

CONSERVATION

in Nottinghamshire

The Newsletter of the Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust Limited

LAMBERT'S FACTORY TALBOT STREET

(an architect's description)

This building is one of the more distinctive of the large textile buildings in the City. It was possibly designed by the architect R. C. Clarke, in the early 1860's, and expresses, using the architectural discipline of the Victorian period, the civic pride of its owner. It stands square on to Talbot Street, with an imposing elevation, 5-storeys high, with a decorative stone parapet above featuring an Italianate central pediment containing three niches; while each end exhibits two towers in matching stone. The ground storey is finished in stucco, the remaining walls being in red brick with a second cream colour brick used as dressing around all window openings. Each storey is broken by a weathered stone string, and similarly the principal elements of the elevation are treated with alternating stone quoins. The stone used came from quarries at Ancaster, Lincolnshire, and the carved detail is in very good condition.

The two towers are individually quite pleasing to the eye; yet being of significantly different heights represent a somewhat un-scholarly attempt at architectural originality. The smaller tower, on the left, has an open colonnade of three semi-circular arches on each side, supporting a heavy stone parapet. The four corners have twin columns which are banded. The main tower on the right rises higher to the pavilion, and is slightly twisted from the main frontage. The first level of this tower is reduced in scale and contains a clock face on each elevation. The upper storey contains a single glazed window to each elevation with a prospect in each direction overlooking the City. The top contains a single glazed window to each elevation with a prospect in each direction overlooking the City. The top has yet another form of decorative stone parapet but with higher and emphasised corner stones.

At the base of the tower is the semi-circular arched gateway opening, easily capable of taking heavily loaded carts at the time the building was most prosperous. This leads to the rear yard where the present appearance of the building becomes quite transformed.

The current controversy regarding this building began in 1979, when the then owner commenced demolition, beginning with the rear buildings and north elevation. The City Planning Authority protested vigorously, and were able through a Building Preservation Notice, to prevent further demolition. The rear elevation stands witness to this with an infill of new brickwork, standard small pane windows and cream brick strings. The gable is marked 'LALBOT HOTEL 1981', referring to the use contemplated at that time.

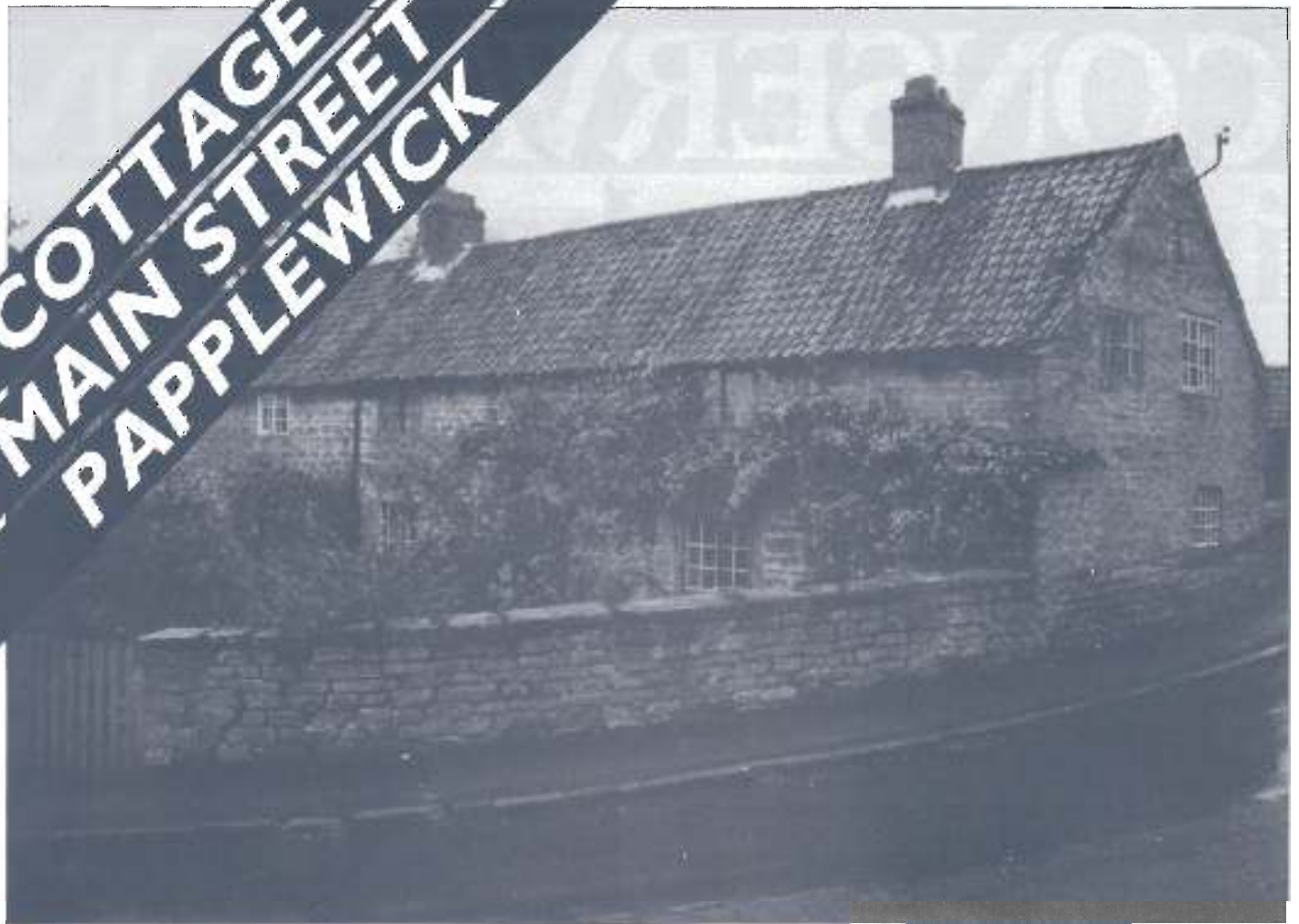


That scheme collapsed and the County Council acquired the building. In 1985 the City Planning Committee reversed its earlier attitude and agreed to raise no objection to demolition of the building by its present owners.

Many groups and organisations are seeking the retention of this building. The original patrons, John and William Lambert, will be remembered as important businessmen who through their generosity built the Theatre Royal in 1865, and also gave widely to the church. Their interest in photography is described in 'Victorian Nottingham', where many of the panoramic views taken from the tower are reproduced.

If this building is retained, it will be as a monument to the Lambert family in addition to its architectural and townscape value.

COTTAGE MAIN STREET PAPPLEWICK



COMMENT

The events in the Building Preservation Trust have proved to be in a constant state of change and development, and it is to the intense regret of the various contributors that the wider membership is not aware of the many activities and buildings of typical interest. To overcome this the Newsletter in its present form is to be published less frequently and readers will now receive a Bulletin which with current news matters considered by the Trust will receive a Bulletin sheet with current news matters considered by the Revolving Fund and the Technical Panel.

It is hoped that in this way the membership will feel more involved with what is happening and of course be encouraged or motivated with information and help. The Trust Bulletin sheet will be issued shortly.

A different aspect of the Trust has been the very successful County Tour which is always well supported and is one of the few opportunities for us to meet each other. This past year was abnormally unusual as we had two trips, not only out of the County to Birmingham, Chislehurst and to visit several splendid examples of work from the Georgian architect James Paine. An opportunity for a trip to the Cotswolds has already been suggested and being made for the winter term and if you have any particular preferences, they would be most welcome. The committee would like to hear from you.

Brian Carter

The Cottage, Main Street, Papplewick

The Trust was surprised to receive a letter from Solicitors acting on behalf of the late Miss Betty Britton stating that she had bequeathed her house in Main Street, Papplewick, to the Trust.

Miss Britton was well known to members of the Trust for her interest in old buildings and rural life, and the Council of Management has resolved that her wishes for the future of the cottage should be respected.

Miss Britton has asked that the dwelling should be restored and improved as necessary and preferably either sold or let as two units to single ladies or widows who wish to live in a rural area.

SECOND SECOND COACH TRIP OF 1985

The October edition of the Newsletter featured the work of the architect James Paine (1717-1789) and the information was particularly relevant to those who travelled with the Trust party to the Doncaster area on Saturday, 5th October.

Three of the buildings designed by James Paine were visited and the enjoyment of those present was only marred by the unfortunate absence of Harry Johnson due to illness.

The genius of the architect was much admired and was complemented by the views of the people who actually lived or worked in the buildings.

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The Mansion House, Doncaster



Sandbeck Park



The Mansion House, Doncaster

The Mansion House one of only three in the country, is used for municipal meetings and ceremonies, Wadworth Hall is now an architects office, and Sandbeck Park is the home and work place of the Earl of Scarborough.

I was pleased to see that these buildings were being so well used and maintained.

Lord Scarborough surprised us by landing on his front lawn by helicopter just in time to conduct the party around his home and, with Lady Scarborough, to give us an informative and at times amusing account of the building and his reaction to it.

The Trust is particularly grateful to the owners and custodians of these buildings for allowing us to visit them and to explain and describe them with such obvious devotion and affection.

Geoff Turner



Wadworth Hall

The operation of the Revolving Fund of the Trust is split into three different categories, to cater for three different situations.

Firstly, the fund is set up to purchase a building and repair, renovate or convert it for re-sale.

Secondly, it can act with a Local Authority to take a lease on a building owned by that Authority to repair, renovate or convert and then sub-let the building back again in cases where the Local Authority cannot undertake the work itself.

Thirdly, the Fund enables the Trust to advise, grant aid, specify and control the repair or renovation of property owned by others.

In the case of the Dovecotes, the third method is adopted. The Trust will initially make approaches to the owner and with agreement it will advise, prepare drawings and specifications as necessary, coordinate grant aid and supervise the repair work and on completion will hand the building back again. The work is done by using architectural services on a voluntary basis and with grants where available to supplement any contribution the owner is willing to make.

The Trust has a separate Account known as the Dovecote Fund, this type of building being taken 'on board' as an ongoing project in the hope of saving as many as possible of the County's varied examples.

With the 1, Linby Lane, Papplewick project the Trust purchased the property from previous owners then with the grants from the Civic Trust Architectural Heritage Fund, and Gedling Borough Council it supplemented its own funds to finance the repairs and conversions of the house and barn. The completed project was then sold to two separate buyers and the profit made helped to finance other projects.

In the case of Newstead and Forest Lodges and No. 3 Greens Gardens, the Nottingham City Council was the owner but could not, for various reasons, sell the buildings to the Trust. The Council could make proper use of all three properties if they were repaired and re-let and could not of course give itself grant aid under the Housing Act. The Trust was able to help by taking a lease on the properties for six years and as tenant could legitimately obtain a grant for improvements. In all three cases the City Council has required these buildings for the use of a public employee, in two cases the City Council has required these buildings for the use of a public employee and has taken a sub-lease back from the Trust for the six years, the tenant being the cost of the Building Works plus Architect's fees plus VAT, less the improvement grant allowance which it made in the last place.

This type of work is undertaken by a builder under a formal building contract directed by an architect providing a normal service which is paid for. In the case of all Local Authority work the design specification and price is carefully vetted by their own professional advisers before the work is authorised, and the Local Authority advisers work with the private architect as necessary and take over the building on completion.

The work illustrated in this paper has been carried out successfully and all three methods have been tried and tested. Much has been learned by tackling these projects and the lesson found to be most useful is that close liaison and team effort including the builder as well as the architect and employer at the earliest stage contributes greatly to success.

The Hutt Lodge, Newstead Abbey Park.

One of the many gate keepers' Lodges all over the Country which prove difficult to deal with satisfactorily for various reasons.

Newstead was an Augustinian Priory from the middle of the 12th Century until the middle of the 18th and the surrounding park was much smaller than it was in Byron's days. The land surrounding being the wastes of Sherwood Forest, were in the ownership of the Priory since the foundation Charter of Henry II but they were not enclosed. The main road from Nottingham to Mansfield was indicated as 'the Post Man's Way' on a map of the Abbey dated 1813 and it did not become a main road until about 1780, when the route was somewhat different from the original track which now exists as a footpath through the grounds.

Outside the Abbey gates stands the 'Fighting or Gogol Oak' said to have been

THE REVOL AND HOW

difficult to establish the original plan. Excavations in the room to the North of the new bathroom and small bedroom showed evidence of two corner fireplaces running to the central stack and marks on the central mullion of the windows indicate the position of a former wall. With these two facts and that of finding a blocked doorway which has now been opened up again to form the rear lobby, it is pretty certain that



there long before the Priory was dissolved in 1538. The Hutt Lodge on the opposite side of the road was an inn during the time Byron's time and possibly earlier. The Hutt Lodge, the subject of the present refurbishment, was built much later.

The Post's Friend, Edmund Whelan, purchased the abbey in 1817 and set to work restoring the fabric, making it more or less as it is today. His successor, Mr Webb, took over the building in 1860 and set to work restoring the fabric, making it more or less as it is today. His successor, Mr Webb, who owned it from 1860 to 1899, whilst perhaps doing little in the abbey itself, was responsible for commissioning the Hutt Lodge. Research reports to the work thus, 'Fretty Lodges at the main (East) and the West entrances by C. A. Buckler 1860.'

Following the Webbs, the Abbey and grounds were purchased by Sir Julian Cahn and he presented it to the City of Nottingham in 1931.

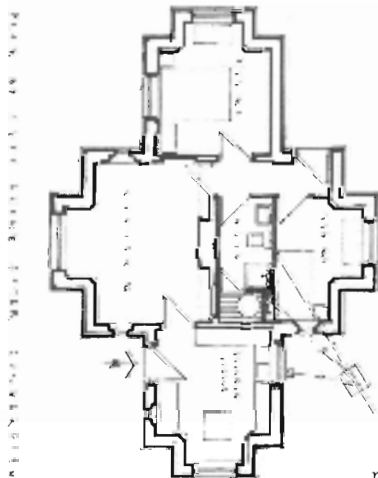
Charles Alban Buckler (1824-1905) was the son of John Chessell Buckler (1793-1894) and grandson of John Buckler (1770-1851) the architectural draughtsman. He obviously inherited his talent from his father who was an antiquarian writer and church restorer. Buckler designed Hutt Lodge in 1862 and, whilst to my knowledge none of his drawings exist, there are photographs of the house virtually complete with adjoining gates still under construction. Buckler went on to restore Arundel Castle in Sussex between 1890-1903.

Much alteration has taken place to the Lodge over the years and it has been

the North door was originally two smaller but identical, opposite-in-reclining leading off the main area either side of the fireplace.

Work was carried out over the last winter commencing in December 1984, and the finished building was handed over to the City prior to the opening of the Abbey to the public at Easter. It is being used as a ticket office at the moment to keep it used and public at Easter. It is being used as a ticket office at the moment to keep it used and aired, but will soon be occupied again as a dwelling for the Abbey grounds staff.

The cost of re-furbishment was approximately £21,000.



plan

IVING FUND IT WORKS

Forest Lodge, Nottingham.

A local building with a history and a threatened future.

I am indebted to Ken Brand, the Editor of the Nottingham Civil Society Newsletter for permission to use some material in preparing this note about The Lodge on the Forest.

The Lodge is a well known landmark in Nottingham and its origin and early structure outline caused many speculations among schoolboys such as the writer as to its former use. Salmons map of 1861 surrounds its plan with the cryptic words 'Last Lodge (Police)'. Was it a police station, did it have cells, could one be locked up in there? We never did find out for all attempts to scale the railings to get into its lower courtyard were thwarted by irate park keepers who were not convinced about our well informed historical mission.

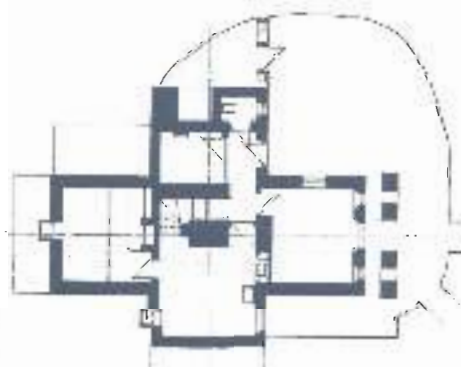
Recently the building has looked far different from its condition of forty or so years ago. Gone were its railings, gone also were most of its windows. The facades had peeled and the whole structure looked the most sorry and wretched advertisement for despair that could be seen on Mansfield Road, a main access route to the city.

The building was and will now be again, a keeper's cottage or lodge on the Nottingham Forest Grounds. Central to its architect Henry Moses Wood, was at its intended construction (in 1864/5), Borough Surveyor to Nottingham. During its life, however, it never many things, lastly a dump and store for park keepers' implements.

Henry Moses Wood was born in Theford in 1788. He was educated at the Grammar School at the age of 12 (presumably the Nottingham High School for Boys, founded by Anne Agnes Mellors in 1613) and originally went into the drapery business. He was skilled at drawing and began his career in the office of Edward Staveley, the Corporation Surveyor, whom he remained for several years. In 1814 Wood was listed as a 'Surveyor, Parliament Street' and in 1815 he moved to Park Street (now upper Friar Lane) which was his home and business address for the rest of his life. Like many men of his time he was involved in many activities, in various documents he is listed as 'Land Surveyor' (1819) and 'Agent to the Commercial Wine Company' (1822) as architect, and in 1828 he was a brick maker at Sossinton as well as architect and land surveyor. In 1834 he was one of the promoters for the Nottingham and Not's Banking Company and he served as a director for many years. In 1836 he founded the Not's and Derby Insurance Company and was also surveyor to many schemes and projects.

He was appointed Sheriff of the City in 1836 and the next year, on the death of Edward Staveley, accepted the part-time appointment as Borough Surveyor at a remuneration of £100 per annum.

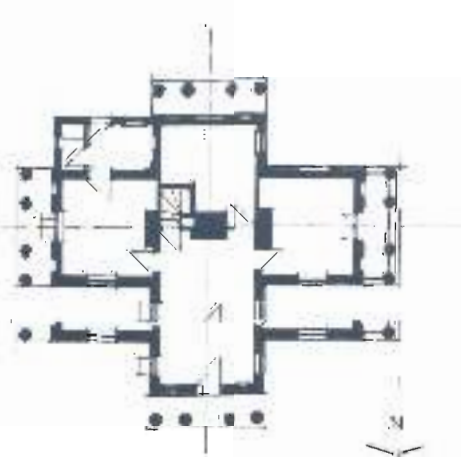
Moses Wood's work as an architect in



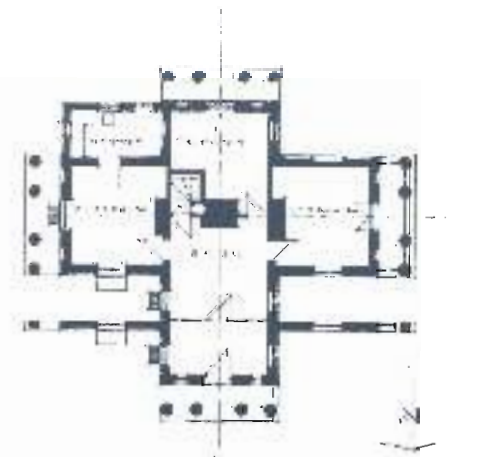
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
BEFORE CONVERSION.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
AFTER CONVERSION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
BEFORE CONVERSION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
AFTER CONVERSION.

AFTER CONVERSION.

Nottingham includes work on the Judges Lodgings on High Pavement, Carrington Hospital (Collins Almshouses, now demolished) and many other buildings and layouts including the Arboretum. In 1859 Mr. M. O. Parbotton was appointed as permanent surveyor to the City, but because of his valued services Moses Wood was also retained as a consulting surveyor. He died in 1867 in his 80th year, a highly respected and well thought of gentleman.

He must have been somewhat eccentric however, or considered to be so by some, for to return to the Forest Lodge, we see from Samuel Collins' diary (1812-1890) the following entry 1857 Friday 21st

February: Afternoon up to top of Mansfield Road, looked in at the Church Cemetery - then to view Moses Woods last absurdity in the architectural line. This is a lodge for a keeper of the ground about the racecourse, it is a cruciform Grecian Temple built of brick and will be all columns and stucco - the Town Council ought to be ashamed of spending the Town Money in such a manner. Harsh words!

This repair and re-furbishment has cost about £26,000 and has brought the building back into modern use. Let us hope it will now be looked after so that in another 130 years it is worth further re-furbishment, if it needs it!

John Severn ■

SIR THOMAS PARKYNS OF BUNNY

COUNTRY SQUIRE AND AMATEUR ARCHITECT 1662-1741

PART TWO



The design for Bunny Hall mixes a medieval tower, including massive buttresses with a Roman semi-circular gable and Ionic-style corner pilasters. Sir Thomas is said to have followed the hunt from a telescope mounted on the tower, reached by a steep and narrow stair, when he was too old and infirm to accompany the riders. The pediment carries the principlie coat of the Parkyns arms in a decorated stone tablet and impresses the grandeur of the fashionable-Mannerist style associated with Vanbrugh. The interior is planned with the principal rooms facing south and a 3-storey windmill of a later date.

An account of the hall dated December 1831, described the house:

"Not that Bunny Hall is a grand edifice (contemplated by Lord Ranelagh). It is a large and spacious mansion, on the ground floor, a continuous row of rooms said to be amongst the biggest in the whole County. These, the drawing room, the library and the dining room, are entered from a long corridor, hotted from above, terminating in a billiard hall, and ornamented with glass cases."

"At the end of the suite of rooms is a small conservatory opening into the drawing room which is furnished in sumptuous fashion. The walls are decorated with graceful designs and in lively colours, and the furniture is bright and elegant."

"The fireplace is the work of Italian artists. It is supported by slabs of marble of exquisite purity bearing on either side the perfectly sculptured form of some beautiful goddess. Both drawing room, and dining rooms are destitute of pictures. It was never intended that those walls, so expensively and artistically decorated, should be hidden by picture frames."

"Expensively and artistically decorated should be hidden by picture frames."

"...The windows overlook a square of cheerful gardens enclosed by a low and open wall. The library is between the drawing and dining rooms, and there are a great number of books."

(The House of Ballyvaughan, Edward Poynter)

The setting of Bunny Hall is enclosed by a tall perimeter wall, and to have taken three years to build. The construction in stone is innovative for the period, as it was built of a stone setting, and with open brick arches below ground to support the walling over. This device was intended to permit the spread of tree roots, enabling the trees to yield heavy crops. The form of the relieving arches was a precedent in Roman architecture, a point Sir Thomas might have appreciated. In some places the top of the arch can just be seen above the ground level.

Despite the important work on the hall, Parkyns published yet another book, *Queries and Reasons: a review of employment and wages in the County of Down*. A comparison, later adopted in the County, had been drawn up in 1727.

The highest award went to	the chief servant of the husbandmen	25 year
The lowest award to:		
laborers	9d day in summer	
	1d day in winter	
Skilled men:		
plumbers		1/9d day
glaziers	1/2d day to 1/4d day	
joiners		1/6d day
	(all without meat)	

From 1711 Sir Thomas became involved in a preliminary trial to design a new County Court building which was falling into disrepair. County Records relate the extensive work which was undertaken for an account rendered in the sum of £5-15-0. However, nothing became of this study until March 1754 when the typical journal Nottingham Courier reported:

On Monday morning after the Judge had gone into County Hall and a great crowd of people, being in there, a disaster of such kind happened the last broke and fell in and several people fell in with it about three yards into the cellar underneath. Some were bruised but one man named Gillingham was pretty much hurt, one leg being stripped to the bone and was much hurt. This caused much consternation in the court, some reproaching the Hall might fall, others crying out the etc. which made several people climb out of the windows. The Judge also being terribly frightened cried out, 'K Puff A Puff' but the consternation soon being over, the Court proceeded to business. However, the Judge told the Grand Jury that he would lay a fine on the County of £2,000 for not providing a better Hall, not doubting that if they built a new one or put the old one well repaired, but on their position, His Majesty would remit the fine. At the request of the Foreman of the Grand Jury the fine was suspended.

This event caused the review of an alternative design proposal which was to be sited in the Market Square. The colonnaded facade facing a stepped base was much criticised and over Sir Thomas took the opportunity to set 15 objective points in 'Queries and Resolves' which was then being published. The critics were in any event successful as it was decided to repair the old Court and introduce work-courts in the basement. However even this proposal was delayed by discussion until 1770, when an Act of Parliament raised the sum of £2,000 for the work to commence.

Sir Thomas's marriage had become increasingly strained, until 1746 when he separated from his wife Elizabeth. Her second marriage to Sir Thomas's nephew John became increasingly strained, until 1756 when he separated from the wife Elizabeth. She never saw Emily Hall again, living apart in London where she died one year later. Both sons from this marriage died young but Scargill, the older, left

Sir Thomas a grandson, Thomas for whom he assumed responsibility for the boys' upbringing. When the boy was 18, he married, and went to live at Wymondswold where he precipitated quarrels with his grandfather in an attempt to secure property at Thrope and Leake. A letter dated 1st November 1790 stated:

"...he did not deserve Leake Thrope which had cost him £6,000 to build...and he can only build the like for £10,000..."

"...I have laid out £12,000 in building the Horse (at Ecury) I live in, Parke Wall £5,770 and building the tenant's houses, a sufficient improvement to yr. Estate in farms without you unreasonably expecting the house at Leake for an old son..."

The dispute was finally settled in Court and the young Thomas eventually accumulated a gambling debt of £5,000 before his early death in 1786.

Shortly after Elizabeth's death, Sir Thomas remarried to Jane Barnard of York and by her had three children: the eldest, Thomas, eventually becoming the third baronet. This marriage was referred to in his will, "...with much happiness and content..."

In 1745, Sir Thomas began construction of Highfields Farm, Costock, to be occupied by his wife after his death when Emily Hall would no doubt be too large to manage. Little is known about this splendid house, set well back from the road promising it being noticed early there is no reference to it on his memorial which was probably complete and in stone. The design is quite unique within the County, having a two-storey brick elevation with solidly detailed corner pilasters again in brick, but with stone quoins at the base and stone capitals which extend around each elevation. The roof had wall plain tiles, is curiously a mansard, that is a dual pitch design which originated in France. The garden elevation lacks embellishment, the windows having plain brick reveals and arched heads with stone sills and a simple stone string course. The side elevations are much less ostentatious having two-storey banded openings with projecting brick semi-circular heads with stone key and springing. It appears that these openings have been utilised by later work and smaller window frames fitted. The top of the wall is lettered with white brick letters:

"SIR T. PARKYNS AD 1745"

He followed Highfields with the better known Radcliffe Farm, Bradmore, a double pile 3 storey farmhouse with gables forming a symmetrical elevation to the road and lettered in blue headers, 'TSP 1736'. The entrance is at the rear. Several to the road and lettered in blue headers, 'TSP 1738'. The entrance is at the rear. Happily, this building has been restored by sympathetic owners rendering the brick removed and spalled bricks replaced by matching fringe.

Many farm buildings in Easmeon are attributed to Parkyns including the adjacent Radcliffe barn and Rufford Lodge on the corner of Main Street. The latter building is clearly an earlier work, with stone dressings to the windows although the elevations have been sadly faced with a cement render and colour wash.

Circular apses in Blackliffe farm, also on Farmer Street, which although smaller has the simple dentiling which is so successful in the rural Nottinghamshire setting. A lobby entrance plan, similar in design to No. 17 Main Street, Easmeon the building has plain brick copings with only the blue string course on the front and rear elevations being a concession to decoration.

On the opposite side of the road to Blackliffe farm is the impressive Barn Close farm which has an extended frontage coupled to the cathedral-like barn adjoining. The side elevation reveals an oval room at the rear and has a small elliptical window, not unlike the School house at Ecury, but which is not seen on any other Parkyns buildings.

Other buildings by Parkyns on Loughborough Road, Bradmore, include Tolls Farm and Debdale Farm, both unlisted, but thought to be circa 1735. The barn adjoining Debdale Farm is worthy of examination as it has an unusual local detail, where the 4 centred openings arches (since bricked up) have the steel bricks projecting some 2 inches from the wall face.

This detail is repeated on the Radcliffe Farm at Easmeon and despite its poor weathering qualities has lasted well. This barn was altered by Parkyns and was probably his last work. The building was originally a manor house with two-storey wings projecting from the central hall, but extended by him until the road frontage was continuous across both gables. A feature on the central brick parapet between the gables are three projecting brick circles, an attempt at classical decoration which is quite unrelated to any other parts of the building.

Sir Thomas Parkyns died on the 26th March 1751 aged 78, and was buried in the wall he designed in Dune Church opposite the barn. His will instructed that he "be wrapped in lead without dissection or embalming..." and sealed in his best stone coffin from his collection. His memorial stone can be seen by the visitor to the church, where the barely legible inscription bears testimony to his full and active life. It is suggested that the inn is a good place to end a reflection on one of Nottinghamshire's more domestic characters to whom the quality of local vernacular architecture is now thankfully recognised, although the brick doorway in the car park is well preserved and remains the only remnant of Park Farm, another Parkyns building, lost in 1875 through demolition.

Erwin Collier ■

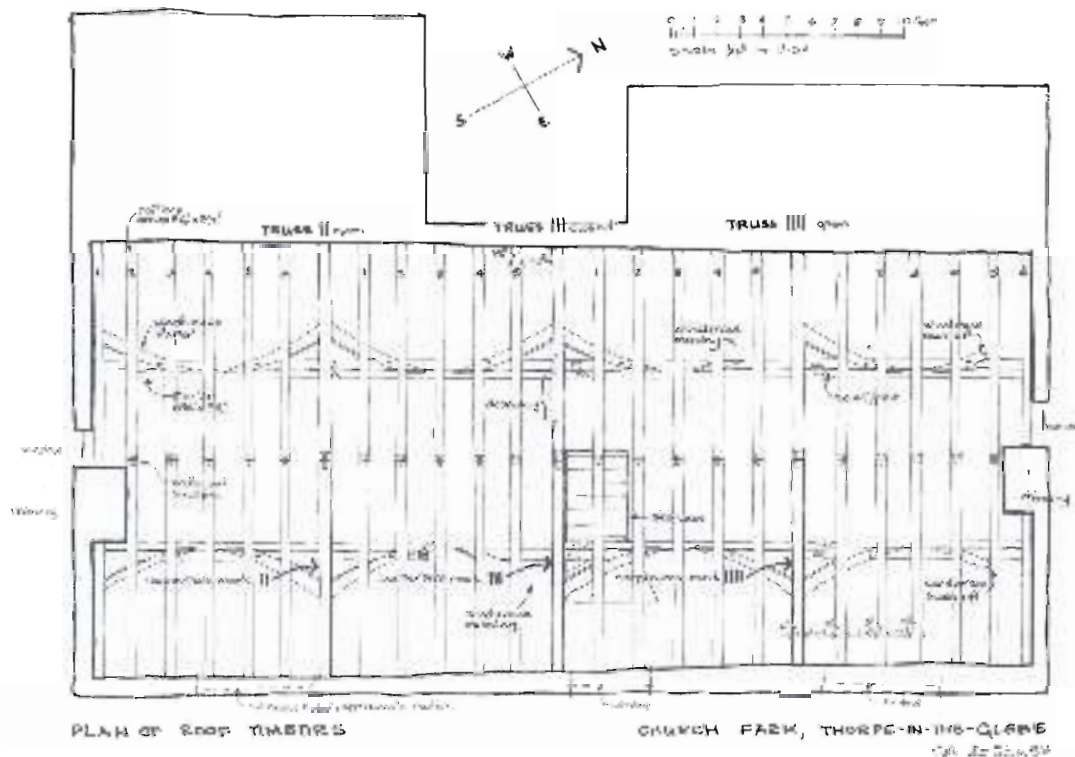
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The Old Bows Pavilion,
Bridford Road,
West Bridford,
Nottingham NG2 6AX

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CHURCH SITE FARMHOUSE THORPE-IN-THE-GLEBE



The delightful stone, brick and timber-framed farmhouse was listed grade II in March 1960, with the following totally inadequate description:-

"Date? Perhaps C18, perhaps built of materials from the church. Two storeys, rubble L-shaped with wing at the rear. Three casements three light, with centre two-light. Simple early C19 doorway with fanlight. Slate roof".

Dr. Norman Summers' report dated 21st February, 1969, on behalf of the Building Trust corrected the main omissions, pointing out that this was a timber-framed building of considerable importance. An extract from his omissions, pointing out that this was a timber-framed building of considerable importance. An extract from his report follows:-

"This is the site of a mediaeval village, depopulated for sheep farming, probably during the latter half of the 15th century. The farmhouse stands isolated, off the minor road from Wymeswold to Wysall, surrounded by the remains of the village which can still be seen on the ground. The house and site, together, form valuable evidence of the history of the Wolds area of the south of the County.

The House has walls partly of brick, and partly of a mixture of various stones which may have been re-used from the former church which stood nearby. The stones include squared limestone blocks, with boulders and skerry excavated from the clays of the Wolds. The walls, however, are facings to a two-storied timber framed structure, with attics above; posts, with short angle braces, carry heavy floor beams and joists on the two main floors, and in the attics a fine four-bay timber roof is exposed, divided by a stud partition with an infill of thin skerry slabs. The roof purlins are wind-braced to the principals, and most of the timbers are original. The date of the structure is c.1600, and possibly earlier".

Following a measured survey of the roof in January, 1963, it now seems likely that the date of the timber frame may well be considerably earlier than 1600, as suspected by Dr. Summers, and it is hoped that the University can be persuaded to include the building in their busy time-table of Tree Ring Dating. Now would be an ideal opportunity for a dendrochronology survey as repairs are at present being carried out to the building by C. R. Crane & Son at the instigation of Rushcliffe Borough Council.

Under the current listed building re-survey of the county, Thorpe-in-the Glebe is due to be looked at again within the next 3 months. The surveyor will be Jane Dawson, and Thorpe-in-the-Glebe is due to be looked at again within the next 3 months. The surveyor will be Jane Dawson, and judging by her results so far we can expect a much more detailed description of the building.

