

PRODUCED BY DERBY CITY COUNCIL

Development & Cultural Services Department

JUNE 2017 4th edition A LISTED BUILDING is one included on the list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest compiled by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. The following document is a summary compiled from all lists issued by the Secretary of State up to June 2017. It is intended that it will be updated as necessary to incorporate future changes. Although every effort has been made to ensure that this document incorporates all the entries and information of the official Statutory List, the document should not be relied upon to formally establish that a building is or is not "listed" within the meaning of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

The grades of listed buildings refer to their quality compared to national standards. Listed buildings have Grades I, II* or II.

Each entry in the list shows the information (as appropriate) set out as follows:

Street
Name
Address of building(s)
Grade of building
Date of entry on the list
Descriptive notes
Group value

The descriptive notes of each entry vary in detail, but have no legal significance and are intended primarily for identification purposes, they should not be treated as a comprehensive or exclusive record of all the features which are considered to make a building worthy of listing. All listed buildings of all grades are listed in their entirety – inside and outside, back and front, and also certain 'curtilage' structures such as outbuildings and boundary walls.

Guidance about what listing means can be found on the Derby City Council web-site at: http://www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/conservation/listed-buildings-register/.

This document, referred to as the "Statutory List", should not be confused with Derby City Council's "Local List" which identified additional buildings that have particular local significance. These buildings do not have statutory protection, but are covered by local planning policies. The Local List can be found on-line.

For further information or advice about any of the buildings included in the list contact Derby City Council, Environment and Climate Change, Planning Division, The Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, DE1 2FS. Tel: (01332) 640809. E-mail: Built.Heritage@derby.gov.uk.

Please click on a letter to take you to the address you require

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PLEASE NOTE THAT DARLEY ABBEY MILLS AND SURROUNDING BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN LISTED AS INDIVIDUAL SITES

Abbey Lane

Darley Abbey Nos 7 to 9 (consec) (Formerly listed in the Rural District of Belper) Grade II Listed 13.02.67

C15. Rear elevation: 2 storeys; stone; 3 windows, formerly C18 now modem casements with glazing bars. Road elevation has only one storey visible. Tall plinth; 2 windows; tiles. Part of the remains of Darley Abbey, an Augustinian Priory removed from St Helens, Derby, C12.

Abbey Street

No 204 (Ye Olde Spa Inn Public House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19, the core probably early C18. 2 storeys, the ground storey engraved cement with roughcast above; 3 sash windows with cambered heads; simple pilaster doorcase with dentilled cornice and small weatherhood; cement quoins at sides of 1st storey; 2 stone-coped gables to right, the left-hand portion has hipped slate roof. Later additions at rear.

Abbey Yard

Darley Abbey Cottages Nos 1 & 2 Grade II Listed 30.05.02

Early/mid C19. Pair of brick built, 2 bay, 2 storey, slate roofed cottages forming a continuous range with Darley Hall Stables. Now amalgamated to form one dwelling. Shallow brick arched door and window openings, planed door in pegged door frame at No 2. Built by the Evans family and shown on a map of 1852.

Abbey Yard

Darley Abbey Cottages Nos 3-5 (Cons) Grade II Listed 30.05.02

Early/mid C19. Range of three, brick built, 2 bay, 2 storey, slate roofed cottages situated in the garden to the rear of Darley Hall stables. Nos 3 and 4 are amalgamated to form one house and the door to No 5 has been repositioned to the side elevation. Segmental brick arched door and window openings on ground floor of front elevation. Built by the Evans family and shown on a map of 1852.

The C18 and C19 houses and schoolrooms in Darley Abbey built by various generations of the Evans family for their workers are of interest as a group to be compared with the Arkwright settlement at Cromford and the Strutt settlements at Belper and Milford.

Abbey Yard

Darley Abbey
Stables and Service Wing to former Darley Hall
Grade II
Listed 30.05.02

Early and Mid C18. L shaped range of stables and detached service block to the north of the site of Darley Hall (demolished 1962) dating from 1727 and extended in the 1760s by Joseph Pickford of Derby. Altered internally C20 when used as stables for police horses. Brick built on stone plinth, slate roof.

The STABLES WESTERN and NORTHERN ARMS of the original L shaped block have both subsequently been extended northwards. The SERVICE BLOCK encloses the yard to the east.

STABLES WESTERN ARM. EXTERIOR The six bay, two storey western range has a separate single bay, with segmental brick arched headed doorway and window lintel to upper multi-paned window, to the south of a full height circular headed carriage entrance in second bay. The northern three bays have a rank of continuous carriage doors below a continuous lintel with shallow windows above. INTERIOR the upper floor of the northern four bays has been removed and the internal features on the ground floor removed to form a space open to the roof. The roof is framed by tall wooden king-post trusses of crudely wrought timbers. A single storey northwards extension under a lightly framed roof retains its horse stalls.

STABLES NORTHERN ARM. EXTERIOR: The seven bay northern range is brick built over a stone plinth. It has shallow brick arched openings to wide doorways and multi-paned windows. Three bay northwards addition has no plinth and altered windows. INTERIOR the western half has a tackroom to the west and horse stalls to the east. The stall section has tiled walls, metal and wooden panelled divides, ornamental metal framed niches, ceramic troughs and a channelled ventilation system. The eastern ground floor and its northern extension has been remodelled to form a large room. The roof trusses where exposed are of crudely wrought timbers. SERVICE BUILDING A five bay, single storey brick building over a stone plinth forming eastern side of the stable yard but because of the drop in ground levels it has a two storey rear elevation. Plain flat headed openings. Included for group value only.

Albert Street

Nos 1 and 2 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1848. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys; 6 sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded stone architraves with segmental pediments, that on curved angle to return side with cartouche containing the above date; moulded head and sill bands at 2nd storey; left-hand portion of building has slight projection; quoins to all angles; plain frieze; modillion eaves cornice, parapet. Modem shop fronts. 1-windowed return side.

Albert Street

Northcliffe House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1860. Stucco. Circular corner block with large 2-storeyed wing on left and 3 storey 2 window wing to return side in Exchange Street. Lefthand wing, part of which is obscured by later additions, has 9 windows with semi-circular moulded stone heads; dentilled eaves; hipped slate roof. The corner block is circular on plan, 3 storeyed and terminating with a large cupola surmounted by a ball finial; 3 tall semi-circular headed openings, those at sides partly obscured by later additions and all with elaborate figurehead keyblocks; balconies above windows are linked

by cornice and band and supported on enriched consoles. Central entrance with swagged vase with modem inset door. Originally the Palais de Dance.

Alfreton Road

Alfreton Road Bridge Grade II

Listed 10.02.14

A three-span skew overbridge carrying the Alfreton Road, built 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick.

Reasons for Designation

Alfreton Road Bridge, constructed in 1838-40, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Date: as an early example of a railway structure dating from the pioneering phase in national railway development; * Intactness: as a remarkably unaltered bridge. * Historic interest: as a bridge that forms part of the North Midland Railway, which was designed by George and Robert Stephenson, among the greatest and most influential of all railway engineers, with their assistant Frederick Swanwick; * Architectural interest: as an example of the consistently high quality design and careful detailing of railway structures completed for the North Midland Railway. The aesthetic quality of the bridge far exceeds the functional and structural requirements of bridge design; * Engineering interest: as one of the earliest type of railway skew-arched bridges in the world built according to the 'helicoidal' system of construction. The bridge has also been engineered to accommodate the local drainage conditions and more widely as a response to the picturesque river valley in which it was constructed.

History

The Midland Main Line is the outcome of a number of historic construction phases undertaken by different railway companies. The first two phases were carried out simultaneously between 1836 and 1840 by the North Midland Railway and the Midland Counties Railway. The North Midland Railway, which operated between Derby and Chesterfield and onwards to Rotherham and Leeds, was pre-eminently the work of George (1781-1848) and Robert Stephenson (1803-1859) who, along with Isambard Kingdom Brunel, are the most renowned engineers of this pioneering phase of railway development. They worked closely with the Assistant Engineer, Frederick Swanwick (1810-1885). The railway's architect Francis Thompson (1808-1895) designed stations and other railway buildings along the line. The less demanding route for the Midland Counties Railway, which ran between Derby and Nottingham to Leicester and on to Rugby, was surveyed by Charles Blacker Vignoles (1793-1875) who was engineer to a large number of railway projects. These two companies (along with the Birmingham & Derby Junction Railway) did not yield the expected profits, partly because of the fierce competition between them. This led to the three companies merging into the Midland Railway in 1844 which constituted the first large scale railway amalgamation. The next part of the line from Leicester to Bedford and on to Hitchin was constructed between 1853 and 1857 by the engineer Charles Liddell (c.1813-1894) and specialist railway architect Charles Henry Driver (1832-1900). In 1862 the decision was made to extend the line from Bedford to London which was again the responsibility of Liddell, except for the final fourteen miles into London and the design of the terminus at St Pancras (listed at Grade I) which was undertaken by William Barlow (1812-1902). Additional routes were then added from Chesterfield to Sheffield in 1870, and from Kettering to Corby in 1879. The most important changes to the infrastructure of the Midland Railway were the rebuilding of its principal stations and the increasing of the line's capacity, involving the quadrupling of some stretches of the route south of the Trent from the early 1870s to the 1890s.

Alfreton Road Bridge was built between 1836 and 1840 as part of the North Midland Railway. The route from Derby to Chesterfield and onwards to Rotherham and Leeds was surveyed by George Stephenson in 1835, and the Act of Parliament for the construction of the 72 mile line was obtained in 1836. Linked at Derby to the Birmingham & Derby Junction Railway and the Midland Counties Railway, it was to form part of a route from London to Yorkshire and the North East. George Stephenson was joined by his son Robert as joint Chief Engineer on the project in 1837. In order to concentrate on his mineral and mining interests, George relinquished his railway projects in 1839 so it was his son who saw the North Midland through to its completion in 1840. Part of Robert Stephenson's skill in handling railway projects was his ability to select and manage an able team, and he entrusted much of the engineering design of the North Midland to Frederick Swanwick whose name appears on the surviving contract drawings. The Stephensons, supported by Swanwick, designed the line north from Derby to have gradients no greater than 1 in 250 to suit the low

power of contemporary steam locomotives, which meant relegating Sheffield to a link line. To achieve such gradients the line followed the River Derwent as far as Ambergate and then ran through more difficult territory up the valley of the River Amber via Wingfield and Clay Cross to Chesterfield, then over to Rotherham and via Wakefield to Leeds. The notable sequence of picturesque stations along the line was designed by Francis Thompson who was therefore also influential in setting his stamp on the character of the line.

Alfreton Road Bridge is one of an extended sequence of surviving bridges built for the North Midland Railway between Derby and Chesterfield. It is typical of those designed for the Railway by George and Robert Stephenson, with their assistant engineer, Frederick Swanwick. Alfreton Road Bridge was constructed under the contract for Derby, which was won by Messrs. Nowell with a tender of £19,000. It survives in an essentially unaltered state. exhibiting many characteristics that are shared with other bridges along the route. In particular, it belongs to a small group of overbridges in the Derwent valley with multiple spans; C19 maps show that the outer arches were designed to span large drainage channels, which were later infilled to allow additional tracks to be laid. Mansfield Road (SPC8 6) is another example. An engraving shows a similar example on the Stephensons' contemporary Grand Junction Railway. Furthermore Alfreton Road Bridge was built according to the 'English' or 'helicoidal' system of skew-arch construction. This involved the voussoir bed joints being laid parallel to one another and perpendicular to the direction of the bridge, simplifying construction. The method was published by the mathematician Peter Nicholson in 1828, and elaborated upon by the engineer Charles Fox in 1836, before being published in a definitive form by George Buck in 1839. Thus pre-1840 skew-arched bridges built on pioneering phase English railways were the first of their kind anywhere in the world.

Details

A three-span skew overbridge carrying the Alfreton Road, built 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick.

MATERIALS: walling of coursed and squared Coal Measure sandstone with tooled, ashlar Derbyshire Gritstone dressings. The soffits of the arches are of red brick.

DESCRIPTION: the high-mileage (north) face is a mirror image of the low-mileage (south) face. Three segmental arches with rusticated ashlar Gritstone voussoirs springing from impost bands which continue onto the underside of the bridge. The central arch conforms to the standard dimensions of the Stephensons' North Midland overbridges, with a span of 30ft and, originally, a height of 16ft. However the outer arches are slightly narrower. They spring from impost bands that project to cap the piers and abutments. These are all of coursed and squared quarry-faced sandstone with plinths and ashlar Gritstone quoins (chamfered to the piers). The bridge is framed by applied piers with a concave rake and rusticated Gritstone quoins; the piers continue upwards as part of the parapet. Running across the face and piers is a Gritstone cornice composed of a narrow, ashlar course, a bold, tooled roll moulding, and then a course of ashlar with a chamfered upper edge. Above it the parapet is of two sandstone courses, which are picked with tooled margins on the outer face but punched on the inner face. This is surmounted by Gritstone coping stones, which are broad, tooled and square-moulded, with a slight fall to the outside edge. The wing walls are of coursed and squared, quarry-faced sandstone, and they are raked and curved; because of the skew, the lowmileage (south) wing wall projects much further on the down (west) side than that on the up (east) side; the opposite is true of the high-mileage (north) wing wall. Marking the termination of the long wing walls are half hexagonal stone piers whilst the short wing walls terminate in raked piers.

Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the tarmacadam road surface of the bridge is not of special architectural or historic interest.

Allestree Park

Allestree Hall (Formerly listed in the Rural District of Belper) Grade II* Listed 13.02.67

Begun in 1795 by James Wyatt for Bache Thornhill and sold unfinished to John Charles Girardot in 1805. One stone bears the date 1802 and the initials J W Ashlar; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows. Plinth, sill band to first floor, 8

cornice and blocking course; 1+ 3+ 1 sashes, central full height bow. Ground storey windows 3-light, of handsome character, divided by Ionic columns and with an entablature over. Side elevation with 5 sashes, and 2 storey beyond with 5 sashes.

Interior: Bowed entrance hall, stair hall with stone staircase, renewed metal balustrade. Remainder of interior largely altered but 2 ground storey rooms have style ceilings which may be old. Setting: Landscape park (Golf course).

Allestree Park

Off Duffield Road Ice House at Allestree Hall Grade II Listed 21.12.93

Ice House. Early C19. Built to serve the household of Allestree Hall. Subterranean vaulted brick ice chamber, circular on plan with a short vaulted access passage extending southwards to an exposed doglegged entry with partially fallen brick flanking wall. There is an access chute to the north of the ice chamber, and a vent from the vault roof to the surface.

Amen Alley

No 2 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1734. Red brick with stone plinth; 3 storeys; 5 restored sash windows in broad frames with flat brick arches; centre window of 1st and 2nd storeys have key-blocks, the former inscribed with above date; C19 doorway in stone surround with semicircular rusticated arched head, moulded wood doorcase with 3-light horizontal fanlight; stone-coped parapet; slates.

No. 2 forms a group with Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Iron Gate, together with No 1 Queen Street, 2 posts at west end of College Place and Nos 1 and 3 College Place.

Arboretum Square

Entrance to Lodge of Arboretum Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1850. Architect, Duesbury (who designed the Town Hall). The Arboretum, which was given to the town by Joseph Strutt, was laid out by Loudon in 1840. The original lodges, which were by E B Lamb, were in Elizabethan style (Pevsner). Built of brick with stone dressings. Of 3 bays, the central slightly projecting and having raised monumental feature with coupled pilasters at sides of a semicircular headed niche containing a stone statue of

Strutt and surmounted by a segmental pediment with obelisk finials at centre and sides. A single storeyed lodge at either side, each with pediment enclosing scrolled escutcheon, pilasters at sides, panelled frieze, cornice and parapet topped by ball-head and urn finials (1 missing); semi-circular headed window at centre in rusticated surround with cornice; stone plinth. Stone paved forecourt at rear enclosed by arcaded brick and stone wall surmounted by balustrading.

Converted to use as photographic studios in 1994.

Arboretum

(Centre Of) Central Fountain in Derby Arboretum Grade II

Listed 28.11.00

Fountain. 1850 by R Blore of Derby. Cast iron and stone. Large circular basin with moulded ashlar walling and rendered pond lining. Fountain supported on square stone base with broad lower cast iron basin with gardrooned lip. Central circular shaft has foliate decoration supporting smaller upper cast iron basin containing triple-decker central fountain spout. Derby Arboretum was laid out 1839-40 by J C Loudon, and extended 1845. It was the first park to be specifically designed for and owned by the public as a direct result of the Movement for Public Walks. This Arboretum is included on the Gardens Register at grade II*.

Arboretum

(Centre of)
Urn Cast Iron in Derby Arboretum
Grade II
Listed 28.11.00

Garden urn. C1850, by R Blore of Derby. Cast iron and stone. Square stone two step base supporting broad circular urn on tall moulded stem with foliate decoration. Broad bowl decorated with raised patera on exterior and gadrooned lip.

Arboretum

(East Side)
Shelter to North of the Entrance Lodge to Derby Arboretum
Grade II
Listed 28.11.00

Shelter or garden pavilion. C1850, probably designed by Henry Duesbury of Derby. Red brick with painted ashlar dressings. Single storey. Plain ashlar plinth and moulded ashlar cornice with brackets. Western front has broad segmental arch with keystone supported on square stone columns with decorative capitals and moulded bases. Either side single similar round headed arches with low paneled walls and tall spear railings. Parapet topped with ashlar cartouche and shield.

Arboretum Square

Lamp Standard opposite Entrance Lodge to Arboretum Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. In the centre facing Entrance Lodge to Arboretum. Iron lamp standard surmounting a large octagonal stone pedestal which stands in a small square stone-paved area.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) No 2 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

One building with Nos 11 to 13 (consec) Brick Street. Early C19 to earlier core. A modest cottage range divided into small shop premises. Painted cement; 2 storeys; plain gabled end to front. C19 small shop window with modern glazing. Plain eaves; tiles. Return side has 3 small casement windows and one with small-paned sliding sash, moulded stone sills, C19 plain shop fronts with modern glazing.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) Nos 4 and 4A Grade II Listed 24.02.77

No 4 is an early CI9 cottage having an earlier core and with ground storey a small shop. Cement; 2 storeys; 1 casement window; tiles; modern shop front. No 4A is of circa 1630 and was originally the White Lion Inn. Later painted cement; 2 storeys and attic in gable; brick copings to gable and eaves, partly restored; crudely restored brick stringcourses masked by rendering; 2 modern casement windows; tiles.

Interior: retains good moulded stone fireplace in 1st storey room and exposed ceiling beams throughout; large chimney to rear with restored brick stack. Modem shop front.

Ashbourne Road DELISTED - 03.11.06

(South Side) Railway Orphanage Grade II Listed 31.08.99

Former administrative offices of St Christopher's Railway Orphanage, a late 19C building which was demolished in 1994. The remaining structure is a much later extension used as offices, and was attached to the main orphanage.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) Nos 24 and 26 Grade II Listed 19,01,72

Formerly 2 houses, recently (1974) altered and restored and converted into a single dwelling. Early C19. Stucco; 2 storeys; 4 renewed sash windows; former doorways to right and left bricked up and facsimile doorway formed at centre which has pediment and modern door; restored boldly projecting eaves and restored hipped slate roof. Nos 24 to 38 (even) form a group.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) No 28 Grade II Listed 20.06.52 Early C19 detached house. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows; 2 ground storey canted bays of 3 windows each; good Greek Ionic column porch with plain semi-circular fanlight with 6-panelled door; good moulded eaves cornice and small parapet; gabled ends; slates. Nos 24 to 38 (even) form a group.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) No 30 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Early C19. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows, that on right-hand side being an oval bay with 3 windows on ground storey and one above; good 6-panelled door in reeded stucco case with rectangular fanlight and cornice hood on brackets; wide moulded eaves cornice; gabled ends; slates. Nos 24 to 38 (even) form a group.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) No 32 Grade II Listed 20,06.52

Early C19. Stucco; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows; oval bow through both storeys, with 3 windows on ground storey and one above; 4-panelled door in reeded stucco case with rectangular fanlight and small cornice hood; wide moulded eaves cornice; gabled ends; slates. Nos 24 to 38 (even) form a group.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) (The Georgian House Hotel) Nos 34 and 36 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Early C19. Roughcast replacing earlier stucco; 2 storeys; 5 sash windows overall, centre breaks slightly forward with one window and all have Venetian shutters; moulded wood doorcase with side lights and 6-panelled door; rectangular stone porch with paired Tuscan columns, plain frieze and cornice; good moulded eaves cornice, small parapet; slates. Nos 24 to 38 (even) form a group.

Ashbourne Road

(North Side) No 38 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

C18. Red brick; 2 storeys; 4 sash windows in flush frames with segmental arched heads. Return side facing east has a 2 storey projection, cornice and shallow parapet with 2 ball finials. Recessed semi-circular headed doorway with large radial fanlight and half glazed divided door; slate roof gabled with valley. Nos 24 to 38 (even) form a group.

Ashbourne Road

(South Side) No 35 (The Cedars) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 2 storeys; 5 sash windows with rusticated stone lintels; doorcase with Tuscan engaged columns, frieze with medallion ornament and moulded pediment, 6-panelled door with traceried fanlight. Early C19 addition on right-hand side having arched recess to front and small circular window.

Ashbourne Road

(South Side)
Railings to north of Railway Orphanage
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Late C19 elaborate cast iron railings to left-hand portion of grounds fronting the Orphanage. Railway orphanage demolished and student flats built on the site in 1994/5.

Ashbourne Road

(South Side) No 161 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early Cl9. Originally a toll house. Cement-rendered; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows; splayed front with one ground storey window on splay at each side; band at 1st floor sills; plain door set under large segmental recess; slates.

Ashbourne Road

(South Side) Nos 193 and 195 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. A pair of modest cottages. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 casement windows with horizontal sliding sashes; 2 plain doorways with cambered heads and ledged doors; later C19 dog-tooth eaves; gabled ends; slates.

Ashbourne Road

(South West Side)
Ashgate Junior School, Front Block, Dining Hall and Boundary Wall
Grade II
Listed 31.08.99

School, former Infant School. Dated 1879, by Thomas Coulthurst, Borough Surveyor of Derby, with minor C20 additions and alterations. Red brick with blue brick, moulded brick and ashlar dressings. Gabled and hipped Welsh slate roofs. Gothic Revival style. Polychrome brick and stone work with buttresses and coped gables. Windows are mainly original glazing bar sashes. Central block, 2 storeys, double range, with 2-storey wings to east and west. Major cross wing to west, with projecting gable and square corner tower. Central block has projecting central gable with 4-light windows. Wings have each two pointed arched doors, one blocked, and 2-light windows above.

Projecting right fable has 5-light windows on each floor, and a plate traceried round window above. Corner tower, 3 stages, has clasping buttresses and machicolations. Pointed arched doorway, and above, 2-light window front and rear. Above again, recessed panels, each with a traceried round window. Single storey rear wing, 5 bays, has regular fenestration, and a hipped cross wing. Rear elevation has mainly regular fenestration, with mid C20 2-storey additions to right and left.

Interior: Classrooms have matchboard dados with quatrefoil ornament, framed doorcases and original 6-panel doors. Some have framed window surrounds. One has a half-glazed folding partition. Open well stairs have cast iron balustrades with additional guard rails. First floor hall has arch braced roof, ceiled-in mid C20. Cloakroom has moulded span beam on corbels, with cast iron column. Former science or craft room, now dining hall. Dated 1895, by Robert Harrison with late C20 alterations. Single storey with slate roofs and terracotta ridge tiles. Steel bar tension roof with clerestory lights running the length of the ridge with 12 windows each side. Boundary wall, railings and gates. 1879, by Thomas Coulthurst. Red brick with ashlar dressings. 3 single cast iron gates with moulded brick piers with plinths and chamfered capitals. Plinth wall with chamfered ashlar coping, the railing renewed mid C20. One panel of cast iron railing, matching the gates, survives at the west end. The railings and gates are part of the original architectural scheme, and match the school buildings.

Becket Street

Former Derby Education Department Offices Grade II Listed 09.12.75

Dated 1893. Renaissance style. Ashlar; 2 storeys. Facade defined by pilasters which are rusticated over ground storey and Corinthianesque above; 9 windows in moulded architraves with pilasters and voluted keyblocks; centre slightly projects (3 windows) and has central entablature, carved panel with Borough coat of arms, all surmounted by a semi-circular shell pediment and with truncated pyramidal roof topped with iron brattishing; projecting central portico with pilaster sides, frieze, pediment and semi-circular arched doorway with animal-mask keyblock and 6-panelled divided door; dentilled cornice at 1st floor; modillion eaves cornice; slates. Large 1st storey room on right has good coved ceiling with carved beams and drop-finials.

Becket Street

Former Derby Education Department Annexe Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Red brick with stone dressings, the ground storey ashlar-faced and rusticated; 2 storeys; centre slightly recessed (one window); 5 sash windows in moulded stone architraves with semi-circular arched heads and pilasters and with cast iron panels below; stone quoins to all angles; bracketed cornice at 1st floor; central doorway with semi-circular head with voussoirs and figure-head keyblock, 6-panelled divided door. Brick parapet with stone baluster panels; segmental pediment at centre with carved tympanum. One-window single storey bay on left-hand side.

Converted to leisure use.

Bold Lane

No 8A Nos 9 to 11 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Originally a malthouse, converted to a theatre in 1773 and now used as offices. Painted stucco; 2-storeyed plain facade has 3 semi-circular headed windows in plain architraves; 2 bands; quoins at sides of 1st storey; moulded stone eaves cornice and stone-coped parapet. Single-storeyed bay on right-hand side with parapet and semi-circular headed doorway with restored radial fanlight. Elsewhere modern office fronts. Interior completely altered.

Boulton Lane

Boulton
Church of St Mary (Formerly listed in the Rural District of South East Derbyshire)
Grade B
Listed 10.11.67

Mostly Victorian but C12 south doorway and porch with good cusped doorway of circa 1300. Smaller Norman north chancel doorway. Some Perpendicular windows remain.

Boulton Lane

Boulton Nunsfield House Grade II Listed 24.02.77 Early C19. Ashlar; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows; channelled sill band; Doric porch with triglyph frieze; cornice; square flight of steps up; glazed divided doors; rectangular fanlight; plain eaves; hipped slate roof. Later additions at rear. Interior retains some simple contemporary features. Now used as a Community Centre.

Boulton Lane

Boulton No 103 (Alvaston Fields) Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – amended 24.08.77

Cl8. Former farmhouse. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows with plain lintels and keyblocks; 2 square stuccoed bays; stuccoed side elevation with plain doorway and projecting bay to ground storey having large round headed windows, moulded stone eaves cornice; slates.

Boulton Lane

Stables and Outbuildings at Alvaston Fields (No 103 Boulton Lane)
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 17.07.85

Stables and attached outbuildings. Late C18. Red brick, tiled roofs. Two wings in L plan. Minor wing extending from rear of east end to north wing partly demolished. West wing has hipped roof at south end, 2 storeys, cogged brick eaves cornice, rendered plinth, six bays. Fourth bay with slight projection and with gable treated as steeply pitched pediment broken by large blank arched recess. Other bays on ground floor have doors or horned sashes all under cambered arches. Smaller windows on first floor either blocked, shuttered, or gaping. Projecting bay has double doors under 3-centred arch. West wall of wing (onto street) blank except for 10ft door at north end. Brick stack. South wall has circular window to loft. North wing gabled at east end. Large carriage way with 3-centred arch close to the junction with west wing. A lower extension of wing to east.

Brick Row

Darley Abbey Nos 1 and 2 Grade II* Listed 13.02.67 – Amended 30.05.02

Built in 1826 as school rooms. After being put to other purposes for a number of years, the building has now reverted to its original use. Red brick; 2 storeys; 1+7+1 windows, those to ground storey round headed and in round headed recesses; sill band to 1st floor; stone cornice; pediments to ends (which project slightly); broad pediment in centre with clock. Plain wrought iron railings enclosing a small playground at either end. A simple monumental building. St Matthew's Church of England School and Nos 3 to 16 (consec) form a group.

Brick Row

Darley Abbey Nos 3 to 16 (consec) Grade II* Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.05.02

Built 1797-1800. 3 storey, brick built, slate roofed terraced range of mill workers houses formerly incorporating two school-rooms at second floor level, built by the Evans family. No 16 stuccoed with stone base. Altered 1820s when adjacent school was built and subsequently, now comprises 14 three storey houses. Segmental brick-arched lintels to openings generally except at former second floor school-rooms and at No 16. Most of the windows and doors in the Row have been altered, but a few early cast-iron casements set into larger wooden-paned frames have survived

for example at No 11 front and rear. The former school-rooms have kingpost roof trusses to create a clear space but are now subdivided with brick party walls. Largely intact rows of privies across passage to the rear.

The Row was built, in two phases, by the Evans family for its workers. The first phase of five houses and a school-room was built in 1797-8 and the second of eight houses and a school-room in 1798-1800. The extent of school-rooms on the second floor can be identified by differences in fenestration above houses that are now numbered 6 to 12 Brick Row and they were served by a former dedicated entrance in the centre of the terraces ground floor. No 16, the house at the northern end of the Row, functioned as the lodge for Darley House whose main drive was opposite and its entrance door was re-positioned from the main terrace frontage to the side when the single storey end bay was added and the elevations stuccoed c.1820s.

The Row is of considerable historic interest as an early example of the provision of custom-built educational facilities by a mill-owner for his workforce. The Evans family had earlier provided a school-room in the attic of Long Mill.

The C18 and C19 houses and schoolrooms in Darley Abbey built by various generations of the Evans family for their workers are of interest as a group to be compared with the Arkwright settlement at Cromford and the Strutt settlements at Belper and Milford.

Brick Street

Nos 11 to 13 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

See No 2 Ashbourne Road.

Bridge Gate

No 11 (Convent of Mercy) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Consists of 2 wings, that on left early CI9 and that on right probably late C18. Later alterations. Red brick; 3 storeys; 9 windows, formerly sashes, all replaced by modern windows; 2 bands; recessed doorway with moulded wood doorcase and divided door; painted stone Roman Doric portico in antis, having 2 columns and 2 pilasters, and triglyph frieze with patenae; plain eaves on left-hand side, stone-coped parapet to right wing; slates. Modern additions at rear. No 11 and the Roman Catholic Church of St Mary form a group with St Helen's House, King Street.

Bridge Gate

Roman Catholic Church of St Mary Grade II* Listed 20.06.52 – Amended 22.01.96

1838. Architect A W Pugin. Ashlar CI5 Gothic style. Nave with apse and aisles. West tower (ritual west; in fact south) with tall slender spire. No 11 and the Roman Catholic Church of St Mary form a group with St Helen's House King Street.

Bridge Gate

St Mary's Bridge Chapel Grade I Listed 20.06.52 C14 Chapel somewhat restored, originally standing on contemporary bridge, of which part of an arch remains. South elevation has a timber framed gable over a C15 stone mullioned window with modern leaded lights. Original building of stone, but some restoration is in brick with tile slips; old tile roof. Small aisleless interior. Modem incised slate tablet on north side recording the names of 3 Catholic priests who, on 24th July 1588, suffered martyrdom for their faith near this place. St Mary's Bridge Chapel, No 86 and St Mary's Bridgeform a group.

Bridge Gate

No 86 (St Mary's Bridge House) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Adjoins St Mary's Bridge Chapel. C17. A 2-gabled red brick house with moulded brick bands and mainly C18 fenestration. 3 storeys; modem doorway and much interior alteration; tiles. West side has gable and 2 sash windows with triple keyblocks and channelled lintels. St Mary's Bridge Chapel, No 86 and St Mary's Bridge form a group.

Bridge Gate

St Mary's Bridge Grade II* Listed 20.06.52 (SAM)

C18. A stone bridge of 3 arches, divided by buttresses each with a small pedimented niche. Modillion cornice and balustraded parapet. AM. St Mary's Bridge Chapel, No 86 and St Mary's Bridge form a group.

Bridge Street

No 1 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

See No 60A Friar Gate.

Bridge Street

No 2 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

See Nos 59 and 60 Friar Gate.

Bridge Street

Nos 4 to 6 (consec) Nos 8 and 10 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 7 sash windows with flat brick arches; continuous stone sill band extending on right-hand side as coping to screen wall which adjoins No 2; 3 inset doorways in round-headed stucco frames with radial fanlights and 4-panelled doors; stone coped parapet. Nos 4 to 6 (consec), Nos 8, 10, 18 and 20 form a group

with Nos 56 to 60 (consec) Friar Gate.

Bridge Street

No 18 and 20 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 6 sash windows with keyblocks and plain lintels; moulded stucco pilaster doorcase with cornice hood on consoles and modem door. Doorway (formerly to No 20) with Tuscan half-column doorcase, rectangular fanlight, cornice and modem door (formerly with projecting porch). Nos 4 to 6 (consec), Nos 8, 10, 18 and 20 form a group with Nos 56 to 60 (consec) Friar Gate.

Bridge Street

Church of St John the Evangelist Grade II* formerly Grade B Listed 20.06.52 – Amended 22.01.97

1828. Architect: Francis Goodwin. Stone. Early English Gothic style. Nave with aisles and galleries, and apsidal chancel, added 1871. Four angle turrets with large flat castellated caps. Church of St John the Evangelist forms a group with Nos 1 to 5 (consec) St John's Terrace.

Bridge of Entry to 104 Bridge Street, see description Brook street, Rykneld Mill. (Reference only).

Broadway

Eborn House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Originally Leylands House. Circa 1840. Engraved stucco; 2 storeys; centre slightly projects; plain pilasters to all angles; 3 sash windows; stone Ionic columns in antis, divided door within flanked by sashes; eaves cornice and blocking course. 2-storeyed wing set back on left-hand side with 2 sash windows (one tripartite) and hipped slate roof.

Brook Street

Nos 2 to 8 (even) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. A plain terraced range. Red brick; 2 storeys; 5 sash windows (also 3 blocked) with plain lintels; continuous stone sill band. Each has a wood pilaster doorcase with rectangular fanlight and small weather hood, 6-panelled door; slates. Stone slab forecourt walls extending across frontage and flanking each pathway. Nos 2 to 8 (even) form a group.

Brook Street

Wesley Chapel Minister's House attached to Wesley Chapel Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1830. Coursed freestone. Front has central gable rising above coped parapet; 3 sash windows (with altered glazing bars) and lintels with shaped soffits; semi-circular headed doorway with radial fanlight and 6-flush panelled divided door; tablet at 1st storey incised "Wesley Chapel". Minister's house, attached at rear, is in Lodge Lane. Of similar date; red brick; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows with plain lintels; wood pilaster doorcase with rectangular fanlight; hipped slate roof.

Brook Street

Rykneld Mill Grade II* Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.10.98

Large silk mill c1808, c1817, 1825 with mid and late C19 additions. Built for Thomas Bridgett. Original complex comprised weaving mill, throwing mill, ribbon mill and engine house with boiler house and chimney. Front street range comprised counting house, manager's house and public house. Red brick with slate roofs. South mill, former ribbon mill, 8 storey with pedimented parapets at either end. 12 windows long and 4 windows wide, all cast iron with glazing bars. North mill, former throwing mill, 7 storey with hipped slate roof, 9 windows with 2 windows set back to south. Middle mill former weaving mill, 12 windows 5 storey wing linking this block to the south mill. Most of the windows are cast iron with glazing bars. Office wing to north, former counting house. manager's house and public house. 3 storey with painted segmental arched opening into internal courtyard with single plain sashes above, that to the first floor with stucco lintel. 4 window section to left built in two sections. the far section now rendered with some glazing bar sashes, built as the original mill manager's house. To right 7 window section with a single blocked doorway and a boarded door top floor has 5 small plain sashes. In courtyard the former engine house, boiler house and the base of the brick hexagonal chimney stack.

Interior: has wooden beams 10 middle mill with reused cast iron columns inserted in late C19 to strengthen floors. South mill has fireproof construction with iron framed floors and brick arches. This building may well be the earliest fireproof silk mill in England.

Burton Road

Nos 92 to 98 (Bell and Castle Inn) Nos I00 to 104 (even) No 110 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 and early C19 terraced range. Red brick and painted brick; 3 storeys; 9 sash windows but only those to Nos 92 to 98 (Bell and Castle Inn) retain original broad frames and glazing bars; 6 plain doorways, Nos 104 and 110 (which comprise the early C19 portion) have plain rectangular fanlights. Modillion eaves; slates. Nos 92 to 98 (Bell and Castle Inn), Nos 100 to 104 (even) and No 110 form a group.

Burton Road

No 315 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Originally a toll house. Early-mid C 19. Red brick, the front painted; 2 storeys; 2-light stone mullioned window with pointed arched heads and forked glazing bars, rectangular hood mould. Ground storey has 2 similar windows and a plain doorway with later rectangular fanlight and flush panelled door; front gabled and with ornamental barge-boards. Similar elevation on west side with small modem window added; slates. Modem 1-storey addition at rear.

Calvert Street

(East Side) Nos 13 to 61 (odd) Grade II Listed 19.11.79

1842. Architect Francis Thompson, Long terrace of 2-storey red-brick cottages with cellars. Ashlar plinth cut down below doorways to form stone step. Paired doorways. Unusual concave end wall to No. 13. Slate roof brick chimneys with cornices. On window each; sashes generally with glazing bars and stuccoed sills. Door and windows have gauged red-brick arches. No. 13 has shop front with cornice and pilasters.

Calvert Street

(West Side)
Nos 26 to 48 (even)
Demolished, date unknown
Grade II
Listed 19.11.79

1842. Architect Francis Thompson, Terrace of 2 storey red brick cottage: with cellars. Ashlar plinth cut down below doorways to form stop. Paired doorways. Slate roof; brick chimney with cornices. One window each; sashes generally with glazing bars and stuccoed sills. Doors and window with gauged red brick arches.

Calvert Street

(East Side) No 63 The Locomotive Sports Club Grade II Listed 19.11.79

1842. Architect Francis Thompson, Part of same terrace block as nos. 1 and 2 Midland Place (qv). Red-brick, 2 storeys and cellar, with stone band at 1st floor and decorative brick treatment to coped parapet. Slate roof. 3 windows to Calvert Street facade and 2 to Midland Place; modem casements in former sash spaces. Rounded corner with former shop front, wooden cornice, pilasters and corner entrance. Bricked-up doorway on Calvert Street with stone hood on brackets.

Calvert Street

No I Railway Terrace Brunswick Tavern Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 24.09.77

Early-mid C19. Red brick, part painted; 2 storeys; 7 sash windows plus one blocked. Ground storey has 2 plain doorways, 1 converted into a window and all boarded over; moulded stone eaves; slates. Sharp angled return (3 windows) to side in Calvert Street which has 4 sash windows plus 2 blocked. Disused at time of inspection (1974).

Chaddesden Lane

Chaddesden, also known as Jasmine Cottage No 117 Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

Late C18. A modest 2-storeyed brick cottage; 3 casement windows; plain wood doorcase with segmental head and 4-panelled door; gabled ends; modillion eaves; tiles.

Chaddesden Lane

Chaddesden War Memorial Grade II

Listed: 15.04.16

Summary of Building

War memorial plaque, unveiled and dedicated in 1923, sculpted by A Warren of Derby.

Reasons for Designation

Chaddesden war memorial, unveiled and dedicated in 1923, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons;

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of a world event on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the first major conflict of the C20;
- * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-realised war memorial which takes the form of a rectangular marble plaque with high-quality relief carving;
- * Group value: through proximity with No 117 Chaddesden Lane (listed Grade II).

History

The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected in the village of Chaddesden in Derbyshire. Out of a population of around 250, Chaddesden contributed 64 men to the forces, of which 13 lost their lives. To commemorate the men who died a marble plaque was unveiled in the village on 16 September 1923 by Major-General C Van Straubenzee, commander of the 46th (North Midland) Division. It was dedicated by the Reverend J E S Hackford, vicar of St Mary's and honorary chaplain to the forces, with Reverend J T Mumford, vicar of St Andrew's, Derby, and chaplain to the 5th Sherwood Foresters (Territorials), and the Reverend G H Taylor, of King Street Wesleyan Church, also taking part. The ceremony was presided over by Major J D Kerr of the 5th Sherwood Foresters who donated the site. The plaque was sculpted by A Warren of Derby, while the walling within which it was placed was executed by some of the village residents.

Details

War memorial plaque, unveiled and dedicated in 1923, sculpted by A Warren of Derby.

MATERIALS: it comprises a marble plaque with a sandstone surround set within a roughcast rendered brick wall.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial takes the form of a rectangular marble plaque with a plain sandstone surround and moulded sandstone cornice. It has a stepped frame which is decorated with floral sprigs in relief at the top corners and a laurel wreath with crossed rifle and sword in relief at the head. The inscription reads: 'IN GLORIOUS MEMORY / OF THE MEN OF CHADDESDEN WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR / 1914-1918 / [Names] / AND GRATITUDE TO THOSE WHO SERVED'. Below the plaque is a sandstone shelf with an iron rail at the front for the laying of wreaths. The plaque is set within a recess in a wall of roughcast rendered brick with piers topped with sandstone dome finials.

Chapel Street

(North Side) Spondon St. Werburgh's Primary School Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.06.86

School. C1900. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs, the central hall topped with a square wooden cupola. Main south front has large gabled central hall with round headed window of 6 lights with small pane glazing bar casements, and a moulded brick hood. Either side are tall single light windows with small pane glazing bar casements. Beyond to either side are two octagonal projections with hipped roofs, each with a single light window on their south face, again with small pane glazing bar casements. Beyond again and set back to either side are classroom blocks each with a single 4 light small pane glazing bar casements.

Chapel Street

(North Side) Spondon No. 57 Bowes House Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.06.86

House. Early C19. Red brick with Welsh slate roof. 2 red brick gable stacks. Moulded eaves cornice. 2 storey. 3 bay. Central doorway with six panel door, with margin light overlight, wooden paneled pilaster surround with flat hood. Either side are single glazing bar sashes with painted, rusticated wedge lintels. Above 3 glazing bar sashes. To the right a simple conservatory.

Church Hill

Spondon The Old Farm Nos 31 to 35 (cons) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19. A modest and much altered range of houses and farm buildings. Red brick; 2 and 3 storeys; sash and casement windows and 1 canted oreil, all generally without glazing bars. Altered doorways, that to No 31 with plain rectangular fanlight and cornice hood on brackets, stone steps up from side. The Old Farm has a plain side with 3 casement windows and 2 windows on return side, and stone base which extends to left of No 31; slates and tiles. Segmental headed carriage arch on left-hand side of No 31. A modest but visually important range. The Old Farm and Nos 31 to 35 (consec) form a group.

Church Lane

Chaddesden
Church of St Mary
Grade 1 or formerly Grade A
Listed 10.11.67 – Amended 21.09.01

Rebuilt circa 1357 by Henry Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Leicester. C15 alterations. Fine church of nave with

north and south aisles, chancel, and west tower. C15 screen, and many other features.

Church Lane

Darley Abbey Church of St Matthew Grade II

Listed 13.02.67 - Amended 30.05.02

Built 1818-19 extended 1895-96. Architect: Moses Wood of Nottingham. Stone with slate roof. Gothic style church consisting of aisleless nave and pinnacled west tower. Built at the expense of Walter Evans. Chancel, sanctuary, sacristy and vestry added 1895-96 at the expense of Walter Evans II. The churchyard has slate plaques commemorating the lives of Evans employees and villagers.

Church Street

Alvaston No 1 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 with alterations. Painted brick; 2 storeys. Gabled end to road; one modern casement window with cambered head. Front, to left, has one sash window (single glazing bars). Attached on left is a cottage (perhaps late C18 in origin) which is now incorporated. This has 2 modern casements and plain doorway. Plain eaves; modern tiles. Included for group value. Nos 1,3 and Church Farmhouse form a group with Elm Cottage, Elvaston Lane.

Church Street

Alvaston No3 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably late C16 or early Cl7. Part exposed timber frame with brick and cement infilling; one storey and attic; 3 plain early C19 casement windows with horizontal sliding sashes, and one small-paned cast iron window under eaves; plain doorway with ledged door; cambered heads; lower outbuilding wing incorporated on lefthand side; thatched roof covered with corrugated asbestos, small casement window inset. Nos 1, 3 and Church Farmhouse form a group with Elm Cottage, Elvaston Lane.

Church Street

Alvaston
No. 5 Church Farmhouse
Grade II
Listed 10.11.67 – Amended 27.04.92

House. C16; altered and extended C17; other alterations C19 and C20. Cruck-framed with close-studded side walls infilled and partly replaced by brick on stone plinth; thatched roof under corrugated sheeting. 2-storey, 2-bay main range with partial outshut to north and with 1 storey and attic, 1-bay wing to west end. South-side: main range has exposed left corner post and incomplete mid-floor rail beneath studding. C20 glazed door to right of centre; on its

exposed left corner post and incomplete mid-floor rail beneath studding. C20 glazed door to right of centre; on its left a 3-light, casement with glazing bars beneath a 2-light window having I2-pane casements; 2 other casements to each floor. Boarded soffit to eaves overhang; brick stacks to right-corner and in front of ridge on left. Wing set back on left: square framing with 3-light, wooden-mullioned window, end stack.

North-side: outshut on left; close studding to 1st floor of main range. 2 doorways; 2 windows to each floor; 2

inserted roof dormers. Wing to right: exposed framing with 2 light casement on left of a doorway. Left return of main range has exposed cruckframe with spurs to corner posts and some stud infill. Right return: rebuilt in brick. Two 16-pane sashes below a 20-pane sash.

Interior: 2 cruckframes of heavy scantling. Central room floored over in C17: wooden bressumer and heck post to fireplace; chamfered spine beam and joists have broach stops (those to spine beam repeated within passage to east). East room: C16 ceiling joists of heavy scantling resting on transverse beam and reset at higher level in C17 and room divided by stud partition and doorway. 1st floor: lime-ash floors. Crucks exposed but apex not visible; curved wind braces. West wing has cranked tie beam and cruck-like principals with crossed apex. Fully described and interpreted elsewhere. Nos 1, 3 and Church Farmhouse form a group with Elm Cottage, Elvaston Lane.

Church Street

Alvaston Church of St Michael Grade C Listed 24.02.77

1856. Early English Gothic style parish church consisting of nave, aisles, chancel and battlemented west tower.

Church Street

Littleover
Church of St Peter
Grade II formerly Grade B
Listed 10.11.67 – Amended 03.05.00

Medieval parish church, mainly circa 1335 and consisting of nave and chancel with much restoration. The body of the church was enlarged westward in 1961. The nave aisles are almost entirely modem. Plain Norman west doorway of circa 1090 with replaced shafts. Monument to Sir Richard Harpur (1635) and wife. Norman font.

Church Street

Littleover No 45 (Ivy House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C18 and later. Former farmhouse. Red brick; 2 storeys. Front, which faces west, has 3 windows (sash and later casement). Ground storey has one restored sash window modem canted oriel and plain doorway with cornice hood. Gabled end to road with one sash window; plain eaves; tiles.

Church Street

Spondon
Church of St Werburgh (Formerly listed in the Rural District of South East Derbyshire)
Grade B
Listed 10.11.67

Large medieval parish church consisting of nave and aisles, chancel and west tower. Largely C14 but heavily restored and partly modern. C14 tower and spire. Sedilia, piscina and Easter sepulchre.

Church Street

Spondon Vicarage Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18, with early C17 portion at rear which is of late C16 origin. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows with flat brick arches; central doorway with later glazed divided door and plain stuccoed cornice hood porch; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof.

Now in use as a nursing home.

Church Street

Spondon Nos 30 to 35 (consec), (Longdon's Row) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 and early C19. A modest cottage range. Red brick; 2 storeys. No 30 has 2 simple casement windows, a later canted bay window on righthand side and plain doorway. Nos 31 to 35, which are the later in date, each have one sash window and plain doorway with ledged door; tiles. Nos 30 to 35 (consec) form a group.

College Place

2 posts at west end of College Place Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably early C19. Tapered cylindrical cast iron shafts with narrow bands and knob-shaped caps. 2 posts at west end of College Place and Nos 1 and 3 form a group with No 1 Queen Street, Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Iron Gate together with No 2 Amen Alley.

College Place

Nos 1 and 3 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Forms one building with No 1 Queen Street. Circa 1810. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows; bow window on right-hand side of ground storey; moulded wood door case on left with rectangular fanlight, 6-panelled door and plain porch on square wood posts; moulded eaves; hipped tile roof. 2 posts at west end of College Place and Nos 1 and 3 form a group with No 1 Queen Street, Nos 9 to 11 (consec) Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Iron Gate together with No 2, Amen Alley.

Cornhill

Allestree Village Pump Grade II Listed 24.02.77 (SMR)

Probably early C19. Cast iron pump with basin hollowed out of a sandstone block. The pump is encased in wood and has a turned wood finial.

Cornhill

Allestree No 8 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19 modest cottage. Whitened brick; 2 storeys; 2 later C19 plain casement windows; simple doorway with wood gabled porch; modillion eaves; tiles. Set back from street at rear of farmyard.

Cornhill

Allestree No 10 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably early C16 but much altered and restored. Modest red brick cottage; 2 storeys; one renewed wood casement window on left with small gable; plain doorway with segmental head and modem glazed door; renewed casement windows to ground storey with glazing bars; gabled ends, that on left with large chimney and raised parapet; old tiles.

Cornhill

Allestree Nos 11 to 15 (odd) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

A much altered C18 house. Red brick, part painted and part later cement. Irregular; gabled end to road; 2 storeys and attic in gable; bands at 1st and 2nd floors; windows generally early C19, some retaining small-paned iron casements, some modem and a number blocked; 2 plain doorways with cambered heads; tiles. Projecting gabled wing on left-hand side and later additions. Said to have originally been a mill. Nos 11 to 19 (odd) form a group.

Cornhill

Allestree No 17 (Old School House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 with later alterations. Red brick; 2 storeys; 2 three-light stone mullioned windows in plain stone surrounds; doorway on right in stone surround with shallow arched head and ledged door; bay projects to left of ground storey having small pointed arched window with 'Y' glazing bars; gabled ends; modem tiles. Included for group value. Nos 11 to 19 (odd) form a group.

Cornhill

Allestree No 19 (Yew Tree Cottage) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably C17. Timber frame largely replaced by whitened brick; stone base; good exposed timber-framed elevation

27

on east side; gabled end to road has one early C19 cast iron small paned casement window. Front, facing west has 2 eyebrow dormers in thatched roof; plain doorway and modem glazed door. Nos 11 to 19 (odd) form a group.

Corn Market

(West Side) No 19 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows (1st storey windows modem) with keyblocks and channelled lintels; plain sill band; moulded stone eaves cornice, blocking course. Modem shop front. Nos 19 to 24 (consec) form a group with Nos 3 to 8 (consec) Victoria Street.

Corn Market

(West Side) Nos 20 and 21 (National Westminster Bank) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early-mid C19. Ashlar; 4 storeys; 4 sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded stone architraves. 2nd storey windows have cornices on brackets, and those to 3rd storey have pilastered jambs; frieze inscribed "Derby and Derbyshire Banking Co Ltd" between 2 bands of ornament; modillion eaves cornice, and a pediment formed of an elaborate heraldic device in stone, an acroterion and bracket at each corner. Nos 19 to 24 (consec) form a group with Nos 3 to 8 (consec) Victoria Street.

No longer National Westminster Bank.

Corn Market

(West Side) Nos 22 and 24 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

See Nos 3 to 8 (consec) Victoria Street. Nos 19 to 24 (consec) form a group with Nos 3 to 8 (consec) Victoria Street.

Corn Market

(East Side) Nos 35 to 36 (consec) No 34 demolished 1969 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 4 storeys; 4 sash windows with cornices; one window with pediment to projection on righthand side which was formerly a 3 windowed centre bay with pediment; the 3rd storey windows have waved rusticated lintels; modillion frieze and eaves cornice, brick panelled parapet. Modem shop front and inn front. Nos 34 to 38 (consec) form a group.

Corn Market

(East Side) Nos 37 and 38

Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; originally 5 sash windows, but No 38 has altered 1st storey. Centre breaks forward with pediment, under which the 1st storey has a Venetian window and the 2nd storey a semi-circular window; rusticated stone coach arch below; modillion eaves cornice and brick parapet. Modem shop fronts at either side. Nos 34 to 38 (consec) form a group.

Curzon Street

(South east side)
Derby City Church
(Formerlly known as Elim Pentacostal Church)
Grade II
Listed 10.12.98

Former Temperance Hall, now church. 1854, 1889 and C20. Desgined by Henry Stevens. Red brick and painted stucco with slate roofs. Entrance façade gabled with side facades largely hidden with 5 round headed windows to each side and blind projection to east gable.

Interior: has impressive roof with laminated wooden roof trusses. Galleries around three sides supported on large iron console brackets, with curved fronts probably replaced C20.

Dairy House Road

St James' War Memorial Cross See under Malcolm Street

Darley Street

Darley Abbey Dean's Field (Mill House) Grade II Listed 30.05.02

Early/Mid C19, 2 storey painted brick villa with hipped slate roof formerly Manager's House to Evans' paper mill. Windows mostly modern except north elevation one 8 pane sliding sash window. Property appears on the 1852 map but not the 1811 Liberty map.

Darley Street

Darley Abbey Works adjacent to Nos 11 and 12 Grade II Listed 30.05.02

Early C18. Three storey, five bay, brick built industrial building, front painted white, corrugated sheet roof over early timber trusses. The front elevation has irregular openings with entrance at north end and loading door above, the rear elevation has four 42 pane cast iron casements.

A building appears in this position on early C18 maps and the roof structure, where visible, would appear to be of this date. The property was described in sale particulars at the time of the break-up of the Evans estate in 1930 as the estate workshops comprising: workshop, adjoining store, loft over, yard with range of lean-to open shedding, two small store places.

Darley Street

Darley Abbey
Old Abbey Building (Formerly listed in the Rural District of Belper)
Grade II*
Listed 13.02.67

C15. Stone; 2 storeys; 3 square-headed windows; 4 buttresses with offsets, one of the centre ones considerably enlarged later to resist a bulge; remains of cusped heads to lights: old tile roof, gabled ends. Part of the remains of Darley Abbey, an Augustinian Priory removed from St Helens Derby, C12. Ancient Monument. Old Abbey Building. Nos 5 to 10 (consec), Nos 6A and 9A form a group with Nos 1 to 12 (consec) Flat Square and Nos 1 to 8 (consec) West Row.

Darley Street

Darley Abbey No 10 Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.05.02

Includes: Nos 5-6 Darley Street, Darley Abbey, Grade II Includes: No 6A Darley Street, Darley Abbey, Grade II

Includes: Nos 7-9 Darley Street, Darley Abbey, Grade II Includes: No 9A Darley Street, Darley Abbey, Grade II

Late C18 or early C19. Group of two pairs of two storey and two pairs of three storey brick built cottages with slate roofs. Some timber sash windows and modillion eaves.

The two storeyed Nos 6A and 7 and Nos 9A and 10 probably pre-date the Evans family building campaign and were acquired by the family in c1790. The three storeyed Nos 8 and 9 appear to have been built between the older pairs by 1811 while the three storeyed Nos 5 and 6 are later but before 1852.

Darley Street

Darley Abbey Weir Grade II Listed 10.11.14

Summary of Building

Weir structure spanning the River Derwent, constructed in c1782 for Boars Heads Mills at Darley Abbey, incorporating a fish weir.

Reasons for Designation

Darley Abbey Weir, constructed c1782, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: as a key component in the water management of the Grade I listed Darley Abbey Mills complex, comparable to other listed weirs in its date, size, construction and concave form; * Intactness: as an essential component of the water management system that controlled the Grade I listed mills at Darley Abbey and the contribution it played in the production processes performed at the mills; * Historic interest: for its association with the developments in processes pioneered by Richard Arkwright and his partners at Cromford and around the Derwent Valley at the peak of the Industrial Revolution and for its contribution to the international heritage significance of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; * Group value: for the strong group value it holds with the Darley Abbey Mills South Complex (Grade I), Darley Abbey Mills North Complex (listed at Grade II & II*), associated mill workers' housing to the west (Grade II), and the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site.

History

The industrial roots of Darley Abbey date back to the monastic period, when it was an industrial hamlet, with fulling mills, corn mills, and a forge. By the early 1770s, Darley Abbey held five water-powered mills, including a paper mill, a corn mill, two flint mills (for porcelain production) and a leather mill, all on the west bank of the River Derwent.

The Evans family were established industrialists and bankers, and Alderman Evans held industrial interests in Darley Abbey since at least 1746 when he acquired a fulling mill and dye house. It was not until the 1770s that his son-in-law Thomas Evans and his brother the Reverend Edmund Evans began the purchase of land holding at Darley Abbey, developing the Evans industrial estate. Thomas Evans was an associate of Richard Arkwright, who had successfully developed a machine for spinning cotton in the 1760s, and had built a large industrial milling complex north of Darley Abbey in the Derwent Valley at Cromford in the 1770s. The Evans family was also related by marriage to the Strutt family who had textile mills nearby in Belper, Milford and Derby.

The land east of the River Derwent at Darley Abbey was acquired by Thomas Evans in 1778, and Richard Arkwright persuaded Evans to build and operate a cotton mill using Arkwright's patented machinery. Evans developed the Darley Abbey site as 'Boar's Head Mills' between 1782 and 1830, the name is derived from the Evans family crest. By 1789, the Derwent Valley had the largest concentration of mills working on the Arkwright principle in Britain.

The weir was constructed in c1782, as well as a masonry bridge linking the village on the west bank with the new mills on the east bank of the river. The masonry bridge was replaced in the mid C19 by a bridge built on cast-iron columns, and this superstructure was replaced by concrete in the 1930s. The weir was constructed diagonally across the river Derwent to regulate the flow of water to the Boars Head Mills, and control the direction of its flow downstream. In order to obtain the adequate volume of water, the river was dredged from Allestree Ford, providing

the Evans with a high quality sediment by-product to sell as a building material and to Derby Corporation for sanding tram lines in bad weather.

Two sluice gates helped provide a consistent flow of water, being opened and closed according to the abundance or scarcity of the water supply. Photos reproduced in Don Peters' Darley Abbey (1974) show two C19 metal gates on a winding mechanism, and these have since been replaced. From the pool created by the weir, water was channelled through the wheelhouse, turning the waterwheel and thereby driving the machinery.

The water-powered cotton mills at Darley Abbey specialised in the production of quality thread for sewing, embroidery and haberdashery. The Evans' involvement in the cotton mills ceased with the death of Walter Evans II in 1903, and textile production at the mill complex concluded in 1970. Darley Abbey Mills South Complex was first listed in 1967, amended in 2002 (Grade I), and includes the Long Mill, the Middle Mill, the East Mill, the West Mill, the Engine House and Chimney, the Tollhouse, the Bobbin Shop and the Drying Shed. Darley Abbey Mills North Complex includes the North Mill, Engine House and Boiler House (Grade II), fire station (Grade II), and Preparation Building (Grade II*).

This mill complex is part of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, a 15 mile stretch of industrial settlements from Matlock Bath in the north to Derby in the south. The four principal industrial settlements of Cromford, Belper, Milford and Darley Abbey are articulated by the River Derwent, the waters of which provided the power to drive the cotton mills. The Derwent Valley is recognised as being the cradle of the industrial revolution, where new types of buildings were erected to house the new technology for spinning cotton developed by Richard Arkwright in the late C18.

The north weir, footbridge, fish weir and south weir are identified on the 1882 and 1900 Ordnance Survey maps. In 2014 a modern fish weir was constructed east to west across the natural island which lies between the northern and southern sections of the weir. An archaeological watching brief identified timber posts set into the river bed with layers of brushwood and stone. The dating of the timbers suggests a substantial man-made structure was constructed in the River Derwent in the late C15. A footbridge following the line of the weir south of the island is a C21 replacement, as is a timber post and rail fence which sits above the weir.

Details

A weir, constructed in c1782, situated in the River Derwent, to the immediate west of the former Boars Head Mills, listed at Grade I.

MATERIALS: coursed square gritstone blocks.

EXTERIOR: the weir, constructed in c1782, is situated in the River Derwent, to the immediate west of the former Boars Head Mills, listed at Grade I. The weir complex measures approximately 110m in length, and comprises a two-part weir structure constructed of coursed square gritstone blocks.

To the north is a concave sharp-crested weir curving upstream measuring approximately 20m in length, and a stepped spillway to the south measuring approximately 40m in length. To the south of the spillway is a coursed gritstone block wall running perpendicular to the spillway, containing two floodgates. The floodgates are joined to a natural island to the south (which is excluded from this assessment). The height of the weir is approximately 1.8m, and the floodgates have a depth of 1.2m.

To the south of the island is a sharp-crested weir and fish weir measuring approximately 25m in length. Above the weir is a C21 footbridge on metal supports. The north and south weirs are linked by a stone wall revetment running around the northern and western edges of the island topped by a C21 post and rail timber fence*. On the north western edge of the island the modern fish weir* cuts through the wall but the stone was retained, and on completion of the weir the stone work was reconstructed to match the original form.

The C21 footbridge* following the line of the weir south of the island and the timber post and rail fence* which sits above the revetment wall around the island are not considered to be of historic or architectural interest.

The weirs form part of a larger water management system associated with the late C18 Boars Head Mills at Darley Abbey, which also includes mill races from the River Derwent to the mill complex, sluice gates and tail races from the mill complex to the river. Only the weirs have been assessed for designation.

*Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the C21 fish pass and footbridge, the metal supports of the footbridge and the post and rail fence on the island revetment wall are not of special architectural or historic interest.

Derby Road

Chellaston No 49 (Pear Tree Cottage) Grade II Listed 21.12.76

Dated 1799. Colour washed brick; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows with channelled lintels; wood doorcase with reeded pilasters, small cornice hood, and 6 panelled door; stone oval tablet at 1st floor inscribed with name of cottage and above date. Later additions at rear. Fire insurance mark noted at inspection but removed.

Derwent Street

(North side) Magistrates Court Grade II Listed 11.01.00

Includes: Magistrates Court, FULL STREET.

Central police station and magistrates' courts, with attached boundary walls. 1932-34, by CH Aslin, Borough Architect. Red brick with ashlar dressings and hipped Westmorland slate roofs. Georgian Revival style. Plinth, coped parapet with urns. Windows are original steel glazing bar casements. 2 and 3 storeys. Hollow square plan with corner entrance, and central 2-storey range comprising cells and courts set diagonally within. Recessed corner entrance bay, 3 windows, has 3 round arched doorways with enrichment, and original bronze sliding gates. Above, 3 windows, the centre with scroll pediment, the sides with cornices, all with wrought iron balcony railings. Above again, 3 square windows under a shallow pediment with a cartouche. Outside, a pair of bronze standard lamps on plinths linked to the boundary wall. Returns to the entrance block has 3 windows on each floor, with keystone to central first floor window.

Symmetrical front to Derwent Street, 9 windows, has a central ashlar doorcase with glazed double doors and overlight, approached by steps. The door and the window above are flanked by smaller windows. Outside, boundary wall with dice and square piers topped with flat urns. River frontage, 17 windows arranged 7/3/7, has projecting centre under a stepped parapet. 3 first floor French windows have ashlar surrounds with segmental heads, and continuous balcony with wrought iron balustrade. Outside, an ashlar balustrade on the river's brink. Acute angled corner feature between Derwent Street and River frontages has a concave corner with a 3-light window to the ground floor, and above, a French window with ashlar surround, scrolled pediment and wrought iron balcony railing, under a stepped parapet. In each return, 2 windows and above, a relief panel.

Full Street front, 10 windows arranged 3/3/4, is similar to Derwent Street front. Outside, similar boundary wall with some urns missing. Rear elevation, originally 17 windows arranged 6/5/6, has a central flat roofed single-storey projection. This has a central recessed double door and overlight, flanked by 2 windows. Above, projecting centre with 5 windows, and a keystone cartouche in the parapet of the slightly projecting centre bay. To left, a symmetrical range with central doorway and flanking lights. To right, a similar frontage altered by a mid C20 bridge corridor on the first floor.

Interior: Ground floor entrance hall has dentillated cornice. Swept double stair has elaborate bronze balustrades and shell ceiling and skylight to stairwell. Main Stairwell and first floor waiting area have polished stone panelling and moulded cornices. Open-well rear stair, concrete, and terrazzo, has steel balustrade and curved wooden handrail.

COURT 1: has dentillated cornices to cross beam ceiling, and mainly original fittings.

COURT 2: formerly the Assize court, has patterned ceiling borders and mainly original fittings. Former gallery and jury box screened off to form court 4, c.1992, with similar decoration. Adjoining jury room has dado, chair rail and cross beam ceiling with skylight. Retiring room has wood panelling, polished stone fireplace, and enriched border to panelled ceiling with original pendant lamps. Judges' room has similar panelling and cross beam ceiling with skylight. Offices and corridors plain, with overlights to doors, and splayed skylight to first floor corner office. Court 3, on ground floor, adapted from an office, c.1950. Police station has staircase similar to courts' rear stair, and plain

corridors and offices. Folding wooden screen between ground floor corridor and former parade room. Cell block largely original, with white glazed brick lining throughout. .

This building is an important element of a major municipal redevelopment scheme, carried out between 1932 and 1949.

Duffield Road

Nos 21 to 24 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1850. A terraced range of houses. Stucco with stone (painted) plinth; 2 storeys; 8 sash windows in moulded architraves; sill band; 4 pilaster doorways with semi-circular heads, 3 having later fanlights and one retaining radial fanlight with modern recessed door, stone steps up; gabled ends, that on left with coping; wood bracketed eaves; slates.

Duffield Road

Wall and railing on east side of road Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1905. Stone retaining wall to elevated portion of pavement at side of roadway and extending north some 380 yds from the junction with Belper Road. Rises from north end to a height at centre of 6ft, reducing to 2ft 6in at south end. Surmounted by tapered, knob-headed cast iron standards linked by single rail and spiked iron chain.

Duffield Road

(East Side) No. 114 Austwick Grade II Listed 14.09.93

House. 1902 by Parker and Unwin of Buxton for Mr J. J. Robins with later alterations by Montague and Associates of Derby. Roughcast red brick, tall brick chimney stacks, irregularly placed, and a plain tile roof covering. Irregular rectangular plan with single storeyed service wing to rear. West elevation; 2 storeys and attic, almost pyramidal in form, and dominated by a broad roof hip into which is set a 4-light flat roofed attic dormer. The eaves line of the roof is breached by a I0-light window to the first floor; a continuous range of single light windows reminiscent of a long flush mullioned window. The ground floor has mullioned corner bay windows set at 45 degrees to the front wall which has a triangular recess to the centre again giving 45 degree angles to the windows. The capping to the bays is expressed as a continuous string course. North side elevation with 2 storey tower, and single storey entrance porch with half glazed door. East elevation with central 5-light window to first floor, and single lights to outer edge. Ground floor with altered window and two doorways. Single storey service range to north with 3 planked doors below a hipped roof.

Interior: much original joinery survives including a splat baluster stair glazed hall screen, planked doors with original brass door furniture designed by Parker in 1896 and copper canopied firehoods to ground floor hearths. The house was built by Parker Cooper of Derby at a cost of £768. 17s. Od.

Duffield Road

No 220 (Parkfield) Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 with later alterations. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows with modern shutters; ground storey windows with keyblocks, stone sill band; moulded wood doorcase with fluted pilasters, cornice hood on consoles and 6-panelled door; later stuccoed canted bay window on left and later window with facsimile keyblock; moulded stone eaves, blocking course; modern tiles.

Edward Street

Nos 3 to 7 (consec) (Kingston Terrace) including forecourt walls, railings and gate piers Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

A terraced range of circa 1850. Red brick; 3 storeys. Each has one sash window with stone keyblock and flat brick arch; ground storey windows inset in segmental headed recesses having keyblocks; doorways each set within double recesses, each with keyblocks and semi-circular heads, plain fanlights and generally modern doors with stone steps up to each; moulded wood bracketed eaves (part restored); slates; stone sill band with plain pilaster sides rising above. High stone retaining wall to forecourt with returns at either sides rising above. High stone retaining wall to forecourt with returns at either end and topped by elaborate cast iron railings. A pair of plain stone gate piers at each end. Nos 3 to 7 (consec) including forecourt walls, railings and gate piers form a group.

Elvaston Lane

Alvaston Ellastone Gardens No 4 (The Poplars) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Stucco with stone base; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows (no glazing bars to ground storey) with stone bands and keyblocks; central pillared porch with reeded columns ornamented with crossed ribbons, canopy with cornice, glazed door with rectangular fanlight; plain overhanging eaves, hipped slate roof. Side elevation has iron ornamental feature fixed to wall with shield of arms backed by crossed swords and a belt and with a lion rampant above.

Elvaston Lane

Alvaston Elm Cottage Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C16 or early C17. Much altered cottage of painted brick. 2 storeys; one casement window with horizontal sliding sash; plain doorway; thatched roof and small one storey lean-to bay at rear, both covered with corrugated asbestos. Plain C19 2-storey addition on right-hand side, one plain casement window, tiled roof. Elm Cottage forms a group with Nos 1, 3 and Church Farmhouse, Church Street, Alvaston.

Original thatched and corrugated roof replaced by a tiled one in 1984.

Etwall Road

Mickleover

Church of All Saints (Formerly listed in the Rural District of Repton)
Grade II*

Listed 19.01.67 - Amended 27.09.04

Medieval church consisting of navel, aisles, chancel and low west tower with angle buttresses. Built of stone with slate roof. Largely C14, restored.

Etwall Road

Mickleover Mickleover War Memorial, Church of All Saints Churchyard Grade II **Summary of Building:** First World War memorial, dedicated 1920, with Second World War additions of 1949. It was sculpted by W Gadsby and Company of Derby.

Reasons for Designation: Mickleover war memorial, dedicated in 1920, with Second World War additions of 1949, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: it is a poignant reminder of the impact of tragic world events upon an individual community and, thus, has strong cultural and historical significance within both a local and national context;
- * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-executed memorial which takes the simple form of a Latin cross;
- * Group value: with the Church of All Saints (listed Grade II*).

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected in the churchyard of All Saints in Mickleover to commemorate the 26 local men who died. It was unveiled and dedicated on 23 May 1920, with the building of a village institute on Station Road being the second part of the commemoration scheme. A second dedicatory inscription was unveiled on 6 November 1949 to commemorate the 20 local men who died during the Second World War.

Details: First World War memorial, dedicated 1920, with Second World War additions of 1949. It was sculpted by W Gadsby and Company of Derby.

MATERIALS: of Hopton Wood limestone

PLAN: it is square on plan.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial takes the form of a Latin cross and comprises a two-step base, a trapezoidal plinth with a moulded top and a tall, plain shaft which tapers in rectangular section to a plain cross head. Fixed to the south-east side of the plinth is a bronze plaque which reads: 'TO THE GLORIOUS DEAD / OF MICKLEOVER / 1914-1919/ [Names]'. On the north-west side there is a second plaque reading: 'TO THE GLORIOUS DEAD / OF MICKLEOVER / 1939-1945 / [Names].

The memorial stands on the south side of the churchyard in a square, paved area that is further subdivided around its base by kerb stones with stone vases. The vases are inscribed: 'BRITISH LEGION / MICKLEOVER'.

Etwall Road

Mickleover Woodlands Hospital Grade II Listed 24.02.77

1852. Architect Duesbury. Restrained Tudor style building. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys and 2 storeys with attics in 3 gabled bays; square projecting entrance bay in 4-stage tower block which has stone cornice and castellated parapet; various windows, but generally 3-light in stone surrounds with mullions and transoms, hood moulds; 2 projecting stone bays on left; pointed arched doorway; stone head and sill bands; stone-coped gables with obelisk finials; tiles. Modem additions on right-hand side, which are not included. Stands back from road in own grounds. Now known as Mickleover Manor. Last used as a hospital mid 1980's. To be restored for residential use (January 1996).

Flat Square

Darley Abbey Nos 1 to 12 (consec)
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.05.02

Built 1792. Two storey terraced ranges of mill workers houses facing each other across the square and linked by a similar range in West Row (qv). Built by Evans family. Red brick and slate roofs, hipped at open (east) ends. Brick header dentil course at all eaves, windows altered. Along with West Row amongst the earliest houses to be built by the Evans family.

Ford Street

No 47 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Adjoins rear of No 27 Friar Gate (qv). Early C19 but probably C17 in origin. Red brick; 2 storeys; left-hand portion has 2 sash windows, those to ground storey with shutters and modem leaded lights, plain doorway with cambered head. Slightly lower portion on righthand has one later casement and plain doorway with rectangular fanlight; plain eaves; tiles. No 47 forms a group with Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec) and Nos 41 to 51 (consec) Friar Gate.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Church of St Werburgh Grade B Listed 20.06.52

Mainly rebuilt 1893-4 by Sir Arthur Blomfield in C15 style. Retains west tower which was rebuilt 1601 and chancel of 1699, the latter now having become a side chapel which contains good reredos with carved Royal Arms above and 1718 wrought iron font cover by Bakewell. Kempe glass. 1832 monument to Sarah Winyates by Chantrey. Samuel Johnson here married Elizabeth Porter, 9th July 1736. Church of St Werburgh, Former Offices of East Midlands Gas Board and No 7 form a group.

The nave has been in retail and leisure use since 1989/90. Font cover by Bakewell now in the Johnson Chapel together with the Memorial Tablets.

Friar Gate

(North Side)
Former Offices of
East Midlands Gas Board
Grade II
Listed 14.11.75

Dated 1889. An early example of a steel framed building. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys, basement and attics in gables; 3 stone-coped gables with ball and obelisk finials; the 2 bays to left each have 3 windows with transoms and stone mullions; right-hand bay has splayed bay window; semi-circular arched doorway with hood mould and 6-panelled divided door; stone cornice at 1st floor and eaves; brick frieze with "Derby Gas Light and Coke Co" in raised lettering. Wrought iron railings to forecourt at right and left of entrance. Modem show room window projects on right-hand side. Church of St Werburgh, Former Offices of East Midlands Gas Board and No 7 form a group.

Modern show room window removed in 1987 and replaced by new entrance doorway with canopy over and single windows either side.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 7 Grade II Listed 14.11.75

Early C19 house. Ashlar; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows in moulded stone surrounds (no glazing bars), those to 1st storey with cornices; moulded cornice above ground storey windows and also below panelled parapet; stone quoins; C19 door in moulded segmental headed frame. Rusticated coach arch on right-hand side. Church of St Werburgh, Former Offices of East Midlands Gas Board and No 7 form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 11 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

An early but much restored timber framed house; 2 storeys and attic in gables; 2 plain gables with restored bargeboards. Formerly a Public House but converted into modem shop. Interior retains ceiling beams and much of original character.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 16 and 17 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

C17. A fine building of brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys and attics in gables; 8 windows, generally with glazing bars; 4 gables, each with one window; stone floor bands (formerly moulded cornices); stone quoins and coping to gables; blocked stone mullioned window to gable on return side; restored old tile roof. Ground storey now has modem shop fronts: this formerly had good central doorway.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 18 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C17. A much restored timber-framed building with cement rendered brick infilling; 2 storeys and attic in gables; 2 gables with restored bargeboards and each with open wood finial and one window; 4 windows with C18 sashes; modem tile roof. Modem garage on ground storey. Rainwater head dated 1792. Nos 16 to 23 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 19 Grade II Listed 24.02.77 Mid C19. Red brick, 3 storeys; 2 sash windows (no glazing bars) with triple keyblocks and channelled lintels; moulded stone eaves cornice; shaped parapet. Modem showroom front. Included for group value. Nos 16 to 23 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 20 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1901. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows with stone head and sill bands; coped gable with stone ball head finials and panel carved with above date. Modem shop front. Included for group value. Nos 16 to 23 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 21 and 22 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early-mid C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows with plain keyblocks and lintels; plain stone-coped parapet. Late C19 shop front; doorway on right-hand side with plain rectangular fanlight and 6-panelled door. Included for group value. Nos 16 to 23 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 23 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys; two 2-light windows in stone surrounds with mullions and transoms, those to 1st storey with iron guards; stone eaves cornice; gable. Modem shop front. Included for group value. Nos 16 to 23 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 27 Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows, the 2 centre having shaped stone surrounds, and the 1st storey windows having pulvinated friezes and pediments; stone bands and plinth. Ground storey has external shutters and a 6-panelled door in Tuscan stone case with engaged columns, frieze and modillion cornice; small modillion eaves cornice continued over adjoining house. Gable on return side has a large openwork gilded metal clock face put up by a former owner. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 28 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows with flat brick arches; stone plinth; painted stone doorcase on right-hand side with moulded pediment on consoles, traceried fanlight in rectangular frame with ornament in spandrels, 6-fielded-panelled door; modern tile roof; small modillion eaves cornice continued over adjoining house on right-hand side. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 29 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Modem alterations. Painted brick; 3 storeys; 3 modem sash windows (with glazing bars); modem tiles. Modem shop front. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 30 and 31 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C18. Painted brick; 3 storeys; 3 modem sash windows (no glazing bars); moulded stone eaves cornice, parapet; modem tiles. Ground storey modem. Included for group value. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 32 Grade II Listed 20,06,52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 modem sash windows (no glazing bars); high stone plinth; centre breaks forward with one window, that to 1st storey in moulded surround and those to ground storey with channelled lintels; heavy moulded stone cornice and small parapet. Tuscan doorcase with engaged columns, moulded pediment; traceried fanlight and 5-panelled door. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Friar Gate Railway Bridge Grade II

Listed 28.03.74

1878. Built by Andrew Handyside and Co, Ironfounders of Derby. Stone abutments; segmental arch over roadway with very delicate cast iron ornament in the spandrels and to the balustrade. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Typical Georgian Window

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 35 to 39 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 terraced range with later alterations. Stucco, painted brick and roughcast; 3 storeys; 7 sash windows (single glazing bars) with stone lintels; moulded stone eaves, blocking course; stone-coped gabled ends; tiles. Later C19 shop fronts with modem glazing. Wood pilaster doorway to left of No 39 with cornice hood on brackets, rectangular fanlight and modem door. Included for group value. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 41, Pickfords House Grade I Listed 20.06.52

A fine house of circa 1770. Architect Joseph Pickford. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows in moulded stone surrounds. Centre recessed under round-headed stone arch over all 3 storeys. On each side the building breaks forward with one window, the three 1st storey windows having panels of balusters below, while the centre has also a frieze and cornice. Windows on either side of central arch have ornamental bands below sills. Modillion cornice and open pediment surmounted by 3 large ball-heads. Slates. Fine central doorcase with side lights and having Roman Doric engaged columns and plain pilasters; frieze with "dam" type ornament, modillion pediment, traceried fanlight and 6-panelled door. 5 stone steps up.

Interior: Good entrance hall with Adam style plaster plaques and decoration and good Hopton Wood stone staircase with simple hardwood handrail. Rear ground storey room has a restored Adam style marble fireplace. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Now Pickford's House Museum.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 42 Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows (some with blind cases) with flat brick arches, stone keyblocks and sills; centre breaks forward with one window; central stone doorcase with rectangular moulded frame, moulded pediment on consoles and traceried fanlight; modillion eaves cornice; slates. Recessed 3-storeyed one window wing on right-hand side. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 43 and 44 Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows; arcaded 1st storey, the central window having frieze and pediment. Ground storey has 2 Venetian windows and central doorway with Roman Doric pilasters, open modillion pediment, traceried fanlight with keyblock over and 6-fielded-panelled door; 4 stone steps up. Modillion eaves cornice and small parapet; old tile roof. Recessed, 3-storeyed one window wing on lefthand side. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 45 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows with keyblocks and channelled lintels (no glazing bars) modem brick doorcase; moulded eaves cornice; slates. Recessed. 3 storeyed one window wing on right hand side over rusticated segmental coach arch. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 46 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C19. Newly altered and restored at time of inspection (1974). Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows, those to top storey in dog-eared stone surrounds and those to 2nd storey with pilasters, cornices and pediments and ground storey windows have plain moulded stone surrounds; stone bands and plinth; restored Tuscan doorcase with frieze and modillion cornice traceried fanlight and 6-panellel door; moulded eaves cornice and restored small parapet. Modem slate: and lantern light. Nos 27 to 32 (con sec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, No; 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec), form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 47 to 51 (consec) Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

One building with a symmetrical facade. Late C18. Ashlar. Pedimented centre breaking forward (3 windows); 3 storeys; 11 sash windows, those to ground and 1st storeys with cornices, the centre having alternate triangular and segmental pediments; rusticated quoins to ends and centre; projecting rectangular porches, with pilasters, frieze and cornices, round-headed openings and recessed doors; ornamental frieze and eaves; dentilled eaves cornice over whole elevation. Plain stone balustrading extending over forecourt except that fronting Nos 47 and 48. Nos 27 to 32 (consec), Friar Gate Railway Bridge, Nos 35 to 39 (consec), Nos 41 to 51 (consec) form a group with No 47 Ford Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 56 and 57 Grade II Listed 20,06,52

A pair of mid C18 houses. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows with keyblocks and channelled lintels; identical stone doorcases with pediments on consoles, traceried fanlights and 6 panelled doors; moulded stone cornice. No 56 has a slate roof and No 57 modem red tiles. Nos 56 to 60 (consec) form a group with Nos 4 to 6 (consec) and Nos 8, 10, 18 and 20 Bridge Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 58 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

C18 smaller house of 2 storeys. Red brick; 3 sash windows; stone plinth; inset door in plain wood case; moulded eaves cornice; slates. Nos 56 to 60 (consec) form a group with Nos 4 to 6 (consec) and Nos, 8, 10, 18 and 20 Bridge Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 59 and 60 Grade II Listed 20,06,52

All one design, at corner, and includes No 2 Bridge Street. One building of late C18 date. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows; stone plinth; stone band at 1st storey sills; 2 splayed recesses with rounded heads and plain doors under radial fanlights. No 2 Bridge Street has 3 windows and one similar doorway. Recessed side with passage door. Nos 56 to 60 (consec) form a group with Nos 4 to 6 (consec) and Nos, 8, 10, 18 and 20 Bridge Street.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 60A Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Includes No 1 Bridge Street. Late C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows; stone plinth; later (?) dogeared stone doorcase with dentilled cornice; modillion eaves cornice; half-hipped slate roof. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 61 and 62 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows. No 61 has a stucco doorcase with pediment and fanlight and No 62

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an early C19 reeded doorcase with plain weather hood on brackets; modillion eaves cornice; old tiles. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 63 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows (no glazing bars); projecting modern brick porch; old tiles. Included for group value. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 64 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows, those to 2nd storey only with glazing bars; plain keyblocks and sill band at 1st floor; modern ground storey bay; plain doorcase with small frieze and cornice, rectangular fanlight and modern door. Moulded eaves cornice and small parapet. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) No 65 (Friar Gate House School) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Large red brick house of 3 storeys; 8 sash windows with keyblocks and channelled lintels; centre breaks forward (4 windows); sill band at 1st storey; projecting stone porch in Greek lonic style adjoining a projecting C19 stucco bay over which the frieze and cornice are continued; side door with pilasters, frieze and cornice and rectangular fanlight; moulded stone cornice and parapet; slates. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Chestnut House Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Early C19. Ashlar; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows (no glazing bars); ground and 1st storey windows are of 3 lights on each side of a central I-light window breaking forward; central projecting rectangular porch in Greek Doric. Moulded stone cornice and small parapet; slates. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

Arboretum Headless Cross Removed to Friar Gate 1979

Grade II

Probably Early Medieval. Fragment of a tapered stone shaft on large square base with 3 stone steps. Formerly stood at west end of Friar Gate and was probably a plague Cross.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 66 and 66A (Georgian House) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Late C18. Smaller red brick 3-storey house; 2 sash windows, each of 3 lights, with frieze and small cornices. 2nd storey windows have semi-circular arched heads with a recessed arch in the centre joining them; semi-circular headed entrance on left-hand side with inset door; recessed bay on righthand side having one 2-light window. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(North Side) Nos 67 and 67A Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows with channelled lintels. Ground storey has 2-light shallow bay window on right-hand side, plain doorway with cornice and later C19 added shop front on left hand and return side. Plain eaves; slates. Included for group value. Nos 60A, 61 to 67 (consec), Chestnut House, Nos 66A and 67A form a group.

Friar Gate

(South Side) No 73 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Former Diocesan School. Brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; 2 two-light stone mullioned windows, those to ground storey with transoms; 5-light stone mullioned and transomed oriel window on splayed angle, having geometrical pattern iron lights, gable above with clock and obelisk finial; doorway in moulded surround, pointed arched head, hood mould carried across as band, and 8-panelled divided door; stone eaves cornice, coped parapet and gable. 5-windowed return side to Vernon Street.

Friar Gate

(South Side) Nos 75 and 76 Greyhound Inn Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early-mid C19, the core probably earlier. Painted brick; 2 storeys; 4 plain casement windows; 2 simple doorways, that to No 75 with plain rectangular fanlight; modillion eaves. Semi-elliptical carriage arch on righthand side.

Friar Gate

(South Side) Nos 78 and 82 (consec) Large's Hospital Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Foundation of 1716, rebuilt 1880. A range of 4 (originally 5) almshouses. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys and gables. A slightly projecting gabled bay at each side; 8 windows, generally of 2 or 3 lights and with stone mullions; 5 stone canted bay windows; 4 plain doorways with plain rectangular fanlights; bargeboards and finials; tiles. Inscribed stone tablet recording earlier building. Included for group value. Nos 78 to 84 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(South Side) Nos 83 and 84 Grade II Listed 20,06,52

Early or mid C19. Stucco; 3 storeys; 6 sash windows; 2 doorways in moulded stucco surrounds with semicircular heads and traceried fanlights; bold eaves cornice; slates. Nos 78 to 84 (consec) form a group.

Friar Gate

(South Side) No 93 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Stone; 3 storeys, the ground storey rusticated; 4 sash windows in plain surrounds with bracketed cornices and sills; 2 tripartite windows to ground storey and semicircular headed doorway and porch, voluted keyblock, 4-panelled door, steps up; bold eaves, blocking course.

Friar Gate

K6 Telephone Kiosk adjacent to Handyside Bridge Grade II Listed 04.09.87 – Amended 26.01.89

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Friar Gate

(South Side) No 99 Grade II* Listed 20,06,52

Mid C18 mansion of 3 storeys and basement, with moulded plinth; 5 sash windows with moulded dog-eared frames and small triple keyblocks. Centre breaks forward. Moulded stone cornice, brick parapet. Good Tuscan doorcase with engaged columns; round-headed arch to door, with keyblock, traceried fanlight and 6-panelled door, 14 stone steps up. Additional 3-storey, 2-window wing on left-hand side having rusticated coach arch, window with small key-

block, modem door.

Friar Gate

(South Side) No 100 Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. 3 storeys; 4 sash windows with stone keyblocks and rusticated lintels; doorway on right-hand side with wood case, plain pilasters, radial fanlight and modillion cornice; moulded stone eaves cornice, parapet.

Friar Gate

(South Side) Friary Hotel Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

A fine mid C18 building with some later C18, C19 and modem additions, but discreetly done. 3 storeys; 7 sash windows, the centre having elaborate frames; high stone plinth, and pilasters at corners of elevation; moulded eaves cornice breaking forward over centre and over pilasters; brick parapet; modem facsimile porch and covered entry. Interior has good panelled rooms and plaster ornament of mid C18 and late C18 and a late C18 dining room with good ornament and tactful modem treatment.

Friar Gate

(South Side) Nos 114A and 115 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C17. Cement rendered; 3 storeys; 4 windows with wood mullions and transoms, and one under each gable; 2 plain gables to front with stone copings; old slate roof. Modem shop fronts. Nos II4A, II5, II5A, II6, II7, II7A and II8 form a group.

Friar Gate

(South Side)
Nos 115A, Nos 116 and 117 No 117A (Formerly listed as Nos 116 and 117)
Grade II
Listed 20.06.52

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows in broad frames with small stone keyblocks and flat brick arches; good central doorcase with rusticated jambs, moulded rectangular frame with triple keyblock, and cornice on consoles; good moulded eaves cornice; brick parapet with stone capping; old tiles. Brick-coped gable on righthand side. Modem shop fronts. Nos II4A, II5, II5A, II6, II7, II7A and 118 form a group.

Friar Gate

(South Side) No 118 Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Stucco; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows, with pilasters between; moulded eaves cornice and small parapet. C19 shop fronts (modem glazing) with Greek Key pattern pilasters, plain frieze and cornice. Modem covered-way on left-hand side. Nos II4A, II5, II5A, II6, II7, 117A and 118 form a group.

Friary Street

(South West side)
First Church of Christ, Scientist
Grade II
Listed 13.03.97

Christian Science church. 1934-38, with later alteration. Brick with flat concrete roofs. Brick plinth and stepped brick parapets. Cruciform central hall plan. Street front has central lobby with 3 round headed windows set in round arches with metal framed glazing bar windows. Set back either side are taller porches with chamfered corners and deeply set round arches with double panel doors and large fanlights with metal glazing. Beyond are lower set back 2 window blocks with square windows in recessed panels, that to left altered by reading room display window. Above and behind tall central hall block with chamfered corners and 3 very tall round headed windows with metal frame glazing, flanked by lower side wings with blind stepped fronts and side facades each with 3 very tall square headed windows with similar glazing. Interior retains original fittings throughout. Central hall retains side galleries, pews, reading desks on raised platform, fine wooden panelling and doorcases, plasterwork and light fittings. Lobby has similar contemporary doors, doorcases and light fittings.

Full Street

Bakewell's Gates at The Silk Mill Industrial Museum Grade I Listed 20.06.52

1728. A very fine pair of wrought iron gates, and elaborate overthrow. The work of William Bakewell and bearing his mark.

Full Street

Industrial Museum Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Rebuilt in late C19, but the original site and retaining some of the brickwork of the silk mill established in 1717 by John Lombe, the first silk mill in this country. Red brick; of 3 and 4 storeys with octagonal tower block having octahedral slate roof. Built on arches on an island in the river. None of the original architectural ornament remains. The building converted to an Industrial Museum 1974. Fine gates by Bakewell have been returned to the museum and are located at the southern end.

Full Street

Also Derwent Street (North side)
Magistrates' Court
Grade II
Listed 11.01.00

Central police station and magistrates' courts, with attached boundary walls. 1932-34, by C.H. Aslin, Borough Architect. Red brick with ashlar dressings and hipped Westmorland slate roofs. Georgian Revival style. Plinth, coped parapet with urns. Windows are original steel glazing bar casements. 2 and 3 storeys. Hollow square plan

with corner entrance, and central 2-storey range comprising cells and courts set diagonally within. Recessed corner entrance bay, 3 windows, has 3 round arched doorways with enrichment, and original bronze sliding gates. Above, 3 windows, the centre with scroll pediment, the sides with cornices, all with wrought iron balcony railings. Above again, 3 square windows under a shallow pediment with a cartouche. Outside, a pair of bronze standard lamps on plinths linked to the boundary wall. Returns to the entrance block has 3 windows on each floor, with keystone to central first floor window.

Symmetrical front to Derwent Street, 9 windows, has a central ashlar doorcase with glazed double doors and overlight, approached by steps. The door and the window above are flanked by smaller windows. Outside, boundary wall with dice and square piers topped with flat urns. River frontage, 17 windows arranged 7-3-7, has projecting centre under a stepped parapet. 3 first floor French windows have ashlar surrounds with segmental heads, and continuous balcony with wrought iron balustrade. Outside. an ashlar balustrade on the river's brink. Acute angled corner feature between Derwent Street and River frontage has a concave corner with a 3-light window to the ground floor, and above, a French window with ashlar surround, scrolled pediment and wrought iron balcony railing, under a stepped parapet. In each return, 2 windows and above, a relief panel.

Full Street front, 10 window arranged 3-3-4, is similar to Derwent Street front. Outside, similar boundary wall with some urns missing. Rear elevation, originally 17 windows arranged 6-5-6, has a central flat roofed single-storey projection. This has a central recessed double door and overlight, flanked by 2 windows. Above, projecting centre with 5 windows, and a keystone cartouche in the parapet of the slightly projecting centre bay. To left, a symmetrical range with central doorway and flanking lights. To right, a similar frontage altered by a mid-C20 bridge corridor on the first floor.

Interior: Ground floor entrance hall has dentillated cornice. Swept double stair has elaborate bronze balustrades and shell ceiling and skylight to stairwell. Main Stairwell and first floor waiting area have polished stone paneling and moulded cornices. Open-well rear stair, concrete and terrazzo, has steel balustrade and curved wooden handrail.

COURT I: has dentillated cornices to cross beam ceiling, and mainly original fittings.

COURT 2: formerly the Assize court, has patterned ceiling borders and mainly original fittings. Former gallery and jury box screened off to form court 4, c.1992, with similar decoration. Adjoining jury room has dado, chair rail and cross beam ceiling with skylight. Retiring room has wood paneling, polished stone fireplace, and enriched border to paneled ceiling with original pendant lamps. Judges' room has similar paneling and cross beam ceiling with skylight. Offices and corridors plain, with overlights to doors, and splayed skylight to first floor corner office. Court 3, on ground floor, adapted from an office, c.1950. Police station has staircase similar to courts' rear stair, and plain corridors and offices. Folding wooden screen between ground floor corridor and former parade room. Cell block largely original, with white glazed brick lining throughout.

This building is an important element of a major municipal redevelopment scheme, carried out between 1932 and 1949.

George Street

(East Side) Nos 3 and 4 York House (3) Grade II Listed 16.03.92

Pair of town houses, now flats and offices c1820. Red brick in Flemish Bond, Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys, 1: 3 bays. Ashlar plinth and 1st floor band; 16-pane sashes with projecting stone sills and cambered and grooved, wedge lintels; 8-pane sashes to 2nd floor. 3 (York House), on right, is a symmetrical composition: central doorway has ogee foot-scraper holes in the plinth and 6-panelled door with margin-glazed overlight in reeded wooden architrave under flat hood on solid brackets. 4, on left has matching foot -scrapers and door but has fanlight with radial glazing bars in sunkenpanelled, wooden architrave with archivolt, impost blocks and key block. The ground floor window is offset to left. Ashlar cornice to whole facade; broad end stacks and ridge stack on the party wall. Rear: 4 is shallower, various sash windows ovolo-moulded eaves cornice

Interior: not fully inspected. 3 has original staircase with square rods to wreathed handrail which sweeps round at the half-landing.

Goodsmoor Road

Anti-aircraft pillbox at Sinfin Central Business Park Grade II Listed 29.01.15

Summary of Building: An anti-aircraft pillbox comprising an irregular-shaped hexagon pillbox and three octagonal cells which would have supported a light anti-aircraft battery, probably constructed in the early 1940s.

Reasons for Designation: The anti-aircraft pillbox at Sinfin, Derby is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Rarity: the pillbox is a very rare variant of a Type 24 pillbox combining defence against ground attack and aerial bombardment, no other example of this variant type has yet been identified elsewhere; * Intactness: the pillbox survives in a little-altered state, its form and external detailing remaining clearly legible.

History: Many thousands of pillboxes were constructed in the early stages of the Second World War and were generally placed at strategic locations, as defensive strong points to counter or delay the advance of an enemy force. It is estimated that some 28,000 pillboxes of various designs were built during the war, of which 6,500 are known to survive. Pillboxes were built to standard designs, but there were also variants designed to fulfil specific requirements in particular locations. The Sinfin pillbox is believed to have been built in the early 1940s, in a location close to key industrial locations to the south of Derby city centre. The site it occupies in the Sinfin Central Business Park was formerly in the middle of the Sinfin Ordnance Factory, and nearby were the Litchurch Lane Engine Works and the Rolls Royce factory, together with the extensive railway infrastructure in and around Derby Station. The pillbox is thought to be a variant of the Type 24 pillbox, which incorporated 3 octagonal light anti-aircraft wells to the rear of an irregular hexagonally-shaped pillbox. The ordnance factory closed in the early 1970's, to be replaced by the present business park facilities, amongst which the pillbox now stands, partially concealed by overburden and vegetation. The entrance to the pillbox has been blocked up, and the gun embrasures have been covered. At the time of the site inspection, there was no evidence of development on or near the site.

Details: A Second World War pillbox, probably built in the early 1940s, believed to be a very rare variant of a Type 24 pillbox which incorporates three octagonal light wells which would have supported an anti-aircraft battery.

MATERIALS The pillbox is constructed of shuttered reinforced concrete.

PLAN The pillbox is an irregular hexagonal-shaped structure, with three attached and linked octagonal wells thought to have housed light anti-aircraft guns.

EXTERIOR The walls of the pillbox are partially concealed by overburden and vegetation, and the single entrance on the south side of the structure which gave access to both the pillbox and the anti-aircraft wells has been infilled. The

pillbox section is sited to the west, with the cluster of what are thought to be octagonal anti-aircraft wells to the east, extending from the long 'rear' facet of the pillbox. The pillbox has angled gun embrasures to each of the five outward-facing facets of the structure, all now covered with sheeting, and there appears to have been some form of metal-framed superstructure, the embedded feet of which can be seen on the roof of the pillbox. The purpose of such a superstructure could have been to support camouflage netting.

INTERIOR No interior inspection was possible as the single doorway to the structure has been blocked with masonry. However, on the evidence of details of other Type 24 pillboxes, it is likely that the structure incorporates interior blast walls and shelves to support weapons being fired through the embrasures.

Off Great Northern Road

(North Side) Railway Warehouse Grade II Listed 05.09.86

Railway Warehouse built for the Great Northern Railway at their Friar Gate Station 1877-78 by Kirk & Randall of Sleaford. Red brick and Welsh slate and glazed roofs with three brick stacks to east. Unusual plan of rectangular warehouse with triangular office block with a mezzanine floor to the east. Two and three storeys, over a basement. Double chamfered plinth, moulded corbelled eaves cornice. South elevation of twenty-one bays divided into groups of three by giant pilaster strips. The centre bay has a segmental arched entrance, otherwise the ground floor has segment headed windows with metal casements. Similar windows above except for two bays with double doors and two bays with bracketed out timber hoist structures under oversailing gables, one partly demolished. West elevation of 1-4-1 bays with mostly segment headed windows and a large tripartite railway entrance under riveted box girder. Bays one and five step forward. North elevation is similar to the south, but of 27 bays. The east end forms part of the offices and has three storeys with six segment headed sashes to each floor. Rounded corner to acute north east angle with tripartite arrangement of sashes to each floor. South east elevation of 2-2-5-2-2 bays. The outer pairs have two segment headed windows to three floors. The centre five bays have 1 similar windows above a large opening under a riveted box girder. The office block with rounded acute angle was built to front onto the proposed approach road from Friary Street to Friar Gate Station.

Great Northern Road

(North Side) Engine House Grade II Listed 05.09.86

Engine House built for the Great Northern Railway at their Friar Gate Station. 1877-78 by Kirk and Randall of Sleaford. Italianate style. Red and blue brick, Welsh slate roofs. Decorative corbelled eaves band. Double chamfered plinth. Single storey with a two storey tower at the south west corner. South elevation of six bays arranged symmetrically 3 plus 3. Six segment headed windows with metal casements. Set between them is a C20 rock-faced fireplace. Raised louvred lantern to roof. Square tower to left with deeply overhanging hipped roof on brackets. Three roundarched louvred lights to first floor on three sides. North elevation has six windows as to south, though one has been made into a doorway. In the centre a large round-arched double doorway with blocked tympanum. East gable end has a pedimented gable with circular louvred opening. The engine house was built to provide power for the hydraulic cranes and hoists in the adjoining warehouse.

The Green

Mickleover Nos 13 to 18 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early Cl9 modest cottage range. Red brick; 2 storeys; 7 sash windows with cambered heads; 6 plain doorways with ledged doors; dog-tooth eaves; slates. Arched covered-way between Nos 13 and 14. Nos 13 to 18 (consec) form a group.

Green Avenue

Chellaston No 1A Grade II Listed 24.02.77 Amended 19.01.2009

Includes No 84 High Street, Chellaston. House and village shop, dated early nineteenth century. Materials: brick, painted with tiled roof. Façade: 1a Green Avenue and 84 High Street are a single phase construction of two storeys with modillion eaves, and single central stack. The windows are C19 casements. On the High Street a camber headed door sits central to eight pane casement windows either side. These are mirrored on the first floor. A dog tooth string course at first floor level extends the width of the building and continues across 1A Green Avenue. This end of the building was the village shop with the door on the corner of the building. Simple C19th shop windows survive on the angles either side of the door and twelve pane casements sit above these of the first floor. History: House and shop erected in early C19 convered into two dwellings in 1985.

Reasons for designation decision: 1A Green Avenue (including 84 High Street) is designated at Grade II for the following principle reasons:

It is substantially intact example of a combined early C19th dwelling and village shop
1A Green Avenue (including 84 High street) retains its architectural integrity with both decorative and functional features surviving.

Green Lane

The Hippodrome Theatre (Walker's Bingo Club) Grade II Listed 19.11.96

Variety Theatre, now Bingo Hall. 19 I 4, by Marshall and Tweedy, with minor late C20 alterations. Red brick, rendered and painted below canopy level, with terracotta dressings and a Welsh slate roof. Rectangular form with principal entrance into main foyer at north-east corner. Entry bay with 2 pairs of double doors flanked by double pilasters. East elevation with advanced corner bays flanking central recessed bays. Secondary entrance set back at south end. Advanced bays with recessed brickwork bands to corners, recessed bays with advanced brick panel carrying keyed oculi, above 2-light cross windows. Continuous original canopy now obscured by late C20 cladding. North elevation of 10 bays, the first with keyed diocletian window, the next 5 with keyed oculi. Interiors substantially complete; stalls remodelled late C20, but 2 curved balconies above carry tiered seating for circle and upper circle. Stage with rectangular proscenium surmounted by giant segmental pediment motif framing a garland. Flanking the arch at circle level are single boxes framed by giant pilasters which carry serpentine pediments. Richlydecorated plasterwork to balcony fronts, proscenium and ceiling, the latter with circular moulding set into a square frame. Orchestra pit, scenery grid and projection room survive, as does the ceiling plasterwork to the foyer, although concealed beneath a lower, later ceiling. A complete early C20 variety theatre, which represents a significant stage in the evolution of the building type which became the dominant design for cinema construction in the late 1920's.

Green Lane

(East Side) Nos 5 and 7 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 to probable earlier timber frame. Later alterations. Painted brick and cement rendering; 3 and 2 storeys with uniform roof line; 3 casement windows with sliding sashes and 2 later casements; modillion eaves; tiles. Early C20 and modem shop fronts with modem glazing. No 7 has low ceilings and shop front carried above 1st floor.

Green Lane

(East Side)
College of Art Annexe
Grade II*
Listed 24.02.77

1876 with additions of 1899. A notable essay in Gothic style. Architect: F W Waller of Waller and Son, Gloucester. Stone; 3 storeys and attic; 4-light mullioned and transomed windows having pointed arched heads with plate tracery, leaded lights; polygonal tower on left-hand side with tiled pointed roof; pointed arched doorway in projecting gabled porch. Attic has 3 gabled windows above richly carved panels with scrolls inscribed "Municipal Technical College". Gable on right-hand side; tiled roof with central lantern and fleche. 2-storeyed recessed bay on left-hand side with 2 pointed arched recesses and 2 windows below.

Green Lane

(West Side) Nos 110 and 112 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys with attics in gables; 3+2+3+2+3 stone mullioned windows overall; 3 projecting bays tiered over 2 storeys; windows in keyed stone surrounds with semi-circular headed lights; continuous sill band; 5 stone-coped gables, 3 plain and 2 shaped and all with stone obelisk finials; recessed semi-circular headed doorways with plain fanlights and 4 panelled doors set back behind stone archways with pilasters and lonic columns, steps up. Steep slate roof. Nos 110 to 122 (even) form a group with No 73 Wilson Street.

Green Lane

(West Side) Nos 114 to 122 (even) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. An attractive terraced range of stuccoed villas. Later alterations. 2 storeys; 10 sash windows in moulded architraves with cornices on consoles; 3 projecting porch bays to ground storey, that at centre with bow window and an arched doorway at each side, the outer pairs having rectangular porches with pilasters and semi-circular headed windows (glazing to Nos 114 and 116 altered); bold modillion bracket eaves, part boxed in; 4 later dormers; slates. Nos 110 to 122 (even) form a group with No 73 Wilson Street.

Grove Street

No 68 (Entrance Lodge of Arboretum) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1865. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys. Front, facing south; left-hand portion with 2 canted stone bays, one tiered over both storeys; 2 shaped gables with clustered stone stack between; right-hand portion has one window in stone surround with shaped gable; doorway on left-hand side and porch with semicircular head and shaped gable; gables at rear and to east elevation, all with obelisk finials; decorative tile roof. Architect E B Lamb.

Handyside Arch Bridge

(Over River Derwent) Grade II Listed 02.03.76

1878. Built by Andrew Handyside and Company, Iron founders of Derby, as was the bridge spanning Friar Gate. This former railway bridge (now confined to pedestrian traffic) is an interesting structure. The deck which formerly carried the track is hung from steel segmental arches with a span of some 130ft. The arches are of lattice construction. Stone abutments, and parapet walls at sides.

Highfield Gardens

Highfield House Grade II Listed 12.01.05 Amended 01.02.08

House. 1827 with later alterations by Richard Leaper for Rev. Edward Unwin, Rector of St Werburgh's Derby. Ashlar faced to south and east front, otherwise whitewashed brick. C20 concrete-tile hipped roof with stone ridge and brick near stacks. Rectangular plan with slightly lower rear wing.

Exterior: Austere late Classical style with many 6/6 sashes with unusual wooden jalousies (shutter frames and shutters). East front is a complete 4-window range on both floors of these. South, entrance, front is a 3-window range at first floor, again complete, but over square stone bays with 1/1 sashes. The house has a central Doric porch which has been glazed-in in the C19 and which also has a glazed projection canopy with curving roof supported on decorative cast iron brackets. The west, garden, front has a canted bay with sahes and a prentice roof, a part-glazed door and other mainly 6/6 sashes. The rear to the yard has a large 8/8 staircase sash, other sashes and windows and a door within reces. Extending from the north-east corner is a high brick wall with stone capping punctuated by a pedestrian entrance and a carriage gateway with large piers. The wall then encloses the north side of the yard and here it has an ashlar base.

Interior: The part-glazed front door has decorative engraved-glass panels and similar overlight. The hall has a rich modillion cornice and celing rose. Six-panels doors, moulded architraves here and elsewhere in the house with most rooms having simple fireplaces, skirtings, dado rails and cornices, etc. The staircase hall has a dogleg stair with cast-iron balustrade of alternate stick balusters and moulded ones with foilage and central open diamonds. Mahogany wreathed handrail which curves on the landing. The dining room has mid/late C19 decorative frieze, cornice and celing panels and a mid C19 marble fireplace, bought in. The drawing room has a similar marble fireplaced, also bought in, and a rich modillion cornice. The kitchen has an unusal tiled wall of the early 1970's painted with an extensive vine.

History: Richard Leaper (1759-1838) was a Derby Tanner, Alderman and amateur architect and served as Mayor of Derby in 1794, 1807, 1815 and 1824. He designed various villas in the area for Rev. Edward Unwin, Rector of St Werburgh's Derby. The sliding jalousies were originally of cast iron but have been carefully renewed in wood. The wooden replacements follow the cast iron pattern by Wheaterhead, Glover and Co of the Brittania Foundry, Duke Street, Derby. The architect often incorporated jalousies by this firm.

Highfield House is a fine villa of the period with many surviving internal features.

Reasons for designation decision:

Highfield House is a fine Regency Villa of 1827, has many surviving interior features, and the architect is of great local interest sufficient to add interest to the building.

High Street

Chellaston
Church of St. Peter
Grade II* formerly Grade B
Listed 10.11.67 Amended 12.02.97

Small church consisting of west tower, rebuilt 1842, nave, south aisle and C15 Perpendicular chancel. Stone with slate roof. Plain Norman font.

High Street (Please note this has been superseded by No 1A Green Lane)

Chellaston No 84 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Includes No 1 Green Avenue. Early C19 'village shop' and house. Painted brick; 2 storeys; 3 casement windows; dog-tooth string at 1st floor; 2 doorways with cambered heads, doors with pointed panels, that to shop on splay, simple C19 shop window each side with glazing bars; modillion eaves; modern tiles.

High Street

Chellaston
White House Farmhouse
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Early C18 farm house. Red brick, the front (to east) painted cement; storeys; 3 sash windows; doorway in moulded wood case with panelled reveals, plain horizontal fanlight, late canopy on wood posts, and 4-panelled door; bracketed wood eaves; slates.

High Street

Chellaston Grade II Listed 24.02.77

A Range of Loose Boxes to east of White House Farmhouse with Barns (now partly demolished) on return side in Pit Close Lane

Probably C18. Red brick and tile range of outbuildings; L-shaped on plan; 2 storeys.

The Hollow

Littleover Ye Olde Cottage Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C16. Timber frame with square panels of brick nogging; 2 storeys; small casement windows, generally modern or restored. Under restoration 1974 and slate roof replaced by thatch.

The Hollow

Littleover
Horse trough to south-west of Ye Olde Cottage
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Of uncertain date but probably late C18 or early C19. About 15ft long, a narrow trough formed against the bottom of the bank with a low rubble wall at front.

The Hollow

Mickleover Nos 1 and 2 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early-mid C19 and late C18. No 1: Red brick; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows (no glazing bars), those to ground storey of 3 lights; pilaster doorcase with gabled hood on brackets with finial, plain rectangular fanlight and 4-panelled door; dog-tooth eaves; tiles. No 2: Red brick; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows with plain lintels; simple pilaster doorcase with cornice hood and 6-panelled door; tiles. Included for group value. Nos 1 and 2 form a group with Nos 4 and 5 The Square.

The Hollow

Mickleover
No4
(Formerly listed in the Rural District of Repton)
Grade II
Listed 19.01.67

C16 or C17. Square panelled timber frame with red brick infilling; 2 storeys; deep stone base; 2 and 3 light windows, generally small-paned casements; plain doorway with modem porch; gabled end to road with rendering and a small casement window with sliding sash, that to ground storey with small weather hood on brackets; tiles. Nos 4 to 8 (consec) form a group.

The Hollow

Mickleover Nos 5/6 No 7 and No 8 (Nos 5/6, 1 Dwelling) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 range of modest cottages. Whitened brick; 2 storeys. Each has a plain wood casement window with small panes and horizontal sliding sash (some with later shutters), cambered heads. 5 plain doorways; modillion eaves; tiles and slates. The 2 small blocks are linked by a brick wall with doorway. Raised above road with rubble retaining wall (not included) in front of path. Nos 4 to 8 (consec) form a group.

Iron Gate

(East Side) Nos 3 and 4 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Gothic style. Russet brick with stone dressings; 4 storeys; 6 sash windows with pointed arched heads and pilasters with foliated capitals; polychrome tiles in panels below 1st storey windows and as continuous band at 2nd storey; brick pilasters at sides and centre; moulded cornice at 3rd floor; 3rd storey has 3-light brick mullioned windows with pointed arched heads; stone-coped parapet. Inserted modern shop fronts.

Iron Gate

(East Side) Nos 6 and 7 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Gothic style. Stone; 4 storeys; 1st storey has an arcade of 6 pointed and cusped arched windows with columns having foliated capitals; 2+2+2 mullioned windows with arched heads to 3rd storey; 2nd storey has continuous balcony on figure head corbels and topped by iron brattishing; pilasters rise over 2nd and 3rd storeys; moulded eaves cornice surmounted by open balustrade. Modern office front.

Iron Gate

(East Side) No 9 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Gothic style. Yellow brick with stone and red and blue brick dressings; 4 storeys; 3-light mullioned windows with pointed arched lights; floor bands; bands of red and blue brick; moulded eaves cornice; stonecoped gable. Modern shop front. Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints form a group with No 2 Amen Alley, No 1 Queen Street together with Nos 1 and 3 College Place and two posts at west end of College Place.

Iron Gate

(East Side) No 10 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 tall sash windows (no glazing bars) with flat brick arches; bold stone bracketed eaves cornice; restored brick parapet. Modern shop front. Included for group value. Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saintsform a group with No 2 Amen Alley, No 1 Queen Street together with Nos 1 and 3 College Place and two posts at west end of College Place.

Iron Gate

(East Side) No 11 (The Iron Gate Tavern Public House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77 Circa 1895. Debased Renaissance style. Ashlar; rusticated plinth; 4 storeys; 4 giant pilasters rising over 1st, 2nd and 3rd storeys, with Corinthianesque capitals incorporating masks; 5 sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded architraves, those to 1st storey with pediments on elaborate pilaster brackets; sill bands; moulded eaves, blocking course. Ground storey has rusticated pilasters and square headed carriage entrance under at centre; doorway on right-hand side with plain rectangular fanlight and 6 panelled door. Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints form a group with No 2 Amen Alley, No 1 Queen Street together with Nos 1 and 3 College Place and two posts at west end of College Place.

No longer called The Iron Gate Tavern, renamed P J Peppers in 1995.

Iron Gate

(East Side) Nos 15 to 17 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys; stone pilasters rising over 1st and 2nd storeys have capitals incorporating animal heads; plain and elaborately moulded stone bands; 4 sash windows; curved angle to return side has 4 windows with pilasters and semi-circular stone heads ringed with majolica plaques; modillion eaves cornice; brick parapet with inserted stone balustrading. Ground storey has pilasters with vermiculated rustication and inserted modern shop fronts. Included for group value. Nos 9 to 11(consec); Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints form a group with No 2 Amen Alley, No 1 Queen Street together with Nos 1 and 3 College Place and two posts at west end of College Place.

Iron Gate

Cathedral Church of All Saints Grade I, formerly Grade A Listed 20.06.52 – Amended 21.09.01

Formerly the Collegiate Church but raised to Cathedral status when diocese of Derby created 1927. Fine, tall, late Perpendicular stone west tower remains from the original early C16 church but the body of the present building of circa 1725 is a good classical design by James Gibbs. 5 semicircular headed windows at each side with characteristic Gibbs rustication and with coupled pilasters between; balustraded parapet. Fine spacious interior comprising broad nave, aisles, chancel chapels, gallery and organ loft at west end; east end extended 1972 by addition of retro-choir designed by Sebastian Comper which contain a classical style baldachino. Splendid wrought iron screens, partly renewed and restored, across nave and aisles, the work of Robert Bakewell. Modern stained glass in chancel chapel windows by Ceri Richards. Many good monuments in south chancel chapel (also known as the Cavendish Chapel) to Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury ('Bess of Hardwick') (1607); to Caroline Countess of Bessborough (1760) by Rysbrack and of her husband, the 2nd Earl (1793) by Nollekens. In the north aisle: Thomas Chambers (1726) and wife (1735) by Roubiliac; Richard Bateman (1822) by Chantrey; Mary Elizabeth Chichester (1830) by Sir Richard Westmacott. Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints form a group with No 2 Amen Alley, No 1 Queen Street together with Nos 1 and 3 College Place and two posts at west end of College Place.

Iron Gate

(West Side) Nos 18 and 19 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Forms one building with Nos 40 to 42 (con sec) St Mary's Gate. Late Cl8 or early C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows; wide moulded stucco eaves cornice and small parapet. The shop windows have modern glazing but retain a dentilled frieze and moulded cornice and No 19 has a 6-panelled door inset with glazed fanlight. Nos 18 to 22

(consec) form a group with Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec) and Nos 40 to 42 (consec) St Mary's Gate.

Iron Gate

(West Side) Nos 20 and 21 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19 with later alterations. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 windows with flat brick arches, now fitted with modem casements; plain parapet with stone coping. Ground storey, which projects, has good later C19 shop front with eaves surmounted by iron brattishing. Included for group value. Nos 18 to 22 (consec) fonn a group with Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec) and Nos 40 to 42 (consec) St Mary's Gate.

Iron Gate

(West Side) No 22 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C17. Painted cement to earlier timber frame which is said to date from circa 1540; 2 storeys and attic in gables; 2 gables to front with later plain bargeboards. 1st storey oversails and has 2 mid C18 3-light oriel windows, each having a fluted frieze with paterae, and moulded cornice. Ground storey has inset modern but sympathetic shop windows with passage entrance between having facsimile doorway and door. Interior has exposed ceiling beams throughout and a good C17 oak staircase. Nos 18 to 22 (consec) form a group with Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec) and Nos 40 to 42 (consec) St Mary's Gate.

Iron Gate

Nos 24 & 24A Grade II Listed 13.02.03

Workshop with road frontage building, now offices and stores. Late C18 with C19 and late C20 alterations. Built as premises for the business founded by John Whitehurst, clock maker. Red and brown brick, generally laid to stretcher bond with irregular headers, later brickwork in light brown brick, pitched roofs with slate coverings.

PLAN: Narrow frontage range to Irongate, with workshop range extending westwards along narrow plot.

EXTERIOR: A tall narrow range of 3 storeys and 6 bays; a straight joint between bays 1 and 2 far left indicating the link to the rear of the shop premises rebuilt in the C19, the north side facing a former yard area to adjacent properties and the south side parallel to an alley way. North side: ground floor a lean-to addition, the original exterior wall plastered and access left to stairs. First and second floors with a row of 8 cast-iron window frames set flush with the external wall face, arranged in pairs and separated by timber mullions. Each frame is comprised of 6x7 panes with a central top-hinged panel of 3x3 panes. To the far right on each floor a narrower window of 6x8 lights also with hinged panel, and with deep stone wedge lintels and sills. South side, to alley: with upper 13 courses of brickwork renewed; 2 C20 small-pane frames with concrete lintels to ground floor, no fenestration above; a wide chimney at eaves, at mid-point of the elevation. The walling continues as late C19 and C20 brickwork with 3 square windows to 2 storeys. West gable with inserted C20 window to ground floor and late C20 brick gate pier built with the corner; rebuilt brickwork suggests extensive remodelling.

Interior: The workshop is now used for storage, with access from the gabled linking building. A plain open timber square newel stair at the east end links the floors. The upper floor has queen-post roof trusses, C20 partition wall,

and a projecting brick chimney stack against the south wall, the fireplace now hidden by shelving. The western end bay is divided from the main workshop by a brick cross wall, with plank door on strap hinges and the inner window with rounded jambs. Cast-iron window frames retain much original glass; the third window from the east end has a pane inscribed 'W J Derby' in italic script.

2-storey linking block to the front range with late C17 staircase of 2 flights, having heavy turned balusters and acorn finials. Splat balusters to top flight.

Street frontage range of 2 bays and 4 storeys, early C19 brickwork laid to a decorative header bond with rubbed brick arches to the second floor windows. Ground floor with recessed late C20 shop front, with plate glass and a deep fascia board; first floor display windows with timbersurrounds and name panel of 1912 inserted by A.E.Moult, gentleman's outfitter; second floor walling and fenestration appears to date to late C18 or early C19; third storey with paired glazed gables in Vernacular Revival style with timber finials. Additions and alterations to the top storey, upper part of the north wall and rear gables carried out in 1864 by Richard Keene, photographer.

HISTORY: the tenement formed part of the post-medieval property of the Meynell family, part of whose C17 town house survives now as no.22, Irongate (q.v.) The workshop was probably built for John Whitehurst's craftsmen, the business managed by his brothers, George and later William after John's death in 1788. John Whitehurst, the founder's nephew, continued the clock making business, and there is a reference to John Davies, scientific instrument maker, working here in 1826. The 1791 Plan of Derby shows a further two or more ranges, probably stabling or workshops, extending along the tenement behind nos. 22 and 24. The character of the frontage brickwork and the rear range suggests that the workshop was built behind the C17 house, with security a consideration as the public side was left without fenestration. The frontage was rebuilt as a separate 3-storey house after Iron Gate was widened in the early C19 and continued as a single property incorporating the rear range. In 1836 the premises were occupied by William Beeland and his family, woollen drapers, tailors, silk mercers, linen drapers, haberdashers, with a milliners and dress rooms. William Gillam, boot-maker and cordwainer [shoe maker] worked at no. 24 between 1842 and 1851. The upper floors and rear range were taken by Richard Keene, a photographer and bookseller with a printing business run from the workshop by the 1860's Later occupiers included architects and a solicitor [1874], a draper and horse breaker [1888). The National Provincial Bank occupied the building frontage in 1915 and 1922, and by 1925 A.E.Moult, drapers, were using the building.

Sources: Derby Local History library: Kelly's directories etc. James Darwin, Georgian Group; M.Craven, 1996, John Whitehurst of Derby, clockmaker and scientist 1713-1788; M.Craven, 1993, Richard Keene's Derby.

Iron Gate

(West Side) Nos 25 and 26 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early-mid C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows with flat brick arches; plain stone eaves, blocking course. Segmental arched rusticated stone carriage arch on right-hand side. Modern shop front. Nos 25 to 27 (consec), Premises occupied by the "National Westminster Bank", Nos 33 and 34 form a group.

Iron Gate

(West Side) No 27 Grade II Listed 20,06,52

Mid C18. Red brick; 4 storeys; 5 near flush sash windows with voluted keyblocks and channelled lintels, those to 3rd storey shaped; plain band at 1st floor; good moulded stone eaves cornice; shaped parapet. Ground storey has

sympathetically treated modern rustication, doorway on lefthand side and modern shop fronts. Nos 25 to 27 (consec), Premises occupied by the "National Westminster Bank", Nos 33 and 34 form a group.

Iron Gate

(West Side)
Premises occupied by the "national West Minster Bank" public house
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1912. Brick with stone dressings, the ground and 3rd storeys faced in stone and the latter with Corinthian pilasters, elaborate frieze and cornice. Front has 7 tall recessed windows with pilasters and cornices; continuous Greek key frieze at 1st floor. Ground storey has rusticated stone pilasters, and central doorway with segmental arched head, voluted key block, 10 panelled divided door and steps up. Nos 25 to 27 (consec) Premises occupied by the "National Westminster Bank", Nos 33 and 34 form a group.

No longer in use as a bank. Converted to a Public House in 1995.

Iron Gate

(West Side) Nos 33 and 34 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1906. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys and attic; 4-light canted oriel window with stone mullions and transoms; another window on each side and one to left; oriel window on right tiered over 1st and 2nd storeys and with coped gable. Slightly projecting ground storey with coped parapet has arched doorway on left in stone surround incorporating leaded double fanlight flanked by pilasters and with arched pediment enclosing cartouche with above date; 8-panelled door. Small bronze plate records that Joseph Wright, the celebrated Derby painter, was born in an earlier house which stood here. Nos 25 to 27 (consec) Premises occupied by the National Westminster Bank", Nos 33 and 34 form a group.

Iron Gate

(West Side) No 40 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C18 with later alterations. Stucco; 3 storeys; modern showroom window at 1st storey, slightly projecting and with cornice; 2nd storey retains 2 sash windows in C19 moulded dog-eared surrounds; moulded wood eaves; tiles. Modern shop front. Included for group value. Nos 40 to 43 (consec) and No 4 Sadler Gate form a group.

Iron Gate

(West Side) No41 (Mr Jorrocks Public House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C18 with later alterations. Stucco; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows in C19 moulded dog-eared surrounds; moulded wood eaves; tiles. C19 inn front. Nos 40 to 43 (consec) and No 4 Sadler Gate form a group.

Iron Gate

(West Side) Nos 42 and 43 (Lloyds Bank) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Includes No 4 Sadler Gate. Originally C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 5 windows with late C19 moulded stone or stucco cornices; keyblocks to 1st storey and moulded dog eared surrounds to all; quoins; plain eaves replacing former moulded cornice, parapet. Rusticated modern bank front of sympathetic design. Long return side with 5 windows with flat brick arches and keyblocks. Nos 40 to 43 (consec) and No 4 Sadler Gate form a group.

No Listings for J

Kedleston Road

Nos 48 and 50 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1845. A pair of stuccoed villas; 2 storeys; 4 sash windows; plain pilasters defining bays; sill band. Ground storey has a semi-elliptical bay window at either side with 2 tripartite windows between; plain doorways on return sides, that to No 50 with stuccoed pilaster porch and 4-panelled door and No 48 with moulded architrave, rectangular fanlight and modern porch, also later addition at rear. Bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof.

Kedleston Road

Former Toll House Grade II Listed 27.11.75

Mid C19. Buffbrick; 2 storeys; 3-light stone mullioned window with cuspheaded lights and diamond paned iron casements. Ground storey has a modem casement and doorway inserted in stone surround, batten door; stone-coped gable with kneelers; plain eaves; lateral clustered brick stacks; fish-scale tiles. Single-storey wing on right-hand side. Unoccupied at time of inspection (1974).

King Street

St Helen's House including attached former school buildings and front wall Grade I
Listed 20.06.52
Amendment 59th dated 19.02.07

Town Mansion, subsequently school, at present vacant. 1766-7, extended c 1807-9, 1874-8, 1890's and 1914. Original mansion by Joseph Pickford for John Gisborne. First extensions and internal remodeling for William Strutt. Extension by Thompson and Young 1874-8 for Derby School. Main Mansion: fine ashlar front, otherwise of red brick. Slate roof. Palladian style. 3 storeys. 7 window range in all at first floor of 6/6 sash window over a ground floor treated as a blind arcade which is partly or chamfered rustication. 6/6 sashes within the arcade. The central 3 "piano noble" windows are set within a fine Roman Ionic attached portico and have pediments and balustraded panels below (some balusters missing). Sashes to side have cornices. 3/3 sashes to 2nd floor. Plain frieze and modillion cornice support 5 large urns (one at present dismantled for reasons of safety and stored in the side yard). Corner pilasters also to rear which support 2 further urns. Sides of the houses are in brick and have similar sashes. To rear a lower 2 storey service wing with similar sashes.

INTERIOR: The impressive interior is on a grand scale. Entrance hall decoration includes triglyph and modillion cornice, fireplace of Hoptonwood stone and cast-iron grate and elaborate doorcases with paneled mahogany doors. The cross beams with plaster decoration were probably added late C19/early C20 for strengthening purposes. Cantilevered staircase in inner staircase hall also fo Hoptonwood stone with richly carved tread ends and fine wrought-iron balustrade, almost certainly by Benjamin Yates, successor to Robert Bakewell, and in a design produced twice by the latter. Elaborate Venetian window lights the staircase and has Gothic detailing of c. 1807. Plaster decoration to ceiling. The Saloon to ground floor left has a fireplace of Siena and Carrara marble and very fine and rich plaster decoration to frieze and celing, also mahogany doors within fine doorcases. Further plasterwok in the room to right with similar mahogany doors and doorcases and a C19 fireplace. Fine cornices, moulded window reveals, some carved, dado rails and 6 panel doors in many rooms. Further fireplaces also survive on all floors including one of alabaster on the first floor with graffiti including initials with dates of the 1880's, doubtless of Derby schoolboys. This fireplace has a cast iron grate. Stone secondary staircase with plain iron balustrade and ramped handrail. Roof only visible in small part through a couple of access points but appears original.

EXTENSION: For Derby School (Pearson Building): To left of the main range and connected by a single-storey link building (double in front probably earing C20 but retaining inside the original rusticated front of 1874-8) is the extension for Dergy School of 1874-8, in ashlar, rear in brick, and in an austere classical style, the group floor stonework rusticated. 3 storeys, a 6 window front at first floor in all of sash windows with margin lights, the central 3

grouped under a gable which is formed into a pediment by cornices of the second floor outer sashes. The central sash has a small individual pediment. Wider bay to right with staircase behind. Further similar sashes to sides and rear on all floors. In addition on the left end, and giving access to the former assembly hall, is a covered external stair with decorative cast-iron detailing and balustrade. On the front and below the central first floor window is a foundations tone with inscription dated 1874, perhaps raised to its present position during construction.

INTERIOR OF EXTENSION: Stone staircase with plain iron balustrade and high dado of matchboard paneling. Almost all the first floor is occupied by the large former assembly hall or "Big School" with walls articulated by pilasters which support a ceiling divided into long transverse compartments. The central end section forms an adjoining area with similar fenestration linked by an opening framed with pilasters forming a proscenium arch.

FURTHER LINKED EXTENSIONS and SUBSIDIARY FEATURE: Further lower extensions in brick and in vernacular revival style of the 1890's and 1914 to left including the former Headmaster's House. From the front left hand corner of the mansion extends an ashlar wall which curves round to Kind Street, where there is an end-pier in brick with a stone roundel dated 1891. Near the corner of the mansion is an iron pedestrian gate.

HISTORY: St. Helen's House was built for John Gisborne, an alderman of Derby, as his town mansion. His country seat was Yaxall Lodge in Staffordshire. He was a Whig landoner, was associated with the Duke of Devonshire, and had been High Sheriff. After his death in 1779 the house was used by his son Thomas, a friend of William Wilberforce. In 1801 Thomas leased and subsequently sold the house to the hugely wealthy William Strutt, FRS, eldest son of the cotton pioneer Jedidiah Strutt, who was a director of the family cotton spinning and silk throwing enterprises, now part of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, and an inventor and important local figure (Chairman of Derby Improvement Commission 1788-1829). It was Strutt's principal residence and he made some alterations for this reason, including more service accommodation to the east. This was truncated in 1877 for a street extension. Amongst his innovations Strutt introduced a hot air heating system. Strutt died in 1830 and the house was inherited by his son Edward, who was elected MP for Derby a few months after his father's House was only in occasional family use. In 1860 Strutt offered to sell the house to the governors of DerbyCorporation which ecamse sole owner of repayment in 1873. A large extension was designed for the schole by Thompson and Young in 1873 and built 1874-8. Derby School occupied the buildings until 1966. They were subsequently used by the Derby and District School of Art and the WEA until 2004.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: St Helen's House is an outstanding Palladian town mansion of 1766-7, designed by Joseph Pickford for John Gisborne. It is the most important and largest surviving domestic building in Derby, and one of the finest purpose-built town houses to survive in this country outside London. Very significant interior features such as the staircase, plasterwork and fireplaces survive. The large extension for Derby School, by Thompson and Young of 1874-8, set back and in simpler but similar style, was an attempt, unusual in the 1870's. to add to but not unduly challenge a building already recognised as of great importance. The occupation and ownership by the Strutt family for sixty years is a very significant historic connection with the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site. The whole ensemble forms part of a significant group of historic buildings in this area of Derby including the war memeorial, (qv), immediately in front.

Source: Maxwell Craven, St Helen's House, Derby, Derby Civic Society Newsletter, No 82, Summer 2005.

King Street

No 97 (Seven Stars Inn) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Late C17. Painted brick. Large gable end to street, divided by 4 bands of moulded brick; 2 C19 windows and 2 small low ground storey windows flanking C19 plain doorway; 2 storeys and attic in gable; modern tiles. Date stone 1680.

King Street

War Memorial adjacent to St Helen's House

Grade II Listed 19.04.01

Also known as War Memorial adjacent to St Helen's House, St Alkmund's Way. War memorial. C1920. Probably by Sir Reginald Blomfield. Portland stone ashlar. Octagonal base of 3 moulded steps. Canted square base carrying a square pedestal, with inscribed stone tablet on one face and bronze plaques on the others. Moulded cornice. Square obelisk supported on 4 balls, with bronze wreath to front, and bronze plaques on the other sides. The memorial commemorates former pupils of Derby Grammer School who died in the C20 World Wars.

Lavender Row

Darley Abbey Nos 1 to 14 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19 3 storey terraced range of mill workers houses. Roof line stepped as range built on sloping ground. Red brick with part of ground storey engraved stucco; 14 sash windows (plus one blocked) generally with glazing bars and with stone lintels, keyblocks and sills; plain doorways with similar treatment; dogtooth eaves; slates. Nos 1 to 14 (consec) form a group with Nos 5 to 27 (odd) Mile Ash Lane.

Leeds Place

Nos 1 to 11 (consec) Grade II Listed 19.11.79

1842, Architect Francis Thompson. Two short, red-brick, 2 storey terraces facing each other. Although all were built as cottages, Nos 1,2,3 and 4 were converted subsequently to form the Midland Railway Ticket Printing Office; the ground floor has 2 shop fronts with simple cornice pilasters and centre doors to each; windows with glazing bars; passage between nos 4 and 5; 1st floor retains 4 sashes with glazing bars. Nos 5 to 11 (consec): 1 window each; sashes with glazing bars. Doors and windows with gauged red-brick arches. Nos 1, 2, 3 & 4 were demolished in 1980.

Limes Avenue

Mickleover No 11 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C18 with later alterations, the core perhaps earlier. Whitened brick with rubble base; 2 storeys; one C19 small paned casement window; altered doorway with modem part-glazed door; band; sprocket eaves; modern tiles. Included for group value.

Limes Avenue

Mickleover
The Limes
(Formerly listed in the Rural District of Repton)
Grade II
Listed 19.01.67

Early C19 villa standing in its own grounds. Stucco; 2 storeys. Main front, facing garden, has plain pilasters at ends of elevation, and band between storeys. 2+3+2 sash windows, the centre 3 in full height semicircular bow. Jalousies to ground storey windows. Plain over-hanging eaves, hipped slate roof. Entrance front has 2+ 1 +0 windows, with a central solid stucco porch with angle piers and Doric columns in antis, entablature over, glazed divided door. 1 storey projecting portion to right of entrance porch with 3 windows. Other elevations plain.

Interior has characteristic staircase and ceiling cornices. Good setting with lawns, and drive with avenue of trees.

Lodge Lane

Minister's House attached to Wesley Chapel Listed 24.02.77

See under Brook Street.

Lodge Lane

No 70 The Powell Seat Co Ltd former Warping Mill Grade II Listed 30.10.98

Former warping mill, now furniture factory. C1830 with C20 alterations. Built for Thomas Bridgett, silk manufacturer. Red brick with hipped slate roof and chamfered brick eaves. Ashlar plinth. 4 storey. North front has 5 windows. Ground floor has segmental arched cart entrance to left, now masked by single storey garage addition, with 4 windows to the right. Above 5 windows to all 3 upper floors. All windows have ashlar lintels and C20 timber casements. South and west fronts blank. East front, to street, now painted with single doorway to left with panel door and overlight, to right a single plain sash, both openings have ashlar lintels. Above plain ashlar sill band and small window above with ashlar lintel and C20 casement.

Interior: narrow mill building has fireproof construction. The brick floors are supported on transverse brick arches, themselves supported on inverted Y section cast iron beams. This is a very early and original example of fireproof construction, which was built as an integral part of Rykneld Mill.

London Road

(North Side) Liversage's Almshouses Grade II Listed 24.02.77

The Charity was founded 1529. 1836 red brick range of almshouses in Gothic style, with stone dressings; singlestoreyed with range of 16 windows in moulded stone surrounds with hood moulds; projecting gabled bays at ends and centre, the latter with pointed arched doorway, elsewhere paired doorways with small projecting porches: coped parapets; clustered brick stacks; tiles. Stone wall extending over forecourt with later C19 iron railings to return at east end.

London Road

(North Side), 149 London Road's 1 Midland Road Crown and Cushion Public House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1853. Stucco; 3 storeys; 3 casement windows in moulded surrounds with segmental hood-moulds; giant Corinthianesque pilasters; coupled ground storey windows with keyblocks, arched heads and cornices; moulded sill band at 1st floor; window on curved angle to return side has arched pediment on consoles, with scrolled cartouche and above date; angled doorway in moulded wood surround with semi-circular head, radial fanlight and 4-panelled divided door, the whole surmounted by a wrought iron balcony on elaborate consoles; dentilled eaves; slates.

London Road

(North Side) No 997 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19 and originally a toll house. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; 3-light stone mullioned window with

curved tympanum; gabled front to road; long-and-short quoins; centre doorway in canted bay with hipped stone roof; coped gable with kneelers and truncated stack at centre; slates. 1-storey wings set back at each side.

London Road

(South Side)
Florence Nightingale Statue including surrounding stonework
Listed 24.02.77

1914. A conventional stone statue by Countess Feodora Gleichen who was related to Queen Victoria and was the first woman member of the Royal Society of British Sculptors. The statue stands on a pedestal at the centre of a concave stone bay in front of the grounds to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

London Road

(South Side)
Walls and railings fronting London Road of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

C19 ashlar wall surmounted by plain cast iron railings. Extending approximately 150 ft to right and 620 ft to left of Florence Nightingale Statue (qv).

London Road

(South Side)
Queen Victoria Statue in grounds of Derbyshire Royal Infirmary
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

A conventional bronze statue of The Monarch standing on a granite pedestal. Sculptor, C B Birch. Unveiled by King Edward VII, 1906.

London Road

(South Side) Carlton Hotel Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19 but still in the Georgian tradition. Red brick; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows, the outers with cornices on consoles and the central window with keyblock and semi-circular head; sill band at 1st floor; 2 canted bay windows to ground storey; central doorway with wood canopy on fluted square columns; 2 hipped dormers; moulded wood eaves; slates. 2 one windowed bays on right-hand side, that to left with later gabled dormer and the other windows with keyblocks and channelled lintels. Wrought iron forecourt railings.

Converted to flats in 1995.

London Road

(South Side)
Church of St Osmund
Grade C or Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – amended 24.08.77

1904. Architect: PH Currey. Built of red brick with green slate roof. Aisled nave and shallow south transept. Pointed

bell-turret. Tall lancet windows in stone surrounds. Church of St Osmund, St Osmund's Vicarage and St Osmund's House form a group.

London Road

(South Side)
St Osmund's Vicarage
St Osmund's House
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – amended 24.08.77

Circa 1905 and by the same architect who built the church. A pair of plain red brick cottages with tile roofs. 1 storey and attic in gables; 5 gables each with a casement window; 2 plain doorways in semi-circular headed recesses and canted bay window on left-hand side. Included for group value. Church of St Osmund, St Osmund's Vicarage and St Osmund's House form a group.

LONDON ROAD

The Railway Technology Centre Grade II Listed 09.12.05

Former Railway School of Transport. 1937-38, by William H Hamlyn, the principal architect to the London Midland and Scottish Railway (LMSR). The building is of brick with Portland stone dressings and a pantile roof to the principal range. This range faces north-east towards London Road, is rectangular in plan and of three storeys, with two storey wings to either end. Projecting to the rear are single and two storey wings. The principal façade is divided into eleven bays, five to either side of a full height entrance bay, which breaks slightly forward from the main façade in two steps. The hipped roof rises fairly steeply from behind an incised coped parapet. Recessed links either side, each with a single cicular window at first floor level, define the main block from a pair rectangular two storey wings, which have flat roofs and obelisks rising from the parapet at the angles. These wings are expressed as one storey. This is true in the case of a southern most wing, which contains only the large lecture theatre, but the northern wing has what was originally staff accommodation on two storeys, the fenestration linked vertically to provide symmetry to the façade. The ground floor of the main block has a Portland Stone faced arcade of fine recessed and pilastered bays framing the recessed fenestration (a range of ten six light "swing" casements), between which are eight shallow carved bas-reliefs. These were designed by the sculptor Denis Dunlop but executed locally, each one a rectangle containing a representation of an aspect of the LMS's activities local building, rolling stock construction, signals and telegraphs, civil engineering, architecture, research, marine transport and traffic operations.

The first and second floors each have ranges of ten metal six light "swing" casement windows, identical to those on the ground floor. Each window is framed with red bricks, which contrast with the darker brick of the walling. The second floor windows have keystones. The central entrance portico in Portland stone projects slightly forward. The sides of the portico are formed by flat pilasters with quarter columns to either side. They support a frieze bearing the motto STET FORUNA DOMUS ("may the fortune of the house endure") which is topped by a parapet with urns at each end. The outer doors, door casing and inner doors are original, as are the lamps mounted on the portico pilasters. Above the portico is a full height staircase window with multiple lights set within an architrave with a carved stone cartouche bearing the crest of the LMSR reaching to the parapet.

From the roof above the portico, the slender lantern rises in two stages, the first louvered with columns at each corner and the second capped with a modest cupola bearing a (restored) weathervane topped by a gilded star, which, the Railway Gazette reported, "symbolizes the continued optimism and faith in the railway service".

To the rear, the side wings are single storey and plain, set against the three storeys of the west extension. All roofs to the rear are flat. The wings containing the lounge to the dining room, games room and a class room extend further back than the links containing the less prestigious rooms opening off the central part of the building, creating recesses between. The recess to the north west has been subsequently filled in with extra accommodation. Detailing is spare on the rear wings other than the recessing of the brickwork at the angles and plain coped parapets, but the quality of the original build is high.

INTERIOR: The main entrance gives access to a round hallway, with terrazzo floor and skirting (the floor is carpeted over) and retains original circular ceiling lights. The twin curved doors opening off the hall are also original. Rising above the front half of the hall to the top floor is a fine curving unsupported staircase, with chromium-plated tubular metal railings, which continue across the landings on each floor. The semi-circular stairwell is lit at first and second floor level by original wall sconces. Returning to the ground floor of the hall, to either side of the double doors leading through into the heart of the building are tow striking painted mural panels. The painting on the left is of an LMSR ferry leaving port, the one on the right of three generations of locomotives spanning a century of steam, embodied by the LMS in 1938: the Rocket, a late 19th century coal engine, and a thennewstreamlined Princess Coronation Pacific, in full blue and white livery. The artist, whose signature survives on both murals, was Norman Wilkinson CBE (1878-1971).

The lateral corridors and those on the floors above give access to student accommodation and have been remodeled to provide en-suite facilities. Here is an original service lift in the west wing.

The doors between the murals lead through the reception to a large rectangular room originally called the Hall of Transport and now known as the "sunken lounge". It measures c.35m by 14m and is top-lit by a series of seven skylights. The panels within the skylights are replacements of the originals with few lights. The center of the room is sunken and colonnaded all round and artificial lighting is provided by original chrome-stemmed globe electroliers and portable brushed chrome "bunch of tulips" standards. This room was originally built to house a very large electric gauge "O" model railway which ran within the colonnade and on which students could learn the rudiments of signaling and train operation. It was a key space in the building. The foundations stone and opening plaque are set into the walls to either side of the entrance to the games room. The working model railway was removed in the 1960's and the room divided into three by partitions. These were removed in the 1990s and the room restored as much as possible to its original state. This necessitated replacement of the original ceiling lights with a design bearing a wheel motif, taken from the ironwork on the London Road gates. The two short flights of stairs down to the sunken floor re in a different position to the originals.

At the north west end of the former Hall of Transport is the dining room which stil retains its original chromium plated light fittings. At its sout h west end and partitioned off was a lounge, now incorporated into the dining room to make a larger L-shaped space. In the former lounge's southeast wall is a 8.5 by 1.8m painted mural designed by William Hamlyn and executed by three of his assistants, John Carter, John Ferguson Cooper and Harold Haynes Matthews. It shows the development of road and rail transport 1838-1938, with an architectural backdrop centred on the Euston Arch and a range of toehr famous buildings and structures.

The final room is the lofty lecture theatre with original seating and a projection room. Lighting here has been replaced but the decorative plasterwork and architectural joinery survive, as do the original projection boards.

Some Art Deco features survive elsewhere in the building, such as curved door cases and skirtings, though most of the doors have been replaced in line with fire regulations. The class rooms are largely unaltered but relatively plain in design.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: To the west of the main building and sharing the same alignment is a brick, flat-roofed bock with garaging for six cars; workshops behind and boiler house beneath. The main façade comprises three bays with folding garage doors to either side of a central tower-like stepped stack.

The London Road boundary wall to the site is in brick with an incised coped parapet identical to that on the main building. The central iron gates have brick piers and are flanked by pedestrian gates. Each gate incorporates the cirucular wheel mtif used in the design of the modern lights in the former Hall of Transport.

HISTORY: The former Railway School of Transport, the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, was built by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (LMSR) in 1937-38. The idea was to provide a residential facility to train railway operatives and signallers. According to the Railway Gazette, "Derby was chosen as the site on account of the facilities for practical demonstration which are available at the control offices, marshalling yards, locomotive, carriage, and wagon works, and the scientific labatory". The school was designed to accommodate fifty members of the company's staff at a time. The building passed into the ownership of the Nationalised concern in 1948 and was disposed of to the firm which presently runs it by British Rail residuary body in the 1990s. In 1998 the freehold was disposed of to a development company.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: Former Railway School of Transport, 1937-38, by William H Hamlyn. A good

example of a Neo-Classical Art Deco building. It survives largely unaltered externally and retains important internal features, including an impressive curving staircase. Original training rooms and finely executed murals reflect the buildings purpose as a railway school.

SOURCES: The descrption of the building is based on information in an article written by Maxwell Craven for the Derby Civic Society Newsletter.

1938, Railway Gazette, 16 September; 1953, Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Derbyshire, 198; 1978, Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Derbyshire, 188

Lonsdale Place

Lonsdale Hall; part of Derby College of Higher Education Grade II

Listed 24.02.77 - Amended 20.01.92

House, now part of student housing complex. 1856, enlarged 1890. Probably designed by T. C. Hine (of Nottingham) for Mr William Bemrose, founder of Bemrose Limited (Printers). Red brick, with millstone grit, sandstone, ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs, and 5 brick stacks. Chamfered plinth, sill and lintel bands, bracketed eaves and ashlar coped gables with kneelers. 2 storey. East, entrance front has gabled wing to left with a 2 storey square bay window with plain sashes. To the right a set back 3 storey entrance tower, topped by a pyramidal roof, the doorway has an ashlar surround with Gothic shafts and a segmental head with hood mould, 6 panel door and overlight, above a round headed window in ashlar surround with keystone and hood, above again a small quatrofoil window. South, garden front has off-centre 2 storey canted bay window, with to the right a single window to each floor, to the left a doorway with ashlar surround, and a narrow window beyond, above a single window and to the left a smaller window. Beyond projecting 2 storey ballroom wing with a gabled south front, with 3 windows on the ground floor and 2 above, plus a small plaque in the gable inscribed '1890'.

Interior: Retains most of its original features, including doors and cornices. Elaborate wooden hall screen. 2 carved wooden fireplaces by Joseph B. Robinson. Ballroom has elaborate plasterwork, large inglenook with wooden columned fire surround and Adam style tiles. Single flight staircase with 2 turned wooden balusters per tread. Remaining fireplaces have plain marble surrounds and well preserved grates.

Malcolm Street

Parish Church of St James Grade II Listed 19.09.91

Anglican parish church. 1866 by Joseph Peacock of London; N aisle added 1875 to original design. Coursed rock-faced rubble; tiled roofs. Nave and aisles (of four bays) with baptistry and double porches extending W; apsidally-ended chancel and sanctuary with flanking offices and porches. Aisles and nave separately roofed; aisles with single, double and triple lancets and buttresses with deep set-offs. 3-light windows to W, and large roundel to E. Lean-to W porches with spherical clerestory window over; distinctive W window of two lancets divided by single buttress with emphatic weathering, and roundel containing complex tracery over. Deep chancel/sanctuary with continuous set oflancets set high; offices and porches to N and S, continuous lancets to E and an over-sized SE and SW corner pinnacles, the former containing date of foundation along with the names of the architect and contractor (W. Huddleston). Crested ridge tiles, wrought-iron finial crosses, and stone coping to all gables.

Interior: arcades with steeply profiled double-chamfered arches on circular-section piers and moulded capitals; spandrels dramatically broken by cut-through mouchettes. Canted nave roof with exposed common rafters and principals; crown post roofs to aisles. E division of aisles marked by tie with traceried spandrels and crown posts. E end of church well raised. Side arches to chancel have trumeau with central roundel. Chancel roof keeled and boarded. Sanctuary lancets have inner order of shafts and walls have incises patterning. Reredos with open central gabled canopy. Tiled floors.

Fittings etc: font, stone bowl on clustered marble shafts and polygonal wooden canopy all in a vigorous High Victorian manner. Chancel fittings and pulpit later C19, with open tracery frontals. Glass includes two windows by Lavers, Barraud and Westlake dated 1892, 1897. Sanctuary lancets also by them contain small scenes from the Life of Mary and Christ. Peacock was a significant High Victorian architect who reacted against the academic medievalism of the I850s and whose work is marked by wilful detailing and massing; St. James, Derby is one of his best works outside London.

Malcolm Street

St James' War Memorial Cross St James' Churchyard, junction of Malcolm Street and Dairy House Road. Grade II

Listed: 04.02.16

Summary of Building: War memorial, 1920, designed and sculpted by Bridgeman and Sons of Lichfield.

Reasons for Designation: St James' War Memorial Cross, unveiled and dedicated in 1920, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Historic interest: it is a poignant reminder of the impact of a tragic world event upon an individual community and thus has strong cultural and historical significance within both a local and national context; * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-realised war memorial which takes the simple form of a Celtic wheel-head cross; * Group value: with St James' Church (listed Grade II).

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected in the churchyard of St James' in Derby to commemorate the 160 men of the church and parish who died during the conflict. The memorial was unveiled on 19th December 1920 by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert-Stepney and dedicated by the Bishop of Derby. It was erected at a cost of £250 and was designed and executed by Bridgeman and Sons of Lichfield.

Details: War memorial, unveiled and dedicated in 1920. It was designed and sculpted by Bridgeman and Sons of Lichfield.

MATERIALS: of Darley Dale gritstone with Hopton Wood limestone panels.

PLAN: it is rectangular on plan.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial takes the form of a Celtic wheel-head cross which stands at the corner of Malcolm Street and Dairy House Road in the churchyard of St James'. It comprises a two-step base, a trapezoidal pedestal and a tall shaft which tapers in rectangular section to a wheel-head carved with intertwined strapwork. Set within the pedestal are trapezoidal plaques of Hopton Wood limestone bearing relief inscriptions. The plaque on the east faces reads: 'THIS CROSS WAS ERECTED / IN PROUD AND THANKFUL / MEMORY OF THE MEN FROM / THE CHURCH AND PARISH / OF ST JAMES DERBY / WHO FELL IN THE / GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. / 1914-1918 / with the names of the men who died being inscribed below and on the panels on the other three faces. All of the panels have suffered from erosion with some of the lettering now missing. The east face of the base is inscribed: 'THIS CROSS WAS UNVEILED ON SUNDAY DECEMBER 19TH. 1920. / BY Lieut. Col. Herbert-Stepney D.S.O. / DEDICATED BY THE Right Rev. Charles Abraham D.D. BISHOP OF DERBY'. An inscription on the west face of the base reads: 'G.R.A. HARTLEY M.A. VICAR / J. FOSTER. / W.J. SMITH. M.B.E. CHURCHWARDENS'.

Mansfield Road

St Paul's Church Grade II Listed 28.09.05

Church 1848-9 by T D Barry and W Faffles Brown of Liverpool, extended with new south aisle by P H Currey of Derby in 1897 to commemorate the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria. Little Eaton coursed rubble stone with Duffield stone dressings; Welsh slate (Bangor Duchesses) roofs. Cruciform plan with nave, chancel, transepts and aisles. Tower in re-entrant angle between chancel and north transept. Decorated style.

SOUTH AISLE: 4 bays with one single-light window and two 2-lights with cinquefoil heads under four-centred arches; projecting proch under steep roof, pointed archway of two orders.

EAST END, NORTH AND SOUTH TRANSEPTS: 3-light window with ogee heads and foiled circular tracery above, all under pointed arches. Hood mould and label stops to east window; label stops to north window.

TOWER: 3 stages with setback buttresses; plain parapet with crocketed pinnacles on corbel course; projecting north porch with pointed arch doorway an inner order with leaf capital to column; single-light window to second stage and 2-light window with reticulated tracery to bell stage; stair turret terminating in finial spire on south east corner.

SOUTH AISLE: 4 bays; one 3-light and three 4-light ogee windows under square heads.

INTERIOR: 4-bay nave roof with scissor braces and struts; arcades on alternating round and octagonal columns with moulded capitals; pointed chancel arch; chancel roof of two bays with scissor braces. East window, 1853 by J J Simpson, flanked by Commandment panels. Stained pine pew with trefoil headed panels; octagonal pulpit with tracery panels; octagonal stone font. This is a good and intact example of an early Victorian church in an ecclesiologically correct style.

Mansfield Road - Chester Green

War Memorial to north east of St Paul's Church Grade II See Seale Street

Mansfield Road

(East side) Town Goods Shed in St Mary's Goods Yard Grade II Listed 05.01.88

Goods Shed, c1860. Red brick and ashlar dressings. Slate roof with overhanging eaves. Single storey, with triple ridge roof running north-south. North front has central train entrance divided into 3 by square cast iron columns, flanked by single round headed windows with unusual diamond light metal glazing bars, with another single window beyond to the left. Identical east and west fronts have alternating groups of 3 round headed windows and large

loading entrances. The projecting protective roof is supported on cast iron brackets decorated with 4 decreasing circles. The south front has a central train entrance divided into 3 by square cast iron columns, flanked by projecting lower office wings both with round headed windows and doors. This building was probably designed for the Midland Railway by Thompson and Fryer.

Converted to retail use in 1995.

Mansfield Road

(East side)
Grain Warehouse to south of Town Goods Shed in St Mary's Goods Yard Grade II
Listed 05.01.88

Grain Warehouse. 1861-2. Red brick with ashlar and red brick dressings. Slate roofs with dentilated brick eaves and ashlar coped gables, and single gable brick stack. Identical east and west facades of 5 bays with recessed centre bay and end bays. Round headed central window with rusticated ashlar head, flanked by single doorways, each with double plank doors under segment heads with rusticated ashlar heads, flanked in turn by single round headed windows with rusticated ashlar heads. Above a single window flanked by 3 light windows, in turn flanked by single windows, all with continuous lintel drip mould. Above again a single window flanked by 2 light windows, in turn flanked by single windows. Above again, a central blind window, flanked by pairs of round headed windows, in turn flanked by blind windows. Each of the projecting bays stopped by a shallow pediment.

Interior: Retains wooden flooring supported on cast iron columns, with various internal hoists still intact. This building was probably designed for the Midland Railway by Thompson and Fryer. Converted to office use in 1995.

Mansfield Road

(East side)
Accumulator Tower to the south of Grain Warehouse in St Mary's Goods Yard Grade II
Listed
05.01.88

Accumulator Tower, c1860. Red brick with white and blue brick dressings. Slate roof. Blue brick chamfered plinth. White brick corner pilaster strips, double first floor bands, and eaves cornice. 2 storey, square plan with single storey square plan pavilions to the east. West front has 2 round headed windows on the ground floor with unusually complex metal glazing, under ashlar rusticated heads. Above 2 similar windows. Included for group value only. This building was probably designed for the Midland Railway by Thompson and Fryer.

Now in business use.

Mansfield Road

Mansfield Road Bridge Grade II Listed 11.02.14

Summary of Building: A three-span stone overbridge carrying the Mansfield Road, built 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick.

Reasons for Designation: Mansfield Road Bridge, constructed in 1836-40, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Date: an early example of a railway structure dating from the pioneering phase in national railway development; * Intactness: as a remarkably unaltered bridge that is well preserved; * Historic interest: as a bridge that forms part of the North Midland Railway, which was designed by George and Robert Stephenson, among the greatest and most influential of all railway engineers, with their assistant Frederick Swanwick; * Architectural interest:

as an example of the consistently high quality design and careful detailing of railway structures completed for the North Midland Railway. The aesthetic quality of the bridge far exceeds the functional and structural requirements of bridge design; * Engineering interest: as a bridge that has been engineered both to accommodate the local drainage conditions and more widely as a response to the picturesque river valley in which it was constructed.

History: The Midland Main Line is the outcome of a number of historic construction phases undertaken by different railway companies. The first two phases were carried out simultaneously between 1836 and 1840 by the North Midland Railway and the Midland Counties Railway. The North Midland Railway, which operated between Derby and Chesterfield and onwards to Rotherham and Leeds, was pre-eminently the work of George (1781-1848) and Robert Stephenson (1803-1859) who, along with Isambard Kingdom Brunel, are the most renowned engineers of this pioneering phase of railway development. They worked closely with the Assistant Engineer, Frederick Swanwick (1810-1885). The railway's architect Francis Thompson (1808-1895) designed stations and other railway buildings along the line. The less demanding route for the Midland Counties Railway, which ran between Derby and Nottingham to Leicester and on to Rugby, was surveyed by Charles Blacker Vignoles (1793-1875) who was engineer to a large number of railway projects. These two companies (along with the Birmingham & Derby Junction Railway) did not yield the expected profits, partly because of the fierce competition between them. This led to the three companies merging into the Midland Railway in 1844 which constituted the first large scale railway amalgamation. The next part of the line from Leicester to Bedford and on to Hitchin was constructed between 1853 and 1857 by the engineer Charles Liddell (c.1813-1894) and specialist railway architect Charles Henry Driver (1832-1900). In 1862 the decision was made to extend the line from Bedford to London which was again the responsibility of Liddell, except for the final fourteen miles into London and the design of the terminus at St Pancras (listed at Grade I) which was undertaken by William Barlow (1812-1902). Additional routes were then added from Chesterfield to Sheffield in 1870, and from Kettering to Corby in 1879. The most important changes to the infrastructure of the Midland Railway were the rebuilding of its principal stations and the increasing of the line's capacity, involving the quadrupling of some stretches of the route south of the Trent from the early 1870s to the 1890s.

Mansfield Road Bridge was built between 1836 and 1840 as part of the North Midland Railway. The route from Derby to Chesterfield and onwards to Rotherham and Leeds was surveyed by George Stephenson in 1835, and the Act of Parliament for the construction of the 72 mile line was obtained in 1836. Linked at Derby to the Birmingham & Derby Junction Railway and the Midland Counties Railway, it was to form part of a route from London to Yorkshire and the North East. George Stephenson was joined by his son Robert as joint Chief Engineer on the project in 1837. In order to concentrate on his mineral and mining interests, George relinquished his railway projects in 1839 so it was his son who saw the North Midland through to its completion in 1840. Part of Robert Stephenson's skill in handling railway projects was his ability to select and manage an able team, and he entrusted much of the engineering design of the North Midland to Frederick Swanwick whose name appears on the surviving contract drawings. The Stephensons, supported by Swanwick, designed the line north from Derby to have gradients no greater than 1 in 250 to suit the low power of contemporary steam locomotives, which meant relegating Sheffield to a link line. To achieve such gradients the line followed the River Derwent as far as Ambergate and then ran through more difficult territory up the valley of the River Amber via Wingfield and Clay Cross to Chesterfield, then over to Rotherham and via Wakefield to Leeds. The notable sequence of picturesque stations along the line was designed by Francis Thompson who was therefore also influential in setting his stamp on the character of the line.

Mansfield Road Bridge is one of an extended sequence of surviving bridges built for the North Midland Railway between Derby and Chesterfield. The bridge is typical of those designed for the Railway by George and Robert Stephenson, with their Assistant Engineer, Frederick Swanwick and shares many characteristics with others along the route. It is a three-span bridge; the centre arch originally spanned the railway line and the two outer arches spanned drainage channels. The drainage channels were infilled in 1891 to accommodate additional tracks. Mansfield Road Bridge was constructed under the contract for Derby, which was won by Messrs. Nowell with a tender of £19,000.

Details: A three-span stone overbridge carrying the Mansfield Road, built 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick, and altered in 1891.

MATERIALS: coursed and squared Coal Measure sandstone with ashlar Derbyshire Gritstone dressings. The dressings are tooled. The soffits of the arches are of red brick.

DESCRIPTION: the high-mileage (north) face is a mirror image of the low-mileage (south) face. The central arch

conforms to the standard dimensions of the Stephensons' North Midland overbridges, with a span of 30ft and, originally, a height of 16ft. The outer arches span 25ft. All three are segmental arches with v-channelled, rusticated ashlar voussoirs springing from impost bands that continue onto the underside of the bridge. Beneath the impost bands the abutments are faced with coursed and squared quarry-faced stone, with rusticated ashlar quoins and plinths. The arch soffits are of red brick. Flanking the three arches, the splayed wing walls step out and are raked and concave with quoins, terminating in piers. The v-channelled and rusticated parapet builds up from a cornice composed of a narrow ashlar course, a bold roll mould, then a course of ashlar with a chamfered upper edge, all of which are tooled. Above are two large courses of picked stone with tooled margins. The coping stones are broad, tooled and square-moulded, with a slight fall to the outside edge. On their inside faces the parapets are two and half courses with punched surfaces. A loose stone wall has been built up against the pier and abutment on the down (west) side.

Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the tarmacadam road surface of the bridge is not of special architectural or historic interest.

Markeaton Lane

Markeaton Home Farmhouse Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

C18 and later; red brick; 2 storeys; 5 windows, 3 fitted with C19 wood mullion and transom casements, also 2 windows blocked and all with plain stone keyblocks; 2 stone bands; doorway with plain rectangular fanlight and 6-flush-panelled door; plain eaves; tiles. Interior has 2 good ingle fireplaces and moulded ceiling beams to ground storey. Home Farmhouse, The Farm and The Green form a group.

Markeaton Lane

Markeaton The Farm Grade II Listed 24.02.77

A modest late C18 or early C19 farm cottage. Roughcast; 2 storeys; 3 two light wood mullioned casement windows, doorway with plain rectangular fanlight and 4-flush-panelled door; gabled ends; modillion eaves; tiles. Included for group value. Home Farmhouse, The Farm and The Green form a group.

Markeaton Lane

Markeaton The Green Grade II Listed 15.11.76

Formerly a pair of cottages, (may have originally been a single dwelling) now combined as a single dwelling. Late C18 or early C19. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 casement windows; 2 simple doorways with rustic gabled porches and ledged doors; bands; bold eaves; gabled ends; tiled roof. Home Farmhouse, The Farm and The Green form a group.

Markeaton Lane

Conservatory in Markeaton Park (Orangery)

Grade II Listed 21.05.87

Conservatory. Late C18 possibly designed by Joseph Pickford of Derby for the Mundy family. Brick with ashlar dressings. Plain tile roofs. Single storey, 9 bays. Central pavilion has large round headed opening with double glazed doors, with moulded ashlar arch, impost blocks, and keystone; above a moulded ashlar pediment. Either side are lower 3 bay wings, each with 3 round headed openings with moulded ashlar arches, impost blocks and keystones, those to the left with glazing bar sashes, those to the right bricked up. Either side again are taller square pavilions with moulded ashlar cornices and brick parapets. Each of these pavilions has a single ashlar Venetian window, with Doric pilasters, moulded entablature and central keystone. This building was built as an adjunct to Markeaton Hall which was demolished in 1964.

Market Place

War Memorial Grade II Listed 31.08.07

War memorial of 1924, designed by Charles Clayton Thompson, with sculpture by Arthur G Walker. The engraved inscription reads: THE GREAT WAR/1914-1918/FOR FAITH/AND HOME/AND RIGHTEOUSNESS/WORLD WAR 1939-1945.

Materials: Stone base and plinth with ornamental bronzes, including a sculpture of the Virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus facing to the south and a bronze sword of justice attached to the north side.

Plan: Two stepped base of c. 1993, surmounted by a plinth.

History: The memorial, located in a prominent position in the center of the city was unveiled on 11th November 1924 and dedicated by the Bishop of Southwell. An inscription commemorating the fallen of World War II was added subsequently. It was dismantled, cleaned and re-erected 10M to the north-east of its original position in 1993 as part of the Market Place Townscape Scheme and rededicated by the Bishop of Derby.

Summary of importance: There is a presumption in favour of designating free-standing war memorials as they are an important reminder of nationally and internationally significant events which had a tragic impact on local communities. The war memorial at Derby is a good example of a simple, but distinguished memorial with fine sculpture, set in a prominent position in the city center and is an important historical and architectural testament to the Derby men who died in the First and Second World Wars.

Market Place

(West Side) Nos 2 to 4 (consec) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Early C18. Red brick; 4 storeys; 8 sash windows with moulded stone dogeared architraves, and those to 1st storey with keyblocks and cornices. 2nd storey windows have plain moulded architraves and a cornice above; attic storey with a second cornice, and parapet. Central rusticated coach arch. Modem shop fronts at either side. No 3 retains upper flight of C18 staircase.

Market Place

(West Side), No 7 Premises occupied by National Westminster Bank

Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1910. Renaissance style. Ashlar; 3 storeys; a one-windowed projecting bay at each side; 5 sash windows in moulded dog-eared architraves with cornices; sill bands; cornice at 2nd floor with moulded frieze moulded eaves cornice with Greek Key frieze, parapet with 4 urns. Bank front to ground storey with modem fenestration.

Market Place

(West Side) No 11 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19. Core probably earlier. Red brick; 4 storeys; front has slight double splay; 3 sash windows (single glazing bars) in painted stone architraves, that at centre with frieze and cornice; sill bands at each storey; restored brick parapet, stone cornice. Modem shop front.

Market Place

(South Side) No 33 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows (those to 1st storey minus glazing bars) with flat brick arches; simple moulded wood doorcase on right-hand side with rectangular fanlight and modem door; moulded stone eaves cornice, restored parapet; tile roof with modem mineral felt covering. No 33, Guildhall, Market Hall, Nos 35 and 36 form a group.

Market Place

(South Side) Guildhall Grade II Listed 24.02.77

The building dates from 1828 and was designed by Matthew Habershon. Following a fire the interior and facade were remodeled in 1842 by Duesbury and Lee and the clock tower added. Ashlar; 3 storeys; ground storey rusticated; slightly projecting bays at either side each having pilaster sides and 1 sash window in moulded architrave. Square tower projecting at centre has tall arcaded upper stage with cupola and clock face on front and sides; on either side of tower at 1st storey is a panel of relief sculpture by John Bell; plain frieze, moulded eaves cornice and blocking course surmounted by 4 urns. Ground storey has cobbled covered-way at centre which is flanked by cast iron columns and leads to Market Hall at rear. No. 33, Guildhall, Market Hall, Nos 35 and 36 form a group.

Market Place

(South Side) Market Hall Grade II Listed 24.02.77 dressings; semi-circular headed windows in arched recesses; centre slightly projects and is of rusticated stone with a blind arch at each side and arched doorway at centre. Sides have stone-coped brick parapets and centre a moulded cornice and open balustrade. Impressive interior has good iron and glass barrel-vaulted roof with central lantern light. No 33, Guildhall, Market Hall, Nos 35 and 36 form a group.

Market Place

(South Side) Nos 35 and 36 (Formerly listed as No 35) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Late C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 bow windows tiered through all storeys and one sash window between; modem attic storey; moulded stucco bands at sills and along top of building. Ground storey, formerly with sash window on right, now with modem shop front. No. 33, Guildhall, Market Hall, Nos 35 and 36 form a group.

Crown n' Cushion Public House - See 149 London Road's 1 Midland Road

Midland Road

Midland Railway War Memorial Grade II* Listed 24.02.77

1921. Architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens. Constructed of Portland stone. A pedestal with curved ends supports a catafalque on which lies the body of a soldier; coat of arms in wreaths at either side. Enclosed by low wall with names of dead inscribed on bronze plaques either side.

Midland Road

Midland Hotel Grade II Listed 15.09.80

1842, by Francis Thompson. Brick with stone dressings. Principal Facade: 3 storeys; 7 bays, the outer ones advanced a little and with even quoins left and right. All window sashes in simple moulded stone frames. 1st floor windows with balconies, those of the centre bays blind. Stone band at ground floor level and moulded stone band at 1st floor sill level. Big stone cornice beneath 2nd floor. Stone blocking course. In the outer bays, the ground floor windows are tripartite, the 1st floor windows coupled beneath a cornice and the 2nd floor windows triplets. On the return in Midland Road, a single-storeyed block of c.1930 links the two 3-storeyed 3-bay wings.

Midland Road

(South East side) Winter's Photographic Studio Grade II Listed 11.09.98

Photographic studio. 1867, with minor alterations. Built for William Walter Winter, photographer. Painted brick with painted ashlar dressings and C20 concrete tile roof. 2 storey plus attic, and 2 gable stacks. Street front has off-centre doorway set back between plate glass shop windows. Glazed door with flanking side lights. Either side

large plate glass shop windows, topped with 3 pointed arches with overlights and columns between with carved capitals. Fascia boards over shop windows some with original gilded lettering. To left passage door in painted and moulded stone surround with painted overlight and carved doorway with inscription. W.18.W.67.W. and a diagonally set plank door. To right another shop front with plate glass window under flat head with pointed relieving arch. Above a 6 light window with pointed arches to each light and a small balcony, beyond to right a small window. This building was purpose built as a photographic studio for William W Winter, photographer.

Midland Place

(North Side) Nos 1 to 7 (consec) Grade II Listed 19.11.79

1842. Architect Francis Thompson. Red-brick with ashlar plinths; stone band at 1st floor and decorative brick treatment to coped parapets and to chimney cornices. Slate roofs. 2 storeys and cellars. Generally 2 windows each but No 2 has 4 windows; sashes with glazing bars. Stone doorcases with small flat hoods on brackets and pilasters; floor-panelled doors and fanlights.

Mile Ash Lane

Darley Abbey Nos 5 – 27 (odd) Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.05.02

Built 1795-96. 3 Storey terraced range of twelve mill workers houses with slate roofs built by the Evans family. The houses have segmental brick-arched lintels and sash windows generally with glazing bars, angled brick header dentil course at eaves level and were constructed as mirror image pairs in plan sharing a chimney-stack. Sited at the main access point off the turnpike road from Derby into the settlement and built on a slight curve, the houses are stepped at each party wall to accommodate the sloping ground.

New Road

Darley Abbey No 1, The Hollies Grade II Listed 30.05.02

Built 1803-06. 2 storey L shaped, brick built villa with hipped slate roof built by the Evans family. Abuts No 2 New Road (The White House). Main elevation (north west) is at right angles to the street and overlooks garden and has two 16 pane sliding sashes at each level, central doorway with canopy and doorcase, service wings to side.

New Road

Darley Abbey
No 2 The White House
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.05.02

Early C19. 2 storey over semi-basement, brick built and stuccoed house with hipped slate roof and service wings to side, built by the Evans family. The street and side elevations are stuccoed with flat pilasters at the corners and sash windows. Abutts No 1 New Road (The Hollies). The front door is set in the side return off Abbey Yard.

New Road

Darley Abbey Cottages Nos 3-9 (Cons) Grade II Listed 30.05.02

Early C19. Two blocks of Regency villa style cottages arranged as clusters of four houses built by the Evans family by 1826. Brick built with hipped slate roofs both blocks have stuccoed street facades and doors set in blank recessed arches. The garden elevations to Nos 3 and 4 retain their planked doors and at upper floor timber windows ten paned pivoted over ten pane fixed and at ground floor fifteen over fifteen pane sash and case. From all sides both blocks have the appearance of a pavilion and the elegance of their design with their stuccoed facades is accounted for by their being in direct line of view from the Evans family's own house – the former Darley House (demolished). These are an interesting variant of the cluster house arrangement pioneered at Darley Abbey and Belper.

Nightingale Road

Commercial Block at the Rolls Royce Main Works Site Grade II Listed 03.02.2009

Motor car factory offices, 1912 by R Weston and Son for Rolls Royce, with alterations of 1938 by Arthur Eaton and Son.

Materials: Steel-framed structure behind red brick, terracotta and Portland stone with a slated north-light roof.

Exterior: The main facase is 38 window bays in length and of 2 storeys with a terracotta parapet bearing, twice, the

company name ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED. The windows are of mullioned form with terracotta dressings and metal window frames. The central 9 bays were remodelled and raised to form a 5 bay entrance frontage of 3 storeys with 2 bay, 2 storey flanking ranges. The entrance range, designed with a streamlined classical style, is faced in ashlar Portland stone. It has a slightly recessed entrance doorway with a guilloche moulded surround set beneath a shallow balcony. The 3 central bays are divided by broad pilasters, and these and the wider buttress-like stepped outer bays support a parapet with a reeded frieze and a central panel bearing the Rolls Royce double R motif. The flanking bays have channeld V-jointing to the ground floor facings, stone quoins and stone surrounds to upper floor windows set within brick walling. At the north end there is a porte-cochere: a single storied structure with 3 semi-circular arched openings to each side forming a short colonnaded covered way to a now blocked doorway close to the original entrance stairway. It has a hipped end to the roof and a plain tile roof covering.

Interior: During the late C20 the interior was refurbished and remodelled. The board room with an ante room survive in their 1930's form, with plain wood panelling, but the fixtures and fittings of most other areas were replaced, and false ceilings were inserted. The 1912 staircase survives at the north end. The entrance hall, referred to as "the marble Hall" has Tuscan columns and is paved with hopton Wood polished limestone. There is a ramped double staircase with metal open balusters and at half landing level is a tall, semi-circular arched window which housed a stained glass window (High Easton, 1949) commemorating the Battle of Britain (now removed to safe store and replaced by an image of the original). The entrance hall has small vestibules to the side of the entrance, and shallow curved recesses on the side walls for sculpture (now removed to safe store).

History: The Rolls Royce Company acquired the Nightingale Road site in Derby in March 1907 with a view to developing an automobile factory, and building work started in that year. The first assembly buildings, beginning with what is referred to as No 1 Shop in the original documentation, were constructed of prefabricated steel frames supplied by Handysides of Derby, and were developed to specifications provided by Henry Royce, designed to allow rapid expansion of the factory to a modular format. As the factory expanded the factory offices were housed in part of No. 1 Shop, but in 1912, a purpose built range of offices wre developed on an area of land between the factory and the Nightingale Road frontage. The building, designed by R Weston and Son, was completed in November 1912, having been built in 2 stages. The main entrance was sited at the northern end of the plainlydetailed 2 storied building, and remained as such until 1938 when a new entrance hall designed by architects Arthur Easton and Son was developed in the remodeled central portion of the 1912 office range. At the same time, a colonnaded porte cochere and an enclosed entrance was added to the Nightingale Road frontage at its northern end, and is believed to have been intended to allow for the collection of completed vehicles from the site. In the 1930's, the building was widened along its entire length at the rear, leaving a narrow access way between the frontage buildings and the factory workshops to the rear. During the late C20 the interior of the office range was refurbished and remodeled, and although the Board Room survived in its 1930's form, the fixtures and fittings of most other areas were replaced, and false ceilings were inserted. The central entrance hall and principal staircase remain unchanged as does the original staircase at the north end of the building. In its fully developed form, the factory occupied a massive footprint, and has been surrounded by housing development on all sides, with entrances into the site developed from these surrounding streets. To the south of Nightingale Road schools and other community facilities were developed to serve the expanding industrial suburb developing around the works. The changes in the pattern of manufacture and the relocation of the main business site to Osmaston have driven the current regeneration proposals for the now mostly vacated Nightingale Road site. The Rolls Royce factory was designed to produce the Silver Ghost car, but demand in the First World War for aircraft engine manufacture led to the development at the Derby works of the first Rolls Royce aero engine. The company's first aero engine was the Eagle, based on the Silver Ghost engine, but from early 1915. Around half the aircraft engines used by the Allies in World War I were made by Rolls Royce. The Eagle engine was fitted to nearly 50 aircraft types requiring over 4500 engines to be manufactured in Derby and overseas. In 1919 it powered the Vickers Vimy in which Alcock and Brown crossed the Atlantic non-stop, for the first time. By the late 1920s, aero engines made up most of Rolls Royce's business. Henry Royce's last design was the Merlin aero engine, which came out in 1935, although he had died in 1933. This was developed in Derby from the R engine, which had powered a record-breaking Supermairne S.6B seaplane to almost 400 mph in the 1931 Scheider Trophy. The Merlin was a powerful V12 engine and was fitted into many World War II aircraft: The British Hawker Hurricane, Supermarine Spitfire, the Havillant Mosquito (two-engine), Avro Lancaster (four-engine), Vickers Wellington (two-engine). It also transformed the American P-51 Mustang into possibly the best fighter of its time, its Merlin engine built by Packard under licence. Over 160,000 Merlin engines were produced. The Merlin crossed over into military vehicle use as the Meteor, powering the Centurion tank among others. Car manufacturing was transferred to the Crewe works in 1946 but the Derby site remained closely associated with aero engine development and manufacture until the development of the new Derby facility.

Reason for Designation Decision: The commercial Block at the Rolls Royce Nightingale Road Works in Derby is

listed for the following principal reasons:

Design and production decisions connected with the company's motor car and aero engine products were taken within the Commerical Block

Rolls Royce products are of international renown

Rolls Royce aero engines played a significant role in the cnduct of aerial combat curing WWI and the Merlin engine powered the iconic Spitfire and other aircraft during WWII

Significant elements of the building survive in good condition, notably the main facade which carries the company name, the entrance hall, the board room and porte-cochere.

Normanton Lane

Littleover No 15 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 modest cottage. Originally a pair of cottages but now combined as one dwelling. Red brick; 2 storeys; 2 casement windows; plain doorway on right-hand side with segmental head and ledged door; blocked doorway on left; modillion eaves, gabled end to road; tiles. Contributes to the street scene.

Normanton Lane

Littleover
Littleover War Memorial, St Peter's Churchard
Grade II
Listed 14.03.16

Summary of Building: First World War memorial, erected in 1921 and dedicated in 1922, with Second World War additions.

Reasons for Designation: Littleover War Memorial, erected in 1921 and dedicated in 1922, with Second World War additions, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20; * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-realised war memorial which takes the form of the Celtic wheel-head cross; * Group value: it forms a group with the church of St Peter and No. 15 Normanton Lane which stands opposite, both Grade II listed.

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected in St Peter's churchyard in Littleover to commemorate the 36 men of the village who died during the conflict. Although the memorial was erected in 1921, it was dedicated by the Bishop of Derby at a ceremony on 22 January 1922, with the unveiling undertaken by Mrs William Collard of Olive House, Stenson Lane, who was selected by lot from amongst the mothers and widows of the men who had died. Following the Second World War the names of the 46 local men who died during this conflict were added. In 1990 the memorial was cleaned and refurbished.

Details: First World War memorial, erected in 1921 and dedicated in 1922, with Second World War additions.

MATERIALS: of Darley Dale gritstone.

PLAN: it is square on plan.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial faces east across Normanton Lane and takes the form of a Celtic cross. It comprises a two-step base, a square plinth, a trapezoidal socket stone and a tall shaft which tapers in rectangular section to a Celtic wheel-head. The shaft and cross head are ornamented with intricate carvings of bosses, acanthus leaves, fruit, ropework and interlaced strapwork. Inscribed on the east face of the socket stone is the First World War dedication which reads: 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD / AND / TO THE ENDURING MEMORY / OF THOSE PATRIOTIC MEN OF LITTLEOVER / WHO WENT FORTH TO THE GREAT WAR/ AND WHO FOUGHT AND FELL

IN OUR DEFENCE / THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED IN THE YEAR 1921 / AS A GRATEFUL AND IMPERISHABLE TRIBUTE / THE COURAGE AND DEVOTION OF THOSE WHOSE NAMES / ARE HERE INSCRIBED IMPELLED THEM AT ONCE / TO RESPOND TO THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL. / THEIR GALLANT EFFORTS, / IN THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS HAVE FOUND / AN HONOURED PLACE IN BRITISH ANNALS. / WHICH WILL RECORD THROUGH THE AGES / THEIR HEROIC SELF SACRIFICE UNDER PROVIDENCE / TO SAFEGUARD OUR LAND FROM INVASION BY A RUTHLESS FOE: / AND GLORY ENCIRCLES WITH A NOBLE DIADEM / THESE BRAVE SONS WHO WENT OUT FROM OUR MIDST / AND DIED THAT ENGLAND MIGHT LIVE. / Mors Janua Vita.'. The names of the men who died are inscribed on the north and south faces of the socket stone and are arranged chronically by year of death. The west face bears the inscription: '1939-1945' with the names of the 46 men who died during the Second World War inscribed below in two columns.

The memorial stands in a paved enclosure on the east side of the churchyard. At the rear of the enclosure is a low, curved retaining wall of rusticated ashlar with end piers topped with ball finials. All of Darley Dale gritstone.

Normanton Road

Serbian Orthodox Church of Apostles St Peter and St Paul Grade II

Listed 11.09.98

Parish church. 1839-40, chancel added 1865, with minor C20 alterations. Ashlar with ashlar dressings, and concrete tile roofs. Raised coped gables. Chamfered plinth. Nave with galleries, small chancel and ritual west tower with porch. Main façade has projecting central tower with angle buttresses and octagonal stone spire with a single set of lucarnes and a weather vane. Central double doors with pointed arch panels with above a 3 light pointed arch window with panel tracery and an inscription between recording that it was built as Christ Church. Above a square panel containing a circular clock with Tudor hood mould. Octagonal bell stage has a small single lancet opening to each major face. Both sides have pilaster buttresses at either end and 6 tall chamfered lancets. Additional chancel has 3 single lancet windows.

Interior: has side and west galleries supported on cast iron columns. Plaster ceilings with arched beams supported on moulded stone corbels. Late C19 bench pews, wooden pulpit and lactern. Pointed chancel arch has painted inscription. Chancel has brass alter rail and wooden choir stalls.

North Parade

Nos 1 to 16 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1835. Stone terraced range with later alterations; 2 storeys. Each has 2 sash windows (generally without glazing bars) and continuous sill bands; plain pilaster doorcases having entablatures with paterae and brattishing in the form of acroteria above cornices, rectangular fanlights (some retaining geometric-pattern glazing bars), some with 6-panelled doors. No 16 has later C19 canted bay window. Bold lined eaves; slate roof, hipped at each end of range which has splayed return on left-hand side with corner doorway (to No 1). Nos 1 to 16 (consec) form a group.

North Parade

6 Bollards at junction with Well Street Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably early C19. A row of 6 cast iron bollards of banded cylindrical pattern, with upward taper and knob shaped cap.

Nottingham Road

Chaddesden
Gatehouse and Lodges of Nottingham Road Cemetery
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1850. Early English style. Central gatehouse with a lodge at either side, all linked by a screen wall. Stone. Gatehouse has a slightly projecting gabled wing of one storey and one in gables; tower at centre above archway, angle buttresses, bartizan on right-hand side, corbelled eaves, clock, slate pyramidal roof; wrought iron gates. Wings each have 2-light mullioned windows with cusped arched heads and hood moulds. Lodges are of cruciform plan and single storeyed; gabled ends, each with 3-light mullioned window with pointed arched traceried head and with hood mould; angle buttresses; tiled roofs.

Nottingham Road

Chaddesden
Nottingham Road War Memorial, Nottingham Road Cemetery
Grade II
Listed 18.02.16

Summary of Building: A First World War memorial, erected c1919, moved between 1966 and 1974, and again in the 1990s.

Reasons for Designation: Nottingham Road war memorial, erected c1919, moved between 1966 and 1974, and again in the 1990s, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Historic interest: it is a poignant reminder of the impact of a tragic world event upon an individual community and, thus, has strong cultural and historical significance within both a local and national context; * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-executed memorial which takes the simple form of an obelisk; * Group value: with the gatehouse and lodges of Nottingham Road Cemetery (listed Grade II); * Setting: its simple and moving design is enhanced by its setting within Nottingham Road Cemetery (registered Grade II).

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected in September 1917 at the junction of Nottingham Road and St Mark's Road in Derby, to commemorate the men of Nottingham Road who served and died during the conflict. It is estimated that around 211 men from the road served during the First World War, of whom 34 died. The memorial initially took the form of a temporary shrine which was erected in a garden on the south side of Nottingham Road, with the land being owned and donated by Stretton's Brewery. In 1919 a committee was established to erect a permanent stone memorial on the same site, with the cost being raised by public subscription and from a carnival held in Chequers Lane, the latter raising over £100.

In September 1937 an article was published in the Derby Daily Telegraph which reported that a decision had been made to move the memorial to St Mark's churchyard in Francis Street, a short distance to the north-east. However, as the Ordnance Survey map of 1966 depicts the memorial as standing in its original position, it would appear that the proposed relocation was abandoned. Nevertheless, at some time between 1966 and 1974, the memorial was moved to stand outside the Royal British Legion Club on Roe Farm Lane, Chaddesden. In the 1990s, following the closure of the club, it was moved to Nottingham Road Cemetery.

Details: A First World War memorial, erected c1919, moved between 1966 and 1974, and again in the 1990s.

MATERIALS: of Hopton Wood limestone.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial stands on a rectangular paved area at the south-east edge of the terraced promenade, circa 410m south of the main entrance. It takes the form of a three-stage obelisk that tapers in rectangular section to a triangular head. The lower section contains the dedicatory inscription which is set between a festoon comprised of a oak and laurel leaves. It reads 'IN GLORIOUS MEMORY/ OF THE MEN OF NOTTINGHAM ROAD DERBY/ WHO

GAVE THEIR LIVES/ ALSO THOSE WHO SERVED/ 1914-1919'. The middle stage is blank while the top section contains the inscription 'FOR KING AND COUNTRY' with the names of the 34 men who died inscribed below in two columns. The head of the memorial contains a relief carving of a laurel wreath.

Nuns Street

No 126 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C16 or early C17. Red brick; steep gabled roofs; T-shaped on plan; lower part of front elevation is in stone with small plinth and blocked doorway with depressed stone arch; one leaded window and one with 2 stone mullions; 2 C19 doors; blocked rectangular opening above door; central brick stack; part old tiles.

Old Chester Road

Derwent House Grade II Listed 20.06.52

C16 or early C17. Red brick with stone plinth; rectangular on plan. A tall, symmetrical 2-storeyed house with steep roof; both storeys have arcaded banding with 3 round-headed recesses, each originally with a rectangular casement window, 2 are now blocked and other windows are now generally fitted with modem casements; gabled ends, have brick ornament and are brick capped; continuous banding, and 1 window to each storey; central grouped stack; old tiles. Small modem addition to left-hand.

Old Chester Road

School Farmhouse Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Late C16. Possibly incorporates an earlier building. Very irregular plan. Red brick; 2 storeys; irregularly placed windows, some leaded casements and some hung sash; restored brick stacks extending to ground with stone bases; modem doors; part old tiles; part modem tiles. The garden elevation is less irregular and has a projecting gable-ended left-hand wing with an early C19 hung sash window to each storey with straight stone arches and keyblocks; good moulded stone datestone with devices, 1597. This wing contains an early C17 oakpanelled room and a wide fireplace. Cellars said to contain Roman masonry.

Old Lane

Darley Abbey

Darley Abbey Mills (South Complex)

Long Mill, Middle Mill, East Mill, West Mill, Engine House and Chimney. Tollhouse, Bobbin Shop & Drying Shed Grade I

Listed 13.02.67 - Amended 30.05.02

Former manufacturing complex forming southern part of extensive multi-phase cotton textile factory, partially in use as small industrial estate at time of inspection. c1792, continuously remodelled and enlarged between 1788 and c.1840, further altered late C19, mid and late C20. Built by the Evans family of Darley Abbey.

MATERIALS. Red brick and ashlar gritstone with slate roof coverings.

PLAN. Complex forms part of manufacturing complex sub-divided by Old Lane and powered originally by watercourses flowing through the site, fed by the River Derwent. It is formed by a functionally related group of buildings identified as LONG MILL, MIDDLE MILL, EAST MILL and WEST MILL. The SW corner of the complex, attached to the rear walls of Middle and East Mills is made up of accretional structures related to the development of the site comprising ENGINE HOUSE & CHIMNEY, BOBBIN SHOP, DRYING SHED and TOLLHOUSE.

LONG MILL: EXTERIOR: 17 bay mill aligned north-south of 5 storeys and attic, rebuilt and enlarged following fire damage in 1788. Various patterns of timber windows, some with cast iron opening lights, beneath shallow brick arched and flat stone lintels.

INTERIOR: Lower floor wooden transverse beams supported by single rank of cruciform-section cast iron columns set into detached capitals. Exposed timber surfaces and beam soffits and faces covered by thin iron sheets fixed by nails. The attic floor is supported by a matrix of wooden beams rather than transverse beams. Roof structure supported by timber queen-post trusses with cambered collar beams, the trusses and purlins protected by iron sheeting. The lower framing of a bell tower survives at the northern end of the attic floor.

MIDDLE MILL: EXTERIOR: 6 bay eastwards addition to Long Mill of 5 storeys probably dating c.1796-1801. Various patterns of timber windows, some multi-paned with cast iron opening lights, beneath shallow brick arched lintels.

Wide stone framed wheel race arch below southern elevation.

INTERIOR: The floors and roof were rebuilt mid C20 following a fire. Large blocked arched opening indicates position of former waterwheel.

EAST MILL. EXTERIOR: 6 bay, 5 storey eastward continuation of Middle Mill but slightly wider in plan probably dating c.1818-19. Various patterns of timber windows, some with cast iron opening lights, beneath shallow brick arched lintels.

INTERIOR: Fire-proof construction with cylindrical cast iron columns supporting iron beams and brick jack arches and an iron roof. Roof structure framed by iron trusses consisting of principal rafters and a cruciform section king post rising from a low collar with slender spandrel braces at the ends of the collar.

WEST MILL. EXTERIOR 7 bay by 7 bay L-shaped westwards 4 storey plus attic addition to central bays of Long Mill thought to date from 1819-21.

INTERIOR: Fire-proof construction with cylindrical cast iron columns supporting iron beams and brick jack arches and an iron roof. The brick jack arches run longitudinally in the link block and transversely in the return thus maintaining a single alignment of vaulting but requiring 3 round cast iron columns to each of the cast iron beams in the link, but only one to the transverse beams in the return. The top floor consists of timber joists spanning between the iron trusses; both the joists and attic level studwork are protected by metal sheeting. Roof structure framed by iron trusses with cranked tie beams, principal rafters, purlins and two sets of cruciform-section struts, all in cast iron, together with twin wrought-iron king-rods. The shorter eastwest arm (attached to Long Mill) has straight purlins and cast iron common rafters, the longer north-south arm has fish-bellied purl ins and timber common rafters.

ENGINE HOUSE AND CHIMNEY. EXTERIOR: 4 bay by 1 bay, single storey southward addition to Middle Mill dating to c.1896. A double doorway with semicircular fanlight occupies most of the southern elevation.

INTERIOR: Match boarded with stop-chamfered timber roof trusses. Built to house 250hp horizontal single tandem condensing steam engine by John Musgrave & Son, Bolton. Detached circular brick built chimney with string course to cap.

BOBBIN SHOP. EXTERIOR: 4 bay, single storey structure to south of East Mill dating to c.1840, original windows have iron lintels.

INTERIOR: Cast iron and wrought iron roof with shaft hangers.

DRYING SHED. Tall, single storey structure (formerly with slatted sides) with ventilated roof.

TOLLHOUSE. EXTERIOR octagonal, single storey rendered brick structure with slated roof a single tall chimney stack late C18 or early C19. Latterly a tollhouse but probably originally a watchman's lodge guarding the entrance to the mills

HISTORY Long Mill is shown on a plan of 1782 by Benjamin Outram powered by a cut from the River Derwent and it was rebuilt in 1788 following a fire. Its late C18 cast iron columns are some of the earliest in situ and it is the earliest known example of a textile mill using metal sheeting for fire resistance. The attic was adapted c.1791 for use as a school room perhaps providing the model for the noted example at North Mill Belper. The southern complex was a highly-significant water-powered site with at least four large waterwheels and latterly there were five water turbines - 2 twin and 3 single - totalling over 435 hp. Long Mill and West Mill retain significant evidence of the later phases of their complicated power transmission systems, including rope slots, shaft hatches, bearing boxes and shaft hangers. There are blocked wheel arches in the walls of Long Mill and West Mill and open arches below Middle Mill as evidence of the former waterwheels, some of which reputedly worked to c.1923.

Old Lane Darley Abbey

Cottages Nos 1–4 (Cons) and House Grade II Listed 13.02.67 – Amended 30.05.02 Note: the 1880's old pottery attached to No 4 was detached by severing the link in 2005 (LB'sPP approval) The pottery is, therefore, no longer part of the listing.

A group of two storey brick built, slate roofed cottages and a three storey house within the boundaries of the mill yard dating from late C18 to mid C19 much altered C20. Nos 1-3 form a terrace at the eastern gateway to the complex. The HOUSE is detached in the north yard of the site. Built by the Evans family.

No 1 is a tall, two bay, little altered mid C19 cottage with original sash windows and contemporary rear outbuildings. It appears on a 1852 map.

Nos 2 & 3 are rendered and painted and were formerly single bay cottages. They were built by 1826.

No 4 is roughly square in plan and may formerly have been two (or even four) single bay dwellings but now one house. It has timber sash windows below shallow brick lintels. Probably dates to 1792 and is shown on an 1811 map.

HOUSE: 3 bay, 3 storey brick built and slated dwelling with a delicately concave front and convex rear. Latterly used as an office and store and much altered. South western front overlooks approach to mill and it is shown on a map of 1811.

These buildings are included for group value only.

This complex of structures forms part of the textile manufacturing site at Darley Abbey which traded under the name of Boars Head Mills.

Old Lane

Darley Abbey
Darley Abbey Mill (North Complex)
Building to north west of site, known as Fire Station and Building to the east
Grade II
Listed 30.05.02

A pair of buildings forming part of an extensive, multi-phase cotton textile manufacturing complex partially in use as small industrial estate at time of inspection. Built 1820, enlarged late C19 and further altered early C20. Built by the Evans family of Darley Abbey.

PLAN: The complex forms the northern yard of manufacturing complex sub-divided by Old Lane and powered originally by watercourses flowing through the site, fed by the River Derwent. It is formed by a functionally related group of buildings identified as FIRE STATION, and BUILDING TO EAST. The eastern part of the complex has accretional structures adjoining related to the development of the site but not of special interest.

FIRE STATION: EXTERIOR 4 bay single storey brick built and slate roofed range built on an irregular plan to ease the movement of traffic around the site. A fifth bay at the south end is a mid-C 19 addition

INTERIOR: Trusses to metal-framed roof have a cast-iron tie-beam and collar of inverted section linked by a wrought iron king-rod. The purlins, also of cast iron, are fish-bellied. The roof of the later fifth bay has timber purlins.

HISTORY: The original purpose of the building has not been identified, the present name is later. The metal-framed roof similar to those elsewhere on the site is thought to date from the 1820s or 1830s.

BUILDING TO EAST: EXTERIOR: 4 bays, single storey, brick built block of 2 main phases. The earlier part thought to be a drying shed is a gable structure of 4 bays fronted by an addition to the north west, which has chamfered corners to ease traffic movement in the yard.

INTERIOR: The earlier building has timber roof trusses while the addition is covered by a metal framed roof of 5 bays each truss consisting of a cast-iron tie-beam, principals and raked struts and a wrought-iron king-rod. The common rafters, ridge and fish-bellied purlins are also cast iron, believed to date to the 1820s or 1830s.

Old Lane

Darley Abbey
Darley Abbey Mills (South Complex)
Sawmill and Workshop Range and Drying Shed.
Grade II

Listed 30.05.02

Group of detached buildings forming south-eastern corner of extensive cotton textile factory, partially in use as small industrial estate at time of inspection.

Early C19, enlarged mid-C19 further altered mid and late C20. Built by the Evans family of Darley Abbey.

MATERIALS. Gritstone with slate roof coverings and brick with modern cladding. PLAN: Group forms southern boundary of manufacturing complex sub-divided by Old Lane. It is formed by a functionally related group of buildings identified as SAWMILL and WORKSHOP and DRYING SHED.

SAWMILL and WORKSHOP. EXTERIOR: 2-storey range along the south eastern perimeter of the site, of 2 principal phases. The lower, 7 bay section to the east has multi-paned cast iron windows with hinged central casements in its northern elevation and a blind elevation to the rear. The taller 5 bay building to the west has a wide opening on the ground floor, a loading door and a variety of windows on the upper floor, a hipped roof and external stone stair on the west gable.

INTERIOR: The western range has a very tall ground floor with transverse ceiling beams supported by fluted cast iron columns. Unwrought pine timbers bolted to the beams are fitted with lifting rings. The first floor has 3-inch boards without joists, a form of fire-retarding construction.

DRYING SHED. EXTERIOR: Tall, L-shaped 5 bay by 5 bay single storey shed constructed of brick piers and light panel cladding with ventilated slate roof. It formerly had slatted sides and is shown on the 1881 OS map.

Old Lane

Darley Abbey
Darley Abbey Mills (North Complex)
Preparation Building, Cottage, Workshop and cart sheds to north of site
Grade II*

Listed 30.05.02

Range of buildings forming northernmost part of extensive, multi-phase cotton textile factory, partially in use as small industrial estate at time of inspection. C1790, altered late C19 and late C20. Built by the Evans family of Darley Abbey. Red brick with slate roof coverings.

PLAN: Complex forms an L-shaped range defining the extreme north end of the site and now comprising a Preparation Building, Cottage and Workshop in a continuous range, with Cart Sheds comprising the return to the south.

PREPARATION BUILDING: EXTERIOR: 7 bay, 2 storey range of C1790 aligned north-west/south-east with remains of a 3 bay return to south-west latterly converted to open cart sheds. The north facing elevation, originally forming the northern boundary of the site has small windows, possibly later insertions. The southern elevation has a number of large arched openings on the ground floor and a brick built external stair to upper level. Irregular fenestration pattern to upper floor, most openings with multi-pane frames.

INTERIOR: 2 timber-floored to the west of the range, the remaining part of the first floor with brick Jack-arches springing from massive timber beams with timber skew backs and tied by wrought iron rods. These beams are covered in plaster to provide protection against fire and are supported by tall, rounded cruciform section cast iron columns with crudely cast capitals. Roof carried on timber queen-post trusses with cambered collar beams.

HISTORY: The northern building at Darley Abbey is shown with its return range to the south on the 1811 map and likely to date to the 1790's as this accords with the other recorded examples elsewhere (see below). The internal structure of the first floor is of great signficance. This arrangement of fire-retarding construction was the earliest development by William Strutt in his mills at Derby (1792-3), west Mill (1793-5, Belper, and The Warehouse, Milford (early 1790's); as such it was the starting point from which fire-proofing construction (without the use of wooden components) at Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury (1797), developed. The Strutt buildings no longer survive and the building at Darley Abbey is now the only known example of this pioneer arrangement. The cast iron columns have a sectional form similar to those known to have been used in the 1790s Strutt buildings at Derby, Milford and

Belper and still surviving North Mill at Belper, a rebuild of 1804.

COTTAGE AND WORKSHOP: EXTERIOR: 7 bay north-western section of the range under the same roofline and probably also dating from the 1790's. Westermost 3 bays accupied by a dwelling and the remainder by a workshop. A variety of windows, some sash frames, the others with cast-iron frames below shallow brick arched lintels.

INTERIOR: Not inspected.

CARTSHED: EXTERIOR: 3 bay eastern wall forms the return of the northern range shown on the 1811 map.

Old Lane

Darley Abbey
Darley Abbey Mills (North Complex), North Mill, Engine House & Boiler House
Grade II*
Listed 30.05.02

Multi-component former manufacturing complex, forming northern part of extensive multi-phase cotton textile factory, partially in use as small industrial estate at time of inspection.

C1825, enlarged late C19, further altered early C20. Built by the Evans family of Darley Abbey. Red brick over a gritstone base with slate roof coverings. Complex forms the middle yard of manufacturing complex sub-divided by Old Lane and powered originally by watercourses flowing through the site, fed by the River Derwent. It is formed by a functionally related group of buildings identified as NORTH MILL, ENGINE HOUSE & BOILER HOUSE. The western end of the complex has accretional structures adjoining related to the later development of the site but not of special interest.

NORTH MILL: EXTERIOR: 13 bay L-shaped range of 3 storeys and attic aligned east west with a 6 bay north sourth return at the east end. Multi-paned sash windows beneath flat stone lintels. A single bay projection at the north end of the return range and a full height loading bay at the west end with a single storey linking block were added mid/late C19. A 3 bay single storey Engine House and 4 bay single storey Boiler House were added late C19 at the east end blocking a number of original openings.

INTERIOR: Of fireproof construction, incorporating cylindrical cast-iron columns with transverse brick jack arching. The second floor ceiling/attic floor has exposed timbers protected by sheet metal. It has a cast-iron and wrought iron roof with a single set of cast-iron struts and single wrought-iron king-rods. The Engine and Boiler Houses have timber king-post roofs, the engine house roof having more decorative treatment. The single bay projection at the north end has a mexanine-level lime-ash floor, supported on fish-bellied cast-iron joists and a roof incorporating fish-bellied cast-iron purlins.

HISTORY: North Mill is thought to date from the mid C1820's as it shares some of the characteristics of the mills to the sourthern complex but in a more fully developed form, with more generous floor heights than the main mills, and a roof structure similar to, but more simplified than, that of the West Mill. The ooriginal power came from the sourthern complex via a shaft under the yard entering the building at the west end where transmission evidence survives in the stair compartment. The Engine House appears on a 1881 map and housed a steam engine while in 1917 a suction gas plant with 180 hp twin cylinder horizontal engine was installed.

This complex of structures forms part of the textile manufacturing site at Darley Abbey which traded under the name of Boars Head Mills. The complex as an entity is exceptional in its completeness of survival, and displays important aspects of the development of the fire-proofing technology for textile factories. The site forms part of the closely ralted network of pioneer textile manufacturing sites in the Derwent Valley; Thomas Evans was an associate of Richard Arkwright of Cromford and the Evans family was related by marriage to the Strutt family who has mills in Belper, Milford and Derby. Darley Abbey sits alongside these settlements in terms of both historic and architectural significance, the mill complex retains all of its major early buildings as well as the C19 additions many of which are distinguished by the use of iron roofs.

Orchard Street

Mickleover No 5 (Old Hall) (Formerly listed in the Rural District of Repton) Grade II*

Listed 02.09.52

Dated 1649. Square-panelled timber framing with red brick nogging; 2 storeys and attic; 3 light C19 stone mullioned windows with cast iron lattice lights; stone plinth. Front with central 2 storey porch, the upper floor oversailing; splat balusters to open sides of porch; bressummer inscribed "NISI DEUS FRUSTRA 1684" (An adaptation of the opening lines of the psalm 'Unless the Lord build the house they labour in vain who build it'). No windows to left of porch one window each floor to right. Tile roof. Other elevations in character. An interesting house. (The house was at one time called The Cedars and is said to have been built by a Captain in Cromwell's army).

Orchard Street

Mickleover
Gatepiers at No 5 (Old Hall)
(Formerly listed in the Rural District of Repton)
Grade II
Listed 19.01.67

Late C17. Stone. Attached consoles of stone with heavy cornices and large ball finials.

Osmaston Road

Wilderslowe House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Former villa in Classical style. Ashlar; 2 storeys. Of 3 bays, the central slightly projecting and surmounted by cornice and open balustrade; 7 sash windows, those to centre and left-hand wings tripartite (no glazing bars). Right-hand wing has centre doorway with traceried fanlight, 8-panelled divided door and lonic column portico with plain frieze, cornice and blocking course; panelled pilasters at sides of each wing; band; ground storey windows of 2 left-hand blocks have cornices on consoles; stone stacks; hipped slate roof.

Osmaston Road

No 96 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. A large Gothic style villa. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys and basement. Front has 2 stone-coped gables with wrought iron finials; canted bay to left, tiered over 2 storeys, and windows with cusped, pointed arched heads and pilasters with foliated capitals; rounded bay on right with mullioned windows, those at centre with cusped, arched heads and with rusticated, pointed arched surround and quatrefoils, the whole surmounted by slate pinnacle; recessed bay on left with doorway in pointed arched surround with pilaster sides; oak batten door with elaborate face-hinges; quatrefoil in left-hand gable; slate roof with ornamental ridge. Long wing at rear with return side of similar character.

Osmaston Road

No 226 (Litchurch Lodge) Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 24.08.77

Circa 1840 villa in 'Gothic' style. Engraved stucco; 2 storeys. Front, which faces north-west, has projecting bay to left with a canted bay tiered over both storeys and having generally blocked windows, that at centre with rectangular hood mould and those at sides with pointed arched heads and hood moulds; 2 similar windows to right, one altered

and on eaves;	e with 3 coped ga	pointed Ible on rig	arched I ght, elsev	ights; vhere	doorway roof hipp	with pl ed; slate	lain s es.	semi-circular	fanlight,	later	door	and	tiled	porch;	bold

Park Road

(South Side) Spondon The Grange Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

C16. Much altered and restored. Timber-framed with square panels, black and white; one storey and attic; modern leaded casement windows; plain doorway with cambered head and facsimile oak door; old tiles.

Park Road

(South Side) Spondon No 25 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18. Narrow-fronted plain house of red brick. 3 storeys; one sash window; plain doorway on right-hand side with flush-panelled door; modillion eaves; tiles.

Park Road

(South Side) No 27 (Prospect House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18; red brick; 2 storeys; 4 sash windows, that on right-hand side at lower level in bay added at slightly later date; moulded wood doorcase, plain rectangular fanlight and flushpanelled door; modillion cornice and blocking course. Canted bay window at end.

Park Road

(South Side)

Spondon

Pair of gateways leading to Spondon School (Upper House) and Adult Centre

(Formerly listed as a pair of gateways formerly leading to Field House in the Rural District of South East Derbyshire) Grade II*

Listed 10.11.67

C18. A pair of ashlar gateways with round headed arches, rusticated walling, archivolts; upright consoles on small attached pilasters at sides; vermiculated keyblocks to each and cornice and pediment. Gateway on north side retains simple wrought iron gate. Field House itself has been demolished.

Park Road

(North Side) Spondon No 20 (Holly House) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 and later. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 two-light windows with stone mullions and plain stone surrounds; cast iron lights with lozenge pattern lights; later doorway and brick gabled porch; modillion eaves; gabled ends; tiles.

Parliament Street

Church of St Luke Grade II* formerly Grade C Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Early English Gothic style. Stone. Nave, chancel with polygonal apse and aisles. South-west tower.

Parliament Street

Front boundary wall of Church of St Luke, with gate piers and iron gates Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Coursed rubble boundary wall extending over frontage together with pointed arched gateway, a pair of stone gate piers and 2 pairs of wrought iron gates.

Peartree Road

Normanton (East Side) Church of St Thomas the Apostle Grade II

Anglican church. 1881, by J Peacock. Regularly-coursed rock faced sandstone with ashlar dressings, coped gables with moulded kneelers and with plain tile and concrete tile roof covering. Nave with lean-to porch with a miniature blind arcade to the west front, north and south aisles and transepts, north aisle porch chancel with vestry to south side. West front, gabled and with semi-circular arched west window having two orders of arches with bold chevron ornamentation. Blind flanking ashlar panels and above, apex niche with statue of St Thomas. Lean-to porch between gabled buttressess and two sets of semi-circular headed arches which form the blind arcade. Semi-circular headed side wall doorways with flanking triple lancet window all with Romanesque detail. South aisle gable with massive pseudo-quatrefoil round window and with coupled lancets below. Low clasping buttress to corner and three pairs of tall lancets to sidewall, rising from steeply chamfered, moulded plinth. Sills and arched heads are linked by moulded strings, below a plain corbel table. Tall advanced transept gable with a pair of lancets below a single apex light. Vestry with 4-light mullion and transom window to east gable. Angle buttresses to chancel gable with 3 shallow semi-circular headed windows above a moulded string. Large wheel window of 8 panels to upper part of gable. North side wall to chancel with a 3-light and a 2-light window separated by a buttress. Truncated octagonal fleche with C20 alterations to chancel roof which has coped gables bearing cross finials to both ends. Gabled north porch with 3 orders of arches and attached shafts with scalloped capitals below ashlar gable apex with banded chevron decoration.

Interior: nave arcades of 3 bays with moulded semi-circular arches carried on cylindrical piers with scalloped capitals. Tall chancel arch below pointed hood mould rises from slender marble shafts with crocket capitals, carried on tapered corbels. Arched openings from chancel into transepts also carried on shafts rising from corbels which support short arcades of three segmental arches. Shouldered doorway and undivided sedilia beneath wide segmental arch to chancel south wall, arched recess with inset ambry to north wall. Chancel east end with alabaster reredos having 8 trefoil panels decorated with mosaic work images of the Apostles. Above, low arcade of 5 arches, 3 of which are windows, 2 with mosaic panels. Wheel windows above with stained glass depicting Christ in Majesty. 2 stained glass side windows, 1945-50 by Nuttgens. Pulpit, font and cover, and choir seating are contemporary.

Pear Tree Road

Normanton

War Memorial, Church of St Thomas the Apostle

Listed: 07.04.16

Summary of Building: First World War memorial, unveiled c 1920, with Second World War additions.

Reasons for Designation

The war memorial in the churchyard of St Thomas the Apostle, Derby, unveiled c 1920, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20:
- * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-realised war memorial which takes the form of a Latin cross;
- * Group value: through proximity with the Church of St Thomas the Apostle (listed Grade II).

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected in St Thomas's churchyard in the Pear Tree area of Derby to commemorate the 166 men of the church and parish who died during the conflict. Following the Second World War the names of 12 local men who fought and died during this conflict were added to the memorial.

Details: First World War memorial, unveiled c 1920, with Second World War additions.

MATERIALS: of sandstone.

PLAN: it is square on plan.

DESCRIPTION: the war memorial stands in the churchyard of the Church of St Thomas, c 4m to the north-west of the nave. It takes the form of a simple Latin cross and comprises a two-step base, a cruciform plinth with gabled caps and a tall shaft which tapers in octagonal section to Latin cross head set above a moulded knop. A plaque on the north-west face of the plinth is inscribed with the First World War dedication and reads 'TO THE / GLORY OF GOD / AND / IN MEMORY / OF / THE MEN FROM THIS / CHURCH AND PARISH, / WHO FELL / IN THE GREAT WAR / 1914-1918. / DYING, AND BEHOLD WE LIVE'. Plaques on the remaining faces bear the names of the men who died, listed in alphabetical order. One of the name plaques has been removed following damage and is now stored in the church. The plaque on the south-east face commemorates those who died in the Second World War.

Poplar Row

Darley Abbey Nos I to 5 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 30.05.02

Early 19. A 3 storey terraced range of mill workers houses built by the Evans family by 1823. Red brick with slate roofs and segmental brick-arched door and window openings, brick header dentil course at eaves.

The C18 and C19 houses and schoolrooms in Darley Abbey built or acquired by various generations of the Evans family for their workers are of interest as a group to be compared with the Arkwright settlement at Cromford and the Strutt settlements at Belper and Milford.

Potter Street

Spondon Malt Shovel Inn Public House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19, the core probably early C18. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows, the outers tripartite; simple doorway with cornice hood on brackets and ledged door, stone steps up. Attached outbuilding wing on left-hand side projects to road, modillion eaves; old tiles.

Queen Street

The Old Dolphin Public House Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 14.11.01

Late C16, much restored in the early C20. Timber-framed and rendered. Clay tile roof, partly with old tiles. PLAN: Corner site, L-shaped. A passage on the right (formerly a public thoroughfare), has rooms and staircases. Two bars on the Queen Street front with a lounge and a small snug. Central bar. Restaurant upstairs. Exterior: On left fable at right angles to the street. A further gable on the return. Extensive half-timbering on the first storey but this dates from an early C20 remodelling. Casement windows of 2,3 and 4 lights, all C20. Interior: In the restaurant upstairs large C16 beams exposed. In the snug and lounge an early C20 remodelling including the full height paneling. Glazed screen between the servery and snug. Parts of the wall seating probably C19. Bell-pushes in the bar on the Street corner. Derby's oldest pub within the licence said to date fron 1580 and licence dates from 1580.

Queen Street

No 1 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Forms one building with Nos 1 and 3 College Place. Circa 1810. Stucco; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows in moulded surrounds; stuccoed eaves cornice; half hipped slate roof. Modem shop front of sympathetic design. No 1 forms a group with Nos 9 to 11 (consec), Nos 15 to 17 (consec) and the Cathedral Church of All Saints, Iron Gate, together with No 2 Amen Alley, 2 posts at west end of College Place and Nos 1 and 3 College Place.

Railway Terrace

Former Engine Shed (Remains of the original North Midland Region Railway Station) Grade II*

Listed 24.02.77 - Amended 28.02.95

Circa 1840. Formed part of Francis Thompson's 'Trijunct' Station. Now surrounded by later buildings. Built of red brick with good heavily-timbered polyhedral slated roof. On plan 16 sided with a width across interior of about 130 ft. Originally housed 30 locomotives, now used as a repair shop.

Railway Terrace

Clock Tower (Remains of the original North Midland Region Railway Station) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Formed part of Francis Thompson's 'Trijunct' Station. Red brick square tower of 4 stages, originally detached but now incorporated with later 3-storey building; ground storey rusticated, with semi-circular headed doorway, pediment above masked by end of later footbridge; moulded stone cornice at 2nd floor; moulded stone eaves cornice; timber lantern with a clock face on each of the 4 sides, pyramidal roof with wind vane in the form of Stephenson's 'Rocket'.

Footbridge removed in 1986 and window installed in opening.

Railway Terrace

Former Carriage Shop at Derby Railway Works Grade II* Listed 21.02.94

Former railway carriage works. 1840 with late C 19 and C20 alterations. By Francis Thompson, for the North Midland Railway Company. Red brick with ashlar stone dressings, with concrete tile and Welsh slate roof coverings, and a metal framed interior structure. Combination range incorporating carriage workshops, smithies and offices, together with an entrance portal giving access to the polygonal engine house (q v.) to which the range is attached. North-west elevation; 1,2 and 3 storeys above basement, 13 bays, comprised of a 2-bay single storey smithy, 8bay, 2 storey carriage shop and 3-bay, 3 storey office range above 2 double doorways formerly with track access. Wide, segmentally arched windows to smithy and workshop areas with small-paned frames, some now altered. First floor openings to workshop range of 2 lights, those to ground floor taller and of 3 lights. Office range with former track entry doorway into workshop to north-east blocked to form window. Principal access to engine house to southwest defined by wide "V" jointed ashlar pilasters. Tall boarded doors beneath shallow segmental arch. 1 segmental arch headed window and 2 glazing bar sashes to first floor, 5 sashes to second floor. Interior of workshop with double arcade of cast iron columns supporting first floor galleries incorporating upper arcade of columns. The columns support an arcade plate on which are carried timber tie beams notched for joists, and longitudinally-braced posts which support the upper roof purlin. Subsidiary trusses span the "aisles" and support the lower purlin. The North Midland complex was the most ambitious of the maintenance workshops built at the Derby Trijunct Station, and cost £62,000 to complete. The carriage workshop and the attached engine house represent the most substantial survival of the first generation of railway workshops in the Midlands, and is of national significance.

Railway Terrace

Former Railway Workshop at Derby Railway Works Grade II* Listed 21.02.94

Railway workshop, incorporating former beam engine house, fitting and turning shops and smithies, latterly pattern shop and store, and disused at the time of inspection. 1839, with C 19 and C20 alterations and additions. Built for

the Midland Counties Railway. Red brick with ashlar dressings and slated roof coverings. Plan: Triple pile single storey shed formerly accommodating 3 lines of track, with double pile 2 storey workshop area beyond, having rail access to part of the ground floor, and incorporating a beam engine house. South-west elevation; 6-bay single storey shed with attached 9-bay 2 storey workshop range to south-east. Late C19 double gabled timber infill sheds link with early C20 gable of truncated cross range of smiths' shops also of 1839. Side wall blind arcades rise from a shallow plinth, with semicircular arch heads springing from plain impost band. Semicircular windows with small-paned cast iron frames set within arcades; gauged brickwork to inner and outer arches. First floor windows of 2 storey part with flat gauged brick heads. Northwest elevation triple gabled, with pilasters separating gable bays. Each apex has a blind oculus, flat copings and below, a raking double band. Each gable has a tall central opening with semicircular arched head, 2 now altered to form windows, that to the right with C20 double doors. These were formerly access doorways serving lines into the shop. North-east elevation with 4-bay addition linking workshop with gable of smithy range.

Interior: Single storey part supported by 2 arcades of cast iron columns, the heads supported on curved brackets on which adjacent tie beam ends are carried. Principal rafter ends are carried in metal shoes fixed to the ends of the tie beams. Roof trusses with timber raking struts and vertical tie rod linked to metal apex cradle. 2 storey section with arcaded spine wall, formerly with rail access to south west part. Roof trusses carried on a single arcade of iron columns, with a wide timber bearer at the head of each column supporting adjacent tie beams. Queen post trusses support single purlins. Former beam engine house to south-east end of 2 storey range, the bed blocks in an undercroft which extends into the smithy range. This complex of workshops, sheds and smithies was built as part of the maintenance facilities for the Midland Counties Railway at the Trijunct Station at Derby, and is the earliest surviving railway works in the country.

Railway Terrace

No 1 (Brunswick Inn) (see Calvert St No 1) Grade II

Early-mid C19. Red brick, part painted; 2 storeys; 7 sash windows plus one blocked. Ground storey has 2 plain doorways, 1 converted into a window and all boarded over; moulded stone eaves; slates. Sharp-angled return (3 windows) to side in Calvert Street which has 4 sash windows plus 2 blocked. Disused at time of inspection (1974).

Building restored and reverted to its former use in 1988/89.

Railway Terrace

Nos 2 to 15 (con sec) Grade II Listed 19.11.79

1842. Architect Francis Thompson. Two terraces of 2 storey red-brick houses with cellars. Ashlar plinth; stone band at 1st floor; stone coped parapet; gable ends. Slate roofs and brick chimney stacks with chromatic treatment to cornices. 7 windows to nos 2 and 3 jointly, central passage on ground floor; 2 windows to each of nos 4 to 15; stuccoed sills and gauged brick arches; sashes, some with glazing bars. Stone doorcases with cornices, frieze with triglyphs and stone jambs; stone steps; 4 panelled doors with fanlights. Nos 2 and 3 have single central doorcases, the remainder paired. No 15 has wrought iron bracket at corner of 1st floor.

Reginald Street

Reginald Street Baths Grade II

Although still included in the Statutory Listing by DMCS, Reginald Street Baths were demolished in 1985/6 to provide sheltered housing for the elderly.

Riverside Gardens

Statue of Sir F. H. Royce Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Conventional bronze statue of the pioneer of the motor car and partner of S Rolls. Stands on a stone pedestal base and is the work of Derwent Wood R A, 1921. Moved here from the Arboretum, 1972.

Statue relocated in 1988 by Rolls Royce Plc, adjacent to their works at the junction of Moor Lane/Victory Road.

Robin Croft Road

Allestree
The Hollies Farmhouse
Garden wall to the Hollies Farmhouse. Farm buildings adjoining the Hollies Farmhouse
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

C17 and later. Red brick; 2 storeys and concealed attic; 6 casement windows, 2 with C19 gables, some Cl9 casements and some modern glazing; ground storey has Cl9 bay, doorway and porch; at rear C17 gable with string-course at 1st floor; small window under eaves; end and large centre chimneys; old tiles. Interior has exposed ceiling beams and good C19 cast iron fireplaces with decoration. Ashlar sandstone garden wall and similar wall remains at west side of house and in parts of farm buildings. Attached group of farm buildings, partly C17 and part C19, ranged round the farmyard comprising of two 3 storey barns linked by single storey cowsheds. Also cowshed and cart shed on west side, piggeries on north east side and workshops and tractor shed on east side at rear of front wall. (NB Farm buildings convered to dwelling houses in 1992/3 by D Adams (Homes) Ltd. Westernmost cowshed collapsed in 1990 and has now been demolished.)

Rose Hill Street

No 75 (Gate Lodge of Arboretum) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. Red brick with stone dressings; one storey and attic in gable which has 2 windows with stone mullions and surrounds; stone-coped shaped gable and smaller gable on right-hand side; pointed arched doorway with cornice; plain door on righthand side with sidelights; tiles. Gabled end to road.

Rose Hill Street

Railings and gates of Arboretum Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. Cast iron railings extending over the southern boundary of the Arboretum and including a pair of cast iron entrance gates at either side.

Rose Hill Street

No.86, Rose Hill House see '1 Wilfred Street'

Rykneld Road

Littleover (East Side) Grade II

Stable range, attached wall and gateways 70m N of Derby Independent Grammar School.

Stable range with attached wall and gateways, now disused. Early C 19 and late C 19. Red brick, with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with 2 ridge stacks. Round arched windows have glazing bars, and tilting upper lights, mostly with Gothic tracery. 2 storeys; L-plan. Main range, 7 bays, has a central gabled bay with an elliptical arched carriage opening, double doors and keystone. Above, 3 windows, and a roundel in the gable. Behind this, a square tower, 3 stages, with string courses and ogee coped gables. Single window on each side. Beyond, on each side, 5 windows, and above, a single window under a small gable. Most windows in this range boarded. Side wing, to left, has 2 windows and 2 segment headed stable doors. To right, 2 double doors under wooden lintels. Above, 9 windows. At the rear, an external staircase. Interior has a fireproof floor with jack arches carried on iron cross beams. This is an unusual form of construction for a stable range. Enclosing wall, to left and rear of side wing, has moulded ashlar coping. To left, an ashlar Gothic gateway with 4-centred arch and wrought iron double gates. To rear, a smaller gateway with elliptical arch and rounded gable.

Rykneld Road

(East Side)

Derby Independent Grammar School (formerly listed as Rykneld Hospital) Grade II

Listed 23.02.87 – Amended 03.07.96

Small country house now Special Hospital. Built cl780 for Josias Cockshutt. cl806 enlarged possibly by Wyatt 1826 south front re-faced for Cockshutt Heathcote to the designs of an amateur architect Richard Leaper of Derby. 1881-3 enlarged again for Sir Abraham Woodiwiss. C20 institutional alterations and additions. Brick rendered, and ashlar faced with ashlar dressings. Slate hipped roofs behind a parapet. Entrance front of 10 bays with a rendered 3 bay, 2Yz storey projecting wing to the north-east which was the original house. The ground floor has a single glazing bar sash to the left, the remainder is obscured by an inappropriate C20 single storey extension, above 3 glazing bar sashes; with above again 3 smaller glazing bar sashes. The central recessed 2 storey, 5 bay addition of c 1806 has another addition of 1881-3 in a similar style and 2 bays to the south-west. This block has a plain plinth, and first floor sill band, with a moulded cornice topped by acroterion. The entrance bay projects slightly and is topped by a pediment, it has a projecting tripartite porch of 1881-3 articulated with Roman Doric pilasters supporting an entablature. The central doorway is emphasised by 2 slightly projecting Roman Doric columns supporting a pediment. The half glazed double doors are flanked by narrow side lights. Above and behind, a small tripartite glazing bar sash. Either side are 2 glazing bar sashes in moulded surrounds, beyond to the right is a slightly projecting bay, with a plank door and glazing bar overlight in a tall ashlar pedimented surround, beyond again is another single similar glazing bar sash. Over the entrance is a single glazing bar sash in a moulded surround, within a shallow segmental arch supported on small Roman Doric columns, the arch itself is moulded with a keystone. Either side are 2 more glazing bar sashes in moulded surrounds, beyond to the right are 3 small C20 casements and beyond again another glazing bar sash in a moulded surround. The 2 storey, 8 bay south-east front has a moulded plinth, ground and first floor plain bands and a moulded cornice topped by acroterion. The ground floor is rusticated with rusticated pilaster strips, the first floor has Roman Doric pilasters. The central 2 bays are flanked by 2 storey bow windows and beyond these are flanked by 2 more bays. The 2 central bays have tall glazing bar sashes in finely moulded surrounds, either side the bow windows have 3 glazing bar sashes to each floor, the surrounds have exceedingly tall and slender Roman Doric pilasters supporting an entablature. Either side again are 2 more glazing bar sashes in finely moulded surrounds. The upper floor has a similar window arrangement. Interior: The oval former 2 storey staircase hall, from which there has been removed and which has then been floored in to make 2 rooms. There is now a fine wooden pedimented doorcase and niches in the lower room, and niches and a bracketed cornice plus a late C 19 overlight in the room above. The former saloon still retains its wreathed and swagged Adamesque plasterwork with low relief panels and an ornate cornice and ceiling rose. Above, another room has similar wreathed and swagged plasterwork and cornice, plus later raised and fielded panelling with thin

pilasters to the picture rail. The present 1881-3 staircase hall has an oak single flight stair with turned balusters supported on Corinthian columns, plus C17 style square panelling topped with an entablature, and incorporating an oak fireplace surround re-using some pieces of original C17 panelling. The ornate plasterwork C17 style ceiling also dates from 1881-3. In a ground floor room, in the original block is a large very fine stone fireplace with overmantel, this fireplace is largely early C17 and of very high quality probably brought in at a later date and slightly altered. It has crude lonic columns supporting a mantelpiece entablature with a probably mid C18, ornately carved arabesque frieze, the overmantel has lonic pilasters with carved panels supporting an elaborately carved entablature, the central panel contains 2 fruit and foliate wreaths with ribbons, they are divided by an ornately turned baluster. Another upper room has heavy C19 Rococo style plasterwork.

No longer a hospital. In use as a Grammer School for Boys since September 1995.

Rykneld Road

(South East Side) No. 84 Rykneld Lodge Grade II Listed 14.09.93

House, formerly lodge to Rykneld Hall, latterly known as Rykneld Hospital. Circa 1830, with C20 refurbishment and alteration. Smooth rendered brickwork below an overhanging roof with plain barge boards, a square, centrally set ridge stack with 4 clay pots and a Welsh slated roof, laid in alternating bands of flat-ended and fish-scale pattern slates. North elevation; 2 storeys, 3 bays, the central part an advanced gabled bay. Stacked ogee headed window openings to each bay with diagonal latticed window frames of cast iron with small opening lights to lower part of frame. Gabled porch set in the angle of the main range and advanced bay, with lattice trelliswork surround enclosing 2 corner doors, in ogee headed openings. The doors are half glazed with 2 light with diagonal intersecting glazing bars. A similar gabled porch to the west of the advanced gable encloses a single window on the projecting side wall. Interior not inspected.

St Alkmund's Way

War Memorial adjacent to St Helen's House Grade II
Listed 19.04.01

See under: War Memorial adjacent to St Helen's House, KING'S STREET.

Also known as: War Memorial adjacent to St Helen's House, ST ALKMUND'S WAY. War memorial. c1920. Probably by Sir Reginald Blomfield. Portland stone ashlar. Octagonal base of 3 moulded steps. Canted square base carrying a square pedestal, with inscribed stone tablet on one face and bronze plaques on the others. Moulded cornice. Square obelisk supported on 4 balls, with bronze wreath to front, and bronze plaques on the other sides. The memorial commemorates former pupils of Derby Grammar School who died in the C20 World Wars.

St Chad's Road

No 100 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 detached house. Light red brick; 2 storeys; 2 windows, 2 sash and one later casement (with glazing bars), all with channelled lintels. Ground storey windows have no glazing bars to lower sashes; central doorway with rectangular fanlight with cornice hood on slender columns, frieze with paterae, steps up. Plain eaves, slates.

St Edmund's Close

Allestree Church of St Edmund (Formerly listed in the Rural District of Belper) Grade B or Grade II* Listed 13.02.67

Church of medieval origin rebuilt 1866 (by F. J. Robinson of Derby). It retains a rich C12 south doorway, a C14 west tower, and tablets to the Evans and Mundy families.

St Edmund's Close

Allestree
Allestree War Memorial, St Edmund's Churchyard
Grade II
Listed 21.03.16

Summary of Building: First World War Memorial, 1920, with later additions for the Second World War.

Reasons for Designation: Allestree War Memorial, unveiled in December 1920, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it has made in the conflicts of the C20; * Design interest: the interlace decoration of the Celtic cross is both attractive and familiar, while the rugged quality of the granite is appropriate to the gravity of its meaning; * Group value: with the church of St Edmund, listed at Grade II*.

History: The war memorial was designed by Messrs J Beresford and Son and unveiled on the 19 December 1920.

Details: The war memorial is sited in the churchyard of St Edmund's church (Grade II*), Allestree, and is set back slightly beside the path from the lychgate to the church door. It is carved mainly from Aberdeen granite and takes the form of a Celtic cross, with the interlaced decoration on the west face of the cross only. The shaft and battered plinth on which it stands are of rough-hewn granite. The 16 names of those who died in the First World War are inscribed on two panels on the west face of the plinth, and a stone slab at the base of the plinth bears the names of those who

died in the Second World War. Inscribed on the base of the cross shaft in black lettering, are the words THE GLORIOUS DEAD, below which, carved in relief, are the dates of the First World War, 1914 and 1919.

Group Value: with the church of St Edmund, listed at Grade II*.

St Edmund's Close

Allestree Red Cow Inn Public House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19. Later alterations. Painted brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows, those to 1st storey with single glazing bars only; plain doorway with cambered head and modem door; gabled ends; dog-tooth eaves; tiles. Modem additions on right-hand side not included.

St Helen's Street

Friends' Meeting House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1808. Small plain stone rectangular building; single-storeyed; added porch with gabled slate roof and another modem porch at rear on right-hand side; coved stone eaves; slates. Stone tablet engraved with above date.

St James's Street

Nos 15 to 21 (odd) No 25 Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 24.08.77

A continuous range with Nos 2 to 40 (even) Strand. Circa 1881. Neoclassical range. Stone; 4 storeys; range of sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded architraves with cornices on consoles; continuous modillion cornice at 1st and 3rd floors; pilasters rising over 1st and 2nd storeys; moulded eaves cornice surmounted by balustrading. 2 doorways with semi-circular arched heads. Inserted shop fronts. Nos 15 to 21 (odd) and No 25 form a group with Nos 2 to 40 (even) including entrance to Strand Arcade, Strand.

St John's Terrace

Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Nos 4 and 5 Grade II Listed 02.03.76

An early-mid C19 terraced range of small villas. Stucco; 2 storeys; 11 sash windows. Each has a narrow canted 3-light bay window tiered over both storeys (single glazing bars only) and recessed doorway in wood surround, horizontal fanlight with diamond pattern glazing bars and 4-panelled door; bold lined eaves; slates. Nos 1 to 5 (consec) form a group with Church of St John the Evangelist Bridge Street.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side) No3 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early-mid C19. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; centre (one window) slightly projects; 2 sash windows at each side, and all in moulded stone architraves; centre window has panelled apron; 1st storey windows only retain glazing bars; floor band; stone plinth; doorway in moulded stone pilaster surround; rectangular fan-light; cornice hood on consoles and 6-flushpanelled divided door; sill band to ground storey windows; plain frieze, dentilled eaves cornice, blocking course.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side) No 10 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 the core probably C17. Engraved stucco; 2 storeys and attic; one 3-light casement window; plain doorway with 4-panelled door; one dormer with plain casements (no glazing bars); band at 1st storey; plain eaves; tiles. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side) No 11 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19 and later. Engraved stucco; 2 storeys; 2 modem casement windows with cambered heads; restored wood pilaster doorcase with pedimental hood on brackets, traceried fanlight and 5-panelled door; parapet. Included for group value. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side) No 11A Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19, the core probably C18. Red brick, the ground storey cementrendered; 2 storeys; one 3-light wood mullioned window with cambered head; wood doorcase with reeded pilasters, small hood and modem door; stone-coped parapet; coped gable end to left; tiles. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, County Hall, St. Mary's Gate No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side)
Former Rural District Council Offices
Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1910. Renaissance style. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys. Projecting central block has 5 casement windows in moulded stone architraves and oval windows above with keyblocks. Ground storey windows have segmental and triangular pediments alternating, each above a pulvinated frieze; quoins to all angles; central doorway in. semi-circular arched rusticated surround with Gibbs style rusticated column portico surmounted by pulvinated frieze having segmental pediment enclosing strapwork cartouche and coat of arms; rusticated plinth; sill band. Plain frieze, modillion eaves cornice and open balustrade. 2 windowed wings set back at each side. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side) No 18 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Formerly the Judges' Lodging. 1811. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows with triple keyblocks and channelled lintels; stone sill band; moulded stone doorcase with semi-circular head and radial fanlight, 6-panelled door. Extended facade to forecourt of County Hall has 7 windows and doorcase with engaged Tuscan pilasters, radial fanlight, plain frieze and cornice and 6panelled door. Moulded eaves cornice, blocking course. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side) County Hall Grade I Listed 20.06.52

1660. Fine facade set back from street at rear or cour d'honneur. Classical style. Stone; single-storeyed facade; 3 large round-headed windows with stone mullioned rectangular frames; pilasters between windows and Tuscan columns at corners; 2 splendid stone doorcases surmounted by entablatures with segmental pediments and each within voluted broken pediment, semi-circular arched doorways and multi-panelled divided doors, stylobate of 4 steps; and moulded eaves cornice surmounted by an open balustrade; hipped slate roof. Interior: Plain Court Room (now the Crown Court) containing monument to F. N. Clarge Mundy, with bust, by Chantrey, 1820. Believed to be the setting of Hetty Sorrel's trial in George Elliot's novel "Adam Bede". Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

Building no longer in use as a court.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side)
Forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Probably circa 1811. Stone forecourt wall surmounted by wrought iron railings; 2 pairs of stone gate piers with cornice caps and 2 pairs of wrought iron gates. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(North Side)
Police Station
(Formerly listed as County Library under Jury Street)
Grade II
Listed 20.06.52

Originally an Inn. Early C18. Red brick; 2 storeys; 2 windows (modem sashes) with keyblocks and channelled lintels; moulded stone plinth; good moulded panel with Royal Arms (William III) in frame between 1 st storey windows. Long return sides have 4 windows each and generally modem doorways. Nos 10, 11 and 11A, Former Rural District Council Offices, No 18, County Hall, forecourt wall, gate piers, gates and railings of County Hall and Police Station form a group.

St Mary's Gate

(South Side) Nos 25 and 26 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early Cl9. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 sash windows with channelled lintels; sill band at 1st storey; 2 round-headed doorways, with fanlights, that to No 26 plain; moulded stone cornice, small parapet. Nos 25,26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec), Nos 40 to 42 (consec) form a group with Nos 18 to 22 (consec) Iron Gate.

St Mary's Gate

(South Side)
Former Technical College Annexe
Grade II
Listed 13.10.75

Dated 1912. Renaissance style. Red brick with stone dressings; 3 storeys and basement; slight centre projection (1-window); 7 sash windows overall in moulded stone architraves, each with pulvinated frieze and the outers with cornices and that at centre with pediment; sill bands; quoins to all angles; doorway in semi-circular headed Gibbs style rusticated surround with pulvinated frieze and segmental pediment with cartouche and coat of arms; plain frieze, modillion eaves cornice, open balustrade. Good wrought iron railings to forecourt with return on left-hand side and including a pair of openwork standards at centre. Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec), Nos 40 to 42 (consec) form a group with Nos 18 to 22 (consec) Iron Gate.

St Mary's Gate

(South Side) Nos 35 and 36 Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Early-mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 4 window centre and 2 window side wings; sash windows. The centre has rusticated quoins and a good moulded cornice breaking forward over the keyblocks of each window; sides are cement rendered, that on left-hand side having a small cornice and parapet, and that on right-hand side a cornice below top storey windows, (which have moulded surrounds) and a parapet. Centre has inset sash windows with keyblocks, flat brick arches and moulded sills. No 36 has a dog-eared stone doorcase with a cornice and small rectangular traceried fan-light. No 35 has a round-headed doorway with moulded architrave and inset 6panelled door with traceried fan-light. Good interior with staircase, doorways cornices and panelling. Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec), Nos 40 to 42 (consec) form a group with Nos 18 to 22 (consec)

Iron Gate.

St Mary's Gate

(South Side) Nos 37 and 38 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid-late C19. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; 5 sash windows (single glazing bars) in moulded stone surrounds; stone plinth; doorway in concave stone surround with semicircular head with carved stone roundel above bearing Royal Arms and incised scroll; plain frieze; moulded eaves cornice. Included for group value. Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec), Nos 40 to 42 (consec) form a group with Nos 18 to 22 (consec) Iron Gate.

St Mary's Gate

(South Side) Nos 40 and 42 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Forms one building with Nos 18 and 19 Iron Gate. Early C19 orlate C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; stucco band uniting 1st storey sills; 13 sash windows; stone plinth. No 42 retains good glazed fanlight and 6-panelled door. No 41 has a moulded stone doorcase with small cornice. No 40 has a portico with frieze and cornice and paired Tuscan columns in antis; moulded stucco eaves cornice and small parapet. Nos 25, 26, Former Technical College Annexe, Nos 35 to 38 (consec), Nos 40 to 42 (consec) form a group with Nos 18 to 22 (consec) Iron Gate.

St Michael's Churchyard

Church House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably late C18. Later alterations; cement rendered; 2 storeys; 5 sash windows, 3 being renewed and minus glazing bars; continuous sill band; stone plinth; modem doorway; stonecoped parapet; half-hipped slate roof. 2-windowed return side to Queen Street.

St Michael's Churchyard

Post near north-west corner of Church House Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably early C19. Cylindrical cast iron post, banded and with slight taper. Domed cap with small finial.

St Peter's Churchyard

Church of St Peter Grade II* formerly Grade B Listed 20.06.52 – Amended 18.08.99

Church with adjoining church hall and boundary walls. C12, C14 and early C16. Chancel restored 1851-53 by GG Place, and remainder 1859 by GE Street. South porch removed, organ chamber added to north aisle, and vestry

rebuilt, 1865. Boundary walls mid/late C19. Nave west end extended, and west tower rebuilt, 1898. Church hall added 1970. Chancel, vestry, nave with aisles and organ chamber, west tower, church hall. Crenellated parapets to nave, chancel and tower, coped parapets to aisles. Chancel, 3 bays, buttressed throughout, has 5-light east window, C16, with panel tracery and hood mould. On each side, a restored segment headed Perpendicular style window, 3 lights. South side has to west two 3-light pointed arched windows with Decorated tracery and hood moulds. North side has lean-to vestry, 2 storeys, remodelled C19, with angle buttresses. At the east end, a 2-light window on each floor, flat headed below and segmental pointed above. with decorated tracery. Nave clerestory has on each side 4 pointed arched windows, 3 lights, with cusped heads. South aisle, 4 bays has buttresses. To east a 5-light window, and to south, 3 similar windows, all with renewed reticulated tracery and hood moulds. South doorway has roll-moulded surround with shafts, 3 orders, and hood mould. North aisle has integral organ chamber at east end, 1865, and additional bay at west end, 1898. Buttressed, 5 bays. East end has small shouldered doorway. North side has off-centre flat roofed porch with moulded pointed arched doorway, flanked to left by two 4light pointed arched windows, 4 lights, in chamfered surrounds. To west, and at the west end, 2 similar windows. West tower, 3 stages, has clasping buttresses to the second stage, and angle buttresses above, topped with pinnacles. To north, pointed arched doorway with triple chamfered surround and hood mould. To west, pointed arched window, 4 lights, with decorated tracery. The remainder of the lower stage is covered by the church hall. At the SW corner, a canted stair turret. Middle stage has loops, and clock to west. Bell stage has on each side paired 2-light bell openings flanked and divided by pilaster strips. Inset clock face to east. Church hall, stone faced, 2 storeys, has mainly open ground floor .on square concrete piers. West side has a 4-light window. South side has glazed screens and doors to ground floor, and first floor wholly glazed on south side. Adjoining boundary walls, C19, enclose the north and east sides. Ashlar, with chamfered plinth and gabled coping topped with roll mould. East side has a pair of square gate piers, topped with octagonal squat pinnacles. North side has plain openings, late

INTERIOR: Chancel, rendered, has moulded pointed arch without responds. Low-pitched king post roof, possibly C18. Wooden panelling and reredos, early C20. East end has C19 iron and brass altar rail. East window has stained glass, 1858, by Barber of York. North side has a pointed arched doorway flanked to west by a pointed arched opening with decorated tracery containing a stained glass panel and organ pipes. To east, a squint, C14, a C19 piscinal, and a stained glass window, cl889. South side has a C14 cusped piscinal on a foliage bracket, and a C19 wooden sedilla. Stained glass eastern window by Jones & Willis, c1893, and 2 stained glass windows, 1889 and 1888. Vestry has on the ground floor an incomplete stone spiral stair, and above, corbels and brackets to former eaves. Splayed opening to squint. C19 roof, shouldered corner fireplace, and fittings. Nave has plain low pitched king post roof, possibly C18. South arcade, 4 bays, has octagonal piers with double-chamfered arches. East and west responds have remains of scallop capitals. North arcade, 4 bays, has round piers renewed 1859, and double chamfered arches. East respond has remains of a scallop capital. West end has pointed tower arch with triple roll moulding. Under the tower, C19 doorway to bell chamber, and plain opening into church hall. South aisle has lean-to roof, mainly original, with arch braces and wall shafts on corbels. South side has cusped piscinal to east, and glazed internal porch to west, dated 1911. West end has blocked 2-light pointed arched window. North aisle has renewed roof. Segmental pointed arched north doorway, and pointed arched opening at east end, with organ pipes corbelled out over C19 traceried double doors.

FITTINGS: Traceried oak stalls and desks with misericords, and open benches, all C19. Panelled octagonal stone pulpit by Street, 1859, raised in alabaster 1923, with iron and brass handrail. Octagonal .stone font with marble shafts and panels with angels around the bowl, C19. Large brass eagle lectern, 1909. Benefactions board, late C19. MEMORIALS: Renaissance Revival style tablet, 1656, and brass, 1648. Marble and slate tablet with figure and sarcophagus, 1839, and several marble and slate tablets, 1808-1823. Traceried alabaster war memorial panel, 1920. Several minor C20 memorials. The ironworker Robert Bakewell is buried here, with no memorial.

Source

Pevsner, Derbyshire Church Guide, late C20. St Peter's was Derby's principal church and was used for civic functions till the C20.

St Peter's Churchyard

Old Grammar School
(Formerly listed as St Peter's Parochial Hall)
Now renamed Old Hall
Grade II*
Listed 20.06.52

Formerly used as parish room but now disused. C16. Stone, one storey; 2 gables each with one casement window and later cement rendering. Ground storey has 3 rectangular mullioned 4-light windows; tile roof (repaired). A small range of contemporary panelling remains at one end of the building. Windows boarded up when inspected (1974). Now in use as Derby Heritage Centre.

St Peter's Churchyard

County Court Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Red brick and yellow terra cotta; 2 storeys and basement; 7 mullioned transomed windows with cusped pointed arched lights in keyed terra cotta surrounds and with linking head and sill bands; 2 slightly projecting bays each with 2 three-light windows and pilasters at sides rising over 1st and 2nd storeys, carried above parapet and each topped by a carved lion with shield; gables each have a 3-light window in segmental headed surround with hood moulds, the apex of each gable richly carved with foliage and raised lettering "Inland Revenue and County Court" and each with branched finial; 2 doorways in moulded terra cotta surrounds, that at centre with hood mould forming gable and fleur-de-lyse finial; semi-circular arched traceried fanlight; green slate roof. Interior generally unaltered and with 2 court rooms.

Building no longer in use as a court. Interior altered in 1992 to form offices.

St Peter's Street

No 1 (Midland Bank) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1910. Classical style. Ashlar; 3 storeys and attic; 5 sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded architraves with pediments, that at centre segmental, and all with panels below; sill bands. 3rd storey windows have dogeared architraves and bracketed sills; modillion cornice at 1st floor; ground storey rusticated and with 4 semicircular headed windows; doorway on left-hand side in carved surround with entablature having swagged cartouche and cornice; dentilled modillion eaves cornice surmounted by open balustrade; slate roof with iron brattishing at apex.St Peter's Street

No 45 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Dated 1912. Stucco; 3 storeys and attic in gables; 2 slightly projecting gabled bays, that on left-hand side to splayed angle; wood mullioned windows with transoms arched at centre; a Venetian window in each gable; leaded lights; decorative moulded stucco work in gables and in panels below windows; 3 niches at 1st storey with semi-circular canopies and containing small statues of local celebrities; later modillion cornice at 1st floor; tiles. Return side with additions of 1938 generally in similar style. Modem shop fronts.

St Peter's Street

O'Ryans Public House Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Stands at rear of No 58 and faces St Peter's Churchyard. A good early C17 facade in red brick; 3 storeys, with shaped gable surmounted by pediment; elaborate brick bands and cornices including pediments over 2nd storey windows; top window in gable also has cornice, with separate pediment above; plain wood casement windows with wood mullions, those to ground storey modem. One storey modem additions on right-hand side.

Sadler

Gate (North Side) No 4 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

See Nos 42 and 43 (Lloyds Bank) Iron Gate. No 4 forms a group with Nos 40 and 43 (consec) Iron Gate.

Sadler

Gate

(North Side) No

16

(The Shakespeare Public House)

Grade II

Listed

24.02.77

Early C19. Red brick, the ground storey colour-washed; 3 storeys; 3 sash windows with channelled lintels, that at centre of 2nd storey blocked; parapet with coved stone coping. Square-headed carriage entrance under on right-hand side.

Sadler

Gate (North Side) Nos 19 and 20 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Engraved stucco; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows; quoins on left-hand side; stone-coped parapet. Square-headed covered way under on right-hand side; modem shop fronts. Included for group value. Nos 19 to 25 (consec) form a group.

Sadler

Gate (North

Side) No 21 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows with channelled lintels; moulded stone eaves; slates. Modem office front to ground storey. Included for group value. Nos 19 to 25 (consec) form a group.

Sadler

Gate (North Side) Nos 22 and 23 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows with triple keyblocks and channelled lintels; sill band; wood eaves. Modem shop front. Included for group value. Nos 19 to 25 (consec) form a group.

Sadler

Gate (North Side) No 24 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C19. Red brick; 3 storeys; 2 sash windows (no glazing bars) with triple keyblocks and channelled lintels; moulded stone eaves cornice, parapet. Modem shop front. Included for group value. Nos 19 to 25 (consec) form a group.

Sadler Gate (North Side) No 25 Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

C19 cement rendering to earlier timber frame; 2 storeys and attic; 2 casement windows (no glazing bars); stone-coped gable at centre; slates. Modem shop front. Nos 19 to 25 (consec) form a group.

Sadler

Gate (South Side) Nos 34 and 35 Grade II Listed 24.02.77 Amended 02.07

Pair of shops with living accommodation over, at present vacant. Probably c1825.

Exterior: Red brick; slate roof behind low parapet; C20 end stacks. Symmetrical plan with a pair of shop windows with outer recessed doorways. 3 storeys; 2-window range at first floor of 8/8 hornless sashes. 4/8 sashes over, all under channeled lintels with triple keyblocks. Sill band; moulded stone eaves cornice. Small cast-iron rainwater

head on left-hand side dated 1825. Ground floor has main elements of original shopfronts with reeded jambs and cornice hood, paneled plinths, and recessed doors and paneled reveals and overlights. C20 glazing to main windows but in original frames. Rear also retains original hornless sashes with glazing bars, to all but the lower right window.

Interior: The top flights of both staircases survive and some fireplace surrounds. 2 door surrounds. The ground

floor has had plaster removed revealing a partition wall of early C19 timber-framing with brick infill.

History: The local Directory entries for these properties being in 1825 thus corroborating the date on the rainwater head as being the date of rebuilding of the pair.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: The is a pair of purpose-built shops with accommodation over, almost certainly dating from c.1825. The exterior which is of brick with painted stone lintels and cornice is little altered. The main parts of the original shopfronts survive. The interior retains the main room layout, the tops of the two staircases and toehr internal features.

Source: Information from Derby Research Group.

Sadler

Gate (South Side) No 36 Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 05.12.00

House, now shop. Early C17, remodeled late C18. Brick with plain tiled roofs. 3 storey. Street façade has painted brick and plain brick band to eaves. Plain C19 shop front with modern glazing, and central glazed door with overlight, doorway to right with semi-circular headed wood surround, 6 panelled door. First floor has a central pair of glazing bar sashes. Second floor has blocked central window flanked by single small sash windows to second floor. Gabled rear façade has various glazing bar sashes and a single boarded 2 light chamfered mullion window.

Sadler

Gate

(South Side) Entrance to Strand Arcade only Grade II Listed 24.02.77

See Nos 2 to 40 (even) Strand.

Sadler

Gate

(South Side) No 48 (Formerly listed as No 48A) Grade II*

Listed 20.06.52

Late C17. Red brick with stone dressings (now painted); 3 storeys; 4 C18 sash windows. The 2nd storey windows have stone mullions and transoms; moulded stone cornice above 1st storey windows; moulded stone eaves cornice and stone-capped brick parapet, ramped to a shaped Dutch gable end. Good contemporary doorway, leading to passage on righthand side, with heavy C17 stone surround having round-headed arch, pilasters, pulvinated frieze, cornice and segmental pediment with date 1675 in tympanum. Well restored 1974.

Sadler

Gate (South

Side) No 51 Grade II

Listed 20.06.52

Late C17. Painted brick; 3 storeys; 2 C18 windows to 1st and 2nd storeys; cornice above each storey, shallow parapet. Partly curved gable visible above later wing of the Old Bell Hotel, has walled up 4-light mullioned and transomed window.

Sadler Gate

(South Side) No 53 (The Old Bell Hotel) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Much altered and restored, but an original C17 brick and timber-framed building of 4 storeys, the top being 4 gables, each with one window. Modern leaded casements and much modern facsimile ornament. Staircase of late C17 or early C18. 2 rainwater heads dated 1717 with letters G R and one smaller head dated 1774. Late 2 storeyed addition on west side.

Seale Street

Little Chester War Memorial Church of St Paul Little Chester Grade II Listed 18,10,16

Summary of Building: First World War memorial, unveiled and dedicated in 1920, with the addition of two Second World War memorial tablets. The stone wall into which the two Second World War memorial tablets are set is excluded from the listing.

Reasons for Designation: Little Chester War Memorial at the Church of St Paul, Derby, unveiled and dedicated in 1920, with Second World War additions, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20;
- * Design interest: as an accomplished and well-realised war memorial which takes the form of an obelisk surmounted by a Latin cross;
- * Group value: with the Church of St Paul (listed Grade II);
- * Relation to wider context: it makes a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the Little Chester Conservation Area, Derby.

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England. One such memorial was erected outside the Church of St Paul in Little Chester (also known as Chester Green), Derby, to commemorate 75 men of the parish who fought and died. It was unveiled on 9 May 1920 by the Mayor of Derby, Councillor AJ Eggerton, and dedicated by the Archdeacon of Derby, Dr Noakes, with the vicar of St Paul's, the Reverend WH Symonds, also present. The memorial was designed and sculpted by Messrs F Garratt and Sons of Nottingham Road, Derby, and cost £300, with the money being raised by public subscription. It replaced a temporary memorial which had been erected in December 1917.

In May 1922 a second parish memorial was unveiled in the form of two new rooms and a roll of honour at St Paul's Church Schools in Mansfield Street. The roll of honour recorded the names of 141 men who fought and died along with 330 men who served and returned. Following the closure of the school in 1965, and its subsequent demolition,

in 1967, the roll of honour was installed in the church.

Following the Second World War, two memorial tablets were installed alongside the First World War memorial, to commemorate the 26 men of the parish who fought and died during this conflict. It was unveiled and dedicated at a ceremony held on 7 September 1947 and was again designed and sculpted by Messrs F Garratt and Sons of Derby.

In the late-C20, as part of a road improvement scheme, the memorial was moved from its original location on the west side of Mansfield Street and re-sited c7m to the north-east, within a new paved area to the north-east of the east end of the church.

Details: First World War memorial, unveiled and dedicated in 1920, with two Second World War memorial tablets placed beside it in 1947. It was re-sited in the late C20.

MATERIALS: of granite.

PLAN: the First World War memorial is rectangular on plan and faces north-east. It stands in front of a short section of late-C20 coursed rubble stone walling within which two Second World War memorial tablets are set.

DESCRIPTION: the First World War memorial comprises a two-step base on which stands a tall obelisk which tapers in rectangular section to a moulded top. Set upon the obelisk is a plain Latin cross with the centre inscribed with the christogram 'IHS'. The north-east face of the obelisk is inscribed with the names of 75 men who died, arranged by service then by rank and surname. The dedicatory inscription is inscribed on the base and reads 'ERECTED BY THE PARISHIONERS / IN LOVING AND GRATEFUL / MEMORY, AND HIGH APPRECIATION / OF THE ABOVE; WHO LAID DOWN / THEIR LIVES IN THE / GREAT EUROPEAN WAR / 1914-1920. / ON THAT HAPPY EASTER MORNING / ALL THE GRAVES THEIR DEAD RESTORE, / FATHER, MOTHER, CHILD, AND BRETHREN / MEET ONCE MORE.'

The war memorial stands in front of a late-C20 coursed rubble stone wall within which two Second World War memorial tablets are set, flanking each side of the First World War memorial. The left-hand side tablet is inscribed with the dedicatory inscription and reads 'KEEP IN REMEMBRANCE / THE MEN FROM THIS PARISH RECORDED HERE / THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT / JUSTICE, FREEDOM, LOVE AND MERCY / SHOULD SURVIVE'. The right-hand side tablet reads '1939-1945' below which are the names of 26 men who died. Whilst the tablets are listed the wall itself is architecturally modest and is excluded from the listing.

Sheffield Place

Nos 1 to 8 (consec) Grade II Listed 19.11.79

1842. Architect Francis Thompson. Two storey, red-brick, U-shaped terrace; centre breaks forward to form polygonal feature with 1 central window on ground floor and 1 window on both angled flanks at 1st floor; side terraces 1 window each; sashes with glazing bars. Slate roof; brick chimneys with cornices.

Shepherd Street

Littleover Nos 11 and 15 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Early C19. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows with segmental heads; plain door to No 11 with rectangular fanlight. Doorway to No 15 in gabled end to right, with plain rectangular fanlight and gabled porch. Shaped bargeboards; plain eaves; slates. Included for group value. Nos 11 and 15 to 19 (odd) form a group.

Shepherd Street

Littleover No 17 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably late C17, but core may be earlier. Whitened brick. Singlestoreyed; 2 small splayed bays with stone mullion windows in plain stone surrounds and one small early C19 small-paned iron casement; plain doorway with segmental and doorwith 3 pointed panels; old slate roof carried down over bays. Nos 11 and 15 to 19 (odd)form a group.

Shepherd Street

Littleover No 19 Grade II Listed

24.02.77

Early C19 small house. Red brick; 2 storeys; one sash window with segmental head and plain doorway with ledged door; plain eaves; slates. Included for group value. Nos. 11 and 15 to 19 (odd)form a group.

Sinfin Avenue

Allenton War Memorial Grade II

Listed: 19.01.16

Summary of Building: First World War memorial, dedicated in 1919, with Second World War additions. It was re-sited in 1929 and again in 1989. It was sculpted by W Gadsby and Company of Derby.

Reasons for Designation: Allenton war memorial, dedicated in 1919, with Second World War additions, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: it is a poignant reminder of the impact of tragic world events upon an individual community and, thus, has strong cultural and historical significance within both a local and national context:
- * Architectural interest: as a well-executed memorial with an expressive and finely-detailed sculpture of a First World War soldier.

History: The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across the country. One such memorial was unveiled on 18th October 1919 in the Derbyshire village of Allenton (formerly known as Allentown) to commemorate the 27 local men who died during the conflict along with the 95 men who enlisted and returned. It was erected at a cost of around £220, which was raised by public subscription, and was manufactured by W Gadsby and Company, sculptors, of Nottingham Road, Derby. The memorial was originally placed within a recess on the Chellaston Road, the main road from Allenton to Derby. In 1928 it was dismantled to make way for a road widening scheme, being re-erected the following year on the east side of Chellaston Road, on a site between Allen Street and Greatorex Avenue. It was moved again in 1989 to the north side of Sinfin Avenue, within the Allenton War Memorial Village, a model village built after the Second World War for injured and disabled ex-servicemen. In 2014 the memorial underwent a programme of repair and conservation work, including the reinstatement of the end of the rifle which was reported as being knocked off in 1932 by children throwing stones.

Details: First World War memorial, dedicated in 1919, with Second World War additions. It was re-sited in 1929 and again in 1989. It was sculpted by W Gadsby and Company of Derby.

MATERIALS: of Hopton Wood limestone.

PLAN: it is square on plan.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial, which faces north-west, takes the form of a life-size statue of a soldier in First World War uniform standing 'at ease' with a rifle at his right-hand side and a rock at the rear. It stands upon the capstone of a tall pedestal which in turn stands on a moulded plinth. Below is a single-stepped base. The capstone is moulded, with an undercut dentilled cornice, while the pedestal is divided by an astragal, with the smaller upper sections containing inscriptions set between foliated relief carvings. Below are raised inscription panels with pointed heads. The inscription on the north-west face (front) reads: 'IN IMPERISHABLE MEMORY / OF THE MEN OF ALLENTOWN / WHO MADE THE SUPREME / SACRIFICE IN THE GREAT WAR / 1914 - 1918 ', with the names of the men who died being inscribed on the raised panel below. The south-west face is inscribed: 'IN IMPERISHABLE MEMORY / OF THE MEN OF ALLENTOWN / WHO ENLISTED IN THE / GREAT WAR / 1914 while the inscription on the north-east face reads 'IN IMPERISHABLE MEMORY / OF THE MEN OF ALLENTOWN / WHO ENLISTED IN THE / GREAT WAR / 1915'. The names of the men who enlisted and returned are inscribed on the raised panels beneath, with those on the north-east side extending onto the plinth. The upper section of the raised panel on the south-east face (rear), which was probably added in 1989, is inscribed: 'THIS MEMORIAL / ALSO COMMEMORATES / THE SACRIFICE / OF MEN AND WOMEN / WHO DIED IN THE 1939-45 WAR / AND SUBSEQUENT CONFLICTS', while the inscription to the lower section reads: 'THIS MEMORIAL WAS RE-SITED / AND REDEDICATED / BY THE VICAR OF / ST EDMUNDS CHURCH / ALLENTON / ON 29TH OCTOBER 1989'.

The memorial stands at the south-east side of a paved area which is enclosed by a low brick wall. Standing against the south-east side of the wall are two further memorials in the form of headstones; one to the Royal British Legion and one commemorating the planting of a neighbouring tree in 1985 by the Derby and District Far East Prisoners of War Association in memory of the many who died or suffered as a result of their experiences in the Japanese prisoner of war camps between 1942 and 1945. All these features are excluded from the listing.

Sitwell Street

Spondon West Side No 44 Grade

II Listed

24.02.77 - Amended

30.06.86

House. Early C18 and mid C18 with late C19 alterations and additions. Red brick with plain tile roofs. First floor brick band, and dentillated eaves band. A single ridge and 2 gable stacks. Central brick porch with ashlar coped gable, and single round headed glazing bar window. Either side are single sashes with upper glazing bars, beyond to the right a single doorway with moulded brick surround and C20 door, beyond again a double sash with upper glazing bars. To the left a single similar double sash. Above 4 sashes with upper glazing bars, and above again 2 C 19 gabled dormers one with a plain sash, the other with a C20 casement. Most windows have segment brick heads.

Sitwell Street

Spondo

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The Homestead, with gatepiers (Formerly listed in the Rural District of South East Derbyshire) Grade I

Listed

10.11.67

Dated 1740 on rainwater head with initials IA. Somewhat in the manner of Francis Smith of Warwick. Red brick with

stone dressings; 3 storeys; 2+ 1 +2 sash windows in cased frames; flat arches of rubbed brick with fluted stone keyblocks; angle quoins; central broad flight of 8 moulded stone steps with fine iron railings; Venetian door feature with Doric columns and triglyph frieze; side lights with sashes; central glazed door with round headed fanlight; central window on 1 st storey with fluted lonic pilasters, pulvinated frieze, round head and massive sill brackets; top storey window round headed with plain architrave; stone cornice; brick parapet with stone capping and central open pediment. Rear elevation with 6 cased sashes; Venetian stair window with brick piers; parapet; square porch on ground storey; full height closet extension on left-hand, 1 sash each storey; parapet. Rusticated ashlar entrance piers with acorn finials. Interior: Good staircase. Contemporary panelling in principal rooms.

Sitwell

Street

Spondo

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Former Coach House of The Homestead

Grade II

Listed

24.02.77

C18 but altered and restored. Red brick with tiled roof; gabled end with brick-coped parapet has pedimental apex; half-glazed door at 1st floor with side lights and wood balcony; 4-light wood mullioned window below with segmental head; roof surmounted by lantern with ogee leaded roof and wind vane. Single-storeyed modern bay at rear.

South

Street

Old Gaol

Grade II

Listed

24.02.77

Now entrance to Greyhound Stadium. Architect: Francis Goodwin. Circa 1830. Facade remains largely unaltered. A single storey in ashlar, with corner towers, and side wings divided by shallow pilasters into 4 bays. Massive central doorway between solid piers with pilastered sides, projecting, each with 1 narrow window. Entrance in centre between 2 massive Tuscan columns; triglyph frieze and modillion cornice to centre; plain frieze at sides; small parapet and central rectangular stepped pediment.

Greyhound Track no longer in operation, site redeveloped for housing and commercial use in 1996. The former gaol façade restored as part of the redevelopment scheme.

South Street

No1

5

Grade

Ш

Listed

24.02.77

Circa 1840. Red brick; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows with channelled lintels; central plain doorway with rectangular fanlight and cast iron trellis porch with upswept lead roof; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. 1-window recessed wing on left-hand side with projecting gabled wing.

South Street

No1 6 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Brick elevation, return of No 12 Vernon Street (qv). Circa 1840; 2 storeys; 4 sash windows with rusticated stucco lintels; plain doorway; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. No 16 forms a group with Nos 12 to 18 (consec) Vernon Street and No 29 York Street.

The Square

Mickleove r Nos 4 and 5 (The Gables) Grade II Listed 20.10.76

Probably C17 or C18 in origin. Red brick; 2 storeys and attic in gables; 4 windows, 2 C19 casements and 2 modem; 2 gables with C 19 ornamental bargeboards; bands; 2 plain doorways, each with C19 gabled porches; tiles. Later 1-window bay on righthand side which contains doorway to No 5. Nos 4 and 5 form a group with Nos 1 and 2 The Hollow.

Station Approach (north of)

Derwent Bridge, north of the A6 Grade II Listed 11.02.14

Summary of Building

A low, five-span skew viaduct built 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick, and widened on the west side by the Midland Railway in 1892.

Reasons for Designation

Derwent Bridge, built in 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: the bridge forms part of a series of railway structures built for the North Midland Railway between 1837 and 1840. The line was designed by George and Robert Stephenson, two of the most important and influential engineers of the railway era, aided by Frederick Swanwick, the company's resident engineer. The line is considered to be one of the best preserved examples of the pioneering phase of railway development in England, and retains many of its original engineering structures, of which Derwent Bridge is amongst the most impressive; * Engineering interest: it is one of the few surviving stone viaducts on the line and exemplifies the architectural flair with which the Stephensons applied themselves to engineering challenges. Skew arches were designed specifically to meet the requirements of the railway, enabling them to be built in large numbers for the first time. Developments in skew bridges represent a truly innovative engineering solution of the pioneering phase of railway development, and are therefore the first of their kind anywhere in the world; * Architectural interest: the impressive aesthetic quality of Derwent Bridge far exceeds its functional and structural requirements. It is a finely composed viaduct constructed of masonry that has been worked to the highest standard, and it demonstrates the consistently high quality design and careful detailing of the railway structures completed for the North Midland Railway. The durable Derbyshire gritstone has been skilfully dressed and it is thought to be the only example of a bridge on this line to have grandly rusticated treatment, an indication of the importance attached to it as an architectural ambassador for the new railway company; * Evolution: the later widening was done with great care and sympathetic regard for the original structure, demonstrating the

Midland Railway's reverence towards its former engineers and pride in its history and architectural antecedents. The modification of the viaduct is an important reflection of the evolution of the line which has played an important part in forming its character.

History

The Midland Main Line is the outcome of a number of historic construction phases undertaken by different railway companies. The first two phases were carried out simultaneously between 1836 and 1840 by the North Midland Railway and the Midland Counties Railway. The North Midland Railway, which operated between Derby and Chesterfield and onwards to Rotherham and Leeds, was pre-eminently the work of George (1781-1848) and Robert Stephenson (1803-1859) who, along with Isambard Kingdom Brunel, are the most renowned engineers of this pioneering phase of railway development. They worked closely with the Assistant Engineer, Frederick Swanwick (1810-1885). The railway's architect Francis Thompson (1808-1895) designed stations and other railway buildings along the line. The less demanding route for the Midland Counties Railway, which ran between Derby and Nottingham to Leicester and on to Rugby, was surveyed by Charles Blacker Vignoles (1793-1875) who was engineer to a large number of railway projects. These two companies (along with the Birmingham & Derby Junction Railway) did not yield the expected profits, partly because of the fierce competition between them. This led to the three companies merging into the Midland Railway in 1844 which constituted the first large scale railway amalgamation. The next part of the line from Leicester to Bedford and on to Hitchin was constructed between 1853 and 1857 by the engineer Charles Liddell (c.1813-1894) and specialist railway architect Charles Henry Driver (1832-1900). In 1862 the decision was made to extend the line from Bedford to London which was again the responsibility of Liddell, except for the final fourteen miles into London and the design of the terminus at St Pancras (listed at Grade I) which was undertaken by William Barlow (1812-1902). Additional routes were then added from Chesterfield to Sheffield in 1870, and from Kettering to Corby in 1879. The most important changes to the infrastructure of the Midland Railway were the rebuilding of its principal stations and the increasing of the line's capacity, involving the quadrupling of some stretches of the route south of the Trent from the early 1870s to the 1890s.

Derwent Bridge was built between 1836 and 1840 as part of the North Midland Railway. The route from Derby to Chesterfield and onwards to Rotherham and Leeds was surveyed by George Stephenson in 1835, and the Act of Parliament for the construction of the 72 mile line was obtained in 1836. Linked at Derby to the Birmingham & Derby Junction Railway and the Midland Counties Railway, it was to form part of a route from London to Yorkshire and the North East. George Stephenson was joined by his son Robert as joint Chief Engineer on the project in 1837. In order to concentrate on his mineral and mining interests, George relinquished his railway projects in 1839 so it was his son who saw the North Midland through to its completion in 1840. Part of Robert Stephenson's skill in handling railway projects was his ability to select and manage an able team, and he entrusted much of the engineering design of the North Midland to Frederick Swanwick whose name appears on the surviving contract drawings. The Stephensons, supported by Swanwick, designed the line north from Derby to have gradients no greater than 1 in 250 to suit the low power of contemporary steam locomotives, which meant relegating Sheffield to a link line. To achieve such gradients the line followed the River Derwent as far as Ambergate and then ran through more difficult territory up the valley of the River Amber via Wingfield and Clay Cross to Chesterfield, then over to Rotherham and via Wakefield to Leeds. The notable sequence of picturesque stations along the line was designed by Francis Thompson who was therefore also influential in setting his stamp on the character of the line.

The character of the Midland Railway, as it became, owes almost as much to the alterations that were made in the last three decades of the C19. The modernisations carried out by the General Manager James Allport and his successors were crucial to securing the reputation of the Midland Railway. Extra capacity was needed because of the huge expansion of the company's coal traffic to London. The procession of slow-moving coal trains from the East Midland and Yorkshire coalfields created havoc in the punctuality of passenger services and the only solution was to segregate them on several tracks. This was achieved by means of a complex series of projects, requiring in some places the quadrupling of the tracks and in others the construction of entirely separate relief lines.

Derwent Bridge carries the railway over the River Derwent, just north of Derby Station, and is sometimes known as the 'Five Arches' bridge. It was designed by George and Robert Stephenson with their Assistant Engineer Frederick Swanwick, and was constructed under the contract for the Derby section, which was won by Messrs Nowell with a tender of £19,000. Whilst the viaduct shares many characteristics with other bridges designed by the Stephensons for the North Midland Railway, it was given grandly rusticated treatment. The line north from Derby Station to Derby North Junction was improved by the Midland Railway in 1892 and the viaduct was widened sympathetically on the west side for an additional three tracks. There have been no major alterations since.

A low, five-span skew viaduct built 1836-40 for the North Midland Railway to the designs of George and Robert Stephenson with Frederick Swanwick, and widened on the west side by the Midland Railway in 1892.

MATERIALS: coursed quarry-faced Derbyshire gritstone. The arch soffits are of skew-set red brick on the east side and blue engineering brick on the west side.

EXTERIOR: the two phases are very similar with only slight variations. The west side extension is wider than the original east side as it had to accommodate three tracks. From the south to the north end the viaduct has five segmental arches: one spans a footpath and the southern bank of the River Derwent, the three middle arches span the river, and the fifth arch spans the northern bank. Wing walls extend from both ends. The east side dating to 1836-40 is faced in v-jointed, banded rusticated stone with a picked dressing. The arches have stepped voussoirs springing from ashlar impost bands. The ashlar cornice has a concave moulding which simplifies into a string course on the wing walls. Above is a parapet of three courses of v-jointed, banded rusticated stone with moulded ashlar coping, surmounted by C20 steel railings. The piers have a plinth and an impost band which wraps around the pointed cutwaters beneath an ashlar capped prow. The soffit is constructed of skew-set red brick laid in stretcher bond, with the voussoirs of both the east face and the original west face returning as quoins. The five spans are flanked by a wide pier and wing walls that follow the alignment of the railway. They are faced in narrow coursed quarry-faced stone and terminate in smaller piers. There is a blocked round-arched opening in the north wing wall.

The west side dating to 1892 has a few minor variations: the cutwaters are rounded; the ashlar cornice has three courses, the two lower ones of even depth and a narrow, projecting upper course; and the parapet has a single recessed course of ashlar. Unrelated brick walls of a later date abut both ends at right angles (these walls are not part of the listed building). The junction between the two phases is visible in the straight joint in the piers, abutments and soffits. Abutting the west quoins is the blue engineering brick of the 1892 soffit, laid in skew-set English bond. In both phases the soffits are supported by ashlar courses with an impost band, which has diagonally set springers.

Adjoining the south end of the viaduct is a bridge (SPC8/1A) of the same date that formerly spanned Derby Canal (now a subway). This had a cast-iron deck that was rebuilt in steel, and the wing walls have also been significantly altered. This bridge is excluded from the listing.

Stores Road

(West Side) Former Aitons Works Grade II Listed 09.09.98

Office block. 1931, with minor late C20 alterations. Designed by Norah Aiton and Betty Scott for Aiton & Co. Steel framed with brick and rendered cladding and glazed north light roofs. Originally with Crittal metal framed windows. 2 storey. Street facade in :2 sections, lower 3 window section to left and 10 window section to right. Left section has off-centre doorway with cantilevered hood supported on curved tubular steel brackets and side lights. Ground floor has continuous strip of windows across both sections. Above left section has rendered lower boardroom section with 3 plain deeply sunk metal frame windows. Similar window arrangement to left return. Upper right section has continuous panels between windows on each floor with continuous strip of 10 windows and rendered parapet above.

INTERIOR: retains many original features. Including cantilevered staircase with tubular chrome balustrade, original steel and glass doors with chrome handles. Upper floor has original north light rooflights for drawing office. This is a very fine and also extremely early example of the Modern or International style of architecture, introduced to England from the continent during the Inter-War period. It is also one of the earliest industrial buildings to be designed by a partnership of women architects.

Strand

(North Side) Nos 2 to 40 (even) including Entrance to Strand Arcade Grade II

Listed 24.02.77

A continuous range. 1881. Neoclassical style; ashlar; 3 and 4 storeys; range of sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded architraves with cornices on consoles; continuous modillion cornice at 1st floor, and at 3rd floor to form eaves cornice of 3 storeyed portion of range; pilasters rising over 1st and 2nd storeys at alternate bays; 3 doorways and entrance to Strand Arcade (between Nos 28 and 30) with pilasters at sides, semi circular arched heads with foliatec keyblocks, elaborately carved spandreh and open balustrades; continuous cornice at 1st floor. No 2 has doorway on splay to return side in rusticated surround and arcaded windows to front; doorways generally with 12 panelled divided doors; moulded eaves cornice surmounted by open balustrading. Inserted modem shop fronts. Entrance to Strand Arcade only included as part of facade. Nos 2 to 40 (even) including Entrance to Strand Arcade form a group with Nos 17 to 21 (odd) and No 25 St James's Street.

Strand

(South Side) Nos 1 to 5 (odd) Grade II Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 27.09.93

Includes Nos 6 and 8 Wardwick. Circa 1883. Ashlar; 3 storeys; continuous window range follows curved angle to return in Wardwick; sash windows inset in reveals with semi-circular heads, voluted keyblocks and baluster panels below; 2nd storey windows in moulded architraves with bracketed sills; giant Corinthianesque pilasters to alternate bays and rising over 1st and 2nd storeys; plain frieze, dentilled, modillion eaves cornice surmounted by open balustrading; slate mansard roof with turret and iron brattishing. Modem entrance doorway to offices and inserted modem shop fronts. Nos 1 to 5 form a group with Nos 6, 8, 10, Gates on right-hand side of Central Library, Central Library and Statue of M. T. Bass, Wardwick.

Strand

(South Side) Art Gallery Grade II Listed 24.02.77

1883. Architect; Story of Derby. Red brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys; bays, defined by plain pilasters, have semi-circular headed recesses containing, at ground storey only, 8-light stone mullion and transom windows each with broken pediments; arched doorway on left-hand side with pilasters, frieze and modillion cornice surmounted at 1st storey by a shallow 3-light oriel window; moulded stone band and plinth; moulded stone eaves.

Swarkestone

Road

Chellaston No4 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Probably C16 but much altered. The front early C19 painted brick; 2 storeys; one 3-light casement window; sash window to ground storey with glazing bars and modern shutters; plain doorway on left-hand side with modern glazed door. Gabled end to north has exposed timber cruck with truncated apex; modillion eaves; old tiles. Later additions at rear. Interior has exposed timber framing on north side, and exposed ceiling beams to ground storey.

No listings for T

Uttoxeter New Road

Woodlands Lodge No 107 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. A pair of stuccoed villas, originally separate dwellings but now in common use as offices. 2 storeys. Woodlands Lodge has 2 window projecting bay on right hand side, 4 sash windows to left and plain doorway with 9-fielded panelled door and Tuscan column portico. No 107 has 4 sash windows, doorway with plain rectangular fanlight and Tuscan column portico. Bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. The 2 blocks are linked by a set back 2-windowed wing.

Uttoxeter New Road

Lodge of 'Old Cemetery' Grade II Listed 24.02.77

1842. Stone. Gothic style. One storey and attic. L-shaped on plan with 2 storeyed porch at junction of wings; 3-light mullioned windows. Front, facing south, has a 5-light canted bay window and pointed arched doorway. Coped gabled ends; slates.

Uttoxeter New Road

Diocesan Training College Grade II Listed 28.06.85

Diocesan Training College. 1850-57. Henry Stevens for Church of England. Picturesque as symmetrical composition amid to late C16 style. Includes attached chapel c1900 in a C15 style with some arts and crafts details. Red brick with elaborate stone details and bands of encaustic tiles defining the floor levels. Later wing with simpler detailing at R.H. and tile roof. Two and three storeys and attics, multigabled facade stone coped gables with kneelers and finials. Dominant chimney stacks with suites of square and circular plan flues with moulded bases and caps. A tower rises above roof at L.H. end with a gable to each face surmounted by a bellcote with lead roofed spire. All windows are stone framed with mullions, some with transoms. All window lights are arched with leadlight casements except in R.H. wing. 2 storey projecting porch with parapet and corner ball finials. Arched doorway to porch with moulded projecting keystone. Above, on parapet, a framed inscription "Diocesan Institution" and another above porch arch "for the training of school mistresses". The entrance doorway also arched with a glazed fanlight. The entrance hall is vaulted on columns with carved capitals and has a floor of Minton tiles. On street frontage, stone gate piers and fence piers on stone capped plinth with W.I. railings and gates. Now in business use.

Uttoxeter New Road

Gymnasium and Studio at Diocesan Training College (fronts Great Northern Road) Grade II

Listed 28.06.85

1914. Curry and Thompson in arts and crafts style. Red brick. Tiled roof with half hips. 2 storeys. 7 bays with buttresses. Lower storey gymnasium, upper storey studio. Entrances on east front. Windows to ground floor have segmental 2 order arches and splayed jambs on east and west fronts. On east front all windows to studio full width between buttresses and extending above main eaves level. Gables above 1st, 3rd and 5th windows linked by high level eaves over 2nd and 4th windows. West front has blank arches in lighter coloured brick which spring between buttresses with crowns below eaves level. At south west corner a projecting semi-circular plan stair turret, upper part with canted sides and the oversailing corners carried on brick corbelling. The turret has a candle snuffer roof

with metal finial. Now in office use.

Uttoxeter New Road

(South, off)
Monument to John Gregory Pike in the General Cemetry
Grade II
Listed 08.12.97

Monument. 1854. Ahlar. Standing on a two step square base, this octagonal monumnet has a chamfered plinth. Pointed arch arcade to each face with columns between and moulded capitals. Central face inscribed: "In memory of JOHN GREGORY PIKE Born April 6th 1784, died September 4th 1854". Left face inscribed: "Founder of the General Baptist Missionary Society. Author of "Persuasiors to Early Piety" and other valuable works". Right face inscribed: "Pastor of the curch meeting in St Mary's Gate Chapel, fourty four years". Above deep chamfered and moulded cornice and a tall octagonal spire with a single large lucarne to each face.

Uttoxeter New Road

(South, off)
Monument to Robert Pegg in the General Cemetry
Grade II
Listed 08.12.97

Monumnet. 1867. Polished granite and ashlar with cast iron railings. Square ashlar base with ornate iron railings and prominent corner balusters. Grey chamfered base. Above red block inscribed: "To the memory of Robert Pegg Esq, A Magistrate of this borough, born July 22nd 1801, Died June 21st 1867". Left face inscribed to his wife Sarah. Above large red granite column with moulded grey base, ring and capital. Topped with shallow red granite pyramid.

Uttoxeter New Road

(South, off)
Monument to Thomas Skevington in the General Cemetery
Grade II
Listed 08.12.97

Monument, 1877. Portland stone with polished red granite dressings and cast iron. Square base of four steps supports low coped walls topped with ornate iron railings and corner piers decorated with red granite half spheres. Square monumnet has red granite columns at each corner supporting pointed arches topped with gables. Southwest front inscribed: "In affectionate remembrance of Thomas Skevington, who died July 17th 1877 aged 58, also of Felicia wife of the above who died November 3rd 1885, aged 64 years". Other faces record burials of Thomas Robert, son, died 1879, Maria, died 1880, John died 1881 and Emma Maria, died 1926. Each gable has crockets and finials. Square spire rises behind gables.

Uttoxeter Old Road

(North west, off) Rowditch Place Former Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers' Barracks Grade II Listed 24.09.98

Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Barracks, now store, houses, public toilets and tennis club. 1859 with minor late C20 alteration. Desgined by Edwin Thompson of Derby. Red brick with ashlar dressings and shallow hipped slate roofs with brick stacks. Perimeter wall 3 metres high of red brick with blue brick plinth and ashlar coping has diagonally

set buttresses at regular intervals and main gateway to each with 2 square gate piers with pyramidal shalr caps and iron over-throw. Single storey guard houses either side of gateway now converted to public toilets with alternating plank door with overlights and glazing bar sash windows. Side wall to south-east. Side wall to south-west has original rifle range under continuous lean-to along its whole length supported on cast iron columns. Southern section glazed in to form tennis pavilion. North-west side has main barracks building, now store. 2 storey, 7 window, symmetrical façade with central doorways to both floors under segmental brick arches with double iron doors, upper doorway has balustrade. Either side 3 glazing bar iron windows on both floors. North-east side has former officer's accommodation. 2 storey block with 4 window centre and projecting single window side wings. 2 central glazing bar sashes flanked by single 4 panel doors and single blocked doors with further single glazing bar sahses beyond. Above 4 similar though smaller glazing bar sashes. Projecting wings have single similar sashes below and smaller shases above. Sides have single central doors with single side sash and smaller central sash above. Former privies and wash houses to rear.

This is a very rare and well preserved example of a local volunteer barracks.

Vernon Street

West Side Nos 1 and 2 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. A pair of houses. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows in moulded architraves; sill band; pilasters through both storeys at each end of elevation; plain doorways, rectangular fanlights, modern doors and projecting Tuscan column porches; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

West Side No 3 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Detached house. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows, with Venetian shutters; slight central projection; sill band at 1st storey; plain pilaster porch and doorway with rectangular fanlight and 4-panelled door; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

(West Side) No 4 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

1836. Detached house. Stucco; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows with Venetian shutters; stucco bands and shallow pediments over ground storey windows; doorway at side, formerly with iron verandah, now with plain porch; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

(West Side) No 5 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Detached house. Later roughcast; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows in moulded architraves; band and shallow cornice, pilasters at either end; porch, with rectangular fanlight and 4-panelled door, and ground storey tripartite window (no glazing bars) form a splay-ended projecting bay; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

(West Side) No 6 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Detached house. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows in moulded architraves; plain doorway with rectangular fanlight and porch; canted bay window on right-hand side; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. 1 storey extension on left-hand side. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

(West Side) Nos 7 to 10 (consec) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Terraced range. Stucco (No 7 roughcast); 2 storeys; each has 3 sash windows divided by pilasters defining each house and rising over 2 storeys; sill band at 1st storey. Nos 7 and 10 have shallow doorcases with pilasters, frieze and cornices; Nos 8 and 9 share a rectangular Tuscan column porch with frieze and cornice; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

(West Side) No 11 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Detached house. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows in moulded architraves, those to ground storey with cornices; plain pilasters at either side of elevation; slight centre projection (1 window), doorway with modern fanlight and door and rectangular Tuscan porch. Ground storey windows have restored glazing bars; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 1 to 11 (consec) form a group.

Vernon Street

(East Side) No 12 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

(Corner of South Street. See also No 16 South Street).

Circa 1840. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows (that on right-hand side belonging to No 16 South Street); centre (1 window) breaks forward with good cast iron trellis porch having upswept lead roof; pilasters with Greek Key pattern ornament; band at 1st storey sills; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof.

Nos 12 to 18 (consec) form a group with No 16 South Street and No 29 York Street.

Vernon Street

(East Side) No 13 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1840. Stucco; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows; centre (1 window) breaks forward with good cast iron trellis porch and doorway with rectangular fanlight and 6-panelled door. Cornice and 1st storey sill band are continuous with No 12 on south side; pilasters with Greek Key pattern ornament; bold lined eaves; hipped slate roof. Nos 12 to 18 (consec) form a group with No 16 South Street and No 29 York Street.

Vernon Street

(East Side) Nos 14 to 17 (consec) Grade II

Listed 24.02.77 - Amended 24.08.77

Mid C19. Terraced range. Stucco; 2 storeys; 10 sash windows, those to Nos 16 and 17 in moulded architraves. Doorways have semi-circular or rectangular plain fanlights and 4 and 6 panelled doors. No 17 has slightly projecting 2-windowed gabled bay to right hand and a rectangular bay window to ground storey on left; slate roof, hipped on left hand side. A set back entrance bay of C20 date links a formerly separate house, plain stucco 2 bay front, no glazing bars to sashes. Nos 12 to 18 (consec) form a group with No 16 South Street and No 29 York Street

Vicarage Road

Mickleover No 11 (Manor Farmhouse) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C18 or early C19, the core probably earlier. Red brick; 2 storeys; 5 small-paned cast iron framed windows with opening lights; central wood pilaster doorcase with rectangular fanlight, cornice hood and 6-panelled door; plain eaves; old tiles; gabled end to road.

Victoria Street

Nos 3 to 8 (consec) Former Royal Hotel Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Includes Nos 22 to 24 (consec) Corn Market. 1839. Architect: R. Wallace. A large classical style building, partly in stone, and part stucco, the stone range is in Corn Market; 4 storeys, the top being an attic storey above the cornice; 5 windows, the end and centre (1 window) breaking forward between coupled pilasters through 2 storeys, with Adam style ornament. The range to Corn Market has 5 windows with a 3-window curved coner on left-hand side, and 2 windows to Victoria Street, paired pilasters flank the corner, which has 2 Greek Ionic), 1 columns dividing the 3 windows, and a Royal achievement of arms at 2nd storey; plain frieze and cornice continuing through the whole building.

Nos 3 to 8 (consec) form a group with Nos 19 to 24 (consec) Corn Market. (1920 – Canopy added)

Victoria Street

General Post Office (now Public House)
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77

Circa 1869. Stone. Renaissance style; 3 storeys; 7 sash windows (no glazing bars) in moulded architraves with pediments on consoles and panels of balusters below; sill band at 2nd storey; moulded cornice at 1st floor, breaking forward at centre and ends on lion-head supporting brackets; ground storey rusticated, with Greek Key frieze; central doorway with plain rectangular fanlight with 6-panelled door; plain frieze, den tilled modillion eaves cornice and open balustrade. 3-window return side to St lames's Street which has a 2-storeyed 5 window wing on left-hand side.

Victoria Street

(North side)
Post Office (former Tramway Offices)
Grade II
Listed 06.09.00

Offices, now Post Office. 1903 with late C20 alterations. Designed by Alexander MacPherson for the Derby

Tramway Co and built by Messrs Ford & Co. Red brick with ashlar banding and ashlar dressings, plain tile roofs and polished marble plinth, 4 storeys. Irregular façade with altered ground floor under projecting canopy. Original doorway to right in deeply chamfered ashlar surround topped with oval overlight and toright a small casement in ashlar surround. Left end has canted corner with panelled door in ashlar surround with 2 light overlight and plaqure inscribed TRAMWAY OFFICE topped by pediment with cirulcar opening. Upper section has canted bay window topped with octagonal tower and copper domed roof. Main façade has 3 windows to left with 3 light, single light and 3 light casements to first and second floors. Above a set back balcony with a 3 light window and scroll brackets with to right a 4 light dormer window set in a hipped roof with octagonal cupola. To right 2 single light casement windows set at differing levels, this section topped with a gable and an elaborate Venetian window. Gable has ashlar coping and scroll kneelers with a segment pediment at the apex with a deeply set plaque inscribed 1903. To the right set at an angle a very narrow bay with a single light casement to each floor topped with an oval window with an elaborate ashlar surround.

Village Street

Normanton Nos 177 to 183 (odd) Has now been renumbered 175 – 177 by the Post Office Listed 24.02.77

An early C19 cottage range largely converted to small shops. Painted brick; 2 storeys; 2 sash windows and 3 renewed, all with glazing bars; 2 plain doorways with cambered heads; slate roof, hipped on left-hand side. 3 small modem shops. Included for group value. Nos 177 to 189 (odd) form a group.

Village Street

Normanton Nos 185 and 187 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C18 with later alterations. Modem roughcast; 2 storeys; 1 stone mullioned window; 2 sash windows to ground storey and 1 restored small modem casement; plain doorway with segmental head, flush-panelled door; dog-tooth eaves; tiles. No 187 has a casement window and plain doorway on gabled end. Stands above road with stone steps up from side.

Nos 177 to 189 (odd) form a group.

Village Street

Normanton No 189 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

C18 and later. Under extensive repair when inspected (1974). Painted brick; 2 storeys; 2 modem casement windows (with glazing bars); modem bow windows to ground storey and plain doorway with rectangular fanlight; tiles. Stands above road with rubble retaining wall across frontage. Included for group value. Nos 177 to 189 (odd) form a group.

Village Street

Normanton War Memorial at St Giles Church Grade II Listed 14.03.16

Summary of Building

War Memorial. Erected in July 1922.

Reasons for Designation

The War Memorial which is situated in the churchyard of St Giles Church, Normanton in Derby, was unveiled in July 1922 and is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20;
- * Design: a modest yet well- executed memorial
- * Military associations: the memorial stands in a location with strong associations with the Sherwood Foresters Regiment, St Giles' Church having been the garrison church for the regiment, and the regimental barracks being formerly located close by.

History

The war memorial stands in the churchyard of St Giles' Church at Normanton in Derby, which was the garrison church of the nearby Normanton Barracks, headquarters of the Sherwood Foresters Regiment. It was unveiled by Lieutenant-General The Rt. Honourable Sir Frederick Charles Shaw of Normanton House, Derby on the 30th July 1922.

The memorial, created by masons James Beresford and Sons of Belper, Derbyshire, was designed by Derby architects Naylor and Sale. The principal memorial to the Sherwood Foresters regiment is located at Crich Stand in Derbyshire, whilst the memorial at Normanton commemorates those men of the parish who gave their lives in the First World War.

Details

The memorial stands in the churchyard to the north of St Giles' Church, Normanton in Derby. It is made of ashlar sandstone, and takes the form of a modified Celtic cross, the linking radial sections of the cross being angular rather than curved. The tapered rectangular shaft has a low socket with miniature gables, angle buttresses, and a carved shield to its north face, surmounted by a cross. The shaft rises from a deep chamfered base stone, the north face of which bears the inscription 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ IN MEMORY OF/ THE MEN OF THIS/ PARISH WHO FELL IN/ THE GREAT WAR/ 1914-1919.' The base stone stands on a stepped plinth, the deep upper step of which is made up of large ashlar blocks bearing the names of the seventy-eight fallen, listed in alphabetical order on each of the four faces.

Wardwick

(North Side) Nos 6 and 8 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

See Nos 1 to 5 Strand. Nos 6, 8, 10, Central Library and Statue of M. T. Bass form a group with Nos 1 to 5 Strand.

Wardwick

(North Side)
No 10 including Nos 4 to 10 (consec) of Haymarket Arcade
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 24.08.77

Dated 1883. Ashlar. Renaissance style; 3 storeys; 9 windows with semicircular arched heads, figure-head keyblocks and carved spandrels; bays defined by pilasters, rusticated to ground and 1 st storeys and coupled at 2nd storey with Corinthianesque capitals; cornices at 1st and 2nd floors; doorway near to centre with semi-circular arched head, Corinthianesque pilasters, voluted keyblock, steps up, recessed part-glazed divided door and screen. Eaves cornice with egg-and-dart frieze and surmounted by balustrade and entablature inscribed with above date. Inserted modem shop fronts. Nos 6, 8, 10, Central Library and Statue of M. T. Bass form a group with Nos 1 to 5 Strand.

Wardwick

(North Side)
Central Library
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – Amended 21.10.82

1879. Architect: R. K. Freeman of I Bolton. Red brick building in Gothic style with stone dressings; 2 storeys and basement; central projecting bay with clock tower having gabled lantern and spirelet; side wings have range of stone mullioned windows each with a I tiered canted bay window and an oriel window with pointed arched lights and, hipped tile roof above with iron brattishing; semi-circular oriel window at centre with mullions and transoms: moulded terracotta and tile panels at 1st storey; moulded head and sill bands; central doorway with pointed divided door; moulded eaves cornice; parapet; tiles. Addition on left-hand side dated 1915, which is included. Nos 6, 8, 10, Central Library and Statue of M. T Bass form a group with Nos 1 to 5 Strand.

Wardwick

(North Side) Statue of M.T. Bass Grade II Listed 24.02.77

A conventional standing bronze sculpture by J. E. Boehm on a stone pedestal and base. Erected 1885. M. T. Bass was a local benefactor and member of Parliament for Derby 1848-83. Nos 6, 8, 10, Central Library and Statue of M. T Bassform a group with Nos 1 to 5 Strand.

Statue resited in 1993 to western side looking eastward across Museum Square as part of an improvement and repaving scheme.

Wardwick

(South Side) No 15 Wardwick Tavern Public House Grade II* Listed 20.06.52

Early C18. Red brick (formerly painted); 3 storeys; 7 sash windows with flat brick arches and fluted stone keyblocks; 5 ground storey windows with modern glazing, each with a small pediment; modern inset door; doorway has stone architrave with segmental stone hood on moulded brackets. Small moulded stone eaves cornice and panelled brick parapet with stone coping. Coach entrance on right-hand side, with timbered ceiling through building. One upper room has a good panelled ceiling.

Wardwick

(South side) Nos 25 to 31 (odd) Grade II Listed 20.06.52

One building. Early C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 6 sash windows in good dog -eared stone architraves; plain stone band at 2nd floor; moulded stone eaves cornice, and high stone-coped brick parapet; restored old tile roof. Modern shop fronts. Nos 25 to 31 (odd) and No 35 form a group.

Wardwick

(South Side) No 33 Jacobean House Grade II* Listed 20.06.52 – Amended 24.08.77

C17. A fine red brick house of 4 storeys and 2 gables. L-shaped on plan, with a 2-storey wing, with a balustraded parapet, breaking forward over a 2-storey bay; 2 four-light bays below the gables, each of 2 storeys with a balustraded parapet. Stone dressings throughout, and a moulded stone string-course uniting all windows in each storey. Windows are rectangular with mullions and, on ground and 1st storeys, extend across the whole front, except for an archheaded window (former coach arch) on left of ground storey. Each gable has a 2-light mullioned window, moulded stone coping and a stone ball finial. Modern doorway in roundheaded arch in C17 stone case with contemporary ornament, and segmental moulded pediment, with date 1611 in tympanum.

Interior: retains several features although considerably altered. Overmantels and some panelling remain, but staircase is modern. The building well restored 1974. Nos 25 to 31 (odd) and No 35 form a group.

Wardwick

(South Side) Nos 41 to 47 (odd) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C17 or early C18. Cementrendered; 2 storeys; 7 sash windows with good moulded stone dog-eared architraves with moulded keyblocks; rusticated quoins; good moulded cornice breaking forward over quoins and also over central window, above which is a moulded bracket; stone coped gable end with ball finials. No 43 has original staircase. Modern shop fronts. Modern tile roof. Nos 41 to 55 (odd) form a group.

Wardwick

(South Side) Nos 49 to 55 (odd) Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Mid C18. Red brick; 3 storeys; 6 sash windows with rusticated stone lintels (modern glazing); centre window in each storey has a dog-eared architrave with keyblock; moulded wood eaves cornice; modern tiled roof. Modern shop fronts.

Nos 41 to 55 (odd) form a group.

Well Street

St Alkmund's Well Grade II Listed 20.06.52

Medieval origin. Small stone contains jet of water, set below street level at junction with Bath Street. Approached down 3 stone steps. Low stone wall on right-hand side now added with iron railings around 3 sides. The well was renovated and a landscaped area created a round it in 1982

West Road

(South Side) Spondon Nos 15-21 (odd) Barrow's Almshouses Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Row of almshouses. 1873, with minor C20 alterations. Erected for Mr. Barrow. Red and blue brick with painted ashlar dressings. Slate roof and 4 stacks with ashlar coping. 9 bays. 1 ½_ storey. Central gabled, slightly projecting bay, with central doorway with C20 double doors and a raised strapwork hood, flanked by single light windows which rise above the hood. Above a pointed arch containing a memorial panel dated 1873. Either side are 2 light casements, with C20 casements inserted above. Either side again are slightly projecting gabled bays, with pairs of panel doors, in each, under wooden bracketed leanto hoods. Above pairs of 2 light casements. Beyond again on either side are 2 light casements with C20 casements inserted above. All original openings have chamfered, painted ashlar surrounds.

West Row

Darley Abbey
Nos 1 – 8 (consec), Nos 1 to 8 (consec) with row of privies opposite
Grade II
Listed 24.02.77 – amended 30.06.86 – amended 30.05.02

Built 1792. Together with the two sides of Flat Square (qv) to the east these 3 storey houses form three sides of an open square with a continuous ridge line but West Row faces outwards to the west. Built by the Evans family and completed by 1792 these brick built, endered and painted houses have slate roofs hipped at the returns with Flat Square, pegged door frames and brick header dentil course at eaves.

Across West Row is a single storey range of six contemporary brick built privies retaining much of their original external detaila and joinery.

Whitecross Street

(South-East side) St Anne's Church Grade II* formerly Grade B Listed 03.07.98

Alternatively known as: St Anne's Church, LEAPER STREET. Parish church. 1871. Designed by F W Hunt of London. Red brick with red brick dressings and Welsh slate roofs. Raised and coped brick gables. Integral western tower. Nave and chancel under a single continuous roof, side aisles and side chapels.

exterior: North-west front has 3 tall lancets linked by cill band and impost band, above 2 smaller lancets also linked by impost band and circular window in upper gable. Small square western corner tower topped with louvred wooden bell cote under pyramidal slate roof with lucarnes and iron finial. Aisles have pointed arched doorway to north with small circular window above and to south a pair of lancets. South-west front has gabled double doorway to left with niche in tympanum containing carved pieta. No aisle windows and 6 clerestory windows above each with stone plate tracery, chancel has 4 lancet aisle windows and 2 similar clerestory windows above. North-east front has very similar fenestration. South-east front blind with patterned inscription in blue brick, and single storey lean-to sacristy beyond with pair of lancet windows.

interior: has 3 bay nave arcades with pointed brick arches supported on circular stone columns with elaborate carved stone capitals. Chancel has similar single arches. Chancel is raised with polished marble wall, pulpit and steps separating it from the nave, topped with brass rail. Wooden rood topped with carved figures. Chancel side walls painted and stencilled. Ritual east wall has pointed marble frame containing 9 frescoes, arranged as an ikonostase. Chancel roof also elaborately stenciled. Painted wooden altar and reredos by George Walton c1910. Original wooden pews. Most windows contain good quality contemporary glass, some by Clayton & Bell. Minton tiles. This Gothic Revival church has very fine quality internal painted decoration.

Wilfred Street

86 Rose Hill Street/1 Wilfred Street, Rose Hill House, associated outbuilding and boundary walls to north and east Grade II

Listed 11.03.11 (minor amendment 03.01.13)

A Tudor and Jacobean revival-style house, possibly designed by E. B. Lamb around the 1840s, with late-C19 alterations and a small, early-C20 extension.

MATERIALS: The house is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond, decorated with diapering of Staffordshire blue brick, with sandstone dressings, under gabled roofs clad with alternating courses of Staffordshire blue plain tiles and fish-scale tiles.

PLAN: The house has two storeys plus attic and is situated on a corner plot fronting Wilfred Street to the west and Rose Hill Street to the north. It has an asymmetrical plan consisting of two parallel ranges running north-south, each with a central projection under gabled roofs. The west projection is the three-storey entrance porch and that to the east is a two-storey domestic projection housing the housekeeper's room on the ground floor. The service rooms were sited to the north leaving the main reception rooms facing south.

EXTERIOR: The west elevation was originally symmetrical and of three bays, the central one developed as a threestorey entrance tower under a shaped gable. The recessed entrance is set under a 4-centred arch with outer 2-leaf storm doors hung on bifurcating wrought-iron hinges. The inner door is 6-panelled (the upper three are glazed), and has glazed side lights and a 3-light overlight. One single-light casement window lights each floor above. The bays either side have a cross casement to the ground floor, a 2-light casement to the first floor, and a saw-toothed brick cornice at eaves level. The roof terminates in plain gable coping to the north and south, and there is cast-iron ridge cresting which is common to all the 1840s build. At the north end of the roof is a triple-flued, diamond, internal, gableend chimneystack. Abutting against the north gable end is a two-storey extension built in c1910 as the consulting room for Dr. Charles Potter in the ground floor and domestic accommodation above, lit through two altered two-light casements to each floor. The saw-toothed cornice and fish-scale roof tiles have been copied from the earlier build, as has the triple-flued diamond stack which rises out of the west slope of the north gable. The two-storey gabled east projection has vertical blue brick diapering, sandstone dressings and one two-light casement to each floor facing east, the lower one elaborated as a cross casement. There are saw-toothed eaves cornices to the north and south returns, and a triple-flued stack emerges above the wall plane on the north side. The northern spur of this wing is of two storeys with one two-light casement to each floor facing east, and a corner window at the first-floor turning into the north face. In the angle between these two elements is a two-storey flat-roofed extension built in c. 1910 as the new kitchen immediately north of the housekeeper's room, of red brick laid in English bond. A stone, single-light

casement window remains to the first floor of the north and east elevations, but the corresponding ground-floor windows have been changed to three-light steel Crittall casements in the 1920s. The south elevation presents two gables of unequal size and height. The western gable end has a two-storey canted bay window added in the 1870s and lit through one- and two-light sandstone casements. Between the two floors and in the plain stone parapet are floriated terracotta tiles and the attic storey has a single-light stone casement. The eastern gable end has a single-storey bow window, also added in the 1870s, which is lit from a four-light stone cross casement beneath a plain brick parapet with stone coping. At first-floor level is a two-light stone casement and in the attic is a square wall sundial under a gableted hood. Between the two ranges is a clustered four-flued chimneystack.

INTERIOR: The entrance hall from the west door has a C20 tiled floor, a ceiling of exposed timber joists and a fourcentred arch over the inner entrance door. Two six-panelled oak doors within bolection-moulded doorcases open into the original service rooms (to the north) and the dining room (to the south), and there is a third similar doorway immediately east into the small sitting room, which was built as the housekeeper's room. The mahogany open-well staircase has alternating turned and twisted balusters rising from the closed strings to the moulded handrails. Square panelled newels each have terminating obelisk finials and the soffits of the flights are panelled. A wall-mounted dado rail mirrors the rise of the handrail. The small sitting room has two chamfered bridging beams running east-west and there are eight sprung service bells mounted on the west wall, tall roll-moulded skirting and a 1960s chimneypiece. The main sitting room to the south has a six-panelled entrance door of the same pattern as the others, and there is a wide four-centred timber arch in front of the southern bow window. A 1950s tiled chimneypiece is set in the west wall and two chamfered bridging beams run east-west rest on corbels. The ceiling is finished with a hollow and rollmoulded cornice. The dining room has three chamfered bridging beams, tall moulded skirting and the same shelfpicture rail as the sitting room and the hall. The service end of the ground floor and the c1910 kitchen have less elaborate features and four-panelled doors with plain surrounds. The first floor has a large landing from which four bedrooms open, each with similar six-panelled doors to those on the ground floor. The rooms repeat the motif of having one or two chamfered bridging beams in the ceiling. One room was converted to a bathroom in the mid-1970s. The attic floor has a staircase landing with turned balusters and there are plain six-panelled doors in simple frames to each room.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: To the north-east of the house is a single-storey gabled outbuilding of the 1840s clad with plain tiles and with Staffordshire blue brick diapering to the north and south elevations. The roof is over a brick saw-toothed eaves cornice and there are sandstone gabled copings. This is attached to the house by a brick wall and railings which form a boundary around the north and west sides of the house.

HISTORY: Rose Hill House appears on a map of 1852 and was probably built in the 1840s. At that time the house was surrounded by horticultural fields and was situated opposite the new Arboretum which had been established in 1839-40. The entrance lodges for the Arboretum were built for J. C. Loudon (1783-1843) by Edward Buckton Lamb (bap. 1805, d. 1869), a nationally important architect, whose imaginative neo-Gothic and Tudor revival designs are stylistically similar to Rose Hill House. There is no direct evidence for Lamb's involvement in the design of Rose Hill House however. During this period the population of Derby was greatly increasing and new suburban districts, such as Rose Hill, were being developed. By the 1860s the first terraces had been constructed along the south side of what was now officially called Rose Hill Street. Around this time Rose Hill House was bought by William Sale, a prominent manufacturer and proprietor of Sale & Co, silk throwsters. On his death in 1875 the house passed to his son, who sold it in 1891 to the Rev. Claude H. Parez, the Chief Inspector of Schools for Derby. The sale allowed the development of Wilfred Road across part of the garden to the west of the house, which left the building occupying the corner of two streets. In the early C20 Rose Hill House was occupied by Dr. Charles Edward Potter who used the former kitchen as a waiting room. The house has been altered since it was first built, with the addition of the canted bay and bow windows to the south elevation in the later C19. In the early C20 the former kitchen was extended from the north-west corner of the house up to Rose Hill Street to provide a consulting room for Dr Potter; and at the same time a new kitchen was added to the east side. The C19 conservatory, located in the south-east corner, has recently been removed.

SOURCES Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire (1899 and 1912) Maxwell Craven, Derby History and Guide (1994) Maxwell Craven, An Illustrated History of Derby (2007) Maxwell Craven, Derby Street by Street (2005) Maxwell Craven, 'Rose Hill House', Derby Civic Society Newsletter, no. 83 (Winter 2005/2006), 43-44 Oxford Dictionary of National Biography http://www.oxforddnb.com/ accessed 19 May 2008

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION Rose Hill House is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: for the high quality of its design with good reason to suppose an association with the nationally important architect, Edward Buckton Lamb. * Materials: the materials used are of the highest quality available on a large scale in the 1840s, such as the Staffordshire brick and slates. * Survival: the plan has remained virtually unaltered and many of its original fittings survive, giving a good impression of the appointments expected of an early

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Victorian industrialist. * Historical interest: it is one of the first buildings associated with the Derby Arboretum, designed by J. C. Loudon 1839-40, with an entrance lodge by E. B. Lamb.

Wilson Street

No 73 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Late C19. Brick with stone dressings; 2 storeys with attics in gables; 4 gables; 5 windows in keyed stone surrounds with semi-circular headed lights; altered doorway with steps up; slates. No 73 forms a group with Nos 110 to 122 (even) Green Lane.

No listings for X

York Street

No 29 Grade II Listed 24.02.77

Brick elevation, return of No 14 Vernon Street (qv). Circa 1840; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows (single glazing bars); 1 small upper window on right-hand side; plain central doorways with rectangular head and small cornice; bold lined eaves; slates. No 29 forms a group with Nos 12 to 18 (consec), Vernon Street and No 16 South Street.

No listing for Z