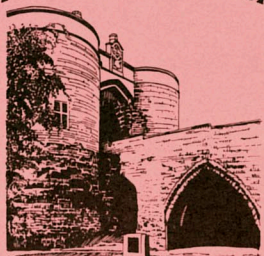


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**Nottingham
Civic
Society**

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Secretary: R. Banks Tel: 254679
Editor of Newsletter: Ken Brand Tel: 263997

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

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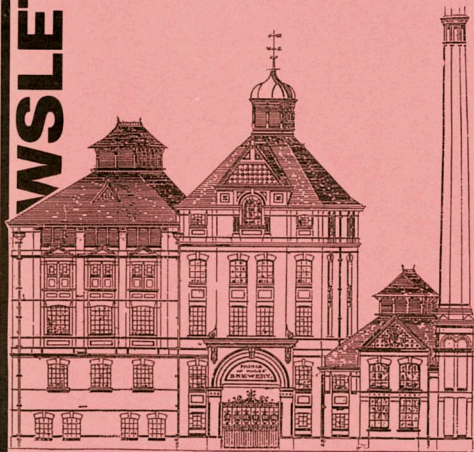
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NEWSLETTER

**Nottingham
Civic Society**

January 1987

72



Prince of Wales Brewery
Alpine Street Old Basford (1891)
Now the Old Basford Mills of
Murphy and Son Ltd. Chemists

50p

INDEX

- PAGE 2 NEWS FROM FAMILY FIRST PROJECTS AGENCY
4 AN INTRODUCTION TO MAPPERLEY PARK (Part 2)
13 MARK OF THE MONTH
16 CITY OF NOTTINGHAM CEMETERIES
18 THE GATEHOUSE SHOP
19 THE GRAND JURY ROOM AT THE SHIRE HALL
21 CRAFTSMEN
23 QUIZ
24 THE LACE HALL
25 MEMBERSHIP
LOGOS
26 HERITAGE WALKS
CHRISTMAS PARTY 1986
27 MEETINGS
28 TOURS AND VISITS

As I write the bulldozers and the JCB's are rapidly flattening and clearing what was once Saxby's Bleachers and Dyers of Bar Lane. Next week I understand the ball and chain, already limbering up, will tackle Saxby's two large chimneys. Thus another prominent feature of suburban Nottingham and a part of Nottingham's industrial past will disappear. Vedonis have long left the area. However, all is not gloom and despondency, at the Alpine Street end of Bar Lane. Murphy's Alpine Works have been comprehensively renovated. Originally the Prince of Wales Brewery of W.H. Hutchinson, this fine example of late Victorian industrial building is no longer dwarfed by the Basford flats. It is now a very distinguished landmark situated at the summit of Alpine Street.

Nottingham probably has fewer pieces of public sculpture in its central area than most other large towns. So the arrival of two pieces, one of marble and one of bronze, is a double event to celebrate. One could be churlish and ask who selects or commissions sculpture for prominent public places, sufficient now to say 'Thank You' and ask for more. The marble tulip(?) close to St Peter's Church has a certain charm and once its dribbling problem has been solved and, alas, the graffiti removed it should enhance the street scene. The bronze quartet I have only seen by the glare of the funfair and I reserve judgement. From time to time the Society has been drawn into discussions about public sculpture and monuments. Not long ago it almost became involved with a plan to re-create the Weekday Cross. Should the Society become involved in this topic? Members views on this point would be welcome. I have heard murmurs about bringing Queen Victoria into the Market Square from her distant embankment.

I understand the City Planning Department intends, in the long term, to revise its list of buildings associated with local personalities. Some time in the future there could be a Green Plaque Guide for Nottingham!

Ken Brand

NEWS FROM FAMILY FIRST PROJECTS AGENCY

Wollaton Village Dovecote

Restoration work progresses steadily on this Civic Society sponsored project. All the bricked-up nesting holes have now been unblocked, including those which had been obscured by a wall which had been added after the dovecote was built. Various layers of plaster and whitewash have been removed from all the inside walls and some brick repairs carried out. The ground floor surface has been partially re-paved. New window frames are being fabricated in Family First's joinery workshop to replace the existing ones which were an inappropriate addition to the original building.

One Monday morning in October, a live outside broadcast was made from the dovecote, featuring a quarter of an hour's interview with the Society's chairman, John Severn, together with Eddie Woolrich (Agency Manager) and Cyril Ball (Site Supervisor) of Family First Projects Agency.

Ice Houses

As reported by John Severn in the September Newsletter, the Society is sponsoring the restoration of several ice houses and again the FF Projects Agency is undertaking the physical work under the MSC's Community Programme.

The first of this series of projects relates to a pair of 'semi-detached' ice houses which have existed for many years, partly below and partly above ground level, just inside the main entrance gates to Wollaton Park.

The brick entrance tunnel is now re-built and a steel grille fitted to the aperture leading to a sheer drop of about 10 feet to the base of the ice chamber, which will serve as a safe point from which to view the interior - aided by the installation of an electric light. A solid timber outer door, again made in the Family First workshop, should be in place by the time these notes appear.

Similar work was about to start on the further ice-house, discovered in an embankment close by Wollaton Hall, when it was learned that this structure was a probable place of winter hibernation for bats. Dr Sheila Wright (Assistant Keeper of Biology, Nottingham Natural History Museum) explained the legal protection now afforded to these curious flying mammals and asked for restoration work to be suspended until the spring.

So attention is about to be turned to yet another ice-house, this time in the former grounds of Clifton Hall, and possibly by further one elsewhere in the city. More about these another time.

St Stephen's Church, Sneinton

In contrast to other projects, the Civic Society and Sneinton Environmental Society, have jointly sponsored a tidying-up operation in this historic churchyard. Family First has done a lot

of hard work to counter the combined effects of weather and vandalism. Dozens of headstones, removed at various times past from their original positions and scattered all over the churchyard, are now erected vertically against the inner side of the boundary walls and anchored with steel brackets. Others, which were buried in the grass, have been exposed and re-laid. Some damaged grave vaults have been repaired and made stable and much general cleaning-up has been carried out. The site now looks a good deal more presentable and the intended final touch is to be the installation of spotlights to illuminate the church exterior and hopefully deter vandals by making their presence more obvious.

Mount Hooton Terrace

This row of cottages near Nottingham High School, believed to have been erected to accommodate officers who were to train troops on the Forest for the Napoleonic Wars, has recently been renovated on behalf of the housing co-operative owner/occupiers. Family First Projects Agency carried out external environmental improvements by repairing one boundary wall, replacing another, restoring garden walls and relaying the common access footpaths. The whole project will be completed by fitting replacement wrought iron garden railings.

Wheeled Fire Escape

The Agency has just begun a novel Civic Society project - the renovation of a vintage wheeled-mounted fire escape ladder (circa 1940) found last summer amongst weeds in a corner of Wollaton Park. With the keen support of the Nottinghamshire Fire Service, the appliance has been taken to Stockhill Fire Station where a small team of Family First workers is setting about the task with enthusiasm. It is hoped that the Fire Authority will find a permanent home for the finished article - perhaps the beginnings of a county fire equipment museum.

Further projects will be reported on in the next issue. In the meantime readers are asked to remember that the Society's sponsorship of such restoration schemes helps to meet two objectives:

- o the preservation of historically interesting buildings and artefacts, and
- o the provision of valuable work experience opportunities for men and women who otherwise might well still be unemployed.

E.W.

Lovers of the Robin Hood story should look out for 'The Quest for Robin Hood' by Jim Lees. This promises to be the last word, well almost the last word, on our Robin. For full details contact Temple Printing (Nottingham) Ltd., Trent Works, Wilford Crescent East, Nottingham. The planned publication date is June 1987, but very early application could bring details of a special offer!

AN INTRODUCTION TO MAPPERLEY PARK (Part 2)

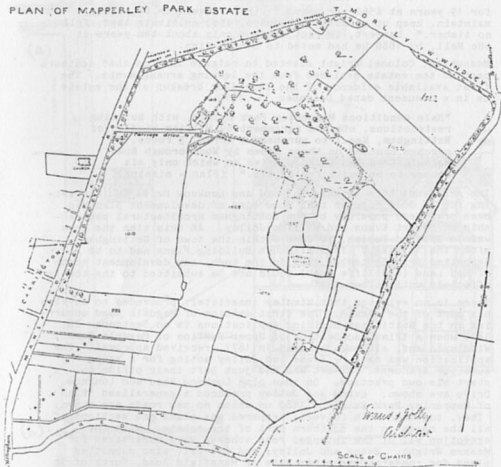
Ichabod Wright was a successful banker, as early as 1794 he became a partner in the bank founded by his grandfather in 1760 on Long Row. Throughout his long life he led the 'Wrights' through the crises that toppled less secure institutions. He saw the bank establish itself in Swine Green in 1795 (Carlton Street from c 1810). He was well respected in Nottingham and beyond. He became a Freeman of the town in 1791. Ichabod like the rest of the Wright family, maintained an interest in the flourishing hamlet of Carrington almost overlooked by the family seat and which he, in effect, helped to create. In 1833 he gave land at the corner of Selkirk Street for the proposed Carrington National Schools and the family gave over £300 of the £700 needed for the building. In 1841 the site for St John's, Carrington, was donated by Ichabod and the family contributed almost £2,000 towards the cost of the church, designed by William Surplice of Nottingham, and its endowment! In 1840 General Sir Charles James Napier was Commander of troops in the Northern Counties and had his headquarters in Wheeler Gate, Nottingham. He skilfully cooled down the potential heat of local Chartist activity, he was full of praise for the philanthropy of the Wrights. "There is one family here that would save a city from god's wrath, Wrights the bankers." Ichabod was indeed a hard man to follow. His eldest son Ichabod Charles had been made a joint manager of the bank in 1825, and later became a partner, but he only outlived his father by some nine years.

A survey and valuation of the Mapperley Park Estate, carried out not long after the death of Ichabod Wright in 1862, was completed by March 1863. Ichabod Charles appears to have remained at the Hall until c.1869. An inventory of the fixtures of Mapperley Hall was compiled and completed by August 1869. On August 25, 1869 he agreed to lease the Hall and its grounds to Edward Manlove of Ruddington. Under this contract Manlove had the use of "... Mapperley Hall, gardens, pleasure grounds, etc. (7 acres, 3 roads, 36 perches) pasture land and approach road (13 acres, 3 roads, 26 perches) use of pond and ornamental plantation, Lodge or Barn Close (6 acres, 1 road, 36 perches); Lodge at gate adjoining Mansfield turnpike road; also all fixtures and articles specified in attached inventory? Two bedrooms reserved out of lease for leaser's storages for 7 years at £231-11-0d per annum. [He] Covenants to spend £150 on repairs in the first year, to paint, maintain and keep in repair, to keep up gardens, hothouses, conservatories, etc, to cultivate and dress grassland, to fell no timber."

Ichabod Charles Wright died in 1871 aged 76 at Heathfield Hall, Sussex, the home of his son Colonel Charles Ichabod Wright. Colonel Wright, of the 'Robin Hoods', was elected MP for Nottingham in November 1868, but after 15 months ill health forced him to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds. He took up residence at Stapleford Hall.

He was still there on February 16, 1877 when he leased Mapperley Hall to William Lambert; co-leasers were Henry Smith Wright of Lenton Hall and Frederick Wright of Radcliffe-on-Trent. The existing lease was surrendered from the Wrights to Lambert who received thereby "...Mapperley Hall with grounds, pleasure gardens and lands and use of contents as listed in appended inventory

PLAN OF MAPPERLEY PARK ESTATE



Mapperley Park c.1880 by Robert Evans and William Jolley.



The Southern Part of the Mapperley Estate c.1879
The 'Basford' Gardens survive - just!

for 19 years at £560 per annum." [He] "Covenants to paint, maintain, keep up gardens, hothouses, etc, cultivate land, fell no timber." Lambert, in fact, stayed only about ten years at the Hall, by 1888 he had moved to Lenton Firs.

Meanwhile, Colonel Wright started to release land on that southern part of the estate excluded from the leasing arrangements. The first available evidence of the impending breakup of the estate is in a document dated December 15, 1873.

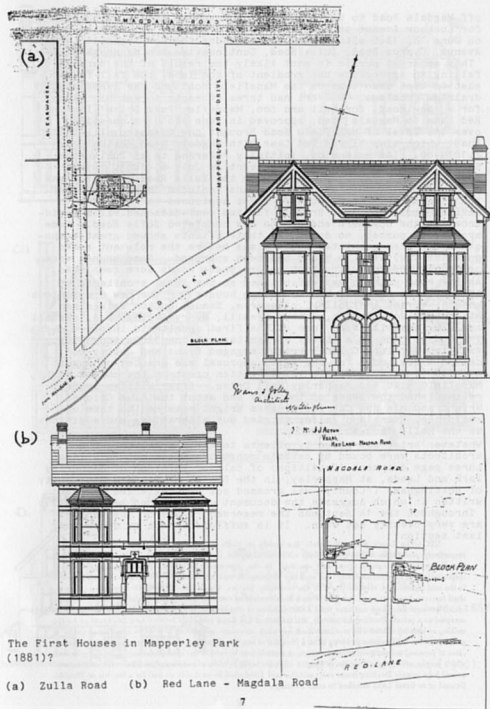
"Sale Conditions Mapperley Park Estate, with building restrictions, etc and agreement by William Windley of Nottingham, Esq., to purchase 5 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches bounded on three sides by Woodborough Road, Magdala Road and Lucknow Drive on which only six houses to be built for £7,695." (Plan - missing).

The reference here to Magdala Road and Lucknow Drive is interesting for it does suggest that some kind of development plan had been prepared, possibly by the Nottingham architectural partnership of Robert Evans and William Jolley. At this time the area was in Basford Parish, it came within the town of Nottingham after the 1877 Act. Thus although Building Plans had to be deposited from September 1874 in the town, any development north of Red Lane (Redcliffe Road) would not be submitted to the town's officials until after 1877.

There is no evidence that Windley immediately proceeded to develop his part of the estate. The first mention of Magdala Road occurring in the Nottingham Building Applications is on September 26, 1879 when a "Plan and Section of Upper Portion of Magdala Road", Windley's end, although he died in 1877, received approval. The application was made by Evans and Jolley acting for a young surveyor Arthur R. Calvert who had just left their office to start his own practice. On this plan Lucknow Road and Lucknow Drive are shown. Evans and Jolley produced a generalised "Plan of Mapperley Park Estate c.1880 on which no new roads are shown. They, together with Calvert, prepared the plans and sections of all the roads on the southern part of the estate. With one exception all of the intended road schemes were undertaken for Messrs Wright. Evans and Jolley; and Calvert, also submitted plans for roads on the other side of Mansfield Road, North of St John's Church, Carrington; the Loscoe Hill Estate (1879-82) and moving into Sherwood, the Woodville estate (1879).

The extensive gardens, sometimes known as the Basford gardens, which were situated on the eastern side of Mansfield Road from about the line of the present Magdala Road to a point almost opposite the New Inn, survived until the late 1870s. Then the tenants of these gardens received from C.I. Wright, H. Smith Wright and F. Wright a printed notice to quit, thus allowing development to commence.

There appears to be no plan lodged with the town for the lower portion of Magdala Road; pre-dating the plans for the upper portion are the 'Plans and Section of New Road called Cyprus Road'. These were presented by Evans and Jolley on February 7, 1879. This is somewhat unexpected for Cyprus Road is close to the centre of the estate. This scheme was apparently not pursued for A.R. Calvert put forward 'Plans and Sections of New Streets



The First Houses in Mapperley Park (1881)?

(a) Zulla Road (b) Red Lane - Magdala Road

off Magdala Road to be called Cyprus Road' on May 25, 1883 and for Lucknow Avenue on June 29, 1883. Evans and Jolley came back on June 18, 1886 with 'Plans and Sections for New Streets: Lucknow Avenue, Cyprus Road, Zulla Road, Continuation for Messars Wright'.

This apparent puzzle is most likely the result of the surveyor(s) failing to appreciate the gradient of the land, the fall from east to west down towards the Mansfield Road and the associated drainage problems. Calvert had three attempts to get his plans for a 'New Road, for Bell and Son, Mapperley Park Drive' linking Red Lane to Magdala Road, approved in June 1881. A question over the level of Mansfield Road brought one disapproval. Zulla Road, which also linked Red Lane with Magdala Road, dates from c.1879-80. Its extension, initially referred to as Zulla Road North, was first submitted by Calvert on July 6, 1883. Evans and Jolley's first involvement with the Zulla Road extension was on November 13, 1885 when their plans included Shirley Road for the first time. Ebers Road is first mentioned in 1890 on a revised design by A.W. Brewill for two semi-detached villa residences at the northern end of the new completed Zulla Road. Some architects pushed, no doubt, by their clients showed great enthusiasm for they submitted house plans before the relevant roads on which they were to stand had been approved. Some houses were certainly under construction before these roads were completed. As the road pattern was established so the local architects of the day were commissioned to design houses for the new prestigious estate. Evans and Jolley, of course, Samuel Dutton Walker and his nephew John Howitt, Arthur Brewill, Henry Sulley, W.A. Heazell and A.H. Goodall, were some of the first architects involved.

The houses came in a steady stream through the 1880s and 1890s. As noted earlier, Colonel Wright engaged Evans and Jolley to design a new Lodge for the Hall, approval was granted on August 21, 1885. It stands with its forgotten crest on the corner of Mansfield Road and Mapperley hall Drive. After William Lambert relinquished the lease of the Hall and about the time Colonel Wright and his son Charles Bingham Wright returned to take up residence, Evans and Jolley carried out alterations and additions at the Hall, 1889-90.

Whatever brief was given by clients to their architects the architects were bound by certain constraints set out in a large three page document 'Conditions of Sale of Portions of Mapperley Park and Lands, at Mapperley, in the Parish of Basford and County of Nottingham' ('County' was crossed out and 'extended Borough' written in which suggests the document was prepared before 1877).

Throughout the 14 Sections the reserved rights of the Vendors are very clearly set down. It is sufficient here to quote the last section:

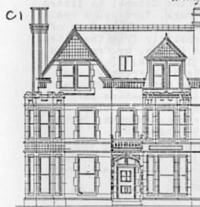
XIV.—The Lands sold will include one moiety in width of the Streets or Roads adjoining thereto respectively, and will be sold subject to such restrictions as the Messuage or number of Messuages to be built thereon as will be agreed upon and specified in the Agreement for sale and purchase in each case respectively, and no other Building than such one Messuage or such number of Messuages as will be so specified in the said Agreements respectively, with the necessary Stables, Coach Houses, and other out Offices thereto, shall be erected or built upon any part of such Land (except an entrance Lodge or Gatekeeper's Cottage, and that each Messuage shall cost not less than £500 exclusive of Out-buildings, Fences, and Sewers, and shall be occupied as a private Dwelling-house only, and no part of any Land sold shall be used as a Brickyard or for the making or burning of bricks thereon, nor shall any such Messuage or Building be used as a School or public or private Asylum for Lunatics or Idiots or as a Hospital or as a House for Convicts or for any Institution for any class of persons, nor shall any trade, business, or manufacture be carried on thereon or any act or thing be done which may be or become a nuisance or noisy or offensive to the neighbourhood thereof, but the same shall be used as and for a private Dwelling-house only, and the said Land shall be used only as and for a Garden or Pleasure Ground or as Grass Land attached to such Messuage.



*Colwell & Sons
Architects
Nottingham*



*A. H. Goodall Architect
Nottingham Notts*



(C) ELEVATION TO ZULLA RD



Mapperley Park houses by:

- (A) Arthur Brewill, Zulla Road North (1888)
- (B) A. H. Goodall, Radcliffe Road - Zulla Road (1887)
- (C) Arthur Brewill, Zulla Road - Ebers Road (1) 1889, revised-(2) 1890. Note change of style!
- (D) W.H. Radford, Ebers Road (1900)

The Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map of 1901 shows almost all of the building work completed in Mapperley Park at the turn of the century. Missing are the first houses on Ebers Road, a pair, the first of four pairs, by W.H. Radford for himself; approval was given on March 30, 1900. One development north of Ebers Road was the acquisition by the Governors of the High School in the spring of 1897 of an area of some six acres for use as a playing field. This cricket ground was a rectangle near the centre of the plot of land situated between Ebers Road and the drive to Mapperley Hall, access was via a pathway from Mansfield Road. The playing field was slightly re-aligned after the area was sold for housing. One interesting prelude to the second stage of the Mapperley park Estate was the arrival of the electric tramway. The track was laid along Mansfield Road during 1899-1900. The tram stables, on the site of Carrington Lido, were closed and Sherwood depot was opened in 1900, and after trials in November and December, the Sherwood route opened on January 1, 1901. A little later the route on the other side of the estate, along Woodborough Road to Porchester Road, was completed.

In 1900 C.B. Wright remained at the Hall, the Colonel is listed as living at Radcliffe Hall and Watcombe Park, Torquay, a residence he had purchased in September 1876 from the executors of I.K. Brunel for £23,000. He used it extensively from the late 1880s. It is just possible that Watcombe Circus, by Evans and Jolley 1874, is named after this house. The bank, I. and I.C. Wright and G., 1 Carlton Street to address it correctly, was rebuilt between 1888-1893. It was absorbed into the 'Capital and Counties Bank' in 1898, which later in 1918 became part of Lloyds Bank. By 1902 the Wright family had left the city, Colonel Charles Ichabod Wright died at Hantendale near Farnham, Surrey in 1905 aged 76. His son C.B. died in 1914 aged 60.

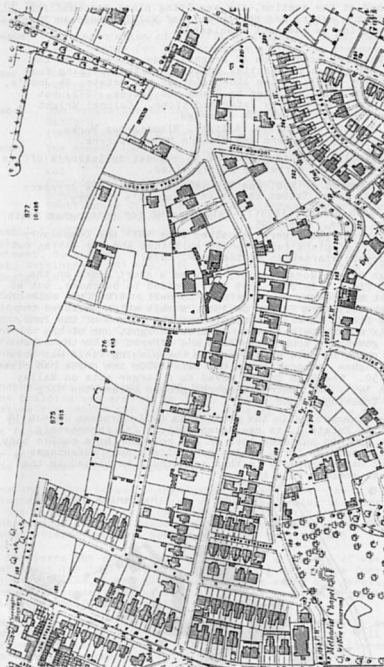
Early in 1903 Messrs Morris and Place were advertising the forthcoming sale by auction of the Mapperley Park Estate. In the Nottingham Daily Express of Thursday, March 19, 1903 appeared the following:

SALE TOMORROW

A CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE within the City boundary of Nottingham and under a mile and a half from the centre of Nottingham known as Mapperley Hall, having extensive and exceedingly valuable frontages to the Mansfield Road, Woodborough Road and Lucknow Drive. The Hall has a southern aspect and stands in a good position commanding views of great beauty over the prettily laid out gardens, terraces and the magnificently timbered and undulating park and being approached by a carriage drive lined with an avenue of grand old trees with a pretty lodge entrance from the Mansfield Road.

The Estate will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs MORRIS AND PLACE at their Estate Sale Room 25 and 27 Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, on Friday, 20th day of March, 1903 at 3.30 o'clock and Subject to the Conditions of Sale as shall then be declared and also in the printed particulars:

Ken Brand

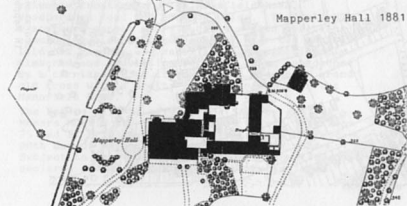


Ordnance Survey 25inch map 1901 showing the extent of building in Mapperley Park c.1899.

What happened at the auction, the resulting plans proposed for the old Wright's estate and the arrival of William Beedham Starr will be appearing in the next Newsletter.

Notes

1. Later, the next generation of Wrights made a present of the ground and gave a substantial donation to the building fund for another church on the other side of the estate, St Jude's, Woodborough Road, designed by Evans and Jolley, 1877, but substantially altered by later additions. Colonel Wright gave the land for Carrington Vicarage.
2. Edward Manlove of Manlove, Alliott, Blooms Grove Works, Ilkeston Road, Engineers and Machine Manufacturers.
3. Not available, perhaps deposited in a local solicitor's office. A plan, not seen, certainly is deposited.
4. William Lambert of W.J. and T. Lambert and G. lace dressers and dyers, Lower Talbot Street (of Lambert's Factory).
5. Henry Smith Wright (1839(?) - 1910) was MP for Nottingham South for nine years, 1886-1895.
6. Although some plans were deposited from 1871 the Compulsory Submission of plans for proposed buildings and the laying out of roads etc started on September 4, 1874.
7. The High School governors only secured a short lease on the playing field. In June 1899 they decided to purchase, but at the last minute the owner refused to sell. After the sale of the Mapperley Park Estate in 1903, a sale which included the playing field, it was essential that the future of the land, some six acres, be secured. Alderman Bright, one of the school governors, bought the land and offered it to the school at the price he paid £5,800. When the playing field was sold to Nottingham Corporation in the late 1920s the price had risen to £6,750. The High School moved to a larger site on Valley Road in 1931, and their old sports ground became the City Police Training Ground.
8. Earlier advertising in the Nottingham Daily Express (March 14 1903) "The Estate... its easy adaptability for immediately cutting up into building lots or for purchase by a public body or philanthropist for a public park offers such advantages that no other property in this area could be placed in the market to compete with it".



MARK OF THE MONTH

The Mark of the Month awards for Autumn 1986 are as follows:-

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| September | The restoration of 114-116 St Stephen's Road, Sneinton. (John Severn for Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust). |
| October | The restoration and improvement of the old schoolrooms behind the Unitarian Chapel on High Pavement. (Sutherland-Craig Partnership for Gileshurst Ltd). |
| November | The renovation of the Alpine Works. Alpine Street, Basford. (Sutherland-Craig Partnership for Murphy and Son Ltd). |
| December | The renovation of Pearsons of Nottingham. Long Row. (The Howitt Partnership for Pearsons of Nottingham Ltd.) and Environmental improvements at Thurgarton Avenue, Sneinton. (Nottingham City Council - Nottingham Community Housing Association Joint Venture). |

[A pamphlet outlining the work on 114-116 St Stephen's Road 'An Example of Practical Renovation' is available from the Planning Department, Nottingham City Council, The Guildhall, North Church Street, Nottingham, NG1 4DB. It is issued as part of the Time For Design initiative].

The Society's Mark of the Month for October was awarded to the Nottingham Architects the Sutherland-Craig Partnership for their designs for the restoration and improvement of the old schoolrooms behind the Unitarian Chapel on High Pavement. This project for Gileshurst Ltd. will cost about £390,000. Grant assistance through the Town Scheme (£18,549) and the Inner Urban Areas Act, 56, (£45,000) made the venture possible.

The schoolrooms were until 1895 the High Pavement Schools. Part of the building was erected in 1804, preciptiously perched on the sandstone rim behind the old Chapel, hanging over Narrow Marsh. When this old Chapel was pulled down (1873) and the larger Chapel built (opened 1876) the schoolrooms and the playground were enlarged. The Infants' and the Girls' Schools were on the upper floor and through the constraints of the site the Boys' School was to the west below the playground.

The nature of the school changed when it came under the Nottingham School Board in January 1892 thus ending its links with the Chapel. Before long the school left its cramped position on the edge of the Lace Market and moved into new larger premises in Forest fields, now the Berridge Centre, in July 1895.

Over the years the old vacated building had a variety of uses. For at least the last 15 years, the building has become increasingly dilapidated, since c.1980 it has been empty and derelict, the haunt of vandal and vagrant, an eyesore to all approaching the Lace Market from the south.

The major rescue and refurbishment undertaken has not only saved an important part of Nottingham's educational past, but will contribute to the Lace Market's future. The two large tiered Victorian schoolrooms with floor to ceiling heights between

20-24ft. allowed the insertion of two mezzanine floors. Thereby ten self contained units have been created, served by common entrance halls and passageways, in all about 8,800ft. Car parking is one of the great problems of the Lace Market and here an ingenious elevated roadway partly over adjoining city council property leads to a surface car park for tenants.

The units, each with an approximate floor area of 700ft are intended to attract small established businesses or people venturing into the business world for the first time.

Go to the end of Cliff Road and look up and admire the renovation of an interesting fringe of the Lace Market.

The Society's Mark of the Month for November was awarded to the Sutherland-Craig Partnership for their renovation of the Alpine Works, Alpine Street, Basford, for Murphy and Son Ltd. (See cover).

The Alpine Works were built as The Prince of Wales Brewery for W.H. Hutchinson and Sons Ltd. The Buildings were designed by William Bradford of Carlton Chambers, Regent Street, London, the plans were submitted for approval on April 1, 1891 by the Nottingham builders, Dennett and Ingle. William Vallance Betts a newly qualified architect living close to the brewery, was probably engaged to supervise building work. Betts, earlier and later, in 1897-8, was the architect of a stable block and other outbuildings at the brewery. Henry Hutchinson, possibly the father of William Henry, is listed as a brewer of Church Street, Old Basford, in 1874. By 1876 Kelly's Directory gives William Henry Hutchinson, Brewer Prince of Wales Brewery, Hill Street (Alpine Street c.1880). This is the brewery marked on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map and later replaced.

The present 'Works' are well sited on the brow of the hill where Alpine Street changes to Percy Street, and whilst impressive from a distance, closer examination reveals some fine architectural detailing in brick, terra cotta and timber. The Prince of Wales' feathers in decorative brickwork on the boiler house gable is a particularly striking motif, repeated on an ornate weather vane.

Hutchinsons' brewery was bought by the Home Brewery Co Ltd. in 1916 and vacated by them c.1920. The buildings were sold to Murphys' in 1921 who renamed them the Old Basford Mills. Murphys supply chemicals to industry including the brewing industry and to the garden trade. This present renovation is a major improvement scheme involving a modernisation of the internal layout and working facilities. A grant of £88,000 from the Inner Area Programme for industrial development has helped with the overall cost of around £200,000. A further development programme has been suggested whereby two industrial units can be fashioned out of the old stable block and a third unit housed in a purpose built block located in adequate space at the rear. Car parking is often a problem, but here, up to 50 spaces could be provided if this splendid example of late Victorian industrial building was exploited to its full potential.

The City of Nottingham acknowledged Murphy's contribution to the local environment by awarding the firm its special commendation linked to Industry Year in Nottingham. The presentation by the Lord Mayor, Coun Frank Higgins, took place on Tuesday, December 2. Later John Severn made our more modest Mark of the Month presentation to Mr Howieson Rennie, Murphy's Joint Managing Director.

The Mark of the Month for December was awarded to two projects, totally different in nature, to celebrate the Society's twenty-fifth birthday.

The improved appearance of Pearsons became a possibility when the firm's architects, The Howitt Partnership of 2 Mapperley Road, examined the roof of the store. They found a false facade at roof level, erected in the 1930s to provide a 'modern' profile, was unsafe. Once the hoarding was removed the concealed 17th century roof and dormer windows were found to be in a poor state of repair.

This was the central unit of a row of shops and houses which had been combined to form the frontage to the large store and Pearsons decided to reconstruct the facades to show their separate character whilst retaining their own corporate image. A 25% grant from the Nottingham City Council Operation Clean-up Programme, spread over two years 1985-6 and 1986-7, help to bring about this transformation.

The architects and the two contractors involved, Frost and Leatherland Ltd (year 1) and Thomas Fish and sons Ltd (year 2) have replaced many of the windows, reconstructed the dormers and strengthened the walls and roofs with some fine reslating work, and returned the buildings to their former glory.

The second award was given for a comprehensive improvement of a pleasant pedestrian cul-de-sac, Thurgarton Avenue in the Central Sneinton Housing Action Area. The Avenue has twelve terraced properties, in two blocks, owned by the Nottingham Community Housing Association (N.C.H.A.). Considerable efforts were made by N.C.H.A. and the city council to ensure that when the houses were improved it was to a common standard which respected the traditional character of the Avenue. Similar care was taken over environmental improvements which involved close co-operation between residents, N.C.H.A. and the city council.

The city council carried out repairs to the surface of the Avenue and rebuilt the end wall and fence, improved street lighting provided seats and gated the entrance. As their contribution to the operation N.C.H.A. provided, and undertook to maintain, planting boxes within the Avenue. The residents were enthusiastic and delighted with the final results, not the least with the quality of workmanship involved. The successful completion of this project with its obvious visual appeal, provides an excellent example of what can be achieved by close co-operation in the implementation of environmental improvements.

[This report has been based in part on information supplied by the architects involved and the City of Nottingham Planning Department. Ken Brand]

A new free leaflet from the City Planning Department describes The River Leen Pathway from Old Basford to Bulwell. (This Pathway was formally opened by the Lord Mayor prior to the ceremony at Murphy's, Alpine Street, Basford on December 2).

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM CEMETERIES by Michael Peck

The General Cemetery

This cemetery owned and maintained by Nottingham city council and situated in the heart of the city between Canning Circus and the Arboretum was formerly owned and managed by a company established by a special Act of Parliament, to which Royal Assent was given on May 19, 1836. And whilst it is true that certain obligations were imposed by Parliament on the Nottingham General Cemetery Company to keep the cemetery in a proper state of repair, there were no provisions relating to the winding-up of the company or what should happen when the cemetery was full.

As a business venture the cemetery was extremely successful until the year 1923. Large profits were made and distributed to shareholders as dividends, but no reserves were built up. Bodies were buried as close as they would lie, much closer than the distance required by Home Office regulations and by 1923, 150,000 bodies had been buried.

The then medical officer of health expressed anxiety concerning the future of the cemetery if interments continued to take place, and so it was, in the interests of public health that the Nottingham corporation promoted a Bill before Parliament to close the cemetery if interments continued to take place except in existing family graves that could be opened to a specified depth.

The company then sought to build up reserves to enable them to maintain the cemetery, but soon after the last war operating costs rose so rapidly that it was not possible from income invested to maintain the cemetery, and so it was that the company made several approaches to the corporation suggesting that they should take over the cemetery and all the obligations connected with it.

The corporation refused not wishing the cemetery to become a burden on the rate-payers simply because the cemetery had ceased to be profitable. However, against the knowledge of the corporation, the company in 1953 applied to go into voluntary liquidation and a winding up order was made in May of that year. The Nottingham corporation did its best to prevent the liquidator being given leave to disclaim the cemetery. It will suffice to say that leave to disclaim was granted by the high court and the disclaimer was issued in July 1955.

The cemetery then became vested in The Crown, but The Crown declined to accept any responsibility for its maintenance, and only recognised a technical form of ownership in it.

On the first day of June 1956 a report of the general purposes committee was put before council as to the acquisition of Nottingham General Cemetery this was approved mainly because of public anxiety concerning the cemetery and the potential nuisance and injury to amenity which would result from such an extensive area of land lying derelict for any appreciable time. After overcoming certain legal difficulties The Crown conveyed the freehold of the cemetery and all its responsibilities to the Nottingham city council for the nominal sum of one shilling in 1956. And so it was in 1957 that the parks and cemeteries department (now the recreation department) took over the maintenance of the cemetery.

The cemetery which extends from Canning Circus to Waverley Street covers an area of about eighteen acres, it is in two parts, the top section being Church of England and four acres at the bottom being a dissenters allotment allocated by the inclosure commissioners in 1856. The dissenters section was held in trust by trustees for the burial of persons not conforming to the Church of England, the actual management of this land was carried out by The General Cemetery Company and so the whole of the eighteen acres was acquired by the city council.

The state of the cemetery was such that no mechanical tools could be employed when the council took over, the grass, weeds and saplings extending in height above most of the memorials, and so it was necessary for the superintendent and his eight staff to clear the ground manually using flame guns, scythes, sickles and shovels. How different today with so much mechanisation.

The two chapels that once stood in this cemetery the Church of England one being in classic style with its ionic columns, pediment and symbolic inverted torches, and the dissenters chapel being in the thirteenth century English gothic style were in such poor condition that they were demolished by the city council. The two lodges were also demolished.

The cemetery today is a credit to a far seeing local authority, who have over the years transformed it into a pleasant retreat in the heart of the city. As one strolls through its grounds enjoying the splendour of many fine trees, as one takes in the view over the surrounding landscape, as one reads some of the inscriptions on the thousands of headstones, in marble, granite and slate it is soon apparent that inscriptions of considerable historical interest are here, connections with life and events of the 19th and early 20th century are recorded here for all to read and ponder upon.

One of the earliest directors of this cemetery was a Daft Smith Churchill, whose monument erected by his fellow directors stands near to the place where the top chapel stood. On the base supporting the large obelisk are recorded the facts of his death at the early age of 44 years. He was a passenger on the steam vessel 'Forfarshire' which was wrecked off the coast of Northumberland in September 1838. It was to this wreck that Grace Darling wrote a story all the world knows.

Not far from this monument is a stone erected to the memory of Robert Millhouse, artisan poet, known in his day as the 'Burns of Sherwood Forest'. He died in Sneinton in 1839. On the upper portion of the stone is carved the aeolian harp and chaplet, symbol of a poet.

Further along the wall is the headstone of Walleit, the Queens Jester the inscription reads:

In Loving Memory
William Frederick Walleit the Queens
jester

Died March 13th 1892, aged 85 Years.
Under the guise of folly he reached
philanthropy
extolled truth and virtue, and berated
vice.

To have known him was in itself a liberal
education.

And so here lies the last of Queen Victoria's court jesters and a Nottingham link with the middle ages.

Also buried here are the remains of Benjamin Mayo, commonly known by the name of 'The Old General', he died in the Nottingham Union workhouse January 12 1843 aged 64 years.

Near to the site of the old bottom chapel is a slate commemorating Sarah Ann Bramley, who died on June 26, 1908, aged 110 years, perhaps the oldest person in the cemetery.

So whilst over the last few years many kerbs have been sunk below ground level, many headstones made safe, the result surely is a haven of rest where the citizens of Nottingham can take a leisurely stroll, where students from the nearby college have their lunch break, where local wildlife can co-exist with man, where loved ones can rest in peace.

Mr Michael Peck is the Superintendent of the General and Church Cemeteries. This article first appeared in a professional journal and is reprinted with his approval.

THE GATEHOUSE SHOP

Once again Shop Helpers we have had a successful year ending with a profit of £7,500. All this is through your efforts. The amount is not as good as last year due, I think, to the very poor weather in the spring and early summer, also through the fear at that time, the loss of overseas visitors.

The funds we have built up have this year been spent on renovating the old Boathouse in Wollaton Park and the Dovecote near the Wollaton Hall Industrial Museum. This money is also going towards restoration of the Dovecote in Wollaton Village and the three Ice Houses in Wollaton Park.

Thank you all for your time given to the shop. This is very much appreciated by the chairman and members of the executive committee who realise that you are at times called upon at short notice by Margaret to fill a session.

We shall be re-opening on Monday, March 20, 1987, daily until the end of October. If you have any friends who would like to help in the shop, please contact Margaret.

May I also thank Margaret Harrison and Cliff Deane who both have given me considerable assistance during the year.

Thank you all and a Happy New Year.

Thoresby Bradley

A revised edition of 'Watson Fothergill Architect' in the Society's 'Get to Know Nottingham' series, will be available early in the New Year. An enlarged edition of 'T.C. Hine, Architect of Victorian Nottingham' in the same series should be available in the Spring.

THE GRAND JURY ROOM AT THE SHIRE HALL

The Shire Hall on High Pavement, Nottingham, was conceived as a single storey building by its architect James Gandon in 1768. Of the five designs which Gandon stated he had prepared for a new County Hall only the plans of two of them were published. One was preferred by Gandon and the less magnificent, and thus less expensive, was preferred by the County Justices and subsequently built. The plans appeared in the second volume of Gandon and Wolfe's Vitruvius Britannicus published in 1771, whilst the County Hall was under construction so their accuracy seems assured. The approved layout, reduced to a simple line drawing was printed in the Nottingham Journal on August 19, 1769 accompanying a brief item about the Hall.

Today, although Grand Juries were finally abolished in 1933, the Grand Jury Room is on the upper floor of the Shire Hall and is used as a courtroom. When the Grand Jury Room actually 'moved' has long puzzled local historians. The construction of a room on an upper floor, indeed perhaps the construction of the floor itself, is revealed in an estimate for alterations at 'The Gaol of the County of Nottingham'. The document was submitted by Henry Moses Wood and dated February 2, 1838. The cost was £2,982. (Last paragraph) "Also for the new construction of a Hospital at the Western end of and upon that part of the Gaol erected in 1833 - and also for the erection of a Chapel over the Grand Jury Room..."

Twofold there was a Meeting of near Twenty Gentlemen, named in the Commission of the Peace for this County, at the Swan Inn, in Mansfield, to carry into Execution the Act of Parliament for taking down and rebuilding our County-Hall.—Several ingenious Artists attended with Plans, Elevations, &c. for this useful Structure, which were carefully examined, and the Preference given to that drawn by Mr. Gandon, of London; and greatly approved of by all who have seen it.—There is to be another Meeting the 16th of October next, to agree with Workmen, to undertake the building it. John Hunt, Gent. of Retford, Clerk of the Peace, is appointed Ch. to the Commissioners.

Under is an humble ATTEMPT to describe the

PLAN.



A simplified sketch of James Gandon's cheapest design for the County (Shire) Hall from the Nottingham Journal, August 14, 1769. (Enlarged)

Perusal of the County Quarter Session Books for the years following finally disclosed a possible explanation:

April 4, 1859 (After expenses)

"Ordered that certain alterations and improvements at the County Hall recommended by the report and presentment of the Visiting Justices to this court as necessary from the present inconvenience and want of accommodation complained of by the Justices, Barristers and Witnesses attending the assizes and quarter sessions be referred to the Court at Newark on Monday Next."

(In fact the item was held over until June 7, 1859).

"At the Session the Court look(ed) into consideration the presentment made at the last sessions as to the inconvenience sustained by the Judges of Assize, Counsel and Witnesses attending the assizes and quarter sessions from the present defective arrangement of the Crown and Nisi Prius Courts, the Robing Room and Witnesses' waiting room at the Shire Hall and Resolved that such presentment is well founded and having examined a plan and estimate of the expense of some proposed alterations and improvements submitted to the Court by Mr Richard Sutton, Architect, ordered that the Visiting Justices of the County Gaol be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £370 in carrying out such alterations and improvements and to enter into such contract or contracts with any persons for that purpose as to them may appear desirable."

There is no mention here of the Grand Jury Room, but later that year...

Shire Hall Monday, October 17, 1859

"Ordered that the Visiting Justices of the County Gaol be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds in furnishing the new Grand Jury and other rooms at the County Hall with Chairs, tables and other requisites."

In the expense accounts set down for October 24, 1859:-

"To Mr Jackson for Sundries to the Shire Hall including chairs, tables, carpets, matting(?) to, for Grand Jury Room F118-8-3d."

An additional item - which is worth recording, entered on October 17, 1859 is:-

"To the Governor of the County Gaol for...alterations, cleaning (sundries) £344-13-5d."

For the moment all parties appeared satisfied. The upheaval of the 1870s: the controversial extension of the Crown Court by W. Bliss Sanders, the disastrous fire and Hine's heavy hand on the repairs, the facade and the enigmatic enlargement of the Nisi Prius Court was yet to come.

Ken Brand

(May I thank the staff at the County Record Office for their help, patience and good humour).

CRAFTSMEN

In March 1886 the Civic Society's Mark of the Month was awarded to the National Westminster Bank Plc and their architects the J. Seymour Harris Partnership for the alterations to the National Westminster's Thurland Street branch. The Society was delighted, after a tip off, to award a third certificate to the stonemasons engaged on the creation of two windows in the manner of Pothergill Watson, Rattee and Kett of Cambridge.

The firm of Rattee and Kett was founded in 1848 by two craftsmen George Kett and James Rattee. They worked closely with some of the leading architects of the Gothic revival. Their respect for the buildings of the past and the skills which produced them, helped secure the partnership and their successors an unrivalled reputation for quality. This reputation has been enhanced by nearly 150 years of experience gained from working on many of the most prestigious buildings in England and solving their problems.

Some of the firm's major undertakings include Westminster Abbey, St Alban's Cathedral, King's College Chapel and the Great Gate at Trinity College, Cambridge, The Ripon Obelisk and Howden Minster.

In addition, Rattee and Kett, part of the John Mowlem Group since 1926, are building contractors and recent assignments have been Headquarters and Engineering Works for Volvo BM (UK) Ltd., Duxford, Restaurant and Offices for Tattersalls Ltd., Newmarket, Football Stand for Cambridge City F.C. and Bradford House, Peterborough, for the Peterborough Development Corporation.

Do try to find time to look at the work of Rattee and Kett on the Thurland Street bank, only the newness of the stone will indicate where it is [clue: to the right of the main entrance]. Compare this work with some primitive carving on the Express building on Parliament Street.

The following account of Stone Conservation is taken from promotional literature of Rattee and Kett Ltd., and is reproduced here with permission. It is slightly edited. (Ken Brand),

Stone Conservation

The decay of stonework is a varied as stone itself, but results from a number of common causes. Recently the damage caused by 'acid rain' has been much discussed. Sulphur dioxide combines with rainwater to attack limestone forming a harmful layer of calcium sulphate. The crystallisation of salts, and the freezing and thawing of water absorbed by the stone, also cause damage. Other sources of decay are rusting cramps and the juxtaposition of incompatible stones.

A building begins to age and its parts to deteriorate from the moment it is built. At the end of their useful lives the components will start to deteriorate rapidly and failure will result. The best defence against decay is a maintenance programme which foresees future problems and takes preventive action. Integrated with the maintenance budget, a programme of repairs and preservation will save money and prevent the dramatic failures which come from neglect.

Stone, probably the most loved of all building materials, has usually been the first choice for buildings of any importance. Its natural strength and the distinctive character of each stone have endeared it to architects and laymen alike. Used with respect its lifespan is long and it ages gracefully and well.

The variety and importance of the geological structure of stone make the selection of the right block crucial. Stonemasonry has its own constructional language and design advice is given at an early stage to make the most appropriate and efficient use of the material. Once a project has been agreed the masonry unit - a combination of modern machinery and traditional craft skills - will be programmed to supply the finished stone to site for fixing.

The re-opening of the famous Stamford Quarry has given Rattee and Kett its own source of stone. Stamford is one of the Lincolnshire limestones - a buff coloured stone available as freestone for ashlar and carving. The hardest bed - more creamy in colour and known as marble - is used for paving and decorative features.

The quarry was in continuous production from the 15th century to the 20th when it was used at Ely Cathedral and Trinity Hall in Cambridge. Now the stone is being used again, not only in Stamford and East Anglia, but for buildings throughout Britain. Both the freestone and the marble are available finished or in block form.

Stone cleaning is usually carried out for aesthetic reasons, and it can certainly make a dramatic improvement to a building's appearance. But stone cleaning also has a crucial part to play in preventing deterioration, removing harmful accretions. An initial clean at the start of a contract will reveal the true extent of decay.

The particular technique chosen depends on the strength and type of deposit, the type of stone, and degree of detail. The 'fogging' of stone with a fine mist dislodges the dirt which can be carefully brushed off by hand. Where speed is of the essence an abrasive wash system is often used. For carved detail a more precise method - the air-abrasive 'pencil' - is appropriate. Lime poultices are also employed to extract harmful dirt from particularly vulnerable sculptures and carvings.

When large areas of masonry have decayed badly, they should be replaced with natural stone. Smaller patches of decay often require careful dentistry work - filling holes and areas of spalling. This type of repair has usually been made with a mortar - the mis-named 'plastic stone'. This never gives a true match and the differences accentuate with time. Now Rattee and Kett have introduced a repair mix which overcomes these problems. Using particles of a particular stone an exact match can be achieved in colour and texture. The strength is varied to suit that of the surrounding stone and the repair quickly finished off to give the desired surface effect. The microscopic structure of the repair imitates that of stone and its porous nature allows the masonry to breathe. Thus the repair matches the original in form and appearance.

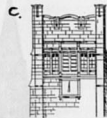
The aim of the conservateur is to preserve as much of the historic fabric of a building as possible. Carvings may be of such importance that replacement would only be considered as a last resort. Yet fine details are most easily destroyed by the ravages of decay. Without stripping a building of its carvings and removing them to a museum environment they will remain easy targets. Treatment with limewater and the provision of shelter coats are the traditional answers and have been used with success by Rattee and Kett. These have been complemented with modern chemical methods of stone protection and consolidation. Brethane has been developed by the British Research Station to penetrate stone to a depth of several centimetres and prevent water penetration. Rattee and Kett has also looked abroad at the type of consolidant used by conservationists in Europe. Techniques such as these help arrest the course of decay and provide additional answers to the many problems encountered in stone preservation.

QUIZ

The buildings in the Quiz in Newsletter No.71 were:

- Enfield Chambers, 14-16 Low Pavement by A.R. Calvert and W.R. Gleave (1909).
- No.8 Low Pavement by A.R. Calvert (1903).
- Offices etc. Milton Street and North Street by John Howitt (1902).

Now try these:-



MEETING FOR THE FORMATION OF A
NOTTINGHAM CIVIC SOCIETY

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Thursday, January 11th, 1960,

at 7.30 p.m.

in the

Co-operative Education Centre,

Broad Street.

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AGENDA

- Introductory Remarks: Professor J. D. Chambers.
- Short Talk: Mr. Tim Rook of the Civic Trust.
- Adoption of Constitution.
- Election of Officers and Committee.
- Remarks of the Chairman of the Society.

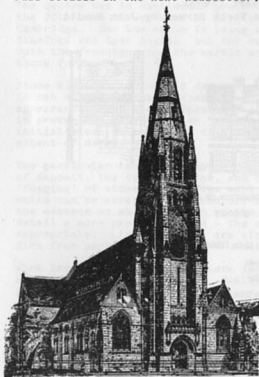
THE LACE HALL

If The Lace Hall as a title is unfamiliar to you, try instead the Unitarian Chapel, High Pavement, for the building which has for so long been a source of concern to the Civic Society, has at last found a use.

A study initiated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in June this year and carried out by Andrew James of Sharespace Limited, has by degrees turned tentative examination into a reality that will enable the doors of the former chapel to open again in the spring of 1988.

At a total cost of over half a million pounds, the 'rogue Goth' building designed in 1874 by Stuart Colman, will become a permanent historical exhibition and showense for Nottingham Lace with working lace machines, half a dozen small shops and a coffee shop. The fine interior and unique collection of late Victorian and early twentieth century stained glass, will be conserved in a major contribution to Nottingham's fast growing tourist industry.

Full details in the next Newsletter.



The Unitarian Chapel, High Pavement



MEMBERSHIP

With the increase in subscriptions there has been the predicted fall in the total membership, despite there being 72 new members during the year.

The final figures, with 1985 in brackets, are as follows:-

(The effective membership counts a family membership as two persons)

INDIVIDUAL	FAMILY	CORPORATE	TOTAL	EFFECTIVE MEMBERSHIP
374 (383)	221 (250)	11 (13)	606 (646)	827 (896)

We are still ahead of the 1984 figures and I look to this jubilee year to restore the upward trend.

Elsewhere you will find an appeal from our chairman, John Severn, for donations to St Mary's Restoration Fund. To save writing two cheques you could combine your donation and subscription on one. Please return the slip at the same time and **NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY** when the appeal closes.

Cliff Deane
Membership Secretary

LOGOS

Has anyone an idea for a logo for our Society?

It would be used on our headed notepaper, publications and awards. There are three types used by other Societies.

1. **Topographical** - A readily identifiable feature of the area. Worcester has a simple outline drawing of a unique bridge.
2. **Typographical** - Grantham Civic Trust incorporates the initials into a cubic formation.
3. **Symbolic** - Ipswich has a design formed around a watchful eye.

There are a few snags.

- a. Our Castle is a cigarette makers' trademark.
- b. The Council House identifies with the city administration and outsiders tend to think of St Paul's Cathedral.
- c. 'Caring hands' can be thought as 'Grabbing hands' or 'Restricting hands'.
- d. The initials N.C.S. alone might apply to a number of organisations.

Now the Christmas festivities are over you have time to think. A rough sketch or description is all we need.

WE HAVE ARTISTS - WE NEED IDEAS!

Cliff Deane

HERITAGE WALKS

As I reported in the last Newsletter its been a funny old year. I am pleased though to report that even with higher expenses the Heritage Walks and tours of the Shire Hall, produced £40 more than last year. If we include the Sunday tours of the Castle, we collected again about £800.

The figures could have been greater!

We did not have advertised beyond the Historic Tours leaflet as we could not have coped with large numbers due to lack of Guides. The Sunday tours HAD NO MORE THAN TWO GUIDES throughout the season and there were times when the evening tours were down to ONE GUIDE EACH. We are desperate for more members to become Guides. So if you think that you can help, please get in touch with me. Training programmes will be arranged before the season starts.

Each year we try to introduce a new walk. New ideas would be appreciated. Our 'repertoire' stands at seven. The limiting factors are:

1. Within the city. Local amenity groups provide their own tours.
2. About 1½ hours duration. 7.30pm to 9pm.
3. Remember several parks close earlier than this.

I look forward to your offers of WALKS AND GUIDING.

Cliff Deane
Walks Department

CHRISTMAS PARTY 1986 - Wollaton Hall

I don't think that there has been a report of this nature before, but I feel that it is justified this time. The setting was enchanting - a fairytale floodlit Castle with a medieval atmosphere. The organisation was outstanding and the occasion unforgettable.

A special thank you must go to Ann Booth who master-minded the operation. Brian Loughborough and all the museum staff who welcomed us; Mr and Mrs Moore the organist and conductress respectively for the carol singing; the ladies, whose culinary prowess can only be described as 'lovely grub'; all deserve our gratitude.

Finally, I must mention Ann again. She disappeared during the carol singing - to hand-pump the organ!

Party-goer

Most of the architects drawings used in the Newsletters, as well as many of the map extracts, are reproduced by kind permission of the County Record Office.

MEETINGS

Tuesday, February 10, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. Following the formal business, there will be a talk by Suella Postles on her work as the Curator of the Brewhouse Yard Museum.

Tuesday, March 10, 1987

PROFESSOR MAURICE BARLEY 'England's Heritage of Mediaeval Buildings'

Tuesday, April 7, 1987

R.R. BROXAP (Broxap and Corby Ltd., Manchester)
'Creating a Better Environment'
This company designed and supplied the street furniture and litter bins for the Old Market Square and Castle Road.

Tuesday, September 8, 1987

JIM LEES The Quest for Robin Hood'

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

THE SECOND KEITH TRAIN (in association with the Thornton Society)
MEMORIAL LECTURE In the Arkwright Lecture Theatre, Shakespeare Street

DR ANTHONY QUINEY 'Houses of Nottinghamshire - From Yeoman to Cottage Industry'
Dr Quiney will be remembered for the BBC series 'House and Home' broadcast on BBC2 early in 1986, and the book associated with the programmes.

Tuesday, November 10, 1987

MARY CANNELL 'George Green, the Man and His Work'

Tuesday, January 12, 1988

RAY O'BRIEN 'The Mersey Sound, Mk. II'
Mr O'Brien is a former Chief Executive Officer of Nottinghamshire County Council. Recently Chief Executive Officer of the Merseyside County Council, until its abolition this year. He is now the Chief Executive Officer of the Severn-Trent Water Board. He obviously has a very wide knowledge and experience of local government and his somewhat enigmatic title will enable him to range over the planning problems of Liverpool and elsewhere.

The Society's present logo which appears on all of its notepaper was taken from a 1930s guidebook to the city. It was offered as a stopgap solution. As the Society celebrates its 25th birthday the executive committee invites members to offer their ideas for a new logo. Do not let your lack of artistic ability hold you back, a rough sketch or a description will do. In addition it has been felt that the name 'Mark of the Month' lacks a definite punchiness. So can you think of a more appropriate name/title/slogan?

TOURS AND VISITS

Tuesday, June 2, 1987

NEWARK Evening visit arranged by the Newark Civic Trust

Saturday, June 13, 1987

HISTORIC AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

Itinerary planned by Bob Cullen. It is hoped to include a visit to the controversial new Lloyds Building in Leadenhall Street. Travel will be by train.

Tuesday, June 30, 1987

BRADMORE Evening visit arranged by Rita Cooper and concluding with refreshments at her home.

Saturday, July 4, 1987

CROMFORD, DERBYS The itinerary, suggested by the Arkwright Society, will include a tour of Cromford Mill and village and visits to the Peak District Mining Museum, Leawood Pump House and Lea Gardens.

Tuesday, August 4, 1987

BRITISH HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE LTD (Upton Hall)
Evening visit. A chance to see something rather different.

Saturday, September 12, 1987

BUS TOUR - THE SHELL GUIDE TO NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Itinerary planned by John Severn and taking in a number of the places of interest mentioned in the 'Shell Guide'.

Tuesday, December 8, 1987

CHRISTMAS PARTY Venue to be decided. Arrangements by Ann Booth.

Booking forms for all the visits will be circulated with the April edition of the Newsletter.

CIVIC TRUST ENVIRONMENT WEEK

Saturday, April 25 to Monday, May 4. A programme of special activities is planned. Details later.

Keeping to their promise of making Southampton a 'Better Place' the city council enlisted the help of David Bellamy to launch their joint community environment programme with the 'Keep Britain Tidy Group'. The motif was Saintry Sam, an animated dustbin in the colours of Southampton F.C., the slogans were 'Kick the Litter Habit' and 'Make a clean city your goal'.

Free children's badges were available from selected sites.

