15A. Standard Hill, General Cemetery, Arboretum & The Forest
Appendix – Further Information on Sites along the Walk

The walk routes are drawn using Open Street Maps from the internet https://www.openstreetmap.org, with some use of Google Maps https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-e&q=google+maps, and old maps are from Old Maps Online https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en/England and National Library of Scotland, Ordnance Survey Maps https://maps.nls.uk/os/6inch-england-and-wales/
Facts, descriptions, old photographs and historical information used in the walks are from sources openly available on the internet. The sources are recorded with links – readers can use the links (available at time of writing - 2026) to obtain further information.

1. Burtons

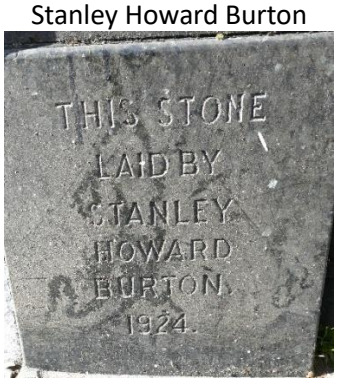
This building was originally a Burtons tailors and men's outfitters. Later it was also a Dorothy Perkins women's clothing store. Above the store were offices – Burtons Chambers. The Burtons Dorothy Perkins store closed on March 1, 2021. It is now a White Rose Outlet for second hand clothing.

The building, designed by Montague Maurice Burton's own in-house architect Harry Wilson, is from 1924. Foundation stones were laid at corners of the building –

on Friar Lane, by Burton's daughter Barbara Jessie Burton…



…and on Beastmarket Hill, by Burton's son Stanley Howard Burton

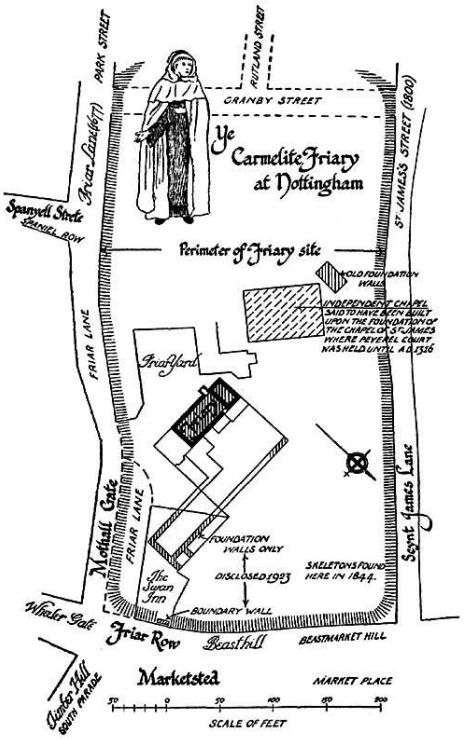


Montague Maurice Burton was originally named Meshe Osinsky, a Lithuanian Jew born in 1885 in Kurklia, then part of the Russian Empire. He came alone to the United Kingdom, aged 15, in 1900 to escape the Russian pogroms. In 1903 he borrowed £100 from a relative to set up as a general outfitter in Chesterfield selling readymade suits bought from a wholesaler. By 1913 Burton had five men's tailor shops with headquarters in Sheffield and manufacturing in Leeds. He had four hundred shops, factories, and mills, by 1929, when the company went public. Burton Menswear, had become one of Britain's largest chains of clothes shops. In the 1950's & 60's no man would have been seen out on a Saturday night without a suit and tie and this Montague Burton's store was probably the No.1 supplier of made to measure and off the peg suits for the working classes during that era. His firm made a quarter of the British military uniforms during World War II and a third of demobilisation clothing. He was knighted in 1931 for "services to industrial relations"

https://www.on-magazine.co.uk/yorkshire/history/burton-menswear-leeds-history/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montague_Burton
http://www.nottingham21.co.uk/build_burton_tailors_1.htm

2. Carmelite Friary

Sometime before 1271 a small group of Carmelite Friars (also known as Whitefriars) acquired a plot of land to establish a new Friary between St. James Lane and Moothall Gate. They also acquired a row of houses which bounded their property along the side of Beast Market Hill. The Friary itself was a modest group of buildings for the Carmelites were an order bound to a vow of poverty and relying on begging and charity for a living. The land beside the Friary was known as Friar Yard. Later Moothall Gate became known as Friar Lane. The Friars where to remain on this site for the next 250 years.



This plan showing the known buildings of the Carmelite Friary (Nottingham Whitefriars). The Old Market Square is at the bottom of this image.

Edward II was very fond of the Friary. In his Royal Confirmation Charter, he granted the friars freedom from the 5s. 6d. rent they owed to the crown, "on account of the special affection that we have and bear to the said prior and brethren." The Friary was home to two notable friars during the 14th century. Philip Baston of Nottingham (d.1320) "studied Philosophy and Divinity at Oxford and became a famous poet and orator". John Clipston of Nottingham (d. 1378) was a "Doctor and Professor of Divinity at Cambridge". He was reputed for his teachings and writings, and was buried within the Friary at Nottingham.

The Friary was dissolved as part of Henry VIII's Dissolution of the Monasteries. It was surrendered by Prior Roger Cappe on 5 February 1539. The Friary was, at the time, home to six friars.
The area has been heavily developed since the dissolution and the site has been "almost solidly built over"
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nottingham_Whitefriars
https://nottinghamhiddenhistoryteam.wordpress.com/2019/01/22/carmelite-friars-or-whitefriars-of-nottingham/

3. Vernon House

Vernon House is presumably named after an earlier building to the rear – Dorothy Vernon's house.
After the Friary was dissolved a house was built on the site, incorporating parts of the Friary. The land passed to John Manners who married Dorothy Vernon, who the house was later named after.
Dorothy Vernon was born in 1544, the younger daughter of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon Hall. Sir George, controlled vast estates across Derbyshire, a wealthy and powerful landowner known throughout the Peak District as its unofficial "King of the Peak". The Vernons were an old Catholic family who had held Haddon since the 13th century, proud of their lineage and protective of their position.
John Manners was everything Sir George did not want for his daughter. He was Protestant in an era when religion divided families and nations. He was a second son, not an heir. And his family, the Manners of Rutland, were relative newcomers to the peerage, elevated only a generation earlier. But Dorothy had fallen in love; the couple met in secret, planning their future whilst knowing Dorothy's father would never consent. John's Protestant faith made him unacceptable to the Catholic Vernons…an elopement was their only option. However, Dorothy's father must have relented for, on his death she inherited most of the Vernon lands. She and her husband lived chiefly at Haddon Hall, but they also spent part of their time in a wing of the old Friary, hence the name Dorothy Vernon's house.

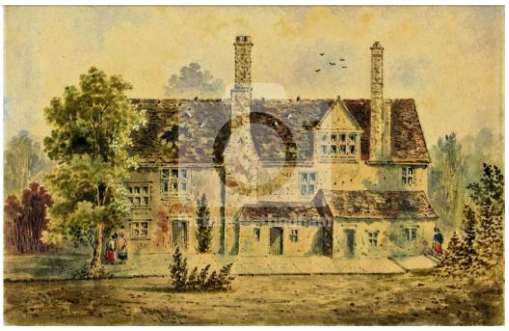
This map *shows the land around the houses that replaced the Friary. 'A new plan of the town of Nottingham', Thomas Peat, 1744*
https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en/City_of_Nottingham



1881 map showing the area – indicating:
Friary
(Site of)



This original watercolour (below) was painted by A. McArthur in 1930, to give a retrospective idea of how the building looked in 1850.
https://picturenottingham.co.uk/image-library/image-details/poster/ntgm009677/posterid/ntgm009677.html





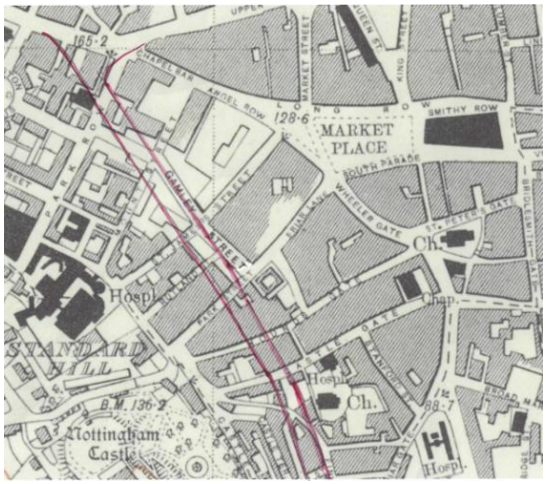


The building was replaced or partly rebuilt in the 17th century and the house was demolished in 1927 when Friar Lane was widened. During this work, part of the former friary was uncovered but most of the priory remains (around two-thirds) lay on the land which had been acquired by the Corporation of Nottingham for the street widening. This portion was not excavated or recorded, as the new road was laid over the top almost immediately.
https://heritageexplore.substack.com/p/portraits-of-the-past-dorothy-vernon
https://historicengland.org.uk/education/schools-resources/educational-images/dorothy-vernons-house-friar-lane-nottingham-op06316

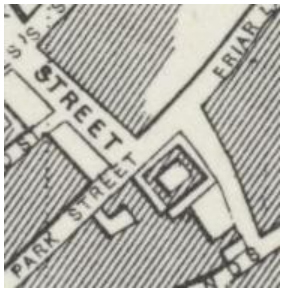
4. Maid Marion Way

Maid Marion Way was built in the mid-1960s. It cut through an area of streets dating from the medieval period and, together with other developments at the time, dramatically changed this part of Nottingham.
Many buildings were demolished.

This 1938 map shows the old street layout and the approximate route of Maid Marion Way. Note that part of Friar Lane was formally called Park Street, as shown on this map.



One building demolished was the square building at the point where Friar Lane became Park Street – the Collin's Almshouses.
The 24 almshouses, built in 1708, were ranged around a quadrangle connected by a limetree walk to a detached pair of separate lodges.





Abel Collin's Will included provision for some 'little houses' and coal for the poor people of Nottingham. Pevsner in his 'Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire' described the buildings as 'a lovely group....one of the best almshouses of its date in England'. Elaborate carved cartouches above the entrance contained descriptions of their foundations under the will of the wealthy mercer Abel Colin, who was born in 1653 and died in 1705, and their erection by his nephew Thomas Smith, the banker, who set up The United Charities of Abel Collin in 1708.
The Almshouses were demolished in 1956; replacement homes were built on Derby Road.
https://www.facebook.com/nottinghamhiddenhistoryteam/photos/collins-alms-houses-the-building-was-demolished-in-the-1950s-despite-considerabl/4697223230293906/

An article in the Nottingham Post (Feb 2018) describes the lead-up to the construction of Maid Marion Way:

In late 1945, the city council decided it needed a new road from the junction of Upper Parliament Street and Chapel Bar down to Canal Street to handle the ever-increasing volume of traffic passing through the centre of Nottingham.
The road would cut a swathe through medieval streets, wiping some from the map and spelling the end of a community life which had thrived for centuries. The Thoroton Society suggested it would be an "antiquarian calamity" and particularly deplored the "wanton" clearance of the Jessamine Cottages and with them the romantic address of Gilliflower Hill. The area between Chapel Bar and Canal Street had already changed dramatically and this new plan spelled doom for much more of Nottingham's architectural and community history. Historic Castle Gate would be split in two and much of its property demolished.

Granby Street would disappear, so too the quaintly named Walnut Tree Lane, March Street, Mortimer Street and Paddock Street.
The arguments, discussions and negotiations rumbled on for years. It would be 1963 before work finally got underway and the new road was built.

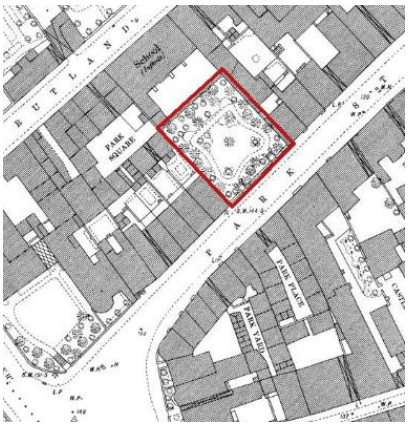


Looking north towards Friar Lane in May 1964. The route of Maid Marian Way bulldozed through a series of historic streets

https://www.nottinghampost.com/news/history/look-back-history-maid-marian-1198903

5. 84 Friar Lane

As shown on this 1880 map, the site, prior to the building's construction, was garden land on the street then known as Park Street, with Georgian dwellinghouses occupied both sides of the street.
Now Grade II Listed, the building was designed in 1910 by architects Starr and Hall, as offices for EH Frazer & Son, Solicitors (which became Fraser Brown). Constructed in 1911 the building remained the head office of Fraser Brown until, in 2020, after 250 years in business, the firm was bought in an £8m deal by Knights Group Holdings plc, one of the UK's fastest growing legal and professional services businesses.
The new owners did not use the building (the name Fraser Brown was removed from the building front) and it was vacant for a number of years.



In December 2025 planning permission was given for it to be converted 'into short-term let guest accommodation' - a luxury holiday home.

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1270831?section=official-list-entry
https://publicaccess.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/online-applications/files/C281936A879E59E5E0219B47386A9BC0/pdf/23_01774_PFUL3-PFUL3_Grant_Permission_-_Decision-1819543.pdf



6. Castle House



Looking out to Nottingham Castle, Castle House was designed by T Cecil Howitt in 1930. Howitt designed the Council House and numerous other civic buildings in the city.
In celebration of the city's rich history, this luxury self-catering accommodation has bedrooms named after historic famous people of Nottingham:
Watson, named after Fothergill Watson, the prominent Victorian architect who designed some of the city's most stunning buildings
Lovelace, named after computer pioneer Ada Lovelace, daughter of the poet Lord Byron.
Booth, named after William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army
Howitt, named after Thomas Cecil Howitt, the architect who designed Castle House
Shepherd, named after famous suffragette Annie Shepherd
Hawksley, named after Thomas Hawksley, an engineer who was responsible for designing the country's first high-pressure water system with clean water at the turn of a tap.

https://castlehousenottingham.co.uk/

7. Castle Gatehouse

The Castle gatehouse, outer bridge, and adjoining gateway are Grade 1 Listed. Built 1252-1255, for Henry III. Altered mid C16. Restored and gateway added, 1908. Little of the original castle survives other than the gatehouse and parts of the ramparts.
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1247094?section=official-list-entry

Nottingham Castle is a Stuart Restoration-era ducal mansion, built on the site of a Norman castle, originally a wooden structure of a motte-and-bailey design, begun in 1068, two years after the Battle of Hastings, on the orders of William the Conqueror. This wooden structure was replaced by a far more defensible stone castle during the reign of King Henry II and it continued to be added to extensively through the medieval period, when it was an important royal fortress and occasional royal residence. The castle also had its own deer park in the area immediately to the west, still known as The Park (see Walk2). While King Richard I ("the Lionheart") was away on the Third Crusade, along with a great number of English noblemen, Nottingham Castle was occupied by supporters of Prince John, including the Sheriff of Nottingham. In the legends of Robin Hood, Nottingham Castle is the scene of the final showdown between the sheriff and the heroic outlaw.
At the start of the Civil War, in August 1642, Charles I chose Nottingham as the rallying point for his armies (see **11**), but soon after he departed, the castle rock was taken by the Parliamentarians. In 1651, two years after the execution of Charles I in 1649, the castle, except for its walls and gates, was demolished to prevent it from being used again.



William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle, started to build the mansion in the 1670s; it was completed by his son, the 2nd Duke of Newcastle. This ducal palace was burnt by rioters in 1831, then left as a ruin until renovated in the 1870s to house an art gallery and museum, which remain in use.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nottingham_Castle

8. Robin Hood Statue

Unveiled in 1952 by the Duchess of Portland, this bronze figure of legendary outlaw Robin Hood drawing his bow stands beneath Nottingham Castle on Castle Road, together with a group of his Merry Men. The statue is the work of James Arthur Woodford (1893–1976), an English sculptor born in Nottingham on 25 September 1893. His father was a lace designer, who expected his son to follow him into the trade and was opposed to Woodford pursuing a career as an artist. Despite his father's opposition, Woodford had started studying at the Nottingham School of Art, although his education was curtailed when he enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters during the First World War. After the war, he continued his training at the Royal College of Art in London. The group of three sculptures of Robin Hood and his Merry Men is now Grade II listed as part of the historic setting of the castle.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Woodford
https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101454561-statues-of-robin-hood-and-his-merry-men-radford-and-park-ward

9. St Mary's Vicarage and St Peter's Rectory

The Regency-style building is Grade II, built c1810-1814 and was the former mansion house of the Freeth family.
Samuel Freeth, a 'Gentleman of Standard Hill', died in 1823 and bequeathed 'all his property and land on Standard Hill' to his brother Daniel Freeth who was a 'Grocer & Gentleman of Standard Hill', who died in 1840. His son, George Freeth, a partner in the Solicitor's firm of Lowdham, Parke and Freeth at Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, inherited the property.
George lived mainly in London but also used the Standard Hill property as he was the Under Sheriff for Nottingham.
George died in 1882. His daughters Elizabeth Freeth (1804-1893), Mary Ann Freeth (1805-1864) and Ellen (1806-1899) all remained unmarried and lived at Standard Hill for the rest of their lives.


St Peter's Rectory is to the left and St Mary's Vicarage to the right.

The area of Standard Hill, was historically extra-parochial (belonging to no parish) and is a short walk away from both churches of St Mary's and St Peter's. Both were churches built by the Normans after the invasion of 1066, St Mary's being mentioned in the Doomsday survey of 1086. St Mary's Church in The Lace Market was built c1475 in its current form in what was the Anglo-Saxon part of Nottingham. The building at St Peter's in the Norman/French half of the town was built earlier, between 1180-1220.
The vicarage of St Mary's was formerly at Washington House on High Pavement, but with the increasing industrialisation of the Lace Market at the end of the 19th century, the church purchased a new residence opposite the castle gatehouse. This was used as St Mary's Vicarage until 2003 when a parish house was purchased in The Park Estate.
The other half of the building came to St Peter's early in the twentieth century, replacing a rectory house in St Peter's Church Walk, the site of which is now part of Marks & Spencers.
https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101255175-st-marys-vicarage-and-st-peters-rectory-radford-and-park-ward
https://www.instagram.com/p/Cfi33RFsdNt/
http://claves.leuty.fr/history/rectors4.htm
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary%27s_Church,_Nottingham
https://wills.qfhs.co.uk/az/wtext/freeth_001.html https://wills.qfhs.co.uk/az/wtext/freeth_002.htm

10. Royal Standard House

Royal Standard House occupies what was originally the North Bailey of the Castle. The road below Royal Standard House (Lenton Lane) was cut through the rock in the early 19th century to give access from the town to the former Castle Park cutting off Standard Hill from the Castle.

Royal Standard House, designed by Frederick Evans & Sons of Highbury Vale, is Grade II listed and was originally the General Hospital's Nurses' Home.

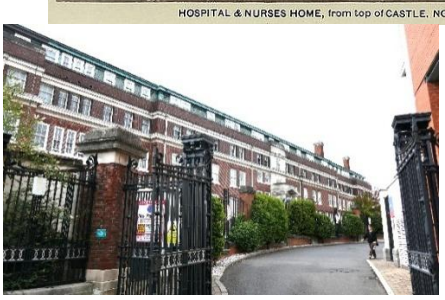


It was built by public subscription and opened by the Prince of Wales in 1923. Built of high quality brick, limestone and Westmorland slate it was originally named Memorial House as a memorial to those who gave their lives in the First World War.









In 1990 a master plan for the site was produced in consultation with the City Council and designs were drawn up by local architects, Crampin & Pring. Crosby Homes acquired part of the site for conversion to residential buildings. Memorial House was converted into apartments in 1999.

https://www.standardhill.co.uk/site-history

11. Charles 1 raised his Standard

The underlying cause of the civil war in England was a long-running struggle for political and religious control between the monarchy and Parliament that began in the early 1600s during the reign of Charles' father, King James.

Between 1629 and 1640 King Charles ran the country without parliament. His strong, crypto-Catholic religious policies and his attempts to raise revenue through unpopular taxes, contrary to all precedent, had alienated a large proportion of the political establishment. He tried to extend his religious policies and doctrines to Scotland. His attack on Scotland led to a comprehensive defeat; the Scots invaded Northern England, occupied Northumberland and Durham, and forced the king to make significant payments to prevent their advance.

Left with no alternative to meet the costs, Charles summoned another parliament in November 1640. However, there was little agreement between the two sides and relations between king and parliament broke down further. In January 1642, trust collapsed completely after the king, followed by 400 soldiers, failed in an attempt to arrest five leading MPs in the commons chamber. The king's armed intrusion was seen as an act of provocation – a clear and egregious constitutional breach. Both king and parliament began preparing for war. Charles left London and established his court in York.

On 12 August, Charles issued a proclamation summoning loyal royalists to Nottingham "where we intend to erect our Standard Royal, in our just and necessary defence, and whence we resolve to advance forward for the suppression of the said Rebellion, and the protection of our good subjects among them, from the burthen of the slavery and insolence under which they cannot but groan until they be relieved by us."

On 22 August 1642, King Charles I formally raised his royal standard on Castle Hill (now Standard Hill but at the time this was part of the castle hill, before it was split be the construction of Lenton Road). He chose to do it at Nottingham, as he was hoping for a supply of weapons to come from Holland. His wife, Henrietta Maria was there selling their treasure to get weapons. The weapons could come up the Trent to Nottingham.

The raising of the standard was a traditional symbol of rallying troops for war and here it signalled the beginning of the first English Civil War.



Most Parliamentarians went to war not to depose the king but to regulate his powers, while only a tiny minority sought to abolish the monarchy altogether. However, the conflict would last for nearly a decade, spanning three phases. It culminated in the trial and execution of Charles I in 1649, the abolition of the monarchy, and the establishment of the Commonwealth of England.
https://www.politics.co.uk/history/king-charles-i-raises-standard-at-nottingham-signalling-start-of-civil-war/
https://chr.org.uk/anddidthosefeet/charles-i-raises-the-standard-august-22nd-1642/

12. The General Hospital

In the late 18th century Nottingham's first hospital was built here following a bequest from Banker John Keys. It relied on private donations and public subscription. The Duke of Newcastle and the Nottingham Corporation each gave an acre of land. The formal opening of the first hospital building in September 1782 was a major event in Nottingham.



The hospital in the 1790s.

There were initially 44 cast iron beds. All patients had to obtain a letter of recommendation signed by a hospital subscriber. If a patient died, the subscriber was responsible for removing the corpse.

In 1854-5 the famous local architect TC Hine added a storey, the clock and the chapel at the side. This picture shows the new storey and is from 1895



The building today



The Jubilee Wing was a round ward block built in 1902 to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee . It was designed by Alfred Waterhouse (also responsible for the old Prudential Building on King/Queen Street).
It's now the Roundhouse pub.



The hospital was home to numerous injured soldiers during the First World War - picture from 1917.



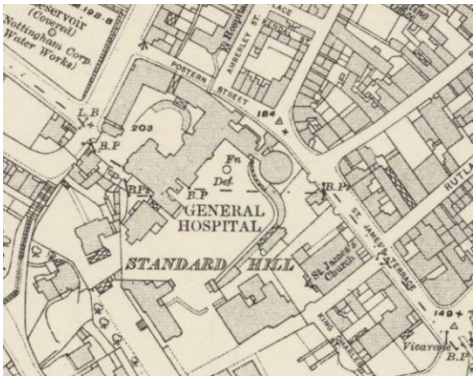
Three tennis courts for the nurses used to be situated in what is now the open area.



The tennis courts were given up for the construction of the Trent Wing opened by Sir Keith Joseph in 1972.



This building had nine floors and towered above the old eighteenth century building, but there was no other land to build on. The Trent Wing, considered an eyesore, was demolished after the closure of the hospital in 1992, when the majority of services transferred to the Queen's Medical Centre.



1915 map

https://www.standardhill.co.uk/site-history

13. Tower House

Tower House is Grade II Listed. Dated from 1827-33, probably designed by PF Robinson and built by William Paterson for the fourth Duke of Newcastle as part of his early 19th century development of the Park Estate. Altered c1860, by TC Hine, raised and altered c1880 by Watson Fothergill.

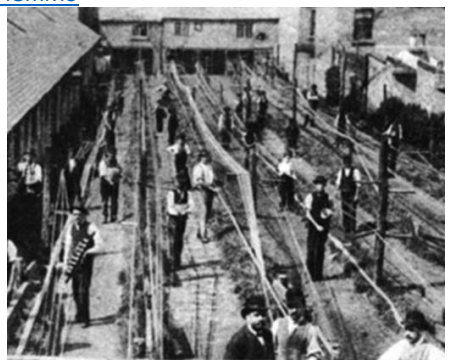


14. The Ropewalk

The street's name dates to the 1700s. Historical records, including itineraries from the Thoroton Society (a Nottinghamshire historical group), describe it as "the Ropewalk of 18th century Nottingham," indicating it was an active site for rope manufacturing. The name "The Ropewalk" derives directly from the rope-making process.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dukku948mMo

Ropewalks were long, straight paths or covered walkways where workers laid out hemp fibres and twisted them into strands using a central spinning mechanism, or "donkey," to create ropes. The site's linear layout in Nottingham made it ideal for this, requiring space to stretch fibres taut without tangles.





15. Park Row Reservoir

In 1696 the original Nottingham waterworks company obtained a lease from the Corporation and built pumps driven by a water wheel at the bottom of Finkhill Street roughly on the site of the Narrow Boat Inn in Canal Street. The pumps took water from the River Leen and forced it into a small reservoir on the east side of Park Row, just above Postern Street. From this, pipes of varying sizes led to most parts of the town.

By the early 1800s the River Leen supply had become inadequate and heavily contaminated with sewage and industrial wastes. In 1830 the Waterworks Company abandoned the River Leen as their source of supply in favour of purer spring water with reservoirs elsewhere in the city and, in 1831, a new reservoir was completed on the west side of Park Row at its junction with The Ropewalk. For many years this reservoir was open, and surrounded by trees, and was an extremely picturesque object, but in the late 1800s it was covered over by a great concrete roof, which remained until 1925.

The site was then used for the erection of an out-patients' department for the Nottingham General Hospital. https://www.g8ehx.co.uk/pps/nottingham_w_history.htm

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dukku948mMo



1915 map

16. College Street Centre

The Centre was originally built as The People's College in 1846, with funds raised by public subscription, to provide "education for the working classes of Nottingham and the neighbourhood, forever". Transferred to the Nottingham School Board in 1879, the buildings on College Street were expanded to meet the needs of the developing Victorian education legislation, with the Ropewalk building being added in 1881. They were used variously for infant, junior and secondary education until 1924 when it became a junior technical school then secondary school for the building trades until 1965.
People's College of Further Education was set up in 1950, using rooms at College Street and other city locations. People's College continued to use the College Street and Ropewalk buildings after moving to new premises on Castle Road in 1959. The Trent Polytechnic, now Nottingham Trent University, started its acclaimed theatre design course here during the 70s and Nottingham Playhouse used part of the buildings as a store for many years. The College Street Centre for the Performing Arts first occupied the building on the Ropewalk in November 1988, when the first performances were given by Acorn Young People's Theatre and Dance Company and 11th Session Senior Drama Workshops. People's College vacated the College Street premises in 1989 to allow extensive refurbishment and alteration of the building to be carried out. The building then came into use as part of the College Street Centre for the Performing Arts in September 1990.
Use of the building has continued with a wide range of daytime and evening activities for children, young people and adults. https://www.collegestreet.co.uk/history


The front of the Centre from College Street

17. The Park Tunnel

The tunnel which links Derby Road to the aptly named Tunnel Road is one of the Park's most unusual and distinctive features. Its origins may go back to proposals made by the architect Peter Frederick Robinson for the area's development in 1827.
Work on the tunnel was completed in May 1855, under the supervision of the architect Thomas Chambers Hine. Hine had been appointed as the Duke of Newcastle's surveyor, with particular responsibility for the development of the Park as a residential estate in 1854. His influence on the Park is still evident on all sides - he designed the general layout of the roads and many individual houses. His approval of all other house plans ensured a high degree of control over building standards and maintained a consistency of architectural vision.
The tunnel never fulfilled its expectations as a main thoroughfare into the Park. Development of other roads on the periphery of the Newcastle estate provided several more convenient routes.

The 1881Renaissance Revival style house at 18-20 Park Terrace, which looks down to the tunnel was also designed by T.C.Hine. He made a drawing of the house from the tunnel entrance. The house is Listed Grade II and is now converted to three dwellings.






T C Hine (1813-1899)

https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/exhibitions/online/park/tchine.aspx
Walk 2: The Park Estate & Nottingham-Beeston Canal goes through the Tunnel and across The Park

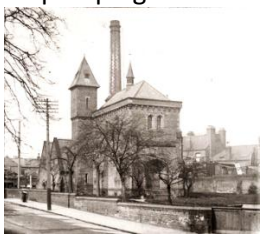
18. Ropewalk Pumping Station

In 1850, the Nottingham Waterworks Company constructed the Ropewalk Pumping Station. Designed by pioneering engineer Thomas Hawksley it was equipped with a 60 horsepower Cornish beam engine that drew water from two 240 ft (73 m) deep wells. The pumping station operations came to an end in 1895 when it was found that the water which it was supplying was contaminated by Nottingham General Cemetery. By 1907 its great engine and boiler had been dismantled.

A few years later, in 1910, plans were submitted to repurpose the site as a Nottingham taxi company.

Over the decades, the building adapted to new roles, from a garage in the 1950s, to being owned by Hooley's Garage Ltd in the 1970s. When Hooley's moved out in 2003, the building was left vacant and soon appeared on Nottingham City Council's "at risk" register. That might have been the end of its story, but in 2007, David Franklin and Andrew Ellis stepped in with a vision to give the building new life. Planning permission and listed building consent followed in 2009, and after extensive restoration, Franklin Ellis Architects officially moved in by 2011.

The pumping station is Grade II listed.



In operation



Before renovation



After conversion to offices

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_Nottingham_Water_Department https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ropewalk_Pumping_Station
https://www.franklinellis.co.uk/blog/2025/09/09/the-story-behind-the-old-pumphouse/

19. Sir John Borlase Warren pub

The Sir John Borlase Warren pub stands proudly as the most prominent building at Canning Circus, where Derby Road, Ilkeston Road and Alfreton Road meet. Lincoln Green Brewing Co, which takes its name from the colour of dyed woollen cloth worn by the legendary Robin Hood, took over the site in 2015.



Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, 1st Baronet (1753 –1822) was a Royal Navy officer, diplomat and politician who sat in the British House of Commons between 1774 and 1807. He was born on 2 September 1753 at Stapleford in Nottinghamshire, the fourth son of a wealthy gentleman, John Borlase Warren, and of his wife, Bridget Rosell of Radcliffe-on-Trent. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge in 1769, but in 1771 entered the Royal Navy as an able seaman; in 1774 he became member of Parliament for Great Marlow and then, from 1797 to 1803, MP for Nottingham. In 1775 he was created a baronet. He also continued his navy career, being involved in action associated with the American War of Independence, the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.

https://www.lincolngreenbrewing.co.uk/the-sir-john-borlase-warren https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Borlase_Warren
https://morethannelson.com/officer/sir-john-borlase-warren/

20. 126-128 Derby Road





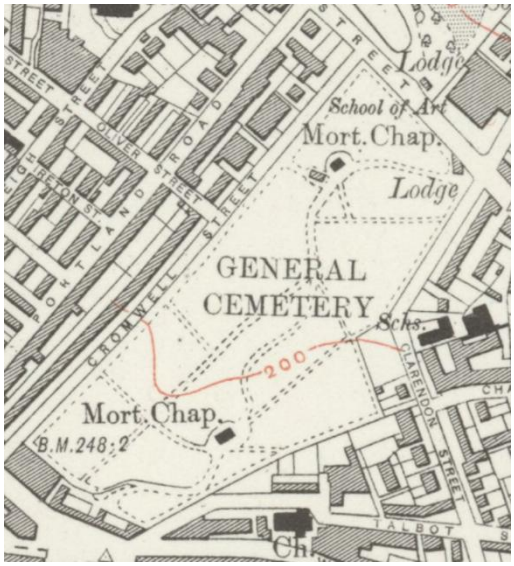
Nos.126 to 128 Derby Road was built in 1877 by Richard Charles Sutton for E.C. Patchitt, a chemist – much later it became a Boots. The Building is Grade II Listed. Sutton would go on to design a number of churches, warehouses, factories and commercial premises, including Jesse Boot's first-purpose built premises.

Nearly a century later (1973) the popular Ben Bowers restaurant opened within the prominent corner building. Ben Bowers closed and later the premises turned into '1877', named after the year the building was constructed. After a stint as a bar, the handsome bow- fronted property fell into decline but has recently re-opened.

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1247220?section=official-list-entry
https://www.nottinghampost.com/news/nottingham-news/history-landmark-nottingham-building-used-4805638

21. Nottingham General Cemetery

The cemetery was set up by the Nottingham General Cemetery Company, which was established by a special Act of Parliament for which Royal Assent was given on 19 May 1836.
By 1923 150,000 bodies had been buried and the then Medical Officer of Health expressed concern about the future of the cemetery if interments continued. A Bill was brought before Parliament by Nottingham Corporation to close the cemetery except for interments into existing family graves. The freehold of the cemetery and all its responsibilities were conveyed to the City Council in 1956.



1899

The National Heritage List for England: Register of Parks and Gardens gives Grade II listing to features in the cemetery:
Gatehouse (**21a**)
The gatehouse is flanked by rows of almshouses on each side of the gate. It was designed by S S Rawlinson for the General Cemetery Company and built 1837-40 in stucco and brick, it has slate roofs and corniced stacks.



2 Chapels

The Anglican mortuary chapel (**21b**) was built in a neo-Greek style. The Dissenters' (see below) mortuary chapel (**21c**) (photo) was built in English Gothic style. Both chapels were demolished in the late-1950s.



https://picturenottingham.co.uk/

Obelisk

A memorial obelisk (**21d**), built in 1838 of ashlar, stands on an inscribed square pedestal and base with a flight of four steps leading up to it. The obelisk was erected by the Directors of the Cemetery Company to a fellow director, D S Churchill, who died in a shipwreck off the Farne Islands.



Tomb

A family memorial (**21e**) c.1908 to the members of the Bright family who died between 1871 and 1928.



War Memorial

By the north-east entrance to the cemetery stands a war memorial (**21f**).



https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001487?section=official-list-entry
https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/nottingham-general-cemetery

The Elizabethan religious settlement of the sixteenth century laid down that each parishioner owed allegiance to the Anglican church. They were to attend their own parish church every Sunday and holy day, on pain of being fined 12d

for each absence; to receive holy communion at least three times per year, and especially at Easter; to ensure that their children attended catechism; for women, to be 'churched' after childbirth; and generally to partake in all the rituals prescribed by the Church of England, in a respectful manner. People who did not comply with these rules, the 'Dissenters', included Puritans, Separatists, or sympathisers with dissenting strands within Protestantism. It was not until the Act of Toleration in 1689 that non-conformist congregations such as Independents, Baptists and Quakers could legally open their own meeting places. These included Castle Gate Independent chapel and High Pavement church.
https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/collectionsindepth/archdeaconry/presentmentbills/protestant-dissent.aspx

22. Trent University Buildings

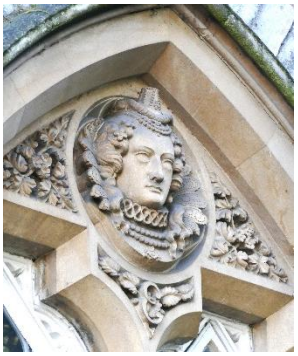
22a Terrace Royal

This Grade II Listed Building in Gothic Revival style forms a terrace of 8 town houses, now university offices. Dated 1863, restored late C20. The building was completed in March 1863, the date of the Prince of Wales' marriage, hence the name 'Terrace Royal'. The architects were Mr Wilson and S Dutton Walker. Casement windows in Gothic stone have surrounds of different styles, with the ground floor having pointed arches and carved heads. The carvings were done by Mr Smith of Nottingham.



1880

The carvings on the Clarendon Street frontage are of monarchs or their connections, those on the Shakespeare Street side are of Shakespeare and his characters.



https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271015?section=official-list-entry
https://picturenottingham.co.uk/image-library/image-details/poster/NTGM013388/posterid/NTGM013388.html

22b Students Union Building

Described by the students union as "the big, weird-shaped building at the end of the street", the top of the building is Byron halls of residence and the other three floors contain a nightclub, event space, stage and dancefloor, two licensed bars, independent coffee shop, on-campus shop, student activities space, and main bar and lunch spot, sports/gym. The building was designed by Nottingham-based architectural practice Church Lukas and built by Vinci Construction.
https://www.trentstudents.org/eat-drink-shop/city-campus

22c Waverley Building

This Grade II Listed building was formerly known as the College of Art & Design which was established to encourage design in lace, etc. The building was designed in an Italianate style and constructed between 1863 and 1865 by Frederick Bakewell of Nottingham. It has been altered in the mid-20th century. It has portrait medallions of artists and architect – Cellini, Paul Veronese, Wren, M. Angelo, Raffaella, Titian, Holbein, Rembrandt, Hogarth, Reynolds, Turner and Flaxman. Apparently the building has a 'secret' door in the basement, which permits access to the Nottingham cave system.
The building remains part of the University's School of Art and Design and includes a studio theatre.
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1270408?section=official-list-entry
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nottingham_School_of_Art_and_Design



23. Arboretum

The Arboretum is a Green Flag Award-winning park that contains more than 800 trees belonging to 65 species, some of which are from the original collection planted in the 19th century. The park is designated a Grade II* listed site and the park's Bell Tower, bandstand and Circular Aviary have all received Grade II listing protection.

It was the first designated public park in Nottingham, selected under the authority of section 53 of the St. Mary's Nottingham Inclosure Act 1845. The botanist and horticultural publisher, nurseryman and landscape gardener Samuel Curtis, oversaw the design of the park which officially opened on 11 May 1852.
Nottingham mayor and lace manufacturer, Mr W Felkin, and Sheriff of the Borough of Nottingham, Mr. Ball, opened the park on the 11th May 1852 to of a crowd of 30,000 people. The mayor's opening speech included:
"All society around them can mix together in harmony, good feeling, self-respect, and respect to others…the enclosed lands should for ever be consecrated to the public use".
It was designed as a botanical collection, a tranquil place to relax, and a major attraction in the heart of Victorian Nottingham. From 1852 it has been open free of charge on Sunday, Monday and Wednesday, but charged 6d admission (equivalent to over £3 today) on other days, or £1 (equivalent to over £120) for a yearly permit.

24. West Lodge

Lodge to Arboretum, Grade II listed. Designed in 1851 by Henry Moses Wood, Corporation Surveyor.



Was used as a groundskeeper's cottage. Two brass plaques at second-storey level commemorate the establishment of the Arboretum.

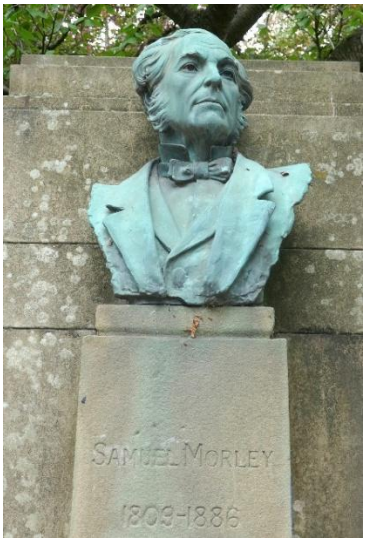
Photographs of c 1870 show that the Lodge then had three tall chimneys.



https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1255244?section=official-list-entry
https://picturenottingham.co.uk/image

25. Samuel Morley

Memorial to Samuel Morley is Grade II Listed. It has a bronze bust sculpted by Joseph Else (see below) in1920.
Samuel Morley (1809-86), whose family were important hosiery manufacturers in Nottingham, was a political radical, MP, abolitionist, and campaigner for worker's rights. He introduced pensions and allowances for his workforce, and donated money to Nottingham Castle, the University of Nottingham and what is now Nottingham Trent University. He even refused a peerage from the Queen as he did not want to be 'seen as above the people'.
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1255245?section=official-list-entry
https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/c3r/news-events/current-events/samuel-morleys-legacy.aspx
https://leftlion.co.uk/legacy-content/remembering-reformist-philanthropist-and-stocking-maker-samuel-morley-7918/



Joseph Else studied at Nottingham School of Art from 1890 to 1900 and then at the Royal College of Art in London. He began teaching at the Nottingham School of Art around 1919 and in 1922 was made principal, a position he held until 1939. It was during this tenure that he created some of his most famous sculpture for the new Nottingham Council House, with a work called Justice, and the two lions flanking the main entrance steps. He also created War Memorials for the Nottingham Law Society, and Messrs. Thomas Forman and Sons, the bronze tablet on the Nottingham Castle sundial in memory of the fallen of the 17th Battalion Sherwood Foresters, the Bonington bronze tablet at Arnold, the Lancashire Memorial of Messrs. J.B. Lewis and Company, the bust of Samuel Morley in Nottingham Arboretum, and the figure on St Luke's House. He also did works elsewhere, including in London where he completed the sculptural decoration on Selfridges building on Oxford Street.
He died on 8 May 1955 and is commemorated in the naming of a public house, The Joseph Else, at 11-12 South Parade.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Else

26. Aviary

Of the two aviaries beside the lake, the Circular Aviary (listed Grade II) is the oldest, built in 1892. The cast-iron uprights and roof struts which remain are covered with modern steel mesh. The brick-built Main Aviary is rectangular and was constructed in 1955/6. A board outside the Aviary notes that in addition to the birds in the Aviary there were many birds in the open areas. It tells that Henry the Goose was an apparently famous attraction and another well known visitor was Cocky the cockatoo who, according to a local newspaper report, was brought to the gardens for the delight of visiting children and died at the alleged age of 114. https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/nottingham-arboretum





27. The Nuttery – Fruit and Nut Orchard

This area of the Arboretum was originally an area with greenhouses that were in situ from at least the 1860s and were used as the City Council nurseries until they were demolished in 1970. The area then became the Rose Garden, laid out in 1972 around a central sundial with a pergola of pale brick columns across the east end.



The structure and the rose bushes were removed in 2011 and the area was redeveloped into a fruit and nut orchard to diversify the trees of the park and provide more variety for birds and insects.

28. Chinese Bell Tower

The octagonal Chinese Bell Tower was constructed in 1862/4 (M Ogle Tarbotton, Borough Engineer, listed Grade II) and has a pointed roof set on columns faced with pilasters set on an octagonal base. There is a Russian inscription around the roof of the Tower and an English inscription around the base. The Tower is set within a rectangular base with stone coping on which are set four cannons; two of these are Russian cannons, captured at the Siege of Sebastopol (1854-55), the other two are copies made locally. The original Chinese Bell was taken from a Cantonese temple during the Anglo-Chinese (Opium) Wars (1857-61) by soldiers of the 59th (2nd Notts) Regiment. In 1956 the bell was removed from the Tower and given to the East Lancashire Regimental Museum, Preston.
https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/nottingham-arboretum https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Arboretum,_Nottingham

29. Feargus O'Connor

The Grade II listed statue of Irish politician Feargus O'Connor was created in 1859 by JB Robinson of Derby. The statue is a life-size marble figure depicting O'Connor in mid-19th century clothing.
Feargus Edward O'Connor (1794 – 1855) was a Chartist leader and advocate of land reform. In 1847 he was elected MP for Nottingham, making him the first and only Chartist to get elected to Parliament. While largely forgotten today, when a statue in his memory was unveiled in August 1859 thousands of people came to mark the event. A contradictory figure, the statue to O'Connor is a reminder of Nottingham's long, proud tradition of political radicalism. This statue is notable for being the only statue of O'Connor in Britain.



https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1255246?section=official-list-entry
https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMXAHM_Feargus_OConnor_The_Arboretum_Nottingham_Nottinghamshire

30. Arboretum Bandstand

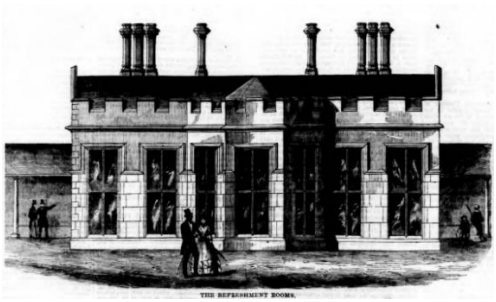


The first bandstand was moved here from the green in Nottingham Castle in 1881 and placed in front of the Refreshment Rooms. A new one designed by city architect Frank Beckett Lewis replaced it in 1907 and the first concert took place here on 17 May 1907. It is Grade II listed.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Arboretum,_Nottingham
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1255243

31. Refreshment Rooms

Refreshment rooms with a banqueting hall occupied the entire frontage, built by James Ebrank Hall to designs in the Tudor style by Henry Moses Wood, opened in 1852.





1920

The building also comprised a ladies' room, refectory, kitchen, entrance hall with staircase, and three chambers upstairs. The whole was constructed of brick with stone facings and a castellated front. The wings of the refreshment rooms were demolished in 1932.



After 1957 the remainder of the building traded as a pub under the names, The Arboretum Rooms, The Arboretum pub (also known as 'The Pub in the Park'), Arboretum Hotel and Arboretum Manor. In 1965, the building was severely damaged by fire and had to be rebuilt almost completely. By the 2000s it was closed and, in 2006, another fire resulted in its demolition.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Arboretum,_Nottingham

32. Nottingham High School & Nottingham Girls High School



Nottingham High School (32a) is a private, originally boys only, day school, consisting of an infant and junior school (ages 4–11), and senior school (ages 11–18).

The School was founded as the "Free School" by Dame Agnes Mellers and held in St. Mary's Church in the Lace Market. The School's Foundation Charter was granted by King Henry VIII.

In 1551 the School was given a building on the corner of Stoney Street and Barkergate. In 1868 the new School was opened in its current location on Arboretum Street; it changed its name from The Free Grammar School to Nottingham High School. Since this map, surveyed 1880/1, the site has undergone a long programme of building and development.

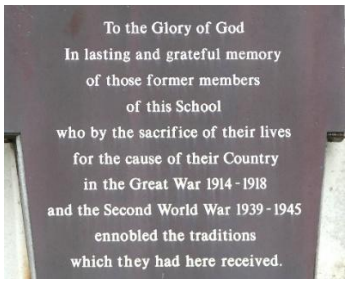


The school has been coeducational (boys & girls) since 2015.

The school's main building is an example of Gothic Revival architecture, built between 1866 and 1867, designed by Nottingham architect Thomas Simpson. In front of the building is a War Memorial, Grade II listed, dated c1920. It has a life-size bronze figure of a WWI uniformed officer in battle uniform with a plaque beneath







https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271442?section=official-list-entry

The School's website lists some if its notable ex-pupils:

Henry Garnett was executed in 1606 for complicity in the Gunpowder Plot. He attended the School from 1564-6 and was the son of Headmaster Brian Garnett.

Colonel John Hutchinson, MP and Roundhead in the Civil war, attended the School from 1626-32. In 1649 as Governor of Nottingham he signed the death-warrant of King Charles I.

Thomas Hawksley attended the School 1822-3 and became a civil engineer, particularly associated with early water supply and coal gas engineering projects.

John Peake Knight attended the School 1838-41. He went on to become the inventor of roadside traffic lights in 1868.

Sir Jesse Boot, the most successful retailer in the history of Nottingham, attended the School 1861-3. He was responsible for transforming The Boots Company into a national retailer.

Writer D. H. Lawrence attended the School 1898-1901 .

Rolf Noskwith attended the School 1932-8. During the Second World War he worked under Alan Turing as a cryptographer at Bletchley Park.

Kenneth Clarke attended the School 1951-9. He became a Conservative politician, serving as Home Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Chancellor.

Labour politician Ed Balls attended the School 1978-85 and later served as Shadow Home Secretary and Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nottingham_High_School
https://www.nottinghamhigh.co.uk/about-us/our-history

Nottingham Girls' High School (32b) was founded on 14 September 1875 by the Girls' Public Day School Company (now the Girls' Day School Trust). The school initially opened on Oxford Street (between The Ropewalk and Wellington Circus) with 34 pupils before relocation to Arboretum Street, where enrolment had grown to 146. During the Second World War, the school temporarily relocated to Ramsdale Park (west of Calverton) and Daybrook, with its original buildings requisitioned by the South Notts Hussars. It returned to Arboretum Street in 1944–1945, and by its 80th anniversary in 1955 the school had expanded to 800 pupils.





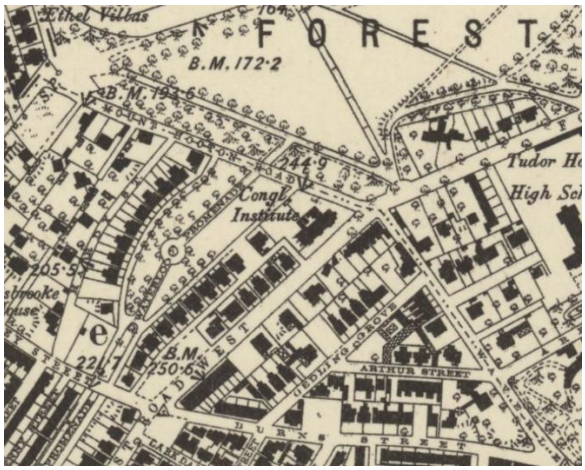
The School's website lists some if its notable ex-pupils:

Julia Bell (1879–1979), geneticist
Gina Birch (b.1955), bass player with The Raincoats
Helen Cooper (b.1947), literary scholar
Helen Cresswell (1934–2005), children's author
Janice Elliott (1931–1995), novelist, journalist and children's writer
Muriel Glauert (1892–1949) mathematician who made significant contributions to early advances in aerodynamics.
Helen Karagounis (b.1981), née Thieme, 2004 Olympic relay runner
Sudha Kheterpal (b.1982), percussionist in Faithless.
Clare Hammond (b.1985), concert pianist
Julie Myerson (b.1960), author and writer for the Financial Times
Stella Rimington (1935–2025), Director-General of MI5
Indhu Rubasingham (b.1970), theatre director and artistic director of the National Theatre.
June Spencer (1919–2024), actress (The Archers)
Rosemary Squire (b.1956), theatre owner and entrepreneur
Janet Whitaker, Baroness Whitaker (b.1936), Labour Party politician and Life Peer
Molly Whittington-Egan (1924–2016), writer
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nottingham_Girls%27_High_School
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Nottingham_Girls%27_High_School

33. Victorian houses

As shown in this 1881 map, the physical layout of this area has not changed much since the Victorian era. With tree lined streets and many fine houses the area was one of comparative affluence.

The walk passes many interesting buildings from that time – a few are shown below.



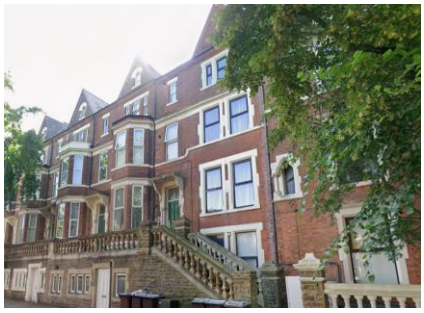
A – Arthur St/Gedling Grove



B – Gedling Grove/Burns St



C – Forest Rd West.



Note the steps up the main front doors and the street level doors (originally servants quarters?)

C – end view, from Burns St



D – Burns St/Forest Rd West



E – Forest Rd West/Southey St



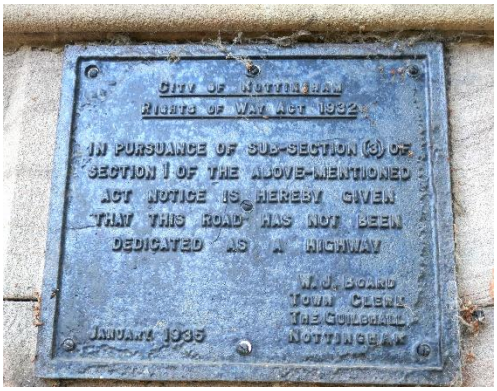
This area of Nottingham was once home to wealthy people and known for its grand Victorian houses. Many of the houses would have had servants, often living in basements. The First World War reduced the comparative affluence of the owners but the Second World War saw significant change in the demographics of the area and the end of having servants in houses. A lot of those houses were no longer occupied by wealthy people and many properties were converted into flats and the nature of the area changed. By the late 1970s and into the 1980s, as reported by articles in the Nottingham Post, the area became known as the city's red light district with the area's dark, tree-lined streets and secluded location being a contributing factor. One resident, reported in the Post articles, said that “where Forest Road runs east and west, and then go over and down Burns Street, which goes down to Waverley Street, in the Arboretum, that was particularly troublesome. You couldn't walk down there without getting offers”.
https://www.nottinghampost.com/news/how-once-wealthy-part-nottingham-5027002
https://www.nottinghampost.com/news/nottingham-news/how-forest-road-west-became-9472973

34. Waterloo Promenade

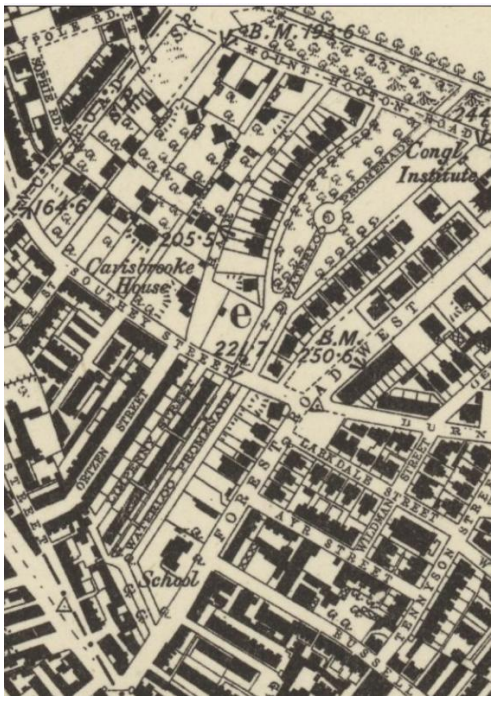
Waterloo Promenade was developed in the 1850s as part of improvements under the Nottingham Inclosure Act of 1845. It goes between the southern end of Forest Road West to Mount Hooton Road.
At the entrances to the promenade are piers, stone copings and, at some, screen walls, erected by Nottingham Corporation. These are Grade II Listed. In some cases the railings are modern replacements for the originals which were taken for war effort scrap during WW2.
https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/arboretum-ward-nottingham











1881

35. Boer War Memorial

This memorial is to the fallen during the South African War of 1899-1902
Following the First Boar War (1880-81) which resulted in a Boer victory and eventual independence of the South African Republic, the Second Boer War was a conflict fought between 1899 and 1902 between the British Empire and the Boer republics (the South African Republic and Orange Free State), triggered by the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, specifically the Witwatersrand gold fields, and the ensuing political dispute over the voting rights of British expatriates.
The Memorial, which is Grade II Listed, is dated 1903 and was commissioned by Thomas I Birkin, the Nottingham lace manufacturer. It was unveiled on 26 March 1903 by General Lord Methuen KRC KCVO CCB CB CMC at the Prudential Building, Queen Street and was moved in 1927 to its present position.
It lists names on all four sides of pedestal, to the memory of officers and men of the Royal Sherwood Foresters, the Imperial Yeomanry and the Robin Hood Rifles.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Boer_War
https://www.nottshistory.org.uk/memorials/boerwarmemorial.htm
http://www.nottsheritagegateway.org.uk/events/boerwar/boerwarstructural.htm

36. The Forest

The name "Forest" derives comes from the Middle Ages when the land was part of Sherwood Forest that once extended from the city of Nottingham to the north of Nottinghamshire.
The site of the Forest was one of the original areas to be protected in perpetuity by the 1845 Nottingham Inclosure Act, which set aside some 80 acres of Sherwood Forest for public recreational use. In commemoration, the Mayor of Nottingham planted the "Inclosure Oak" which can still be seen at the Mansfield Road entrance to the Forest. Joseph Paxton, a leading gardener and architect of the nineteenth century, was responsible for the criss-cross formation of walkways.
"Forest Recreation Ground - Nottingham City Council". Nottingham City Council. 2013.

For over 300 years the Forest has been home to sport, including horse racing, cricket and football. It was home to Nottingham Racecourse by 1773, and it remained there until it moved to its current location at Colwick at the end of the 19th century.
In 1865 a group of men who gathered to play Shinney (a form of hockey) decided to form a football team which became Nottingham Forest Football Club. They played their games on the Forest for 14 years before moving to the City Ground.

The city's Goose Fair is held on the Forest in October of every year. Goose Fair has existed since at least 1541, but it only moved to the Forest in 1928, from its previous long term home in the city's Old Market Square. Other smaller travelling fairs and circuses take place on the recreation ground throughout the year, usually coinciding with local school holidays.

There was an existing parking area (bus Park & Ride) towards the north-western end of the Forest but this was moved further west to provide for the Park & Ride that serves The Forest tram stop; this involved some loss of mature trees and greenery but the original parking area was re-grassed.

At the time NET was being planned the whole open space was subject to a review and improvement investigation which culminated between 2008 and 2015 with the Forest benefitting from a £5.2 million restoration project.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_Recreation_Ground

In the early 1800s, at the top of the Forest, there were a line of 13 windmills, as shown on this 1835 map by the Mansfield cartographer, George Sanderson. The mills were often owned by bakers. The mills were removed following the Inclosure Act and moved to other locations, one going as far as Brighton.

