



DERBY CITY COUNCIL

City of Derby Local List

Introduction

This list identifies buildings and other structures within Derby which are considered to have some local importance, either from an architectural or historic viewpoint. The list has been revised from the previously published list of 1993, following a public consultation period in 2007. Along with the review of the existing list, people were also invited to nominate new buildings for inclusion on the revised list. The new list was approved by Council Cabinet in July 2010 and is organised in alphabetical order by ward.

None of the buildings or structures are included in Derby's Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Some may, in the future, be considered worthy of national listing. The local list seeks to include buildings which are of merit in their own right, those which are worthy of group value in the street scene and any other feature which is considered to be worthy of conservation because it makes a positive contribution to the local environment. The list contains examples of different architectural styles from many periods, including those of relatively recent origins. It does not include locally important buildings that are located within any of the 15 conservation areas in Derby, as these buildings are afforded greater protection through the planning control process.

The value of publishing a local list is that a watching brief can be kept on these buildings or structures and they can be taken into account in the town planning process. Inclusion in the list, however, does not afford any additional statutory protection or grant aid, but it is the Council's intention that every reasonable effort will be made to conserve those buildings and structures of local importance to benefit the city as a whole. This is in line with the Government's aim as stated in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010), 'that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.' Policy HE8.1 in PPS5, which can be viewed on the website www.communities.gov.uk, directs local planning authorities to consider the effect of planning applications on the significance of locally important heritage assets as a material consideration.

This list has been compiled with the help of those people who sent in nominations for consideration, and the Local List Panel, which consisted of a local historian, a local conservation architect, a member of the City Council's Conservation Area Advisory Committee, the Cabinet Member for Leisure and Culture, the Cabinet Member for Planning and Transportation, and members

of the Council's Built Environment Team. Special thanks are given to the Derby Civic Society for assistance in historical research and the formatting of the list.

Contact the Urban Design and Conservation Team for advice on Locally Listed buildings

If you have any questions about the Local List, please contact the Council's Built Environment Team:

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You can also write to the Team at:

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BUILDINGS

ABBAY WARD

BEDFORD STREET

No. 48, Former Vicarage

Built 1895-6 as the vicarage for nearby St. Luke's church which, prior to that date had "no proper vicarage house", as the first incumbent, Revd. F J. Lyall (serving 1868-1895) had a residence elsewhere in the parish. He was succeeded by Revd. Reginald Heygate Scott Currey in 1895 (moved on in 1900), whose younger brother, Percy Heylin Currey FRIBA (1864-1942) designed the building on land donated by Sir Henry Bemrose in his version of "Queen Anne Revival": Three by three bays, of two storeys with attics, red brick with stone bands between the storeys decorated with carved anthemions. Bracket cornice with moulded brick and gauged brick lintels over the windows. Dormer windows with bargeboards. Acquired in 1930 by the Diocesan Training College as a practicing nursery school, the garden backing on to their new halls of residence on Lonsdale Place, to which it was also from 1952 a residential annex. The adaptation as a school involved the re-fenestration of the ground floor, partial stripping of the interior and extension, but the design was by the College's architect, again, P. H. Currey.

Literature: Building Bye-law Application, 1895; Payne, C. J., *Derby Churches Old & New* (Derby 1893) 95-99; d'Arcy, J. & Steer, J., *St. Luke's Church, Derby* (Derby 2008) 24-25 (but incorrectly ascribing the building to F J Robinson, who had died in 1892).

BURTON ROAD

No. 290 (Part of the International Hotel)

No. 292 Burton Road (private residence)

Semi detached pair of late 19th/early 20th C houses with rich terracotta and molded brick dressings and chimney stacks with recessed brick panels. 292 retains many original features, including sash windows with division of ten panes over a plain bottom sash, a ground floor rectangular bay on the left hand side surmounted by a timber cantilevered balcony which runs over the original paneled and glazed entrance door, which has an elaborate semi-circular peacock fanlight and two terracotta pilasters to either side of the architrave. Fanlight and windows on No. 290 have been altered but full width timber balcony over rectangular and canted ground floor bays remains. The houses were built in 1888, possibly by Derby Alderman Boam.

BURTON ROAD

No. 311

Large Edwardian roughcast rendered villa with mock Tudor half timbering, original vertical sliding sash windows and leaded light windows on the ground floor. Designed and built between 1895 and 1898 by John Reginald Naylor of what became the Derby architectural firm Naylor & Sale when Sale joined in the 1890s, for his own use.

BURTON ROAD

No. 320
The Firs

Early 19th C Regency style villa, set back from the main road, with modern alterations and additions, including a flat roof structure on the southwest corner, and uPVC windows. Historic additions were made prior to 1852 and the form of the building is broadly as it currently is on the 1852 map. Home of William Abney in the mid 19th C, who eventually became president of the Royal Photographic Society and the Physical Society. His father, Edward Abney, helped to found the Derby Photographic Society with Richard Keene. Brick and stucco of two storeys, with hipped roofs behind parapets over overhanging moulded eaves. Front entrance elevation (south) is of two bays, the entrance door within a doorcase with Tuscan columns. First floor has a continuous stone sill course. The northeast elevation is of three bays, the left being a two storey semi-circular bay. The south-west wing is of two storeys and is painted brick.

Original estate now largely built over, some of which was given by the owners to form the Firs Estate School on Raven Street, also on the Local List.

CAMDEN STREET

No. 11

Mid 19th C decorated cottage orneé style villa with an 'L' shaped plan form, originally sitting in its own plot of land. Slate covered pitched roof with decorative bargeboard on the gable end facing Camden Street. Projecting brick eaves and verge courses and blue brick string courses. Altered windows and doors and one truncated chimney. Formerly known as 4 Camden Street, it was built in 1863 and possibly designed by E. du Sautoy, for Jonathan Farndon, a surveyor. In the mid 1880s it was occupied by a Mrs Johnson, from 1890 to the First World War, and by a tailor, T. William Peach, in the 1930s.

FORMAN STREET

Foundry complex

Built circa 1840-50 as a malthouse, for Maltster Alderman Robert Forman. Cast iron windows on the Uttoxeter New Road end were removed around 1998. Much more authentic interiors at southern end.

GRAFTON STREET

Nos. 16-18 (even)

Edwardian two storey semi-detached pair of villas, brick with parapet gables facing the road, with full height rectangular bays. Geometrical projecting brick details and large semi-circular arches over entrance porches. Stained glass side lights to entrance doors. Windows at the front of No. 16 replaced by casement windows in the 1970s. Designed by E. W. Pedley (partner of T. H. Thorpe) for himself and completed by 1908; No. 16 was occupied by him and the other rented out.



RAVEN STREET

Firs Estate Junior and Infants' School

Purpose built infant school. Two brick built sections on either side of a rectangular site, facing playground in middle, historically symmetrically divided. 'Girls' and 'Boys' metal entrance gates to playground. The Faire Street elevation has six even gable ends, each with tall Diocletian windows; the two windows on either end have stone dressings and '1887' date plaques. The buildings have clay tiled roofs. Designed by Thomas Coulthurst (1838-1888) for the Derby School Board and built in 1887. The name of the school derives from the land that was given to it from the land historically belonging to the Regency villa known as the Firs, now 320 Burton Road.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

Nos. 75-81

Woodland Terrace

Terrace of four 3 storey townhouses, built circa 1830. Ground floor bay windows were added circa 1900. Red brick (but No. 79 painted); slate roof; stone lintels and string course; Tuscan doorcase. Rubbed brick arches above ground floor windows, all windows altered.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

No. 83

Arborfield Cottage

Regency villa, built in 1832, now converted into flats. Stucco, with a hipped slate covered roof. Later plain sash windows; Tuscan portico at the entrance. Small arts and crafts style extension to the rear.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

No. 105
Ashtree Villa

Regency villa, built in 1835, and now converted into flats, which was heavily altered in the late 19th C. Stucco, with a hipped slate covered roof. Portico and canted bays on the ground floor, with sash windows.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

Nos. 122-124

Pair of two storey villas, built circa 1840, and now converted into flats. 19th C addition of asymmetrical bay windows: rectangular on the right and canted on the left. Both stucco with hipped slate roof and deep overhanging eaves. Plain sash windows at the front of No. 124, multi-paned sash windows on the first floor of No. 122, with modern ground floor windows. Front doors set in simple Doric doorcases with semi-circular fanlights above.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

Nos. 154-156

Pair of two storey houses, much altered, dating from 1852. Attic rooms with added gable dormers and a large four centred arch two storey blind window.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

No. 155
Alpine Villa

Brick neo-Classical detached villa with stone dressings, hooded doorway, simple hipped slate roof with over-sailing eaves on modillion cornice. uPVC replacement windows. Built by the Midland Railway's architect, John Holloway Sanders, for himself between 1870 & 1874.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

Nos. 164 & 166

Pair of villas dating from the 1840s. Stucco with hipped roofs, slate on No. 166 and concrete tiles on No. 164. Original multi-paned sash windows at No. 164, modern windows at No. 166 with a smaller first floor modern window added. 3 full height Doric pilasters and Doric doorcases.

UTTOXETER NEW ROAD

Bemrose Community School

Large group of simple, tall, brick built school buildings with a large amount of glazing to the facades and simple slate covered hipped roofs. Punctuated by two towers with ogiform copper domes. Original boundary walls and cast iron gates. Modern infill section between the NW wings of the original school. Designed in the 1920s by important local architect Alexander MacPherson of Derby, for

Alderman Sir Henry Bemrose, as Bemrose Grammar School. This was in response to a desire of the County Borough Council to increase the grammar school places for boys in Derby beyond what was then available at Derby School. Said to be the architect's last commission before retirement, and designed by him at the request of Bemrose to be read as the Greek letter 'Pi' from the air.

UTTOXETER OLD ROAD

No. 212

Former Junction Baptist Church

Neo Decorated Gothic brick built Edwardian Church with sandstone tracery windows and stringcourses. Double pointed arch entrance with hoods. Tall lancet tower windows with tracery and crenellated parapet. Limestone tower with ball finial. A Baptist church was established for the community in this area in Parcel Terrace in 1850. When the congregation grew it was relocated to the current position in 1860. The current church was built circa 1920. The church was ceased to be used by the Baptist congregation in 2004 following a fire.

WHITAKER ROAD

No. 7

The Uplands

Two storey detached Classical villa dating from the 1860s in grounds, part of which have been built over, and some original brick boundary walls with stone copings. House has a hipped roof with three chimney stacks, slate covered, overhanging the buff brick eaves course with cast iron brackets. Buff brick string courses, plain sash windows with segmental heads. One sash window over stone doorcase at entrance with semi-circular top. Full height canted bay on side elevation with hipped roof. Modern outbuildings. Some features, such as the dog tooth string course, indicate that this may have been designed by Derby architect George Henry Sheffield. Later alterations are attributable to George Henry Sale or Derby firm Naylor & Sale. The stone door surround dates from the 1920s or 30s.

WHITAKER ROAD

Nos. 127 & 129

Large pair of three storey semi-detached late Victorian houses with mock Tudor decoration and bargeboards with finials on the gable end to the road. Shared large dormer with mock timbers and casement windows. Sash windows, plain and multi-paned, and a slate roof with clustered chimneys. Designed by Naylor & Sale in 1898 and very typical of the firm's domestic work.

WHITTAKER ROAD

Nos. 132 (Trearworth Villa) & 134 (Tresco Villa)

Pair of mostly unaltered two storey villas built 1861 by W M Cooper. These were the first two villas built on the Littleover Hill Estate and the Chief Constable lived at No. 132. Four central tripartite sash windows with hoods on the ground floor. Full height bay at No. 132 and ground floor bay at No. 134. Doorcase to side

elevations with Ionic portico. Stucco with a slate roof.

WHITAKER ROAD

No. 136
Dodbrook

Large detached late Victorian villa, built in 1889-90, with tall proportions. Simple bargeboards on gable and dormer and a clay tile roof. Two storey canted bay with stone dressings, with cast iron brattishing on top in front of the second floor window. Built by the architect John Wills for himself and named after the Devon village of his birth. He was succeeded in the house and the practice by his son, also John. The elder John designed Methodist chapels all over the UK and four in Derby, as well as the Waterstones building on St. Peter's Street and numerous other secular buildings.

WHITAKER ROAD

No. 138
The Cedars

Classically designed two storey dwelling house, built c. 1868, with slate covered hipped roof, modern soffit and fascia on brackets at eaves. Plain sash windows in moulded stone architraves and central doorcase with Georgian style radiating semi-circular fanlight. Stone single storey canted bays on right and left hand side of entrance. Some 20th century extensions and original outbuildings. Occupied by the University of Derby since the 1950s. Probably designed by Giles & Brookhouse, and was for a long time the home of a branch of the Bemrose family.

ALVASTON WARD

ELVASTON LANE

Alvaston
Chestnut Cottage

Late 18th C pair of cottages. 2 storey; red brick; gable to road. More recent wing to rear with door to second cottage.

HARVEY ROAD

Blue Peter Public House

Dated 1935. One of a trio of large public houses designed by Browning and Hayes for Offiler's Brewery Co. An essay in the International style using an "Ocean liner" metaphor. 2 storey, brick rendered with a flat roof. Ground floor curved ends, first floor angular, set back. Horizontal modern casement windows (the originals were curved), tiled coursing over. Central tower funnel feature, with glazed projection. Semi-circular function room, glazed at rear, with later 20th C additions. One of a number built in similar style e.g. Blue Pool and Blue Boy.

LONDON ROAD

No. 500
Hartley House

Former London Midland and Scottish Railway Research building, designed in a Modern style by company architect Harold John Connal of Derby and constructed in 1935. Three storey steel and concrete framed brick building with near continuous glazing on two levels and strong horizontal emphasis overall. Stone canopy over recessed entrance with 'LMS' elongated lettering. This was the pioneer building in the extensive railway research complex on the east side of London Road. It was opened in 1935 by Lord Rutherford, physicist and chemist and a pioneer in atomic nuclear work. Used primarily as chemistry labs for the railway.

LONDON ROAD

Alvaston
No. 1196

The Round House (Alvaston Hotel)

Two storey late Victorian brick hotel/public house, built in 1891 to the designs of Derby architects Naylor & Sale, with a curved entrance built to fit the inside curve of the junction in which it stands. Sliding sash windows, corbelled eaves and slate roof, with a cast iron balustrade at the top of the curved roof. Original features that have been retained include the walled yard to the rear, with timber gates to stables and storage.

LONDON ROAD

Wilmorton
No. 603
The Portland Hotel

Three storey late Victorian typical road house hotel and public house, built between 1878 and 1884. Queen Anne style brick with terracotta dressings, slate roof and tall sliding sash windows, the top sash of some of these with stained glass. Central entrance under terracotta broken pediment, with a Dutch gable. It was known to be the haunt of Derby MP and Labour and National Labour cabinet minister Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, PC.

LONDON ROAD

Wilmorton
No. 805
The Navigation Inn

Two storey large purpose built inn/public house, Edwardian in style. Red brick with Mock tudor gables. Two, two storey canted bay windows, all with original tall plain sliding sash windows, molded terracotta dressing and verge bargeboards with finials. Designed by James Wright of Derby and constructed as a replacement for a late 18th C inn for James Eadie Ltd., brewers of Burton.

LONDON ROAD

Wilmorton
Former Wilmorton Community Primary School
The School House Business Centre

ARBORETUM WARD

BABINGTON LANE

No. 9
Former Grand Theatre

Renaissance style theatre with ordered façade, now painted white. Ground floor completely altered and cast iron canopy removed in the 1960s. Designed by Birmingham architect Oliver Essex, completed for impresario Andrew Melville between 1885-1886 and again after being destroyed by fire in 1886.

BURTON ROAD

Nos. 81 & 83

Pair of two storey Regency villas built circa 1830 by Joseph Cooper, and now used as offices. 2 bays of 2 storeys with a slate hipped roof and full height canted bay. Modern single storey extensions to both houses.

BURTON ROAD

No. 150

Three storey late 19th C factory building, formerly Clemson's boot and shoe manufactory. Slate roof with elaborate projecting eaves courses and brick molded hoods to second floor windows, which are replacement uPVC windows. First floor has original windows, although some have been boarded over. Those on Spa Lane are twin sashes and those on the front elevation with a semi-circular headed top sash.

BURTON ROAD

Nos. 162 & 164
Rose Villas

Early 19th C pair of Regency style rendered cottages with shared hipped roof and entrances to the side of each. Full height pilasters at each end of the front elevation. Rendered chimneys at front and rear. Four windows at the front of the property which would have been multi-paned sliding sash windows, but have been replaced with plain casements at No. 164 and multi-paned casements at No. 162, with stone sills on brackets.

BURTON ROAD

Nos. 178 & 180
The Cottages

Victorian Gothic pair of cottages built between 1864 and 1874. Pointed arch windows and doorway, gable ends to the road with ornate bargeboards. Stone dressings, including quoins, painted white. Ground floor of each has three cast iron casement windows with stone transom and mullions, first floor paired timber windows in deeply recessed pointed arch surrounds. Central doorway also in deeply recessed pointed arch surround, with first floor window over. Artificial slate roofs.

BURTON ROAD

No. 197

Very large late Victorian mansion located on a corner site, with terracotta and stone dressings and slate roof, including conical turrets. The corner entrance bay has a curved parapet with ball finials, over a large stone doorcase. Originally named 'Ardogh' and possibly designed by local architect Arthur Eaton.

BURTON ROAD

No. 215

Large Edwardian dwelling house with stained glass, elaborate stone dressing and with stone transom and mullion windows. Mock Tudor decoration on gable ends and tall brick chimneys on a slate roof. Entrance door is through a large portico with classical balustrade over. May have been designed by local architect Arthur Eaton.

BURTON ROAD

No. 219

The Crest

Large late Victorian brick house, built in 1896 and designed by local architect Arthur Eaton. Rendered with mock Tudor timber paneling. Impressive octagonal corner tower with steep clay tile roof.

CANAL STREET

The Mills, incl. Nos. 49-61
(former Castlefields Mill)

Three storey brick mill building with regular windows under flat gauged rubbed brick arches with associated two storey, simply designed Regency range of buildings with hipped slate roofs. Built 1836-1837 for silk throwers Stevenson and Turner. The other buildings on site



include the counting house and the mill manager's house.

CHARNWOOD STREET

Nos. 1 & 3

Two large three storey villas, built together in 1889-90 as part of the former church complex, and now separated by a modern office complex. Gothic design with sash windows and ornate stone dressings. Welsh slate roof with regular Westmoreland slate decorative courses.

CHURCH STREET

Normanton

No. 61

Former Davenport's Brewery offices and retail outlet, built in the early to mid 1930s. Three bay brick office building in an Art Deco style. The central bay is semi circular, topped by a stone parapet, and the left and right bays splayed. The ground floor is clad with stone with a wave motif carved underneath the stone string course, which separates it from the first floor. Designed by Derby architects Naylor, Sale and Widdows.

COLOMBO STREET

Colombo House (former Ley's foundry)

Former headquarters of Ley's foundry, including offices and mess hall. Built between 1933-34 to the designs of W. F. Richardson in a Renaissance style, with stone dressings and substantial brick boundary wall with cast iron railings and gates still in situ. Impressive stone doorcase at entrance with broken scrolled pediment with swag between. Architect was formerly of MacPherson & Richardson. The offices were built for Sir Henry Ley, 2nd Bt. Sir Francis Ley, who had established malleable castings foundry on Osmaston Road in 1874, became an apprentice to Andrew Handyside. These offices are a surviving reminder of large scale industry in Derby which no longer exists.

CORPORATION STREET

The Council House

Built 1928-1940 & 1946-47 to designs of C. Herbert Aslin CBE, Borough Architect, as part of his Central Improvement Scheme of 1932. Classical revival, three storeys, brick with stone dressings set round a courtyard topped by a Westmoreland slate roof. Tetrastyle Corinthian portico on NW (entrance) angle, Palmyrene order supporting portico facing Corporation Street, and a good turn of the angle on the river front with *oeuils-de-beouf* in the manner of Wren's garden front at Hampton Court and a concave elevation; not built as planned. Originally intended as municipal offices, with a separate building of oval platform to its south (where today the members' car park is) to house the Council Chamber and members' facilities. Due to outbreak of war, this was not proceeded with, a projected pylon atop the pediment was eliminated and much of the planned interior detail and intended fenestration (steel Crittall windows were substituted for timber sliding sash windows) was also curtailed

in order for the finished shell to be commandeered by the military. On its return to Council control, it was finished inside to a much simpler standard and it was decided to eliminate the separate Council Chamber building and instead place a council chamber into part of the central courtyard as a semi-circular addition. The building was adapted to accommodate this change and opened in 1948. Mayor's reception suite fitted with crystal chandeliers from the Derby Assembly Rooms in 1963 and Mayor's parlour fitted in 1946 with Jacobean revival oak paneling removed from Derwent Hall in 1942 when the Upper Derwent Valley was drowned to form Ladybower reservoir by the Corporation acting with those of Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester.

Source: *Building Bye-law application* & two elevations as proposed, now in the Mayor's Reception Suite.

CURZON STREET

The Crown Inn

Single pile three storey public house built in 1819, with later ground floor full width extension and original angled outbuildings to the rear. Ground floor extension is clad in stone with neo-classical semi-circular rusticated arcade of windows and stone parapet. Windows and doors have been altered. The first and second floor windows have molded surrounds and sill band. It was built by the Sowter family before 1819 for the manager of the adjacent mill, which has been demolished. The house was converted into a pub in the 1880s.

DERWENT STREET

Compton House (Nat West Bank)

Commercial building, built by 1938 for James Harwood, printer and stationer. Designed by Naylor Sale and Widdows. 2 storey, built of Portland stone and brick; flat roof with parapets. Main elevation (east) to Derwent Street is of 12 bays plus splayed corner. Pilasters with palmette capitals. Doorcase head has a wave-motif decoration. First floor sill panels with ribbed herringbone finish. Rear elevation is painted brick. Main entrance, set at an angle to Derwent Street, has Art Deco features but a modern ground floor entrance. Head supported by 2 fluted columns with palmette capitals. Soffit and reveals of window openings decorated with tudor roses. Stepped parapet to roof containing a clock face by John Smith and Sons of Derby in aquamarine mosaic, protected by a shallow pediment with fluted frieze and square cornice with key motif.

EAST STREET

No. 27 (formerly numbered as 36)

Derbyshire Building Society

Art Deco style cinema designed by George Cole and opened in 1938; now used as a bank. Large, multi-paned steel windows in Portland stone facade. Stepped parapet with Egyptian motif (winged orb of Isis) above central window. Modern glazed shop front. The body of the building was a furniture warehouse originally and the older building was adapted and converted by Cole for cinema use.

Literature: Goode, P., *Film Entertainment in Derby* (Matlock, 1985) 8.

EAST STREET

Co-operative Society (copper dome)

Derby Co-operative Provident Society retail and office building designed by Alexander Macpherson. Work on the building began in September 1912 and was completed in February 1917. Stone detailing was carved 'in house' by the monumental masons of the Co-op Funeral Service. Interior included a large flamboyantly decorated and detailed meeting and dining facility, subdivided since circa 1990. North elevation to Thorntree Lane covered in white faience. Attic storey lit on north by a series of thermal windows.

Literature: Unsworth, W. L., *Seventy Five Years' Co-operation in Derby* (Manchester 1927) 85-86.

EAST STREET

Co-operative Society (dept. store)

Modern movement department store, built 1938-39 & 1948-50 (war curtailed work for a decade). 4 storeys; curved at corners; horizontal, continuous metal windows along each upper storey. Modernised shop front. Stone facing on ground floor level and brick facing on upper floors.

Literature: Boydell, D., *Centenary Story: One Hundred Years of Co-operation in Derby* (Manchester 1950) 103-104.

EXETER PLACE

Exeter Arms Public House including 31 & 32 Exeter Street

Dated 1816 when the area (once Erasmus Darwin's garden) was sold to local solicitor William Eaton Mousley for building, and not later than 1818 when it appears in a directory.

Last pub in Derby to brew on the premises, this ending in 1970 when this free house was sold to Bass. In 1980 sold to Marston's. 3 storey; brick, with rendered ground floor; concrete tiled roof; doorcase with hood consoles; haunched stone lintels. One blind window on the first floor and two on the second floor. Extension to



Exeter Street (No. 32) circa 1905/1914. Single storey flat roof addition, rendered face, radius cornered, with casement windows. Single storey,

rendered slate roofed building at rear (ex-brewhouse).

Sources: Exeter house deeds (private collection); directories.

EXETER PLACE

Flats 1-45, Exeter House

Brick apartment complex with blue mosaic details designed by Derby's first Borough Architect, C.H. Aslin, and built in 1929. The building is one of the first examples of city centre public housing and the first municipal flats in Derby. Railings designed to match the geometrical style of the building. This was the first element of the Second Derby Improvement Plan (1929-30) to be completed. Named after Exeter House (demolished in 1854) in whose former grounds it sits.

EXETER STREET

No. 31

See Exeter Place, Exeter Arms Public House

GERARD STREET

Nos. 34-56 (even)

Oriel Terrace

Terrace of 12 early Victorian cottages with many original features still in place. Two storey brick built houses each with canted bay with eight casement windows, divided by cruciform timber transom and mullion, and a single first floor window again with timber transom and mullion. The larger bottom casements have a single horizontal glazing bar. The bays have a projecting cornice on consoles and each property has gothic cast iron ornamentation below gutter at eaves. Panelled doors and semi-circular fanlights with radiating glazing bars. Built in the 1840s by Reverend Rosingrave Macklin.

GORDON ROAD

No. 9

Former St. Joseph's Schools and Presbytery

Gothic style red brick group of buildings, designed by James Hart and built in 1896-1897. Pointed arch windows, stone dressings, slate covered roofs with gable parapets topped with stone copings. The schools and presbytery were built at the same time as the adjacent Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph (re-dedicated in 1984 to St. Maksijmilian Koble).

GORDON ROAD

Church of St. Maksijmilian Kolbe (formerly R. C. Church of St. Joseph)

Built as Derby's second RC church and re-dedicated to St. Maksijmilian Kolbe in 1984. Built circa 1896-97 by James Hart in a debased Gothic style. Red brick with a red tiled roof and 4 bay nave. Nave, transepts, sanctuary, north porch, baptistery, polygonal lady chapel, and lean-to roofed sacristy passage

to north. Hexagonal tower to the north west of the entrance. West (gable to road) pointed arch stone doorcase within steep gable, engaged shaft above to support a statue, which has now been removed. Double lancet windows north and south with moulded brick jams and dripstones over. Stone sill course under two, stone dressed double lancets. Baptistry to south has lancet windows in moulded brick jams. Nave has eight lancet windows, chamfered brick jams, brick arch, stone keystone, and eight clerestory lights to the north.

GREEN LANE

No. 96

Rendered Regency style villa, built between 1852 and 1855, with multi-paned windows and a ground floor canted bay window with later 4 paned windows. Slate covered hipped roof. It houses the Royal Navy recruiting office for many years in the recent past.

GREEN LANE

Nos. 119 & 121

Pair of three storey brick buildings with linked first floor and a passage between the two on the ground floor, under a semi-circular archway. Steeply pitched slate covered roof with parapets at the gable ends. Both with two storey height canted bay windows under second floor gables facing the road, with decorative stone dressings. Purpose built in 1874 for the Oddfellows Society; No. 119 was the hall and No. 121 was for the Grand Secretary's residence. Stone name plaque states 'Greenhill Villas 1874'.

GREEN LANE

126 & 128

Early 19th C house with simple, neo-classical stone dressings, including doorcases and an elliptical ground floor bay window. Shallow hipped slate covered roof. No. 126 was added to No. 128 in 1878 by the owner. The entire house was then named Babington Lodge.

GREEN LANE

No. 130

Early 19th C house in Regency style with simple, neo-classical features. Stone doorcase and hipped slate covered roof. Said to have been built for the manager of the former adjacent Little City Mill, now demolished.

GREEN LANE

Trinity Baptist Chapel

Baptist Chapel with decorated façade, including double storey windows with semi-circular arches with tracery and a central projecting bay with a triangular pediment, with stone dressings and ball finials. Built in 1897 for the Independent Baptists to re-house the congregation of the Particular Baptist's

Chapel which was demolished in 1876. The Particular Baptists were the first to build their own chapel in Derby.

HARRIET STREET

Nos. 18-21 (consec)
Windsor Terrace

Terrace of four two storey late Victorian houses with ground floor canted bays. Built of white brick with red rubbed brick lintels, flat on the first floor and pointed on the ground floor windows and doors, all with keystones. Central recessed lozenge cartouche with stone plaque stating 'Windsor Terrace'. In the style of Litchurch Local Board architect Charles Humphreys.

HILL BROW

Nos. 2 to 5 (consec)

Simple two storey early 19th C brick built terrace of 4 houses, each with stone doorcases, blind first floor windows and flat stone arches. Rare remnant of Derby's 236 'courts and yards' of smaller houses. Four houses on Brook Street that are of a similar age and style are now statutorily listed.

INGLEBY AVENUE

No. 1 Grange Lodge

Modest 19th C neo-Tudor lodge with red brick with slate roof; stone surrounds and mullions to ground floor casement with semicircular heads. Window on corner in elaborate stone feature. Unsightly bow window inserted on first floor

KING STREET

No. 25
The Flower Pot Public House

Largely unaltered early 19th C three storey brick public house with original windows on ground and second floor, with flat arches. Steeply pitched slate covered roof behind the parapet. Recorded as having started trade as public house in 1818. Original outbuildings remain.

LEOPOLD STREET

No. 4

Large buff brick three storey neo-gothic villa, designed by George Henry Sheffield and built in 1871 for Alderman Robert Russell, Mayor of Derby. Ogee lintels, steeply pitched slate roofs, and overhanging eaves with timber brackets. The architect actually rented the finished house from Alderman Russell and lived there between 1872-1882.

LIVERSAGE ROAD

No. 100 (See London Road Nos. 109-115)

Part of the London Road terrace by H.I. Stevens, circa 1840. Sash windows; red brick with slate roof and first floor cast iron balcony.

LONDON ROAD

Nos. 52-56

Victoria Chambers

Four storey early 20th C brick built shops and dwellings, built after 1908. Recently restored timber shop fronts at ground level. Central stone scrolled pediment with phoenix motif. Highly decorated façade with pilasters and stone transom and mullion windows at first and second floor. Rubbed gauged brick arches over windows, elliptical at first floor and segmental at second floor, and carved stone sills and keystones. Vertical sliding sash windows on all floors and a slate pitched roof. Greatly altered in form at the rear and essentially only the original façade remains.

LONDON ROAD

Nos. 119-115

Dated 1840. Modest range of town houses. Some windows have been altered, but some multi-paned sliding sash windows have survived. Red brick with slate roofs. Includes 100 Liversage Street. Architect - Henry Isaac Stevens of Derby.



LONDON ROAD

No. 117a

Chetwynd House (former Macmillan Unit)

Two storey double fronted red brick Regency dwelling house with hipped roof with concrete tiles and ground floor stone canted bay window. Windows all original: vertical sliding sash with margin lights. The building has many later extensions because of later change of use, the last of which is a red brick tower of five storeys, which isn't considered to be included within the boundary of the locally listed section of the property. The earlier extensions were made in 1852 and then in the 1860s to form a nurses' training establishment. Statue of Florence Nightingale included, which is over the Trinity Street entrance door. The cast iron railings are nearly completely intact, on stone plinth. Sliding cast iron jalousies on the front elevation were made by Wetherhead, Glover & Co's Britannia Foundry, Duke Street. Built after 1819 and by 1830 for the agent of the Castlefields estate, Mr Leech, who was later Mayor of Derby. It was named after Chetwynd Park, Salop., the estate to which the Boroughs of Castlefields retired in 1803.

LONDON ROAD

Church of the Holy Trinity

Dated 1903 -1905 (rebuilt). Large, red brick, debased Gothic style church with 4 bay nave and imposing west tower. Slate roof with red ridge tiles. Nave, north and south lean-to aisle, transepts, chancel polygonal apse, plus single storey block in south east angle. Nave, 4 triple light lancet, heads of lower light either side in dressed stone surrounds, the aisles have similar arrangements as for windows. North and south transepts, five tall lancet lights within pointed stone arch. Apical end, 3 triple light lancets, heads of lower light cinquofoiled, quarterfoiled over, within stone surround and pointed arch.

LONDON ROAD

London Road Community Hospital

Former Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (historic hospital buildings)

Foundation stone laid in 1891 by Queen Victoria. The four remaining pavilion hospital buildings with domes are of a debased early English Renaissance / Jacobean style. The former arcade linking the buildings is now incorporated into the site and much altered. None remaining of original infirmary of the early 19th C. Designed by Hall and Young London.

LONDON ROAD

Devonshire House

London Road Community Centre

Former Derbyshire Royal Infirmary

Built in the late 19th C as a nurses' home, and extended substantially in the early 20th century with a new wing of a similar design facing Bradshaw Way. Jacobean style and three storeys with repetitive gables with ball finials, and twin and triple plain sash windows with central stone mullions and stone surrounds. Stone pedimented doorcase at original entrance on southwestern elevation. Wide rectangular repetitive chimneys which have not been altered. Built just after construction of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary main hospital.

LONDON ROAD

Queens Chambers

Queens Methodist Mission

121 & 123 London Road

Dated around 1910. Pair shops. 2 Storey and attic storey. Freestyle Gothic, classical and art nouveau detailing. Brick with grey terracotta dressings. Central segmental gable; pair of turrets; parapet decorated by mouchettes and Tudor roses. Casement windows with stained glass.

The building was probably built as the original church hall for the adjacent Queen's Hall Wesleyan Methodist Church

LONDON ROAD

No. 45

Zanzibars

Former Trocadero Centre

Dated around 1935. Large brick built building in Art Deco style. Glazed tiles and decorated frieze with bas relief figures at parapet level; 2 projecting flanking wings with semi-circular metal windows at each corner; modern ground floor. Formerly the Odeon Cinema and built as Gaumont Palace.

LOUDON STREET

No. 28

Dated 1903 and designed by P.H. Currey. Arts and crafts style house. 2 storey and attic storey. Red brick ground floor, rendered first floor, concrete roof tiles. Recently replaced timber casement windows of the same style as the original; balcony with timber balustrade. Currey's client was Edward Litchford, Midland Railway Chief Accountant.

MACKLIN STREET

Nos. 31 to 65 (consec)

Victoria Terrace

Continuous terrace of two storey houses, built in 1837, at the middle of which is a large carriage entrance under a stone arch, with multi-paned sliding sash windows, flat stone arches over windows and doors and fanlights with geometrical glazing bars. Stone wall to the front, rising in height as the street level lowers, with stretches of original cast iron railings, cast by Wetherhead, Glover & Co (Britannia Foundry, Duke Street). Named after the new monarch when it was built. At the time, the road was called 'Cross Lanes' but was then widened and metalled for developer Rosingrave Macklin in 1843, when it was renamed.

MACKLIN STREET

Nos. 95-99 (odd)

Circa 1830. Three houses. 2 storey (No.99, 3 storey). Red brick, sandstone plinth and sills, slate roof. Sash windows, paneled doors, good classical timber doorcases. Plinth has lancet shaped foot scrapers (No. 99 has ogee shaped scrapers).



MADELEY STREET

No. 2

Circa 1850. Home of Charles Humphries, architect to Litchurch Local Board. Had interest in brick quarry supplying buff brick (Kettering area). Built with buff brick with red brick dressings; sash windows throughout. Gable overlooking the Arboretum in Ruskinian Gothic; stone copings and finials.

MEADOW ROAD

The Smithfield Public House

Mid 19th C two storey brick public house, little altered. Rounded north eastern elevation with slate covered conical roof. Coach entrance with pointed arch (boarded over). 6 over 6 timber sliding sash windows, one shortened on the ground floor, with flat arches. Panelled entrance door. Linked to Derby architect H. I. Steven's cattle market complex, and used to be called the 'Market Hotel' public house.

MILL HILL LANE

Temple House

Dated 1860's and extended 1987. Former villa, now clinic. 2 storey. Red brick, buff brick and sandstone dressings, slate roof. Sash windows on the original building, good stone classical doorcase, with buff brick arch above. Became vicarage for St Chad's extended by Rev. Edward Fryer 1882-3. Converted to clinic in 1938-39.

MILL HILL ROAD

No. 13

Dated 1819. Gothic style cottage, 1 storey plus attic, brick, formerly plain red tiled steeply pitched roof replaced with synthetic slates in 2008, gable to south, dormer to west. Ornamental chimneys shortened in 2008. Bay windows to south. Core possibly earlier, projections north and south give T-shaped plan, set well back from road.

MORLEDGE

The Court House Public House

Highly decorated classically designed public house, built in 1923, possibly to the designs of Thomas Harrison Thorpe for Pountain wine merchants. Heavy eaves cornice on brackets and larger dormers, one with triangular pediment over the entrance door. Three storeys with casement windows in carved architraves on the ground floor and sliding sash windows on the first floor and second floor dormers. Entrance door has a segmental pediment on consoles and terracotta plaque with 'Hotel and Restaurant'. Semi circular window above enclosed by pilasters, all enclosing a panel with the White Horse of Hanover in terracotta. Terracotta pilasters on all sides. Formerly known as the White Horse Hotel, and there has been an inn on this site in existence since 1779. The rear original cobbled yard remains, off Thorntree Lane.

MOUNT CARMEL STREET

No. 20

The Poplars

Two storey house, originally two cottages, dating from the early 19th C (before 1852) and with late 19th C additions. Stucco with slate hipped roof and decorative red ridge tiles. Front elevation has a two storey bay on the right hand side and single storey bay combined with entrance porch to the left, with decorative frieze over and brattishing in front of first floor balcony. High brick wall adjacent to the footpath at the front with stone capped gate pier and name carved in cap. May have been estate cottages before the area was urbanised, and extended when the main house was demolished.

NORMANTON ROAD

No. 10

Jobcentre Plus

Two storey brick office building dating from 1937, with stone dressings including plaques depicting scenes of industry, such as coal mining. Built to house the labour exchange and currently used as a Jobcentre.

NORMANTON ROAD

New Life Christian Centre

Former Congregational Chapel

Late 19th C Arts and Crafts brick built church with large hall attached. Elaborate shaped brick dressings. Imposing tower on corner with dome and weathervane. Built between 1886-1887 for the Congregationalists of Rose Hill to the designs of John Edward Smith (1835-1889), a son of William Smith, who designed the grade II listed terraced houses on North Parade.

OSMASTON ROAD

Former Avesbury Public House, corner of Arboretum Street

Three storey rendered former public house on corner plot, with rounded elevation at corner and curved tripartite sash windows. Heavy string course

over ground floor. Multi-paned windows on the rest of the building replaced with uPVC windows. Hipped slate roof. Shown on the 1852 Board of Health map as 'Arboretum Hotel', and linked with the adjacent first public park in England.

OSMASTON ROAD

Royal Crown Derby Porcelain works

The building originally dates from 1839 and was the Derby Union Workhouse, built by John Mason. It was converted into the porcelain works in 1879. The metal framed dome has been replaced and may be cast aluminium. Re-fronted in the late 1950s to the designs of Peter Billson of Naylor, Sale and Widdows. The original workhouse buildings are still evident at the rear.

OSMASTON ROAD

Nos. 1-14

Ladygrove Cottages

Cottages built circa 1879 at right angles to Osmaston Road, for the work force of the adjacent porcelain works, then Derby China Works. Two storey red brick terrace with slate roofs and some remaining two-over-two sliding sash windows. Eaves course dentilled and corbelled. Plain gables. Chimneys with oversailing courses. Rear access via a lane, where a number of gate piers retain their moulded stone caps.

OSMASTON ROAD

Nos. 48-56 (even)

Early 19th C two storey terrace of five houses with slate hipped roof, now being used as offices, two with ground floor canted bays. 52 to 56 have original six over six sliding sash windows, with plainer sashes on the later bay windows. Doorcases with hood over consoles and rectangular geometric pattern fanlights. Nos. 48 & 50 have been greatly altered, with 20th century 'Georgian' bow bays at ground floor and replacement windows.

OSMASTON ROAD

Nos. 206 and 208

Large stucco faced two storey villa, built circa 1870 to the designs of William Mansfield Cooper and now used as offices. Hipped slate roof; portico entrance on side elevation. Palladian windows in the centre of the front and rear elevations, between canted bay windows either side.

OSMASTON ROAD

Nos. 210 and 212

Osmaston Surgery

Large villa two storey rendered villa, built circa 1870 to the designs of William Mansfield Cooper. Slate hipped roof; canted bay windows on either side of central palladian windows on the ground floor. Rusticated entrance porch.

OSMASTON ROAD

No. 214

Engineers Club

Two storey former villa, built in 1824. Two storey, stucco, with hipped slate roof over deep bracketed eaves. Later extension to the south. The ground floor has round headed tripartite sash windows; the first floor windows in stone surrounds with ears are modern. Central entrance portico with Tuscan pillars.

OSMASTON ROAD

No. 216

Saxelby House

Mid 19th C two storey stucco villa with slate covered hipped roof over deep overhanging eaves. Bay windows on the ground floor with brattishing over the rectangular side bay. Doorway set in a Tuscan portico. Later 19th C extension to the north.

OSMASTON ROAD

No. 218

Ashtree House

Large two storey villa of circa 1835, probably designed by Joseph Cooper. Two storey, stucco, with a hipped slate covered roof. Single storey bay window on the Osmaston Road elevation with tall sash windows. Ionic entrance portico on the north elevation.

OSMASTON ROAD

No. 241

Litchurch Villa

Regency style villa, dating from the 1830s, with later additions from the 19th and 20th C. Two storey, stuccoed, with a slate covered hipped roof with bracketed eaves. The original house has two storey pilasters and an entrance porch, and modern windows in moulded surrounds. The south east front has ground floor windows with hoods, and two blind windows on the first floor. Part of the gardens are now used as a bowling green. Built for James S A Bateman of Hartington Hall as a town residence.

PEAR TREE ROAD

Normanton

Baptist Church

Built in 1902 at the same time as the surrounding housing development. Red brick church with a slate roof, with red ridge tiles. Main gable at east front; stone faces octagonal spire on brick lower stage, with four stone dormers. Central brick porch with stone detailing and copings. Lower windows with stone surrounds; two double lancets, two single across the east front. Continuous stone sill course at clerestory level on the east front, double lancet

window, roundel over, with enclosing arch; dripstone continuous over all three. Quatrefoil with roundel in gable. Nave has three double lancet windows on each side, plus a taller double set to the side, with the central third panel brick infilled. School room and hall adjoins to the north.

PEAR TREE ROAD

Normanton
Carnegie Library

Library built circa 1915 to the designs of A Eaton. English baroque style; red brick with stone dressings and a Westmoreland slate covered roof. Central two storey bay with rusticated stone quoins and balustrade over. Doorcase with engaged Doric columns and open segmental pediment, and exaggerated keystone above the door. Two storey east wing and one storey west wing, each with stone dentilled eaves course. Multi-paned sliding sash windows.

PHOENIX STREET

No. 1
Derbyshire Army Cadet Force, TA Centre

Late 19th C stable yard, with semi-circular blue brick patterned entrance arch and pegged timber doors, slate covered hipped roof, six over six vertical sliding sash windows, blue brick string courses, later brick yard wall with buttresses. Yard buildings have sliding sash windows and slate covered pitched roofs. Stone plaque on front elevation reads 'John Gelsthorpe Dealer in Horses'.

QUEEN STREET

Nos. 27-28
Former Clock Works

Brick building of 17th C origin, with a neo-Georgian 1928-29 frontage. 17th century core of house built by Derby merchant Stephen Flamstead remains. House was inherited by his son, Britain's first Astronomer Royal, Reverend John Flamstead, FRS. It was acquired by the Lunar Society founder and scientist John Whitehurst, FRS, who commissioned his friend Joseph Pickford to re-front it. The earlier paneled room at the rear is likely to be the dining room referred to in one of Whitehurst's letters, where he entertained his friends including, on at least two occasions, Benjamin Franklin, James Ferguson, and Josiah Wedgwood. In 1793 it was let to the painter Joseph Wright, who died there in 1797. The building was then split into a dwelling house and a pub, with the house eventually acquired by John Smith, a clockmaker and Whitehurst apprentice. This firm remained there until 1999, demolishing the southern portion of the building which housed the pub in 1908. In 1928-29 a new frontage was built to designs by C.H. Aslin, Borough Architect, when Queen Street was widened. The 17th century roof at the rear can still be seen.

QUEEN STREET

Nos. 30-38 (even)

Row of brick built shops and offices built in 1931-1934 to the designs of C.H. Aslin, Derby's first Borough Architect. Neo-Georgian in style with stone dressings, door cases, multi-paned sash windows and a mansard roof with dormers. Original bronze shop fronts with integral shutters. Decorative first floor steel balconies and elaborate fanlights.

RAILWAY TERRACE

Rail station north car park

Pediment and Clock from 1893 station frontage. Two rusticated stone piers supporting a moulded stone entablature and broken pediment, two equated ball finials topping the piers and a wyvern surmounting the pediment. The tympanum has tendrils and two wyvern in bas relief. In the centre is a clock by John Smith and Sons of Derby (converted to electric power 1976). Base is of red brick, with a two bay blind arcade of rubbed brick semi-circular arches, and pulvinated keystones. Dominant part of the frontage until demolition and rebuilding of the station in 1985.

REGINALD STREET

Rose Hill Infants School and
St. James' Church of England (Aided) Junior School

Simple Arts & Crafts school buildings with tall chimneys, tall multi-paned casement windows and steeply pitched half-hipped tiled roofs, with dormers of the same form. Some flat roof modern extensions at both schools. Built for the Derby County Borough Education Committee in 1913 to the designs of Percy Heylin Currey and Charles Clayton Thompson, architects of the grade II listed College Gymnasium, Uttoxeter New Road.

ROSE HILL STREET

Nos. 71 & 73
Rose Hill Cottages

Dated mid 19th C. 2 double fronted 2 storey terraced houses. No 69, part of the terrace, is excluded because it has been too altered. No 71, stone window surround to canted bay (left) with sliding sashes, clay tiled roof. Casement windows (right) ground floor. First floor, three windows with 16 pane sliding sashes, haunched stone heads. No 73 2 storey, projecting rectangular bay windows on the ground floor with stone surrounds to 3 plain vertical sliding sash windows. Moulded doorcase to No. 71 retains canopy. No 73 single storey projecting brick and stone porch with modern extension. East gable to No73 pebble dashed.

ROSE HILL STREET

Nos. 74-84 (even)
Argyll Terrace

Built circa 1874 by G.H. Sheffield. Brick built three storey terrace. No. 80 is rendered, No. 78 is painted up to first floor level and Nos. 76 and 74 up to

second floor level. Nos. 74, 76, 82 and 84 have cantilevered 2nd storey projecting gables supported by corbelled decorative bricks. Nos. 78 and 80 have second floor larger shaped gables. Stone window surrounds throughout with cusped upper corners on second floor. String courses in decorative tile bricks; cornice feature in brick with multi-clasped arch. Highly decorated.

ROSE HILL STREET

No. 86

Rebuilt in 1822. Large Victorian Villa in Jacobean style. The original house that was replaced as a Classical Villa, which was then re-designed by Joseph Strutt. T-shaped plan with added wings to north and south; 2 storeys and attic brick with stone dressings to windows, parapets to gables, doorcases; originally cast iron casements windows with central stone mullion; clay tile with intermittent bullnoses; clay ridge tail decorations; pinnacles to gable on west and south elevations; tall brick stacks placed on angle to breast; "dog tooth" eaves course; geometrical pattern formed in brickwork with vitrified bricks. South gable has large sundial in stone surround; west gable in Flemish style.

RUTLAND STREET

No. 46

Two storey three bay dwelling house built in 1861, with slate roof and six over six sliding sash windows. Leaded flat roof entrance porch with semi-circular fanlight and matching molded brick eaves details to the main house. Possibly built as a farm house.

ST. PETER'S CHURCHYARD

Nos. 4 & 6

Circa 1880. 3 Storeys with dormers, brick with stone dressing including pediments to windows; projecting cornice and parapet ; 8 sash windows to first floor; 7 sash windows and 1 bay to second floor; 4 storey "tower" with conical roof on corner with St Peter's Street. Modern shop fronts.

ST. PETER'S CHURCHYARD

Nos. 8 & 10

Bears date panel with '1894'. 3 storey ; 3 bay windows; painted white with herring-boned pattern brick and mock timber frame to second floor; Large gable to central bay, altered dormer to left and gable roof dormer to right; slate roof. Narrow moulding with swags panel beneath central bay window. Built for a dental surgery.

ST. PETER'S CHURCHYARD

Nos. 12-16 (even)

Dated 1900 3 storey 6 sash windows with stone architraves and arched stone head at second floor; projecting stone cornice and quoins; hood mould stone lintols to 1st floor side windows. Central window has a round head with infill carved panel below and decorative stone work above up to upper sill. Dormers in roof. Modern shop front.

ST. PETER'S STREET

No. 11

Dated 1930 by Robert Lutyens, son of Sir Edwin Lutyens. Department store of 3 storeys. Modern movement with art deco and neo classical motifs; Portland stone masonry, modern fenestration, subdivided by fluted pilasters with wave-motif on frieze. Pair of tower-like motifs with stepped parapet, a pair of pilasters with palmette capitals and decorative steel lattice-work. Right hand section built later to match, post WWII.

ST. PETER'S STREET

No. 96

Dated 1930. Art-deco style shops built with reconstituted stone. Ground floor – modern shop fronts; first floor – three bays of windows separated by sculptural torch motif. Stepped parapet. Was built for Ratcliffes toy shop.

SILVER HILL ROAD

Normanton

No. 74

Falstaff Inn

Large highly decorated late Victorian public house built in 1886 with hipped clay tiled roof, in a corner location. Some baroque features, including broken pediment gables and terracotta pilasters. Molded terracotta dressings on all elevations. Large elliptical arch through to doorway with original timber paneled doors to front and sides, with multi-paned stained glass fanlights. Multi-paned sliding sash windows with coloured glass. Intact outbuildings. Terracotta date plaque '1886' on north elevation. Possibly designed by James Wright.

THE SPOT

Corner London Road and Osmaston Road
Nos. 1-12

Range of Art Deco buildings, steel framed and painted white, with curved building at centre on corner, built in 1934 to the designs of Sir Frederick Bennett & Partners. Horizontal emphasis to features, including glazing bars in the windows. Steel balustrades on the second floor in each of the floor slightly projecting sections at even intervals. Various modern shop fronts at ground floor level.



STAFFORD STREET

Nos. 29-31 (odd)

Dated 1908 for H S Boden. Pair of houses in arts and crafts style. Red brick and some rough-cast render. Westmorland slate roof. Originally built as staff dormitory to Friary House, the residence of the Boden family of Boden and Morley's Lace Mill off Loudon Street. Built in 1825 as Castlefields Mill, the first large Lace Mill in Derby – demolished in the 1960's to make way for Main Centre, which in turn has been replaced by the Westfield Centre.

VICARAGE AVENUE

Nos. 17 & 19

Built as a vicarage circa 1850. Jacobean style villa with stone string case, windows surrounds and doorcase. Stone transom and mullion windows in false gables. Pointed arch doorcase with stone surrounded side lights. The antiquarian Sir William S. Hope was born here. Designed by architect C G Place, who also designed the refurbishment of the Church of St. Peter in Derby.

WESTERN ROAD

No. 25

Two storey, with attic, red brick late Victorian 5 bay house with central projecting gable at front elevation; single room depth in corner location. Ground floor stone canted bay on front elevation and ground floor lean-to bay on side elevation. White terracotta plaque on southern gable with two-tailed cherub. Designed by George Yates Mills

WILSON STREET

No. 72

Mid 19th C three storey house, brick built, gable end to the road topped by a finial. Projecting wing to the left with a half-pyramidal roof, set back behind a balcony with a stone balustrade. Two large decorated chimney breasts, doorway set back behind molded frame with segmental arch, windows with stone mullions and eared architraves. Similar in style to No. 73 Wilson Street and 110-112 Green Lane (grade II listed) and may have been designed by the same architect, Thomas Chambers Hine of Nottingham.



BLAGREAVES WARD

BLAGREAVES LANE

No. 112

The Towers

Three storey large dwelling house, built in 1900, in a neo-Jacobean style. The square tower over the entrance has a balustrade and decorated ironwork, and stone plaque. Red brick with stone string courses, stone lintels and sills to casement windows. Red tile roof with elaborate finials on gables and dormer. 114 Blagreaves Lane, attached on the south side, is an early 19th century cottage to which the larger house was attached when it was built. 114a, directly behind No. 114, was added as a wing to the Towers in circa 1910-11 as additional accommodation for the opening of the Mary Wilkinson Memorial Home Making School and then separated in 1947 for use as a dwelling. 112 was originally named 'The Paddocks' and later renamed the Towers. From January 1938 to July 1939 it and No. 114a were used as accommodation for 200 pupils prior to completion of the Gayton Avenue School. In September

1939 it was requisitioned by the War Office and housed the RASC army food unit during the war until 1946. It is currently used as the Windsor Park Nursing Home.

BLAGREAVES LANE

No. 116

Fressingfield

Dwelling house of 1914 with early 20th C alterations and additions. Brick and tile hanging, two storeys with attic, sash and casement windows. Range of outbuildings in brick and tile, some contemporary with earlier house on the site. Stone pillars to gateway. Built on land, formerly part of the Littleover Hall estate, sold in September 1855 by the Beard family of Littleover to George Darby, draper. He built Oaklands Villa sometime before March 1866, when it was sold to Francis Ley, a Derby iron founder (later Sir Francis Ley, 1st Bt., d. 1916). By September 1872, Ley had acquired Epperstone Manor, Notts., and realising that he would not need to live at the Oaklands, sold the house and land to John Noble, Assistant General Manager of the Midland Railway and later the General Manager.

In October 1913, Oaklands Villa was sold to Mary Broomhead-Colton-Fox of Wales Court, Yorks., for her daughter Marjory Sarah, who was about to marry Sancroft Grimwood Taylor, senior partner in a firm of Derby solicitors, Taylor, Simpson & Mosley. Between the date of sale and their marriage in October 1914, the house was completely rebuilt to the designs of Arts & Crafts architect Percy Heylin Currey of Currey & Thompson of Derby Market Place.

The design arrived at was done in such a way that the house could be extended should Mr. & Mrs. Grimwood Taylor wish to start a family. Their first child, the late Alderman Mary Eleanor Grimwood Taylor (Mrs. Richard Darbee) Mayor of Derby in 1971-72, was born there 7th August, 1915, and left the house in March 2008. The house was expanded as soon as post war restrictions allowed, work being completed by 1924, the original scheme being adhered to by the same architect. The entrance was removed from the south front and the two reception rooms expanded to a common wall, except for a small part of the entry. A new entrance hall was formed on the west side behind the drawing room, with a wide, galleried staircase hall, the stair itself being done in typical Arts-and-Crafts style. On the east side, opposite the hall, a new reception room was formed. To the north of the hall was a further extension with cloakroom, washbasin and lavatory, then a pantry and service stair.

The original canted bays were replaced by full height gabled square bays, with a third on the east side, all with three light sash windows. Two new dormers, facing south were installed to light new staff quarters in the roof. The exterior was finished off by being hung throughout in fish-scale and rectangular tiles.

The result was to produce a far more pleasing effect than the first rebuild, for the extra width of the south front made all the difference to the balance of the

design. The garden front was widened by two bays, a recessed one and a third, matching full height square bay with top gable. The side elevation was graced with a chimney stack. Inside a third main reception room was provided with children's bedroom above and nursery behind. The new main façade was now slightly irregular in that the central gabled bay was off-centre and the roof treatment was different in that the original Victorian hipped roof remained.

The outbuildings were rebuilt and joined to the house to incorporate a motor house as well as the more usual offices; these all face Blagreaves Lane, and are similarly covered in banded tiling. The gardens were re-landscaped by William Barron & Sons both in 1913 and 1924, the formal array of stone urns once in front of Oaklands Villa's door being scattered around the demesne, which was separated from the six acres of arable and pleasure grounds remaining with a traditional iron fence. The family's timber gazebo survives, here, too, as does the platform of the tennis court which replaced the formal garden.

Literature: Craven, M. in *Newsletter* of Derby Civic Society 87 (5/2008) 24-27

LEAF GREEN LANE

Off Blagreaves Lane
Yew Tree House

Substantial double fronted two storey early 19th C detached house with portico at the front entrance, hipped slate covered main roof and many Victorian additions, including side and rear pitched roof extensions and ground floor canted bay windows at the front. 20th C timber lean-to conservatory at the side of the original house and in front of the rear extension. Windows altered to uPVC sliding sash windows with margin lights to match a Victorian pattern on the main house.

STENSON ROAD

Tesco Store
Former Blue Pool Public House

Large public house dating from 1935. Essay in modern movement style, one of three constructed in a similar style by former Offilers' Derby Brewery, to the designs of Browning & Hayes, the others being the Blue Peter, Harvey Road, Alvaston, and the Blue Boy, Wiltshire Road, Chaddesden (see entries).

STENSON ROAD

Evington Club

Dated 1840. Formerly a villa, now a club. Stucco with sandstone plinth, slate roof; sliding sash windows with simple architraves, 1 with consoled, canopy above. Principal elevation has 2 ground floor bay windows and porch. Good contemporary outbuildings.

BOULTON WARD

SHARDLOW ROAD

Nos. 68 & 70

Mid 19th C brick on stone plinth: tiled roof; stone window surrounds; stone entrance steps to slightly projecting open entrance porch with crenellated top. Front wall each side taken to big gables each with a central stone triangle feature containing or trefoil shape glazed. Further along frontage a dormer window.

CHADDESSEN WARD

CHADDESSEN LANE

No. 140

Carcraft

Vernacular cottage, paired with No. 146 and similar in design and layout. Gable end to Chaddesden Lane, two storey with tiled roof. Three storey addition to the rear of the property with the same roof pitch. Altered window openings with uPVC windows. Sitting within burgage plot.

CHADDESSEN LANE

No. 146

Vernacular cottage, paired with No. 140 and similar in design and layout. Gable end to Chaddesden Lane, two storey with tiled roof. Altered window openings with uPVC windows. Sitting within burgage plot.

CHADDESSEN LANE

Chaddesden Hall Community Centre

Former Victorian village school, single storey with projecting gable at front and bracketed eaves. Slate covered roof and mix of timber and cast iron windows. Six courses of alternating blue and red engineering bricks and a blue brick string course underneath the windows. Little altered. The school was later used as a Methodist chapel and finally a community centre. This is the only Victorian school building in Chaddesden.

FIELD LANE

Chaddesden

No. 18

Two storey vernacular house dating from the 17th or early 18th C, with steeply pitched tiled roof. Single storey pitched roof extension to the front, with gable

end to the road. uPVC windows.

MORLEY ROAD

Chaddesden

Nos. 26 & 28

Late 18th or early 19th century pair of two bay, two storey red brick cottages with slate roofs. No. 26 has uPVC casement windows under brick segmental arches. Segmental arch over the modern door with 'bulls-eye' light and sign over, 'The Old Village Bakehouse'. No. 28 has timber Yorkshire sliding sash windows. Both have dogtooth brickwork eaves detail. Southwest gable of No 26 and small extension gable visible from the road are painted.

MORLEY ROAD

Chaddesden

Convent of the Holy Name

Former dwelling house, built circa 1825 as 'The Moor'. By 1840 Thomas Osborne Bateman of the Hartington Hall family was resident. It was bought in 1888 by Col. Francis Arthur Whinyates of Chellaston and renamed the Moor House by him. When sold to the Carlin family in 1912 it was renamed as Moor Grange. In 1964 it was renamed again as Chaddesden Grange and given for use as a convent by the Catholic Carlin family. Red brick, with hipped slate covered roof. Ground floor central entrance is a tripartite pedimented portico in antis and recessed door. All windows altered, with plain haunched stone heads and projecting stone sills. A modern residential block was added to the north and the clock face from the demolished stable yard repositioned there (originally a turret clock by John Whitehurst II. Other minor extensions have been added.

MORLEY ROAD

Chaddesden

Wilmot Arms Public House

Early 19th C two storey, brick painted building with double pitch clay tile roofs (gables to road) with central valley. Set back parallel addition to the north, single storey modern additions to the east. Front (west) central door with fanlight over. 16 pane sliding sash windows either side of front door. Three 12 pane sliding sash windows on the first floor under brick segmental arches and with projecting stone sills. North elevation facing Morley Road has modern casement windows.

WILTSHIRE ROAD

Blue Boy Public House

Dated 1935. One of a trio of large public houses designed by Browning and Hayes for Offiler's Brewery Co. An essay in the International style using an "Ocean liner" metaphor. 2 storey, brick rendered with a flat roof. Horizontal casement windows, tiled coursing over. Curved ends to façade with central tower funnel feature, with glazed projection. One of a number built in similar

style e.g. Blue Peter and Blue Boy.

CHELLASTON WARD

SCHOOL LANE

No. 14

Circa late 18th C. 2 storeys, red brick, tiled roof; 3 modern casements each floor at front casements at front, all under segmental brick arches. Includes later addition, to north, in similar style.

SCHOOL LANE

No. 37

Circa 19th C. 2 storeys, red brick tiled roof. 3 pseudo sash, 12- pane casements ground floor front, centre one was the original entrance door. 2 of similar style at first floor. Projecting stone sills and haunched rusticated lintels. Dentilled eaves course and to gables.

SCHOOL LANE

Chellaston

Chellaston Infants School

Dated 19th C. 2 storey, redbrick, tiled roofs, two colours, hipped, gabled with half hipped front, barge boards to gable, quatrefoil ends. Casement windows, mullioned at front, with stone heads providing haunched seating for brick arches of red and blue bricks over. 2 course blue bricks still course at first floor, blue brick patterns below, gable front projects forward. Forms a group with school.

SCHOOL LANE

Chellaston

Headmaster's House

Chellaston Infants School

Dated 1878. Brick stone dressings, tiled roof banded colours. T-shaped plan, brick plinth, stone sill course. Single Storey. Front, at each end projecting forward bays with clasped buttressed corners. 9 light casement windows within stone surround in the projecting bays; stone arch over, quatrefoil with decorated cusp within, dripstone with foliage label stops, decorated barge boards with rounded ends. Centre section 4 single, 2 double casement windows. 2 small louvred gables in roof. Moulded brickwork jambs to casement windows in gable ends, various altered windows and doors chamfered brick jambs

SCHOOL LANE

Chellaston
The Cottage

Dated 19th C. Farm building converted to dwelling. 2 storeys; L-shaped plan. Slate roof, white render; modern casement windows and gable dormers to the rear. Central rectangular shortened ventilator projecting from the roof.

SCHOOL LANE

Chellaston
The Manor

Dated circa 1930. Large private house in arts and craft tradition. 2 storeys and basement; red brick, rendered first floor, half timbered gable; tiled roof; side hung leaded light casement windows; landscaped garden with contemporary outbuildings.

DARLEY WARD

BRIDGE STREET

No. 84
The Ram Public House

Early 19th C three storey brick public house on corner plot, with rendered ground floor. Most windows are the original multi-paned sliding sash windows, 8 over 8 on the first floor and 4 over 8 attic windows on the second floor. Slate covered hip roof.

BRIDGE STREET

No. 76-80 (even)
The Woodlark Public House

Early 19th C three storey brick public house, rendered at the front and bare brick at sides and rear. All original multi-paned sliding sash windows on the first and second floors. Slate covered pitched roof. After 1841, recorded as having traded as two different public houses, the Woodlark on the left and the Mechanics Arms on the right. In 1934 the boxer Joe Rostram was landlord.

BRIDGE STREET/BROOK STREET

Banks' Mill

One of the last silk mills built in Derby, adjacent to the earlier grade II* Rykneld Tean mills complex, completed in the 1860s. Five storey, brick built, on corner site with eleven bays fronting Brook Street and four bays on Bridge Street. Built by John and William Rickard as an expansion from their Ashbourne Road mills. Banks & Co, from the 1930s to the 1980s, manufactured here tarpaulins, jute sacking, coal bags, ropes and shop blinds.

More recently converted to studios for post graduate art students. Windows all altered from sliding sash to timber top opening casement 'mock sash' windows.

BROADWAY

No. 166

Broadway Baptist Church

Large proportioned buff brick church with large geometrical shapes and a coffin shaped window central on the front elevation, with plain glazing bars. The entrance is underneath a large carved stone lintel. Built for the Baptist congregation in 1938 to the design of important local architects Naylor, Sale & Widdows.

BROOK STREET

No. 42

The Maypole Public House

Mid 19th C two storey brick public house with decorated timber pilasters on the shop front and oversized corbels, and traditional fascia sign. Slate covered pitched roof, cream coloured painted brick on the front elevation. Originally a pair of cottages built between 1819 and 1838, it became a public house by 1863.

CHURCH LANE

Darley Abbey

Rear of No. 29

Tack room, loose box, kitchen garden walls, remaining structures from the stable yard of the now demolished Darley House (which was built in circa 1795). Tack room has an irregular slate covered roof shape.

CHURCH LANE

Darley Abbey

Old Vicarage School

Late Victorian large detached former dwelling house, built in 1879, 2/3 storey, with a side stone entrance porch. Timber casement windows (double glazed replacement of the originals), slate covered pitched roof with decorative bargeboards with finials on gable ends. Front elevation has two projecting gables, one with a two storey stone canted bay windows. Many large modern extensions, including a timber conservatory on the front elevation, but all sympathetic to the design of the original core. Built as a vicarage for the Church of St. Matthew and used as a primary school since 1933. Stone plaque over entrance with Elizabeth Evans' name. Elizabeth Evans (d. 1836) was Jedediah Strutt's daughter and married William Evans, and after he died his brother Walter Evans, who endowed the Church of St. Matthew. Original outbuildings retained and converted for use by the school.

CLARKE STREET

The Derwent Business Centre

Brick built two storey Italianate former bonded warehouse, similar in style to the other buildings in St. Mary's goods yard which are listed. Built in 1882 as a cheese and beer warehouse for the railway, it has a double hipped slate roof with cornices at eaves, and a tower at the side with deeply overhanging hipped roof. A survivor of the Midland Railway's establishment of its St. Mary's Goods Yard. Converted to offices recently and little altered from its original form. The roadway is raised up to first floor level for vehicular access to doorways on the west side for loading goods. Space within ground floor in which the rail line passed through has been retained. Designed by John Holloway Sanders for Midland Railway.

COWLEY STREET

No. 2

Victoria Hotel

Highly decorated late 19th/early 20th C brick built public house with shaped gables on stone kneelers, stone dressings, steeply pitched tiled roof and compound chimneys. Original boundary walls with stone copings. Altered windows, some with coloured glass. One window with stone ogee arch. One of the first purpose built pubs by the Derby brewers Offiler, of Ambrose Street.

DUFFIELD ROAD

No. 157

The Mount

Villa built in 1851 to the designs of William Mansfield Cooper, by John Sutton. Two storeys; brick with slate covered hipped roof. Front elevation original stuccoed but this has been removed and the brick exposed on the front elevation. Central door to the front with stone portico, having two Doric columns and two pilasters with capitals and moulded cornice. Two ground floor canted bays to either side of the entrance, with plain sliding sash windows. Three plain sliding sash windows on the first floor. Gritstone boundary wall with four gritstone gate piers, stone capped.

Source: House deeds (seen by MC 2/2003).

DUFFIELD ROAD

No. 159

The Knoll

Large villa in Italianate style, built in 1876. Two storey plus belvedere. Yellow stock brick, hipped slate roofs, with modillion eaves. Ground floor, stone plinth, single storey canted bay window on the left, sliding sash windows in stone surrounds. Projecting entrance to the right, single storey with flat roof, two casements with fanlight under brick arches. Double string course above windows. On the first floor, three semi-circular headed windows in moulded stone surrounds. Stone eaves course. Belvedere with a semi-circular headed window and stone string course above. Second floor two

semi-circular headed windows in stone surrounds linked at bay by an apron panel. Curtilage wall is rock faced gritstone with moulded stone copings. Built for Arthur R. Robinson, engineer and manager of the Mersey Wheel Works, Nottingham Road as *Longlands*, the name being kept by Henry Boden the silk manufacturer when he had it in the mid-1880s, but which was changed to *The Knoll* by Joseph Norton Hughes-Hallett, a lawyer who bought it in 1896. Charles Humphreys (1820-1879) may have been the architect. He was for many years the architect of choice of the Midland Railway (MR) and built exclusively in yellow brick, having an interest in the works where they were made in Lincolnshire. Robinson's firm supplied the MR with wheels for their rolling stock.

HIGHFIELD ROAD

No. 9

Provost House (The Deanery)

Brick detached two storey dwelling house with a mix of classical and Arts & crafts features. Multi-paned sliding sash windows, symmetrical projecting wings with sprocketed steeply pitched hipped roofs, semi-circular stone hood on brackets over the doorway, and brick quoins. Full height canted bay on eastern elevation. It was built as St. Anne's vicarage in circa 1906 to the designs of important local architect P.H. Curry. Similar architectural idiom as Lutyen's Easton House in Repton.

KEDLESTON ROAD

Former stables to Rycote House

Late 18th C. 2 storey building with decorated eaves course and slated roof; 2 arched door openings on ground floor with 2 ancillary circular windows; 4 "Gothick" lancet windows with cast iron frames at first floor. Late 20th C brick porch addition to east elevation.

KEDLESTON ROAD

No. 93

Shakespeare House

Also known as Durdant House. Large Queen Anne influenced three storey detached brick house with shaped Flemish gable, built in 1882 to the designs of Edward John May of London. Two storey bay on the front with original 9 over one sash windows on the first floor, plain sash windows on the ground floor, and multi-paned casement windows. Stained glass in top sash on side elevation. Concrete pantiles on roof. Built for Derby School as a boarding annexe to house a master and twelve boys. Lack of funds meant that much of the detailing planned for the building was omitted. Named supposedly after the co-founder of the school, the 13th century Bishop Duredent of Lichfield and Coventry.

KEDLESTON ROAD

Nos. 97-115 (odd)

Durdant Gardens

Terrace of highly decorated two storey brick houses built in 1878, with a three storey house gabled end to road on each end of the terrace, with barge boards and mock half timbering. No. 97 has two storey canted bay window with timber balustrade and herringbone timber pattern. No. 115 has a jettied third storey with waved mock half timbering and two storey canted bay window with black and white timber panels. Central smaller timber clad gable in the middle of the terrace with date stone underneath, and the name 'Durdant Gardens', sharing a name with the adjacent Durdant House. All two storey houses in the middle of ground floor canted bay windows and first floor twin sash windows. Passageways to the rear between properties have inset upper panel of perforated pattern cast iron. Apart from No. 103, which has plain uPVC windows, all retain vertical sliding sash windows with plain lower sash and multi-paned upper sash. Tiled canopy runs the length of the two storey terrace below first floor window sills.

KEDLESTON ROAD

No. 200

Built by Henry Sherwin in the late 1870s. In 1906 William Stretton added the five storey tower block with the still extant timber sack hoist cover, together with the three and four storey buildings up to Kedleston Road, to convert it to a brewery. The house-cum-office on the corner of Sherwin Street was added around the same time. In 1922 it was all sold and converted to vinegar works – becoming Derby Malt Vinegar Company. Converted to a residential nursing home for the elderly in 1985. A small 7 hp horizontal steam engine by the Derby engineers, William Abell, was removed to Derby Industrial Museum in 1986.

KING STREET

Nos. 85-89 (odd)

Three storey early 19th C terrace of dwelling houses with third floor workshop windows. Multi-paned sliding sash windows and slate roof. Modern shop fronts on the ground floor. Residence of Sampson Hancock and his successors, who were managers of the King Street China Factory (demolished in the 1980s). No. 87 was in the early 20th century occupied by William Larcombe, who was closely associated with the King Street works. The King Street China factory was the link of continuation between the closure of the Derby Porcelain Factory, Nottingham Road, in 1848, and the opening of the Royal Crown Derby factory on Osmaston Road in 1878. The King Street factory continued to make fine porcelain in the tradition of the Nottingham Road works from 1848 until taken over by Royal Crown Derby in 1935.

LODGE LANE

Sterne House

Former Brown's Barley Kernels Mill

Four storey highly decorated brick built mill, with full height pilasters and corbelled brick details at eaves and verges. Stone dressings and stone finials on top of gable ends. Built for millers W E G Brown in the late 1880s.

MACKWORTH ROAD

University of Derby
Britannia Mill

Four storey brick built mill with an attic storey within the mansard roof. High proportion of glazing having a strong vertical emphasis in the design. Recently altered and extended to house the University's Administrative Centre. Entrance is through a two storey corner tower facing Markeaton Street, with stone domed roof and very elaborate stone doorcase, with a segmental pediment. Built for Moore Eady, Murcott Goode Ltd. for hosiery manufacture. This was originally the site of one of Derby's corn mills, later converted to an emery and paint producing mill. The ancient mill pond with fleam and leat connections to the Markeaton Brook still lie adjacent.

MANSFIELD ROAD

No. 3
The Bridge Inn

Rendered public house of circa 1790, with many later additions. Principal building is three storeys including attic windows, with a slate covered roof. Windows are a mix of late 20th C casement windows and early 20th C timber sliding sash windows. On the south elevation is a window surround (modern casement window) with cornice supported by carved brackets which are damaged. There is a concrete tiled western extension to the south of this, with a late 19th C vertical sliding sash window. The western side of the building, facing the river, has had a flat roofed first floor conservatory style building added in 1989, with a roof top garden. The pub was established between 1849 and 1857, but the building was originally a private dwelling, built circa 1790 by the Improvement Commission at the same time as the adjacent grade I listed and scheduled St. Mary's Bridge, to the designs of William Forester.

NEWTONS WALK

Bromley Street
Markeaton Primary School

Early 20th C red brick school building with hipped roofs with sprocketed eaves and projecting gables with parapets. Many original features remain, including chimneys, slate roof, timber sliding sash and pivoting windows, and ornate entrance gate. Tall brick boundary wall bordering Newtons Walk has two large piers with stone copings topped with stone sphere. Original wooden block floors in the interior. Classic school architectural style of the period.

PARKFIELD DRIVE

No. 14
Parkfields

Built circa 1825-27 by Joseph Cooper, for Henry Cox, Vintner. Two storey, 5-by-3 bay house. Painted brick and stucco with hipped slate covered roof. On the front (south) elevation, stone string course, Doric portico at entrance, 4 plain sliding sash windows on the ground floor and 5 plain sliding sash windows on the first floor. Single storey rectangular bay windows on the east elevation with blocking course and 3 sliding sash windows to the front and 1 at each side. Single storey extension to the centre of this elevation; door and sliding sash window to the right. House now divided into 3 dwellings: Parkfields, South Wold and Woodlands.

DERWENT WARD

DOWNING ROAD

British Olivetti Factory

Built 1970-71 to the designs of Cullinan, Chassey, Bicknell, Wickham and Oliver; one of four in other locations. Plywood constructed stylish expandable factory with workshops, and studios on upper floor. Roof pierced at the base by triangular windows.

Literature: Pevsner, Sir N & Williamson, E., *Derbyshire in Buildings of England* series, 2nd Edn., (London 1978) 192.

NOTTINGHAM ROAD

Sections of original North Midland Railway viaduct
North and south side of Nottingham Road adjacent to Cardinal House

Stone built railway viaduct, with original cast iron balustrade, built for what was the North Midland Railway line in the early 19th C. The surviving sections were part of the original seven span North Midland Railway viaduct of 1838-39 built to cross over the Derby to Nottingham turnpike road and the Derby canal adjacent. The original North Midland Railway viaduct carrying two tracks can be seen along the west side. The east side is still in situ but is almost wholly concealed by the abutting bridge on this side, added by the Midland Railway in 1892 to carry two additional tracks. The present day iron bridge spanning the Nottingham Road and its wrought iron plated balustrades are all a replacement dating from 1892. Beneath the bridge deck can be seen the 1838-39 abutments – with the additional abutments of 1892 adjacent on the east side. The dip in the road was original formed from 1904 to allow through the new double deck electric tram cars on this Nottingham Road route. This railway viaduct was designed in house by the NMR engineers, under the direction of Robert Stephenson, Chief Engineer.



STORES ROAD

Derby City Council
Stores Road Depot

Former stables, built circa 1902-3 by J Ward, assisted by George Widdows, for the local authority. Red brick with blue brick plinth and blue clay tile roof. Central range and two wings flanking a courtyard. Clock tower on central range with weather vane in the shape of a horse by John Smith of Derby.

LITTLEOVER WARD

BURTON ROAD

Nos. 81 & 83

A pair of stuccoed two storey Regency villas, attributable to Joseph Cooper of Derby (1778-1835), and virtually identical when new to another pair in

Kedleston Road, immediately W of Highfield Road. The detailing of both is close to that of Parkfields, Park Grove, designed by Cooper in 1826.

Literature: Glover, S., *History & Gazetteer of Derby* 2 Vols. (1st edn., Derby 1829/31) II. 595.

BURTON ROAD

No. 457

The Grange

Stuccoed (in Brookhouse's Roman Cement, made on Morledge, Derby by J. J. Brookhouse & Co., being a version of Parker's Roman Cement) two storey Regency villa built 1819-21 to a design by L. N. Cottingham for John Harrison, a rich Derby attorney, for whom the architect later (1822-1828) built Snelston Hall. The south front as existing throughout the 19th and 20th centuries was a variant of Cottingham drawing No. 8, but with the *antae* much reduced in width and the chimneys heightened. The Order of the portico became Composite instead of Ionic and there was no outward sign of the central niche. The ground floor end-bays by this period were now occupied by single storey canted bays with cornices matching that of the portico and the sill band was replaced by a plat band. The return (east) elevation as built was much reduced to three bays, but retaining the tripartite window on the return. The north front seems originally to have been of five widely-spaced bays with a central portico of two pairs of Composite columns supporting a plain frieze, dentil cornice and dwarf parapet - a shortened version of the portico on the south side. The final built form appears to lack the refinement of most of the drawings, and small but telling details appear to have been changed, like the addition of surrounds to the windows, where on the drawings there were only recessed panels or discreet blind arcading.

House tenanted from the late 1820s until sold to Reuben Eastwood, iron founder in 1873. Under Eastwood the entire house seems to have been re-planned, although we do not know the name of the architect and the Regency character was retained. In 1938 the house, outbuildings and gardens were sold to the parish council for £2,700, the remainder of the estate going to local speculative builders, Messrs. Fryer, for £1,950, the latter to be covered with semi-detached housing. However, the outbreak of war led to the house being requisitioned (and later purchased) by Rolls-Royce as an overspill development office for Merlin engines. However, a group of yellow brick outbuildings – probably additions by Eastwood - remained with the council and are still in community use.

Rolls-Royce added a utilitarian west wing containing specialist workshops and lecture rooms in vaguely matching style complete with Crittall windows, all stuccoed to match the house, the whole being then painted white, instead of the previous stone colour which only survived on the frieze and entablature of the porticoes and on the cornice and dwarf parapets of the canted bays. Rolls Royce used it until the company's bankruptcy in 1971 when it was vacated and put on the market by the Receiver.

It was purchased, extended and opened in October 1972 as the headquarters

of the Derbyshire Freemasons to serve 24 Derbyshire lodges, although the initiators were the officials of Derby's original lodge, the Tyrian, founded in 1785. The stable block was demolished and a vast new wing with a large Masonic temple at first floor level, over-sailing a lodging for the Tiler, was erected northward from the Rolls-Royce extension and constructed of window-less pre-cast concrete slabs interspersed with Cornish granite and Norwegian marble, the architects being T. H. Thorpe & Partners of Derby.

The entire original building caught fire on the early morning of 2nd December 1990 and the original portion was completely gutted. Since then the house has been rebuilt under the direction of the Masonic architect Graham Watson, FRIBA, but with brushed aluminium sliding windows. The interior was renewed and the remaining shell extended in order to accommodate a banqueting suite so that part of the building can be hired out for functions. This involved the proportions of the south front being altered by the addition of about eight feet at the east end along a longer addition to the west, completely hiding the base of Eastwood's *campanile*.

Literature: Craven, M. in *Journal of the Georgian Group*,. XV (2005) 215-228.

BURTON ROAD

Derbyshire Fire Service HQ
Former Littleover Old Hall and Lodge

Arts-and-Crafts house of 1898 by Alexander MacPherson of Derby for Edward MacInnes, replacing a late Elizabethan house later reduced as a farm. Machine made brick, two storeys and attics, irregular with gables, some depressed into parapets. Fenestration consists of mullioned and transomed windows, with large conservatory built by Messenger of Loughborough; tall grouped stacks, slate roofs. Gate lodge in similar idiom, but half timbered. Spacious interior, galleried hallway and stairs, much light oak paneling and Neo-Jacobean ribbed ceilings, decorative cornicing and friezes. Gardens and pleasure grounds (now mainly built over) landscaped by William Barron & Son.

Sold in 1934 to Harold Walker, a wall-paper manufacturer from London, with nearly 10 acres; gardens reduced by sale, but re-landscaped again by Barrons. During WW2 stables and outbuildings converted into a decontamination centre in anticipation of gas attacks. In 1954, house sold to Rolls-Royce as offices for the nuclear program; stable block replaced by new offices. Sold on collapse of Royce's in 1971 to County Council as Fire HQ.

Literature: Craven, M. & Stanley, M., *The Derbyshire Country House*, 3rd Edn., 2 Vols., (Ashbourne 2001) I. 136-137.

KINGSWAY

Kingsway Hospital
Former Nurses Home

Designed as Nurses' Home in 1934 for the hospital site by local architect

George M. Eaton. Simple, mostly neo-Georgian brick building with hipped tiled roofs, multi-paned sash windows and French doors with fanlights.

NORMANTON CEMETERY

Lodge and Chapel

Arts & Crafts style chapel and lodge, built 1899-1900 by John Ward, Borough Architect. Red brick with gritstone dressings and red clay tile roof. On the chapel, stone surrounded and mullioned windows, leaded on the attic floor, and Tudor style entrance door with four pointed arch and mullioned fanlight. Timber paneled two leaf door with herringbone pattern. Lodge has similar half timbered gable and large casement windows with single horizontal glazing bars. Rectangular mono-pitch eaves dormer between the gables of the lodge on the left and the chapel on the right. Mono-pitch tile covered entrance porch to lodge with half timbering in half gable, diagonal timber door, and leaded corner light.

UTTOXETER ROAD

Rough Heanor Farm

Late 18th C farmhouse. Three storey, three bays, red brick with a tiled roof. Front elevation has central entrance door with fanlight, and a 20 pane sliding sash window either side. First floor has two 20 pane sliding sash windows and one central 16 pane sliding sash window. Second floor has three 6 pane sliding sash windows. Haunched stone heads to all windows and projecting stone sills. The site was in use as a tenanted farm of Burton Abbey as early as 1125, and there was also a mill at what was then called Henovre (Heanor), according to the charters of the Abbey.

MACKWORTH WARD

ADDISON ROAD

Church of St. Bartholomew

Built in 1927 to the designs of P. H. Currey of Derby, in an Arts & Crafts style. Red brick with roughcast panels, and steeply pitched red tiled roof. East end was not completed due to lack of money. However, work was restarted in 1966 to the designs of Humphreys & Hurst, and the Modernist apse and vestry opened in 1968. Gabled entrance which breaks forward, twin doors with tiled niche over, within a pointed brick arch. On the west side, two lancet windows recessed in a large Gothic arch; rendered panels and an oculus above. Nave has four rectangular windows with tiled heads and sills and the chapel has two lancet windows, all set within rendered panels. Leaded rectangular stained glass in brick surrounds.

Literature: Combes, I. A. H., *The Anglican Churches of Derbyshire* (Ashbourne, 2004)71.

ASHBOURNE ROAD

No. 149

Wagon & Horses Public House

A pub established by 1833 and named from its use as a dispatching point for fly wagons (goods-carrying horse-drawn road vehicles) to points NW along Ashbourne Turnpike, the tollgate for which was nearby. The murder of PC Moss here by Gerald Mainwaring of Whitmore Hall, Staffs. 15th July 1879 led to the landlord selling up, local vintners & tied- house proprietors Fountains, of Market Place buying it. Rebuilt in 1882 to designs by James Wright or Evans & Wright of Derby and brewing continued on premises until 1956. Damaged by fire June 2004 and rebuilt. Two storey, red brick, four bays with dressed stone window surrounds, and a slate covered roof. On the ground floor left there is a timber coach entrance to the rear yard, modern casement windows with central stone mullion, recessed arch entrance door with stone steps, slightly set forward to receive blocking course from canted bay window with modern windows. Semi-circular headed timber door to the rear yard on the right. On the first floor, stone shouldered arch windows with stone architraves and moulded stone eaves course.

Literature: Craven, M., *The illustrated History of Derby's Pubs* (Derby 2002) 156; murder, *Derby Mercury* 16/7/1879, sale *ibid.*, 14/12/1881; re-opens after fire: *Derby Evening Telegraph* 26/11/2005.

BASS STREET

No. 6

Former 'Home for Penitent Females', built in 1866-68 to the designs of Derby architect George Henry Sheffield. Simplified neo-Gothic brick built building with stone dressings and contrasting sandstone banded semi-circular entrance arch. Built for a charity and then owned by the local authority, but converted to apartments and extended in 1993.

RADBOURNE STREET

No. 122

St. Barnabas Church

Large stone built Victorian neo-Gothic church with no tower, a full height hexagonal apse and single storey side aisles. Pointed arches and stone dressings. Built in 1880-82 to the designs of Arthur Coke-Hill; apse and vestry added in 1903. The intended transepts, tower and spire were never built due to lack of funds. Inside is a very early font from West Hallam Hall.

SURREY STREET

Former Maltings

Remaining buildings of the former Ashbourne Road Brewery and Maltings, by G. H. Sheffield, dating from the 1880s. Now converted to residential but maintaining features such as the original louvre vent at the top of the former kiln house pyramidal roof, and timber sack hoist enclosure on the former malthouse. Brick with slate roofs, and modern windows.

MICKLEOVER WARD

MILL LANE

Mickleover
Sunnyside

Dated 1888. Detached house; distinguished by its front elevation (east); central doorcase with porch having traceried iron work above. Also a semi-circular headed window above. Either side of porch tripartite windows with sliding sashes in stone surround, ground floor. Plain sashes at first floor. Brick, stuccoed and painted; string course at first floor; slate roof hipped. Chimney stacks rebuilt at lower height.

STATION ROAD

Mickleover
Former Mickleover Railway Station

Built in 1878 by the Great Northern Railway. 2 storey red brick building with some arts and crafts style influence. Slate roof; projecting eaves with ornate bargeboards; sash windows and brick arches above. Multi gabled – and with roof dormers. Tall chimney stacks with posts.

UTTOXETER ROAD

Mickleover
No. 25
Nag's Head Inn

Large mock Tudor purpose built road house pub, with tall decorated chimneys, tiled roof with bargeboards on gable ends to road, half timbering effect, leaded windows (Oriel windows on the first floor). Typical road house pub of the late 1920s, it was built in 1929 to the designs of Thomas Harrison Thorpe of Derby to replace a small village inn of the same name by Offiler's brewery of Derby.

NORMANTON WARD

NORMANTON PARK

Normanton
Park Pavilion and Clock Tower

Pavilion and clock tower designed by Borough Architect John Ward in 1908. Twin gabled, single storey pavilion with low tiled roof, with central pyramidal clock tower with clock by John Smith and Sons of Derby. Roughcast with

black painted mock timber gables, bargeboards and finials. In front of the clock tower is a stone plaque to commemorate the opening of the park above the entrance door. Bronze plaque to commemorate the gift of the clock by Alderman and Mrs W Blews Rowbotham on entrance door.

UPPER DALE ROAD

Normanton

Church of St. Augustine

Built as part of the evangelisation of the spreading suburbs of 19th C Normanton, circa 1896 to the designs of important local architects Naylor & Sale, and consecrated in 1898. Red brick with a slate roof, decorated ridge tiles, stone dressings to buttresses. Four bays, nave, chancel, north and south aisles, west porches built into the aisles. Organ chamber south, vestry north, crypt. Built in three phases. Nine pairs of pointed trefoil lancet arch clerestory windows per stone, continuous stone sill course. Aisles north have three sets of triple lancets, and double lancet with roundel over; south, three sets of triple lancets, a single lancet, all with stone keystones; organ chamber has single lancet, and vestry five light windows. West window, six lancet lights, pointed trefoils, flowing tracery above, under one pointed arch, hood mould with masks. North aisle, cinquefoil within circular window in gable, hood mould with masks. South aisle, roundel in gable. East window, circa 1921 is a memorial with 13 regimental badges (1914-1918) in head of lights and spandrels.

VILLAGE STREET

No. 6

The Sherwood Foresters Public House

Large neo-Jacobean late Victorian public house with shaped Flemish gables, said to have been built by a Mr A Taylor as a suburban or country house in 1885 but converted to a hotel in 1890 by brewers Ind Coope. Erected on the site of a farm, said to have formed part of the Edge family's Normanton estate. 1890 conversion to hotel was designed by architects Coulthart and Booty and the two storey section to the rear with first floor function room added at this time. Other alterations include bay windows on the south elevation and small extensions to the northeast and west.

Brick built with stone dressings, with a series of pitched slate roofs, the rear 1890s addition with a hipped roof with sprocketed eaves. Main elevation over entrance has two three storey Dutch gables and recessed narrower entrance with smaller Dutch gable over. Cast iron railing on top of left hand bay double height canted bay window. On the Village Street elevation is a blocked up large opening and porch on carved wooden brackets. Tall decorated chimney stacks with horizontal brick banding.

Converted to use as place of worship in 2010.

VILLAGE STREET

Normanton

No. 35

Three storey simple rectangular plan former farmhouse, with three bays probably early 19th C in origin, with pitched slate roof. Hipped roof extension, but of similar age brickwork. All windows have been altered and are uPVC. Small flat roof two storey extension on rear elevation. There is evidence of the single storey outbuildings that have been removed, visible on the gable end.

VILLAGE STREET

Normanton

Church of St. Giles

Church dating from 1861, designed by Giles & Brookhouse; a good example of revival Early English Gothic; enlarged in 1902. Chancel, nave, tower, south aisle. Present nave and chapel are on the 1861 south aisle, with a new south aisle, organ chamber and vestries added. Old channel and nave form the present north aisle. Coursed rock faced sandstone, slate roof, crested ridge tiles on north aisle. Aisles and nave are separately roofed. North aisle (1861): five double height windows, with trefoils and quatrefoils over, lower height trefoil headed, dripstones with foliage label stops. East window (1882): three light, with cinquefoil within circle under enclosing arch, lower light trefoil headed. Tower, northwest, with entrance porch to north, double light lancet windows, trefoil above to west with dripstone over. Triple lancets louvred to bell stage with four faces. Broach spire to the tower, with four dormers and gargoyles at corners. West side of nave has trefoil headed lights within rectangular surround, three light with three quatrefoil within circles, under enclosing arch, lower light trefoil headed. South aisle west: five light flowing tracery cusped window, lower light trefoiled. South elevation, south porch aisle: three double lancet with quatrefoil or trefoil over, dripstones, under two small gables, a three light flowing cusped tracery style window, quatrefoil above, lower light ogee heads, dripstone, square label stops; a double lancet with quatrefoil over, lower lights trefoiled, dripstone, foliage label stops. Nave, east window: five light flowing tracery cusped windows, lower lights ogee headed, dripstone square label stops. Stained glass memorial to the Sherwood Foresters, RAOC and ATS 1945. Nave north: two double lancets, trefoiled.

VILLAGE STREET

Normanton

Normanton House Primary School

Much altered former dwelling house dating from the 1740s, built for the Dixies of Market Bosworth. Built on the site of Normanton Manor House, which was described by Woolley as in ruins by 1712. Brick with stone dressings and tiled roof, with gable end parapets with stone kneelers. Originally a three storey house with three bay south front under a low parapet; an additional matching bay was added to the right of the south front and a wing of four bays to the north in 1865-1870. Stone Tuscan porch with lamb motif added by John Goodall, a Derby solicitor who purchased the estate in 1819. Purchased in

1936 by the Borough Council in order to form part of Homelands Grammar School, built in the park. Windows all altered and a two storey flat roof extension added.

VILLAGE STREET

Normanton

RC Church of St. George and All Saints

Church of 1920, built to the designs of J Sidney Brockersley of London. Rock faced stone church with tiled roof, of five and a half bays. Unusual mix of styles, with Italianate design, including campanile and Romanesque features, and rock faced stone more prevalent in neo Gothic churches. Nave with apse (ritual east, compass north) and aisles, campanile on the north east corner; porch with baptistery on the south side, and sacristy on the north west side, both single storey. The nave has five round headed windows on either side and plain glass quarries; apse, two round headed windows and stained glass; on the west side one round headed window, two rectangular windows, all with dressed stone surrounds. The bell tower has recessed panels and a doorcase with shouldered architrave with hood, and aedicule above to rectangular window. Round headed window to the east. At the bell stage of the tower are three Romanesque arched windows on each face, and the tower is topped by a tiled hipped roof surmounted by a cross. South porch has doors to the east and west, with a shouldered architrave to the west door. Baptistery has two rectangular windows with stained glass. Said to have fallen down when first constructed; current building is the reconstruction.

OAKWOOD WARD

PORTERS LANE

No. 1, The Lodge

Breadsall

Former Lodge dating from 1881, with large extensions of the same mock Tudor idiom with leaded light windows, but the original lodge form still maintains historic character. Brick built with applied timber panels within deeply overhanging eaves gable and first floor canted oriel window. Tiled roof.

SINFIN WARD

SHAKESPEARE STREET

Sinfin Golf Club

Former Cottons Farm buildings

Early 19th C farm buildings. With large extension of circa 1850, now derelict. 2 storey farm building, most recently used as offices. Red brick, stone

dressings. Slate roof. Sliding sash windows. Good large original farm outbuilding to rear, also in a poor state of repair.

SPONDON WARD

MOOR STREET

Spondon
No. 31

Early 19th C; 2 storey, brick, gable ends and rear rendered. Modern windows on ground and first floors. 4-centred brick arches above door and small windows; stone head above the other two windows. Dentilled brick string course at first floor level. 3 stone steps to front door. Extensive modern addition to rear.

MOOR STREET

Spondon
No. 37

Early 19th C; 2 storey. Rendered brick on stone plinth; plain clay tile roof; dogtooth eaves course at front and rear. Ground floor, 3 casement windows with spring arched heads. First floor, 4 casement plastic windows. No windows to rear elevation. Gable end faces the road. Single storey outbuildings attached.

MOOR STREET

Spondon
Nos. 38 & 40

Red brick dwelling houses, No. 38 dating from the mid 19th C and No. 40 from the early 19th C. Dentilled eaves course through both, slate covered roof, and rendered ground floor. No. 38 is two storey with a ground floor Victorian shop display windows to either side of the entrance door, with modern uPVC wood grained windows. First floor, two modern windows within original flat arched window openings. No. 40 is of three storeys and three bays – cellar level with pavement. Exposed panel within render with incised brick: 'I H 1822' and 'GD'. Previously the Beehive public house. Ground floor has three openings to the cellar



area, with one bricked up. The first and second floors have six modern casement windows within the original window openings with brick relieving arches, apart from the first floor central window which has had the sill height lifted.

WEST ROAD

Spondon

No. 74

Early 19th C villa, brick built, with a slate covered hipped roof. The south elevation has a glazed porch to the entrance, and the west elevation has two 12 pane uPVC windows on the ground floor, and a single storey canted bay window to the right (a later addition), also with uPVC windows. Four nine pane uPVC windows on the first floor, with flat arches and keystones over. Ground floor windows have projecting stone sills. Built by a Mr Devas, for his mother.

STREET FURNITURE

ABBAY WARD

ARGYLE STREET

Off Burton Road
OS SK 3435 SE

Victorian cast iron bollards and cobbled street. No foundry name stamp on the bollards.

UTTOXETER OLD ROAD

Rowditch Recreation Ground
OS SK 3335 NE

Victorian cast iron drinking fountain.

ALLESTREE WARD

KEDLESTON ROAD

OS SK 3338 NW

Stone horse trough adjacent to Toll Bar Cottage. Has been repositioned.

KEDLESTON ROAD

OS SK 3337 NE

Triangular cast iron mile post. 'London 128, Hulland Ward 7, Derby 2 miles'. Turnpike Road to Manchester. Early 19th C.

SIDDALS LANE

Allestree
OS SK3439NE

Five cast iron bollards on footpath to north of St Edmunds Church.

ALVASTON WARD

OSMASTON ROAD

Opposite entrance to Nightingale Road
OS SK 3633

Trolley bus turning circle constructed in 1932, with patched tarmac surface as well as remaining historic paving and granite kerbstones. Probably one of only two circles left in the city and, as all of the overhead wires and poles have been removed, the only evidence in the public realm of the era of trolley buses in Derby.

ARBORETUM WARD

AMEN ALLEY

OS SK 3336 SW

Victorian street adjacent to the Cathedral Church of All Saints, with granite setts.

BOLD LANE

OS SK 3536 SW

'Boden Pleasance', iron gats and railings erected in 1910 in memory of Henry Boden.

CATHEDRAL ROAD

Electrical sub station

OS SK 3536 NW

1930s Iron gate with penny-farthing bicycle feature in centre panel. Designed by Borough Architect C.H. Aslin and contemporary with the Kings Chamber building, also locally listed (see 30-38 Queen Street). Marks the site of a bicycle shop that was replaced.

COLLEGE PLACE

OS SK 3536 NW

Paved street adjacent to the Cathedral Church of All Saints, with sandstone paving and granite setts. Previously known as Dark Alley.

FRIAR GATE

OS SK 3436 SE

Cast iron posts adjacent to the Church of St. Werburgh, cast by William Abell of Brook Street. Not in original position.

FULL STREET

Adjacent to the Silk Mill

OS SK 3536 NW

1893 lighting column (electric). Cast iron, 30' high, 2" diameter, swan neck with moulded pendant, glass globe 25' off pavement, double ladder arms. Heavily moulded lower section, with applied Derby Borough Council Crest; also manufacturer's name: Andrew Handyside. Repositioned here in 1993.

GORDON ROAD

Church Walk

OS SK 3434 NE

3 cast iron bollards; 2 at the Gordon Road end, and one at the Church Walk end. Simply detailed.

GREEN LANE

OS SK 3535 NW

Cast iron circular section milepost, near Gower Street. Manufactured by Derby firm Harrison circa 1830.

HARTINGTON STREET

OS SK 3535 SW

Cylindrical cast iron post box by Andrew Handyside & Co, 1880. Unusual limited design without any royal cipher, crown or wording other than the manufacturer. These were known as 'anonymous' boxes.

MACKLIN STREET

OS SK 3536 SW

Cast iron bollards near No. 10 Macklin Street.

MOUNT CARMEL STREET

OS SK 3435 SE

Brick paved stepped pedestrian access route from Burton Road, with central cast iron post and railings and brick boundary walls with stone copings.

RAILWAY TERRACE

Derby Midland Railway Station
Platform 1

Midland Railway South African war memorial. Bronze plaque dedicated to employees of the Midland Railway Company who fought in the Boer War. Inscription is 'In memory of the following members of the Midland Railway Company's staff, who lost their lives / in the service of their country in the war in South Africa 1899-1902'. The Midland Railway Wyvern crest is at the top of the plaque. It was designed by the company architect Charles Trubshaw in 1902. Trubshaw designed a new frontage for the railway station, a small free standing section of which remains in the north car park of the station. The plaque was in the booking hall of the original station but was repositioned to Platform 1 when the station was rebuilt in 1984.



ST PETERS CHURCHYARD

No. 6

Small road plate 'B5021' set on wall of No. 6

SADLER GATE

No. 2

Cast iron plate attached to No. 2 Sadler Gate at first floor height reading 'Sadler Gate Bridge'. Early 19th C and probably repositioned onto this late Victorian building.

SADLER GATE

No. 51

Cast iron parish boundary plaque on wall of 51 Sadler Gate 'AS/SW' (All Saints/St Werburghs).

WARDWICK

Museum Square

Late 19th C cast iron gas lamp standard with 18" lantern on fluted shaft and panelled plinth. Double ladder arms, lantern 10' off pavement.

BLAGREAVES WARD

NORMANTON LANE

Littleover
OS SK 3333 NE

Triangular metal parish boundary marker, 19th C, located near Doctors Surgery. Littleover Parish/Derby Parish boundary.

STENSON ROAD

Sunny Hill
OS SK 3422 SW

Circular cast iron post box at Sunny Hill Post Office. One of 271 Edward VIII post boxes in the country.

BOULTON WARD

SHARDLOW ROAD

OS SK 3833 SE

Victorian triangular cast iron milepost near junction with Nunsfield Drive.

CHADDESSEN WARD

CHADDESSEN LANE

Chaddesden Memorial Hall

War memorial, 1923, on wall of memorial hall. Stone tablet inset into the brick face of the southeastern elevation of the hall, commemorating soldiers from Chaddesden fallen in the Great War.

CHADDESSEN LANE

Chaddesden Park
Opposite Richmond Road

Pillars at entrance to Chaddesden Park. Stone plaques inset in both brick pillars, with heraldic beasts (lion on left and unicorn on right) and date. Commemorated the dedication of the King George V playing field.

CHADDESSEN LANE

Corner of Church Lane

G.R. post box in brick wall on the corner of Church Lane and Chaddesden Lane. Red painted cast iron King George V post box, oldest box still in situ in Chaddesden. Type B wall box, classified as WB 97/2 by the Letterbox Study Group. Manufactured by W. T. Allen & Co of London sometime between 1910

and 1929.

CHADDESSEN LANE

Opposite No. 117

First World War Memorial. Limestone tablet with sandstone surround. Relief carvings of wreath with helmet, crossed sword and rifle. Surrounded by two large pillars with semi-circular caps and behind cast iron railings.

NOTTINGHAM ROAD

Chaddesden
OS SK 3736 SE

Circular cast iron mile post, early 19th C, located to the west of Chaddesden Lane End. 'Nottm. 14 miles'.

NOTTINGHAM ROAD

Chaddesden
OS SK 3736 NE

Triangular cast iron parish boundary marker 'Chaddesden/Derby'.

CHELLASTON WARD

DERBY ROAD

Near No. 130
OS SK 3935 NW

Circular section cast iron milepost, early 19th C. Manufactured by Derby firm Harrison.

DERBY ROAD

Shelton Lock
OS SK 3731 NW

Drum head cast iron Harrison milepost, early 19th C, south of Boulton Lane.

DARLEY WARD

BRICK STREET

No. 11

Sign reading 'Court No. 1'; reminder of back yard small residential courts typical of 18th and 19th C Derby.

CHURCH LANE

Outside No. 23

Cast iron parish boundary post, 20th century. Triangular section, marking the boundary of Allestree and Darley Abbey parishes. 'D.C.C.' cast in the top.

DARLEY STREET

British Legion

Cast iron sign on the wall of the British Legion building, reading 'Stone throwing will be severely dealt with'.

DUFFIELD ROAD

OS SK 3438 SE

Circular section cast iron milepost, dating from circa 1830, near former Darley Abbey Post Office. Cast by Derby firm Harrison.

DUFFIELD ROAD

OS SK 3539 NW

Circular section cast iron milepost, dating from circa 1830, opposite Derwent Avenue. Cast by Derby firm Harrison.

DUFFIELD ROAD

OS SK 3438 NE

Triangular cast iron parish boundary marker, circa 1930, opposite Ferrers Way 'Allestree/Darley Abbey'. In poor state of repair.

DUFFIELD ROAD

No. 109

Small cast iron sign on wall of No. 109, on the corner of Lodge Lane, reading 'To the Cattle Market'. Erected in 1861 after construction of the new cattle market.

FRIAR GATE

Yard adjacent to No. 35

OS SK 3436 SE

4' gauge horse tramway track in yard adjacent to No. 35. Laid in granite sett pavings in former yard area where the depot for the Derby Tramway company had been established, rented and located within the arches of the GNR railway viaduct (built 1877/8) for stabling and workshops.



NUNS STREET

OS SK 3436 NW

Stone bridge dating from 1848 over Markeaton Brook. Previous list description noted stone plaque on downstream face 'Henry Mosley, Mayor, 1848' – plaque not found during 2010 review.

ST JOHNS TERRACE

OS SK 3436 NE

Iron lampstand with modern light within lamp. Manhole cover adjacent made at Browns Foundry, Derby. 19th C.

WELL STREET

OS SK 3537 SW

Georgian cobbled street and stone steps with cast iron bollards at the top.

MACKWORTH WARD

ASHBOURNE ROAD

Corner of Surrey Street

OS SK 3336 NE

Ornate gates and railings to former church at corner with Surrey Street.

ASHBOURNE ROAD

No. 191

Small cast iron sign attached to wall of No. 191 reading 'Court No. 2', a surviving reminder of the back yard residential courts characteristic of 18th and 19th C Derby.

BRACKENSDALE AVENUE

OS SK 3236 SW

Edward VIII cast iron pillar box at junction with Greenland Avenue, one of only 271 in the country.

FRIAR GATE

OS SK 3436 SE

Fine example of a cast iron electrical transformer box by Walter McFarlane of Saracen Foundry, Glasgow, cast in 1893.

MICKLEOVER WARD

CHESTNUT AVENUE

Mickleover
OS SK 3035 SE

Cast iron ornamental gates at the end of Chestnut Avenue. Square section cast iron gate piers have been covered over and rendered.

THE HOLLOW

Mickleover
OS SK 3034

Plain stone horse drinking trough in stone surround.



WESTERN ROAD

No. 22
Mickleover

Post box in wall of newsagents. Derby Castings Ltd, successor to A. Handyside & Co, 1931-33.

NORMANTON WARD

VILLAGE STREET

OS SK 3433 NE

Edward VIII cast iron pillar box, one of only 271 in the country.

SPONDON WARD

NOTTINGHAM ROAD

OS SK 3835 NE

'Enoch Stone' stone memorial located near Raynesway. Enoch Stone, a framework knitter and musician from Spondon, was found murdered on Nottingham Road on the night of June 23, 1856. No culprit was ever found and the case was closed at an inquest held at the Malt and Shovel Inn in Spondon in July 1856. The stone was later laid on the exact site where he was found, and engraved with the initials E.S.