Sneinton's only example of a house, which bears its name in gold lettering on a glass fanlight above the front door. Perhaps its first occupant was a supporter of 'The Clarion', a popular Socialist periodical at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.

In 1985, no. 2 Port Arthur Road similarly displayed the legend *Avondale House* on its fanlight, but my 2001 return visit failed to find any remaining trace of this name. Port Arthur in Manchuria was much in the news in 1904-5, as the scene of a long siege during the Russo-Japanese War.

The fine range of tall houses with timbered gables on the north side of Sneinton Hermitage were designed by W. & R. & F. Booker of Albion Chambers, King Street, one of Nottingham's most prolific firms of architects. In January 1905 they submitted plans for fifteen of these houses, to be carried out by a Sneinton builder, Jonathan Gibbons Short of Newark Street. Short had formerly lived only a few yards away, in St Stephen's Road, but had

lately moved away to Roden Street, off Robin Hood Street.

The Sneinton Hermitage names indicate a starty-eyed view of the new houses. All are rather romantic, with a countryside theme. Some, like *Oak Leigh* and *Holme Lea*, exemplify a townsman's notion of what a rural name ought to be, while *Glen Esk*, *Arncliffe* and *Sleights Holme* continue the North Yorkshire theme of the Colwick Road houses. Short must have been well pleased with the Sneinton Hermitage houses he built, as by the end of 1905 he had returned to Sneinton, making his home at *Glen Esk*. Rather sadly someone ran out of inspiration at the very end of the project, leaving the end house, no. 37, as the only unnamed property in the whole row.

The other Sneinton example of house-naming on a sustained theme occurs in Ena Avenue, with facing rows of semi-detached villas, dating from 1908, and again designed by Bookers. Their original bay windows, though differing slightly from the design shown in the plans, are delightfully detailed, and unlike anything else I know in Nottingham. Those that survive demonstrate how ill-conceived most of the replacement windows have been. The client was a prominent local businessman, Peter Elliott Bates of Durham Avenue, Sneinton Dale. Before 1900 Bates had been a baker and confectioner at 102 Sneinton Road, but by 1904 had become landlord of the Old Wrestlers public house in Sneinton Hollows, and resident of another named Sneinton house, *Durham Villas*, 2 Durham Avenue.

The names of these Ena Avenue houses are nearly all flowers and trees, and quite charming. It is a pity, though, that a name as pretty as *Pansy Villas* might nowadays elicit more sniggering than admiration. A pity, too, that *Palm Villas* has lately received unsympathetic attention, its name stone having been almost obliterated since 1985. The exceptions to this theme include *Ena House* and *Ena Villas*, which introduce perhaps Sneinton's only reference to royalty in house names. The Ena commemorated was almost certainly Princess Victoria Eugenic Julia Ena, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and popularly known as Princess Ena of Battenberg. At this date a widely-recognised and romantic figure, she had been married in 1906, at the age of 18, to King Alfonso XIII of Spain, himself only twenty. The young couple escaped a wedding day bomb attempt on their lives, and Ena was to live on until 1969. The presence of *Ena Villas* makes it possible that *May Villas* next-door was also inspired, not by a flower or tree, but by Princess May of Teck, the future Queen Mary. *Hydra Villas* is less easy to work out - presumably it refers to the Greek island?

Stephen Best

(To be concluded)

ARCHITECTS' HOUSES: Allen Joyce

The Garden House, Westhorpe, Southwell

The *Garden House* is built within the Grade II listed Georgian walled garden in the grounds of Westhorpe Hall, Southwell. The house, completed in the summer 2000 has been designed by the Nottingham firm Allan Joyce Architects, to retain the character of the former use of the site, namely kitchen garden to the Hall, and yet to provide one of the country's most energy efficient and contemporary homes.

The house is built on a series of levels and is effectively a three storey building. However the design is two thirds buried into the northern part of the site and thus remains invisible from its southern street frontage. The main brickwork uses Georgian bricks, many reclaimed from the site itself, and also incorporates many other reclaimed/renewable materials.

Energy efficiency is primarily achieved through very low thermal demand. Airtight fabric and very high levels of insulation reduce thermal losses to a fraction of normal levels. A two storey south and west facing integral conservatory is the main heat source for the house, using passive solar principles to store energy from the sun. Low energy lighting and appliances also reduce energy consumption and contribute to this economy. The main roof areas are planted on two levels, one as a herb garden to the kitchen, the other as a wild flower meadow. The soil level above the house helps to insulate it and to reduce cooling by wind effects. Ventilation losses are controlled by a whole house heat recovery plant, which avoids the need to open windows on cold days for fresh air. Rainwater harvesting provides water for garden use, toilet flushing and laundry purposes.

The design of the house effectively divides the half-acre site into two, each part is designed to assume an entirely different character. To the east, the site has a hard agricultural quality comprising of a cobbled courtyard and un-fenestrated brick walling enclosing the vegetable area. The west however has a far more private quality with the majority of the building clad in glass and opening the house into the garden. This duality is kept a complete secret until the visitor passes from the hall through into the main living areas of the house.

Commenting on the project, Allan Joyce said, "The Garden House is an exercise in combining energy efficiency and contemporary architecture. I am interested in true sustainability and to my mind this can only come about in an environment that enriches the quality of life by delight."

The Garden House

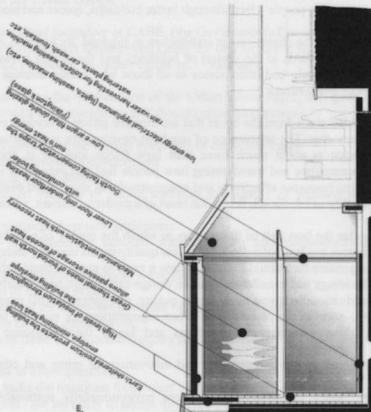
Westhorpe - Southwell

Energy Efficient Underground
House
June '98 - June '00

Total occupied floor area - 457 sqm
soil removed before construction - 1444 / 592 qm
volume of concrete - 809 qm

Factsheet

This underground dwelling is an example of passive solar design at work in a domestic building. The principles are simple - based on diurnal temperature changes and maximising the effect of solar gain for space heating.



Thanks to Allan Joyce for permission to reproduce the information and factsheet on his house at Westhorpe. This house has been featured in the press and on television.

CABE

The Government's Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment improving people's lives through better buildings, spaces and places.

CABE is the champion for architecture in England. Its function is to promote high standards in the design of buildings and the spaces between them. It exists to help and offer advice to all those who create, manage and use the built environment.

CABE starts from the belief that architecture affects everyone, every hour of every day. The appearance of our built environment is important, but good design is about much more than how things look. It is about uplifting communities and transforming how people feel and behave. It is also about using resources effectively and imaginatively. In short, good design improves quality of life for all. It is at the heart of a modern, efficient, vibrant Britain.

After the best part of thirty years in which the quality of new buildings and spaces has been of a desperately low quality in this country, there are signs of a genuine turn-around. There is now a need to instill a basic belief that civic buildings and excellence in urban design can change neighbourhoods, towns and cities. By investing in design quality, as a nation, CABE intends to

- support the objectives of urban regeneration, for example by improving the attractiveness of places and hence their economic and social prospects
- reduce the opportunities and motivation for crime and other antisocial behaviour
- assist the promotion of more environmentally sustainable forms of development and ways of living
- make public buildings and services more accessible and welcoming and thus promote social inclusion
- create local distinctiveness and foster people's attachment to places
- promote value for money and economic growth by reducing the whole life costs of buildings and improving the operational effectiveness of business and public services
- provide aesthetic pleasure and enrich our culture.

CABE is seeking to inject architecture into the bloodstream of the nation so that England becomes the European leader in prioritising the quality of the built environment through both public and private investment. We look forward to widespread acceptance from procurers, developers and users of the built environment that good design contributes to the well being of society, generating economic, social and environmental value.

THE URBAN WHITE PAPER

Implications for Urban Design

Jon Rouse, the Chief Executive of CABE, (the Government's Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) gave the first lecture at the Society's new venue, the Posthouse, St James' Street on 13 February.

Taking as his theme the implications of the Urban White Paper, Jon gave a good size crowd a very stimulating and thought provoking evening.

He started by setting out the Design Principles of the White Paper:

- Prioritising brownfield development
- Building at higher densities
- Emphasis on viability of public transport and quality of walking and cycling
- Urban extensions over new settlements
- Change in relationship between statutory plans and neighbourhood planning
- Emphasis on masterplanning as a discipline
- Shortage of relevant skills
- Importance of the micro-environment - parks, streetscapes etc
- Emphasis on local participation
- Linkage of three 'e's' - economy, equity and environment

He then threw in a few questions:

- Can we make the transition from 'what' to 'how'?
- Devolution - are we ready to accept the consequences?
- The resources - in the wrong place for the task in hand?

Jon seemed aware that Nottingham was undertaking a comprehensive review of its City Centre policy as he moved on to more "implications", this time for city centre design and development

- The future role of the masterplan
 - integrated teams
 - robustness and flexibility
 - historic character and rethinking places
 - emphasis on three dimensions
- Design cannot be separated from management
- Mix and density
 - city centre housing: beyond the pioneers
 - breaking the 'block' mentality
 - dealing with parking

Overall he stressed "Quality places need quality buildings, but the spaces in-between buildings are even more important." Importance must be given to detail so that the pedestrian is king and the streetscape is of quality.

There is a skills deficit. To help address this deficit there should be design champions, each local authority could nominate a Councillor or others to promote design. There should be appropriate training for elected members. Local authorities should have integrated teams and co-ordinate the provision of local skills.

Jon referred to three pairs of case studies undertaken by researchers at the Bartlett School of Planning, University College, London. Here an attempt was made to quantify the benefits of well design buildings, by applying four key research questions. "Does better urban design add value?" "How does better design add value?" "Who benefits from that value?" "How can better value be released?"

One pair of buildings was selected from Nottingham, providing in the judgement of the researchers one example of good and one of poor design. *Castle Wharf* was highly praised, being described as "vibrant" and "mixing life giving activities with commercial activities". *Royal Standard Court* was condemned as "a disconnected place that does not welcome people in and offers them little once they are there".

The second pair was chosen from the West Midlands, where Birmingham's *Brindleyplace* was well received, whilst *Dudley Waterfront* was criticised. The third pair came from the Greater Manchester area. *Barbieroli Square* in Manchester was "a gently animated public place with its own distinct character and sense of place and with a good quality of enclosure". *Exchange Quay*, Salford was assessed as "a bland, faceless development with bland faceless buildings and spaces". "Very heavy security guard presence confirms this is predominately a private, rather than a public place".

[These case studies are featured in a recent CABA publication *The Value of Design*, following on from CABA's *Better Public Buildings* Report, which was launched by the Prime Minister in October 2000.]

After answering his own question "Does better urban design add value?" with a tentative "Yes" Jon conceded that further research was needed. The initial conclusions were based on just six case studies. Nevertheless the findings suggest that through better urban design there was increased economic viability, social benefits and environmental support.

In closing Jon left a number of questions for Nottingham as a city to answer.

- Is the city making the best use of world-class architects to improve its cityscape?
- Is Nottingham adequately using the success of Nottingham city centre to building bridges to neighbouring communities?
- Can Nottingham use the introduction of the tram to forge a strong Transport Development Zone?
- Is the streetscape of sufficient quality - can it be improved?
- Are the pedestrians kings when they are not out shopping?
- City centre housing - how does the city get beyond the pioneers?
- How will Nottingham use the new generation of civic buildings to improve urban design?

If that was not enough to get us all talking - to each other and to those in authority - the final blast was four high pertinent questions for the Nottingham Civic Society.

- What is the role of a civic society at the start of the 21st century?
- How are you balancing the needs of new and old buildings?
- Who are your key partner organisations?
- Are you an effective design conscience on behalf of the city?

This short piece cannot really do justice to the speaker's enthusiastic delivery. The whole of his presentation, delivered for the first time I believe via *Powerpoint* and a laptop computer, was liberally interspersed with photographs.

Ken Brand

(Based on attendance at the meeting and notes supplied by Jon's Secretary)

FOOTNOTE

On Tuesday 13th February Jon Rouse was on a train heading towards Leeds, where he was to make a speech the next day at the *Urban Vitality Conference* hosted by "City Centre Leeds". He had Nottingham down for the 15th! A hasty phone call to Jon's mobile found him close to Peterborough - so he alighted at Newark and came to Nottingham by taxi.

Several points Jon made in his Leeds' speech got me thinking. I receive the Leeds Civic Trust Newsletter and I have built up a regard for what Leeds has achieved.

He threw out a challenge to Leeds - "Leeds cannot afford to rest on its laurels when it comes to design quality or it will face being overtaken by cities such as Birmingham and Newcastle at home, Bilbao and Frankfurt in Europe."

He suggested that while Leeds has improved the standard of urban design in the city centre and on the waterfront, there is now a need to invest in landmark building that will send clear messages about Leeds' ambition at the start of the 21st century and help attract more visitors and investors from abroad.

"In the same way that the England football team has looked beyond our shores for a world class coach, so Leeds should not be afraid to look to the world's best architects to work alongside local talent."

Is there some message here that we in Nottingham should pick up and act upon?

Ken Brand

TALES FROM THE GATEHOUSE SHOP (II)

I am sure that anyone coming to work in the shop would enjoy it. You really do meet people who did London yesterday, Robin Hood today and Scotland tomorrow. I enjoy working in the shop because the customers are tourists or day-trippers and are out to enjoy themselves, consequently they don't mind the odd leg pull.

For instance, you'll have an American come and buy a ball-pen. I test that it writes OK, give them a receipt and tell them they are welcome to bring it back if there is any problem. They say "Thank you." And, as they walk away they realise and say, "What all the way from Texas?"

An Australian came in, looked at a T-shirt and said "What does size 'Medium' mean?" I said, "Well our medium would probably flop on the shoulders of an Australian." (You have to remember to say this to small Australians only).

Ron Nightingale

Plus ça change?

The following letter appeared in the *Nottingham Guardian* 12 January 1939. It was unearthed by Terry Fry.

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM

Sir, - I respectfully crave space in your columns to support the plea made by Bishop Talbot and others for the building of dwellings in the centre of our city. Central Nottingham at the present time is a disgrace. How long is it to remain as the wreckers have now left it - a desolation and a waste, with great areas of tumbled bricks and debris and half demolished walls, a forest of smashed windows and rubbish-strewn waste places?

Everybody knows the deep desire of our people, removed under the Slum Demolition Acts to be able to live nearer their work in the city. As it is, they have to face the serious expense of travelling to and from their work, as well as the waste of time and other inconveniences. I have not a word to say against providing better homes for our people, but that is quite another question from having to live so far out as Aspley, Bilborough, Bestwood, &c. Some of my St. Nicholas people have been uprooted after spending all their lives in this part and I consider those in authority should seriously consider the question.

Leeds and Birmingham have given a good lead in this direction, and I am informed that, even in London, dwellings have recently been erected quite near to St. Paul's Cathedral. I have inquired of the city officials, but can get no satisfactory answer. I have stressed the matter to several of our City Councillors, and all I can get from them is, "Well, we really don't know what is going to happen, but, certainly, dwelling houses will not be built; that would not be an economic proposition." Economic proposition forsooth. One of the most dismal sites (sic) is the empty derelict factories in the city. Surely it is not very likely that other factories will be erected where rates are so high. In these days of cheap and ready transport the tendencies will be to build new factories outside the city.

The present condition of things fills one with a sense of shame. This parish and district have a rich and storied past, containing the site of the great feudal castle with its quaint byways of Hounds-gate, Postern-gate, &c. - its memories of the Greyfriars and the Carmelite Friars, its historic connections with Dorothy Vernon, Marshal Tallard (the vanquished at Blenheim), Lord Byron, and many others, the old Parish Church with its associations of

Roundhead and Cavalier, with Lawrence Collin, Cromwell's gunner, and his son Abel Collin the beneficent donor of the alms houses, its historic inns, the *Trip to Jerusalem*, the *Salutation* and the *Royal Children*, and now the mystic caves being uncovered in Castle-gate and Mount-street, bringing to light the story of over a thousand years ago. We should take pride in these things, and not allow our city to become a byword for desolation. Time marches on, of course, but it could still leave our old city a thing of beauty, and of just pride to her citizens. *Sic transit gloria.*

Many feel with me that dwelling houses and flats should be erected which would meet a very real need, and save us from having to endure this no-man's land of desolation for perhaps years to come. I do sincerely hope that some of the city fathers who really have the best interests of Nottingham at heart will seriously consider the matter and give us a definite lead to better things. - I am, sir, &c

SIDNEY METCALFE

Rector of St. Nicholas' Church, Nottingham, January 11th.

Postscript

Quite by chance just after I received this "letter" from Terry I came across a little known article, tucked away in the Local Studies Library, "Planning a City" by R. M. Finch M Inst. CE (M).

Finch was the Nottingham City Engineer and the article is a copy of a paper read before a meeting of the Town Planning Institute held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, SW1 on 11 March 1938. Not unexpectedly the development of Nottingham in the 1930s is used as a type example woven into some theoretical considerations about "Planning a City".

Bearing in mind the contents of the above letter and the current vogue for loft living in the Lace Market and other former commercial areas, the following quotation makes strange reading.

"One must now endeavour to forecast probable developments within the central area of a provincial city and plan accordingly.

It will be safe to assume that apart from hotels and accommodation for caretakers, no residential properties will be permitted."

Ken Brand quoting from *Journal of the Town Planning Institute* April 1938, Volume XXIV No. 6 pages 186/8

It's just gone noon and very soon, we'll set off for the Castle
We go by car, it's not too far, but it does avoid some hassle
At half past one, it's our turn on, - the gateman's quite a talker
He tells me where to park the car while Pat greets Sheila Walker
The clients come from every place
Some look, some buy, some feel the lace
Whilst folks with kids will often query
If Mortimer's Hole will be too eerie
"Where's the Lace Hall, where's the Oak?
Are they fun for younger folk?"
"Are those Fudge Bars any good?"
And were they chewed by Robin Hood?"
They come from France, they come from Spain
And some just come to escape the rain
Choosing presents for the plane
For some a pleasure, others pain
That's too heavy, this is light
A plate is sure to break in flight
A Teddy, a towel, a mug perhaps?
Or what about these ancient maps?
Wayne and Joan from Kansas City
Think the outlaw suits quite pretty
A harassed couple in a hurry
"What's the postage to Missouri?"
"You see our youngest, little Horace
Wants a plywood model of Sherwood Forest"
The shop looks like the United Nations
We smile, we're cool, we keep our patience
We sell the goods, we solve a query
But by ten to four, we're getting weary
Is that the time? Our feet are aching
Shut up shop and count the takings
Open till, count cheques and notes
Keep the coins to start the float
It's just routine if you keep your head
Oh, and turn the key from R to Z!
The money that we earn in shop
Helps save a building from the chop
And gives a windmill brand new sails
And puts smart trams upon the rails
So let's hear the plaudits and the cheers
For Joy's brigade of volunteers!

AFTERNOON SHIFT
AT THE
GATEHOUSE SHOP

Peter Fillingham

CIVIC SOCIETY VISITS, SUMMER 2001

BATH SATURDAY JUNE 2nd

On arrival at the offices of the Bath Civic Trust we will be greeted with coffee, followed by a speech of welcome and a brief description of what the Trust does in an Historic Town. This will be followed by a walking tour looking at some of the interesting features in the city centre. We will make our own arrangements for lunch. After lunch we will have a coach tour of the out lying districts of Bath. We will leave Bath at 5pm.

GUILDFORD SATURDAY JULY 7th

On arrival at Guildford our first call is at the Cathedral, where we may purchase refreshments before having a tour of the Cathedral. We will then go into the city centre where we will make our own arrangements for lunch. After lunch there will be a walking tour of the central area which has many interesting old buildings, including the Guild Hall. We will be leaving Guildford at 5pm.

ELGAR TRAIL SATURDAY AUGUST 4th

After the success of the "rural ride" around London, Ian Wells and Hilary Silvester are taking us on a rural ride of Worcester and the Malvern Hills where Sir Edward Elgar composed most of his works. We will be visiting Worcester Cathedral. A film on Edgar will be shown on the coach with Ian giving a running commentary. There are toilets and drinks facilities on the coach. There will be a stop for lunch, where we will make own arrangements, and plenty of other stops to stretch our legs.

BIRMINGHAM SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 8th

We will be guests of Birmingham Civic Trust and they will be showing us the town centre and the redevelopment of the Bull Ring. After a break for lunch, making our own arrangements, there will be a visit to see the regeneration of the Canal Basin. We will be leaving Birmingham at 5pm.

Ken Roberts



NOTTINGHAM PARK ESTATE GARDEN TRAIL

**PROCEEDS TO
NSPCC
AND
RAINBOWS CHILDREN'S HOSPICE**

SUNDAY 20TH MAY 2001

**2pm to 6pm
Over 20 gardens open**

Plant and Other Stalls - Refreshments - Teas

Free Trailfinder Bus

**Adults - £2.50
Senior Citizens - £2.00
Children Free**

TICKETS AT ENTRANCE ONLY