



Historic England

Research Report Series 67/2024

Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire

Historic Area Assessment

Aimee Henderson, Rebecca Lane and Jo Smith



Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire

Historic Area Assessment

Aimee Henderson, Rebecca Lane and Jo Smith

NGR: SK 79865 53890

Print: ISSN 2398-3841

Online: ISSN 2059-4453

The Research Report Series incorporates reports by Historic England's expert teams, their predecessors and other researchers. Many Research Reports are interim, to make available the results of specialist investigations in advance of full publication. Although subject to internal quality assurance they are not usually refereed externally and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation. Where no final project report is available, readers should consult the author before citing these reports.

For more information email Res.reports@HistoricEngland.org.uk or write to:

Historic England, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney,
Portsmouth PO4 9LD

Opinions expressed in Research Reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of Historic England.

Summary

Newark-on-Trent is one of the finest medieval market towns in England, significant for the survival of its medieval street plan and coherent historic character. In 2019, Newark was selected as a High Street Heritage Action Zone (HSHAZ), centred around the historic market place. This Rapid Historic Area Assessment provides an archaeological and historical background, before considering the streets forming the main elements of the historic town, and identifying and describing key buildings within them. The report is illustrated with both historic photography and new photography commissioned for this project. It concludes with a suggestions for further research on the important themes which emerged from this assessment.

Contributors

Fieldwork and research were undertaken by Aimee Henderson. The report was initially prepared by Aimee Henderson with further additions and editing undertaken by Rebecca Lane and Joanna Smith. Unless otherwise indicated, photography is by Pat Payne and Stella Fitzgerald. Graphics are by Sharon Soutar.

Acknowledgements

The assistance of the staff at the Nottinghamshire Archives and British Library is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Oliver Scott and Isabelle Richards at Newark and Sherwood District Council for their time assisting with fieldwork. The authors are particularly grateful for the support given by Kevin Winter and the Newark Resource Centre, which generously provided numerous images used in the report. Every effort has been made to trace copyright holders where relevant. Unless otherwise stated, all other images are copyright of Historic England.

Archive Location

The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, SN2 2EH.

Date of Research

Site visits were carried out between September 2021 and March 2022, with a final visit in March 2023. Research was carried out between February 2023 and May 2023. The report was written between June and September 2023, with additions and edits between May and August 2024.

Contact Details

Historic England, The Foundry, 82 Granville Street, Birmingham, B1 2LH

Rebecca Lane 01793 414775 Rebecca.Lane@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|
| Introduction | 1 |
| Report Methodology..... | 3 |
| The study area | 4 |
| Location, topography and geology | 5 |
| Administrative history..... | 6 |
| Literature and sources | 7 |
| Historic development | 9 |
| Early History | 9 |
| Newark from the 12th to the 15th Centuries..... | 10 |
| 16th Century Newark | 13 |
| 17th Century and the English Civil War..... | 15 |
| 18th century Newark..... | 20 |
| 19th century Newark | 26 |
| 20th century – today | 30 |
| Key streets and buildings..... | 33 |
| Market Place..... | 34 |
| Summary | 34 |
| Key Buildings..... | 38 |
| Kirk Gate..... | 55 |
| Summary | 55 |
| Key buildings | 59 |
| Other buildings of note..... | 64 |
| Stodman Street..... | 68 |
| Summary | 68 |
| Key buildings | 73 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Middle Gate and Boar Lane | 81 |
| Summary | 81 |
| Key buildings | 82 |
| Bridge Street..... | 86 |
| Summary | 86 |
| Key buildings | 89 |
| St Mary’s Church and the Garden of Rest | 92 |
| Summary | 92 |
| Key buildings and spaces | 95 |
| Wilson Street | 98 |
| Summary | 98 |
| The Castle and Castle Gardens..... | 99 |
| Summary | 99 |
| Castle Gate..... | 105 |
| Summary | 105 |
| Key buildings and spaces | 111 |
| Other buildings of note..... | 118 |
| Bar Gate and Beast Market Hill | 121 |
| Summary | 121 |
| Key buildings | 123 |
| Riverside | 126 |
| Summary | 126 |
| Key buildings | 129 |
| Mill Gate | 130 |
| Summary | 130 |
| Key buildings | 133 |
| Town Wharf..... | 137 |
| Summary | 137 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| Key Buildings..... | 140 |
| Appleton Gate..... | 142 |
| Summary | 142 |
| Key Buildings..... | 145 |
| Carter Gate | 151 |
| Summary | 151 |
| Key buildings | 153 |
| Beaumont Cross and Portland Street..... | 154 |
| Summary | 154 |
| Key buildings | 157 |
| Conclusion | 158 |
| Significance and distinctiveness | 158 |
| Research Themes..... | 159 |
| Bibliography..... | 163 |
| Endnotes..... | 170 |

Introduction

Newark-on-Trent is a well-preserved market town, identified in 1964 as one of the finest in the country.¹ It is known to have been an Anglo-Saxon burgh but it may also have had some Romano-British occupation. Located in mid-Nottinghamshire within a rich agricultural region, it occupies a strategic position, amidst flat meadows on the river Trent where the A1 (formerly the Great North Road) crossed the Roman road, the Fosse Way (Figure 1). In 1096 the town was granted to the bishops of Lincoln, in whose hands it remained until 1549. During the 12th century it underwent significant development including the construction of a castle and a bridge and the setting out of a planned layout around a market place. The town's location encouraged its growth as a trading centre and during the medieval period it became a centre for the wool and cloth industry. During the English Civil War (1642-1651) Newark, as it is popularly known, played a significant role as a Royalist stronghold and was besieged three times. It then experienced a period of prosperity during the 18th century resulting in improvements to the town's fabric and infrastructure and becoming an inland port. It also became a notable centre for brewing, a trade that continued to flourish throughout the 19th century. Thereafter, its industry declined but during the 20th century it largely escaped war damage and significant post-war redevelopment. As a result, the historic core of Newark retains a medieval street plan and a number of timber-framed buildings, with a marked Georgian character to parts of its urban architecture as well good quality 19th and 20th century commercial buildings.

In 1968 the central area of Newark was designated a conservation area, subsequently extended five times between 1974 and 1995. But in recent decades the centre of Newark has faced problems with declining commercial activity, building vacancy or underuse, a legacy of poor building maintenance and a general loss of architectural detailing. Concern about the condition of the conservation area led to its inclusion on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register.²

In 2019 the government launched a strategy with the aim of unlocking the potential of England's historic high streets, encouraging their economic, social and cultural recovery in order to preserve them for future generations. Some £95m was made available, to be spent over four years, through the High Street Heritage Action Zone (HSHAZ) programme. This was delivered by Historic England in partnership with local participants. Newark and Sherwood District Council was one of the successful applicants, proposing a scheme centred around the Market Place extending from Castle Gate to Appleton Gate/Carter Gate and from Kirkgate to Stodman Street (Figure 2). This falls within Newark Conservation Area and was part of the original 1968 designation. The project was awarded £275,000 which, with private sector investment and match funding by the council, provided a total funding of £550,000. The focus of the scheme was on repairing and refurbishing key historic buildings in the town centre and boosting the local economy.³ As part of the HSHAZ project Historic England agreed to undertake research on the central area. At the same time Newark and Sherwood District Council produced a revised appraisal of the conservation area. The programme ended in March 2024.

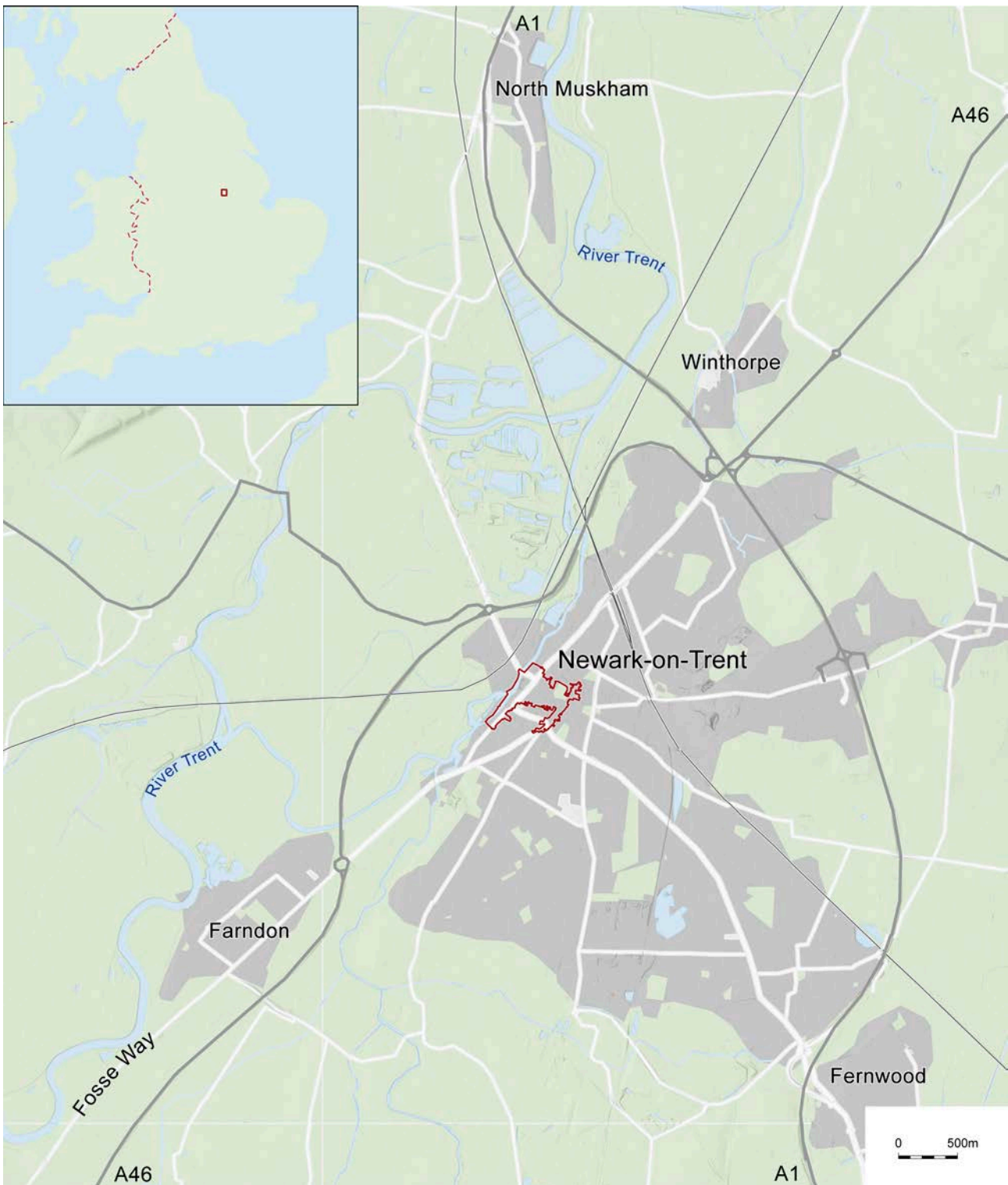


Figure 1: Location map [Background map: © Crown Copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.]

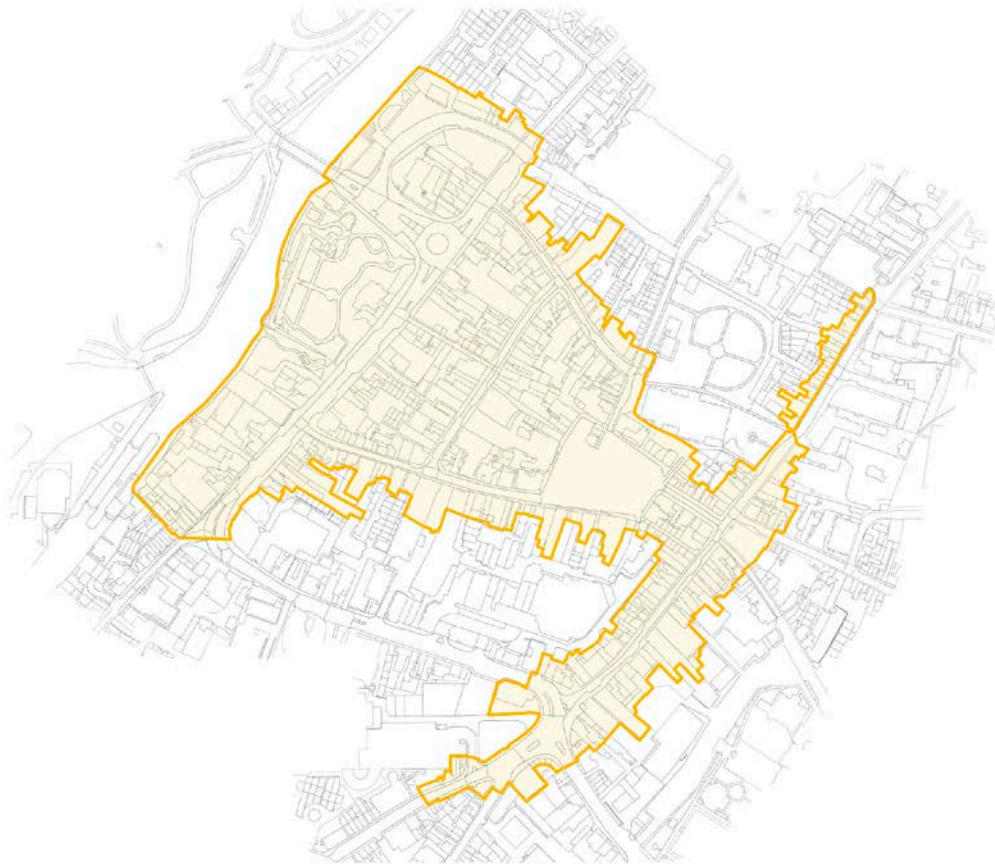


Figure 2: Boundary of the Newark High Street Heritage Action Zone [Background map: © Crown Copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.]

Report Methodology

The research contribution of Historic England to the HSHAZ was to be a Historic Area Assessment (HAA) following the methodology set out in the guidance document ‘Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments’.⁴ This was developed by Historic England as one of range of characterisation approaches ranging from high-level map-based analysis to the more detailed study of areas to understand and explain their heritage interest. The study area selected for the research project was slightly larger than that of the HSHAZ and was carried out as a Level 2 or Rapid HAA.⁵ This was based on external observation of the whole area, supplemented where possible with internal

inspection of a small number of buildings. The research was based primarily on historical overviews and general sources as well historic maps and street directories but did not involve the full examination of primary sources.

However, in February 2022 a revised draft Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) was circulated for consultation by Newark and Sherwood District Council. This document, intended to assist in the area's long-term management, provides a summary of its historical development and sets out the character and interest of nine sub districts within the conservation area. Because these elements also form part of an HAA, this HAA report deviates from usual methodology in various ways. While it provides an overview of the development of central Newark, effort has been directed more towards the period after 1660, although earlier fabric is noted when appropriate. Because of the scale and complexity of the HAA study area the focus is on the principal streets, the exterior of buildings and the key spaces, giving an overview of their development and the contribution they make to the built environment of the town centre. Selected buildings, structures and spaces are discussed in greater detail where appropriate. These descriptions are arranged in the form of a gazetteer and not set out as character areas. The report concludes with a section on further research topics. This approach has been adopted to complement the content of the CAA.

The study area

The study area of the report incorporates the HSHAZ but extends beyond its boundaries to encompass places of importance to the development of the town (Figure 3). These are principally a section of the south bank of the River Trent and Mill Gate and the Church of St Mary Magdalene and its former graveyard.

Over 200 listed buildings are sited within the study area, the majority of them listed Grade II. Several buildings are listed at higher grades; the Church of St Mary Magdalene and the Town Hall at Grade I and the former White Hart Hotel at Grade II*.⁶ The ruins and buried archaeological remains of Newark Castle are designated as both a Grade I listed building and scheduled monument.⁷ The landscape around the castle, which was laid out as a public garden in 1889, is a registered park and garden.⁸

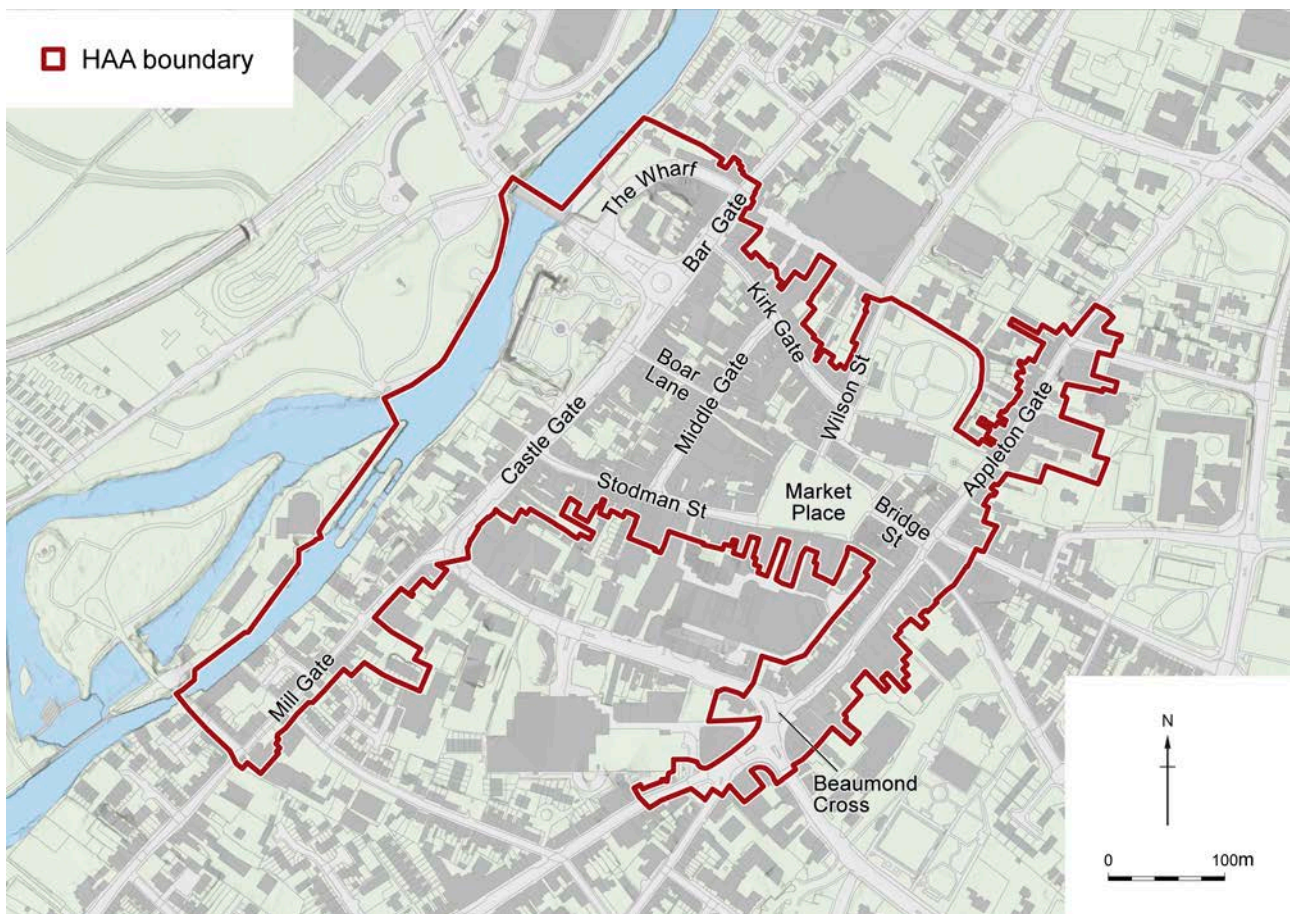


Figure 3: Boundary of the Historic Area Assessment study area [Background map: © Crown Copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.]

Location, topography and geology

Newark is one of several large settlements in Nottinghamshire. It is located 20 miles northeast of the city of Nottingham and an equivalent distance from Mansfield. It is also 16 miles south west of Lincoln and 19 miles north of Grantham. Located on the bridging point of the River Trent and on two major routeways, the Great North Road and the Fosse Way, river trade and later railway traffic were key elements in the town's development.⁹ It is notable, however, that the town is largely bypassed by the modern road network (see Figure 1).¹⁰

Historically, the surrounding landscape was typically low-lying agricultural fields interspersed with nucleated village settlements. Newark's role as a major market town servicing a largely rural, agricultural populace is reflected in the importance of the Market Place to its central area. But, like many towns, suburban growth over the last two centuries has separated the historic core from its rural hinterland.

Geologically, Newark is sited in an area of Mercia Mudstone.¹¹ This yields bright red clay which supplied a brickmaking industry in the town centred on Clay Lane and Beacon Hill, east of the historic core. As a consequence, Newark is a town of red brick and clay pantiles, with only limited use of stone.¹²

Skerry Sandstone is also present in the area but has only been used rarely for building purposes; the most notable instance being Trent Bridge.¹³ Lias Limestone and gypsum were also quarried in the town at Beacon Hill and the former was used in the construction of the castle. When stone was used on high-status buildings such as the Church of St Mary Magdalene, the Corn Exchange and the Town Hall, it was brought in from further afield, including Ancaster Stone from Lincolnshire and Mansfield White limestone.¹⁴

Many of the oldest street names in Newark end in 'gate'. In this context the word can have two possible interpretations; derived from the Danish-Viking word for street (gata), or from an actual gate or other movable barrier across a road. The latter being the case with Bar Gate and North Gate, for example. In the medieval period the street name was often run together, i.e. Kirkgate and Millgate. This form was also favoured by 19th and early 20th century historians of the town. But late 18th-century maps and more modern sources tend to separate the parts of the name. Current practice appears to use both the one- and two-word forms interchangeably and inconsistently, for example in the revised Conservation Area Appraisal. This report uses the two-word form, following the modern mapping convention.

Administrative history

Before 1066 the manor of Newark was held by Countess Godiva of Coventry and her husband Leofric Earl of Mercia although the income was granted to the monastery of St Mary at Stow. After the Norman Conquest the town passed into the ownership of Bishop Remigius de Fécamp and, after his death in 1092, to the bishopric of Lincoln. Ownership by the bishop of Lincoln continued until 1547 when it reverted to the Crown. The manor of Newark was subsequently leased to private individuals during the 18th century, most notably the Dukes of Newcastle who eventually purchased it outright in 1836. On the 21 December 1549 Newark was incorporated as a borough and the charter was renewed and the town was granted a coat of arms by Elizabeth I in 1561. In the 1660s Newark petitioned to become a parliamentary borough, resulting in a royal charter in 1673 but this proved contentious and in 1677 a new charter was issued, followed by a third charter in 1685. Between 1673 and 1885 the town returned two Members of Parliament, thereafter it was reduced to one.

Under the 1685 charter Newark was administered by a mayor and aldermen, housed from 1776 in the Town Hall. This continued until 1835, when a municipal borough was created under the Municipal Corporations Act 1835. After a local government

reorganisation Newark was merged with Newark Rural District Council and Southwell Rural District Council to form the Newark District Council in 1974. The name was changed to Newark and Sherwood District Council in 1985. The town continues to be overseen by three tiers of local government: Newark Town Council, which has devolved powers to manage certain functions such as the market; Newark and Sherwood District Council; and Nottinghamshire County Council.

Literature and sources

There are several published studies on the history and development of Newark. Robert Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire*, remains a key early source for the town's manorial and ecclesiastical history, greatly expanded by John Throsby in 1790.¹⁵ William Dickinson's *History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark* written in 1817 provides a history for the town, up to that date, as does Shilton's *History of the Town of Newark-Upon-Trent*, written in 1820.¹⁶ However, these early histories contain some inaccuracies. For example, Dickinson repeats a claim that Newark was the site of the Roman town of Eltavona, a town now known to be a work of 18th century fiction.¹⁷ Cornelius Brown's *History of Newark-upon-Trent* (1906) refers to what were, at the time, recent archaeological discoveries.¹⁸ However, a single volume which examines in detail the post-Civil War development of the town is lacking.

The most studied aspect of the town's history is its role as a key Royalist stronghold during the Civil War. The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) produced a detailed survey of the surviving earthworks in 1964, which are amongst the most impressive in the country.¹⁹ The Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record contains records of excavations carried out on the siegeworks around Newark since the late 1950s. The castle has also been the subject of archaeological study and excavation.²⁰

There appears to have been little detailed examination of the architectural character of the town until the late 1960s, when Donald Insall Associates carried out a study of its townscape. Their work included a survey of 100 buildings in the town centre and the results were used to inform 'Newark, Action for Conservation' produced by Nottinghamshire County Planning Department in 1968.²¹ This document set out proposals for the future management of the Newark Conservation Area and identified 18 'identity areas' which contributed to its character as well as 'anchor' and 'group' buildings considered to be important to the townscape.

In 1995 a substantial survey of Newark's timber framed buildings was carried out by John Samuels.²² The survey provided a brief record of 21 standing timber-framed buildings in the historic core of the town, along with an additional five buildings identified as potentially containing concealed timber framing and three surviving upper crucks contained within brick structures. Of these, 20 buildings were surveyed in greater detail

including photographic records and measured surveys. The report commended the richness and regional importance of the town, although it acknowledged that many of the appellations given to buildings such as The Governor's House and Henrietta Maria's House are the result of Victorian assumptions regarding their Civil War uses, rather than having a factual basis.²³ Samuels recommended that the findings of the survey warranted a full study of Newark's buildings, which should include dendrochronological sampling.

In 2002, English Heritage and the Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory undertook a dendrochronological analysis of Newark's timber framed buildings. Drawing heavily on Samuels's 1995 survey, 24 buildings were visited and assessed by the laboratory team and of those, 14 were sampled for dendrochronological analysis. Additionally, several buildings which had been sampled under previous studies had their samples reanalysed. The findings of the dendrochronological analysis are discussed in greater detail later in the HAA; however, the overarching conclusion of the study was that medieval timber-framed construction in Newark was more advanced than had been previously thought, with features such as jettying appearing by the mid-14th century, and that there was a peak in building in the town in the first half of the 15th century.

Two studies of the town were carried out in the late 1980s and 1990s by Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust.²⁴ The first of these was a report 'Newark's Archaeological Resource' (1989) by A.G. Kinsley for Newark and Sherwood District Council. This utilised archaeological data to define the town's historic core.²⁵ The report was supplemented by Richard Sheppard, John F. S. Walker and Lynn Walker's 'Newark's Industrial Archaeological Resource' (1993), which looked at the period from 1645 to 1945 and contained a gazetteer of both surviving and demolished buildings. Several key buildings in the town were recorded between the 1970s and 1990s by the RCHME as part of their 'threatened buildings' programme. This typically photographed and recorded sites immediately prior to redevelopment.

Historic development

Early History

There is evidence of prehistoric activity in the Trent Valley in the form of numerous cropmarks, particularly concentrated on the gravel terraces near Newark.²⁶ Excavations in and around the castle have revealed Bronze Age pottery, flint tools and an Iron Age coin.²⁷ Roman artefacts and pottery have also been found in Newark.²⁸ Given its proximity to Fosse Way, a major Roman highway linking Exeter and Lincoln, some occupation seems likely although it would appear that later activity has destroyed any evidence of structures. By the 5th century a Saxon settlement was in existence.²⁹ This evolved into a burgh or town and excavation and documentary evidence suggest that the early defences were located in the area of present-day Slaughter House Lane, Appleton Gate, Carter Gate and Lombard Street, bordered by the river on the west.³⁰ This enclosed a roughly square area later known as the Old Borough.³¹ Gates were located on Bridge Street, Bar Gate and at the northern end of Mill Gate. It has also been suggested that there was an additional break in the wall northeast of the castle providing access to the town wharf.³²

Excavation has suggested that the focal point of this Saxon settlement was the site of the later castle, possibly representing an early monastic site or other significant Saxon complex.³³ Early to mid-Saxon pottery and the foundations of two Saxon houses have been found close to the castle, whilst a large Saxon cemetery was excavated close to the gatehouse in 1993-4.³⁴ Radiocarbon dating of skeletons excavated showed that it was in use for at least a century (around AD 950 to 1070) and the alignment of the burials east to west coupled with a lack of grave goods suggested the cemetery was Christian.³⁵ Prior to this, extensive excavations at Millgate during the 1960s and 70s revealed another large Saxon cemetery containing some four hundred cremated remains in urns, indicating a settlement of some size.³⁶

The first reliable reference to the name Newark is in the Domesday Book in 1086. In Old English the meaning was probably 'new fort or fortification', perhaps to distinguish it from an existing fort ('Old-wark') perhaps Romano-British Margidunum, 11 miles to the south on Fosse Way.³⁷ The reference in the Domesday Book noted that the lands had previously been in the ownership of Countess Godiva and her husband Leofric Earl of Mercia.³⁸ After the Conquest William I granted the town and surrounding lands to Bishop Regimius de Fécamp, who transferred his bishopric to Lincoln in 1072. In 1086 39 households were recorded at Newark, counting it amongst the largest 20% of settlements in the Domesday Book.³⁹ Excavation has shown that immediately after the Conquest a motte and bailey castle was constructed on the site of the later castle, overlying parts of the Saxon defensive system that had previously been established.⁴⁰

Newark from the 12th to the 15th Centuries

Newark remained in the hands of the Bishops of Lincoln until 1549, but it was Alexander, the third bishop of Lincoln (cons. 1123, d.1148) who had the greatest impact on the town. Alexander, sometimes referred to as 'the Magnificent' for the scale of his ambition, invested heavily in an episcopal castle complex at Newark, remodelling the earlier motte and bailey castle.⁴¹ This may have required the diversion of the Fosse Way to provide additional space.⁴² Rather than constructing a residence at Lincoln, Alexander expended considerable resource on the castle at Newark, favoured perhaps because of its strategic location. By 1139 the castle was substantial enough to be described by the chronicler Henry Huntingdon as 'a magnificent castle of very ornate construction'.⁴³ That same year however, Alexander was arrested by King Stephen because of his support for Empress Matilda in her unsuccessful bid to claim the English throne.

Bishop Alexander was also allowed to build a bridge over the River Trent adjacent to the castle and to establish a five-day fair.⁴⁴ There is no record of any bridge at Newark prior to this, the main crossing place over the Trent being at Nottingham.⁴⁵ This enhanced the importance of the town and helped to establish it as a key stopping place on the main arterial route between London and the north.

The reordering of the town has also been credited to Bishop Alexander.⁴⁶ What is certain is that during the 12th century Newark gained improved defences and a regularised street layout around a large market place and a parish church, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene (Figure 4). The defences of the town were constructed in the late 12th or early 13th century. Their likely extent was established by excavation in the 1970s.⁴⁷ Originally they comprised an earthen bank, which in places was revetted with stone. This was surmounted by a stone wall in the 14th century.⁴⁸ A surviving section of the town wall, close to Lombard Street, is now a scheduled monument.⁴⁹

The market was known to be operating from at least 1156 with further fairs granted in 1215.⁵⁰ The large market place obviously offered a new focal point for such trade, but the size and form of Beast Hill (the site of the cattle market by the 18th century) may indicate that there was also trading going on immediately next to the river and to the entrance to the castle, a typical location for markets to be held.⁵¹ Castle Gate has also been proposed as the location of a market – suggesting that the town's trading extended along many of the main thoroughfares.⁵² The 12th-century layout of the town was obviously dictated by the position of the river, of pre-existing road routes, particularly the Fosse Way, and the earlier Saxon settlement in the area. What emerged was a grid-like pattern of streets around the market place with long, narrow message plots running back at right angles to the street frontage and smaller back lanes providing access to the rear of the plots. This followed a pattern common to many medieval towns.⁵³ Evidence that this redevelopment was underway by the 12th century was found in the late 1970s, when the foundations of three houses from this period were discovered during excavations under

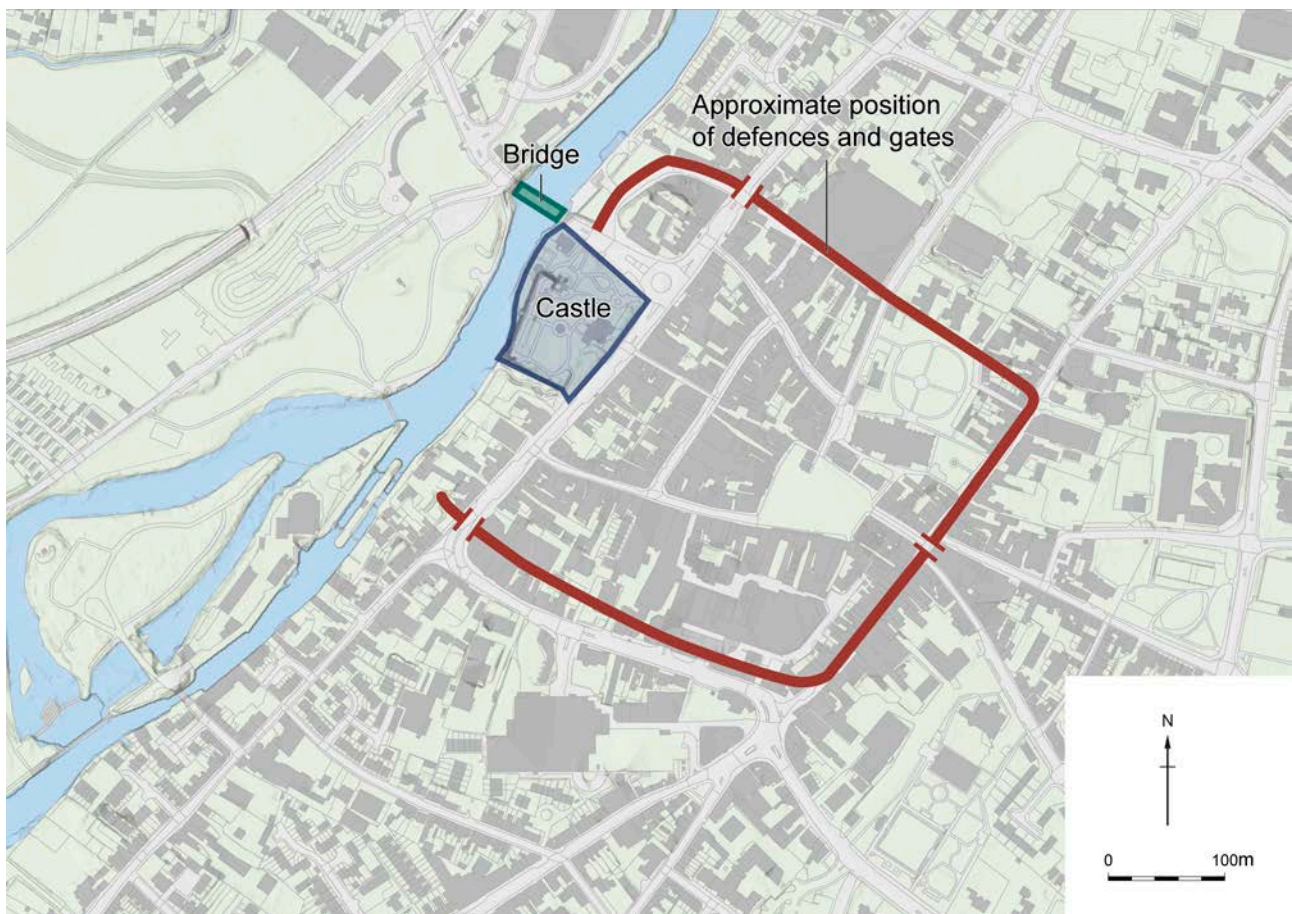


Figure 4: Plan showing the approximate line of the early town defences and the location of the castle and bridge [Background map: © Crown Copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.]

the former White Hart Hotel.⁵⁴ The town's medieval layout remains perceptible today and is considered to be one of the clearest surviving examples of a town planned or reworked by a Norman bishop, alongside Lichfield, Staffordshire and St Andrews, Fife.⁵⁵

In 1216 the castle was held by Robert de Gaughy, a mercenary serving King John, who died there on the night of the 18 October.⁵⁶ De Gaughy was ordered to surrender the castle to John's successor Henry III the following year but failed to comply. He was finally dislodged following a siege in 1218 and thereafter the castle underwent significant rebuilding in the late 13th or early 14th century. This included a west curtain wall and towers that created a commanding river frontage.⁵⁷

The town continued to grow in size and prosperity and by the end of the 13th century its population exceeded 800, growing to around 2000 by 1377.⁵⁸ To accommodate this growth the town expanded eastwards, with an 'outer borough' around Carter Gate, Appleton Gate, Barnby Gate and Balderton Gate.⁵⁹ The recorded deeds of sale or transfer indicate that many of the present street names were already established by the 13th century; for example, Barnebiegate, Cartergate, Kastelgate, Baldretongate, and

Marketsted all appear in the records.⁶⁰ An Augustinian Friary was founded on Appleton Gate sometime after 1252 when the order arrived in England.⁶¹ This indicates the success of the town by this period, in that there was perhaps no land within the original medieval defences which the friars could occupy.

In the 13th and 14th centuries the Church of St Mary underwent several phases of work, funded by donations from the town's wealthy merchants. Work was halted by the outbreak of the Black Death (1348-9), which also required the extension of the churchyard in 1349 to accommodate the extra burials.⁶² Further additions and alterations were made to the church in the 15th and early 16th century and the grandeur and architectural quality of the building clearly demonstrates Newark's economic status in the medieval period. The monumental brasses within the church are dominated by wool merchants, clothiers and mercers.⁶³ One such, commemorates the life of Alan Fleming (d.1361), a Newark wool merchant who founded a chantry in the Corpus Christi chapel in 1349, is amongst the largest Flemish brasses in England.⁶⁴ The number of chantries founded in the Church of St Mary Magdalene is notable, around 21 are known to have been endowed between 1286 and 1505, the equal of many cathedrals.⁶⁵ Of these, ten were founded by individuals who made their fortunes in wool or cloth.⁶⁶

Newark was also home to a number of religious guilds, the largest and wealthiest was the Holy Trinity Guild but the Guild of St Mary the Virgin and Corpus Christi were also important.⁶⁷ The earliest reference to a guildhall dates from 1334, referring to a building on Balderton Gate at the corner with Guild Lane (now Guildhall Street), but no building associated with the guilds has survived.⁶⁸

Despite Newark's position on the River Trent, water transport was less important to the town's early development than transport by road. The site now known as the Town Wharf lay outside of the medieval defences and, although it was possible to land boats here, this seems to have served only local trade.⁶⁹ Instead the town's economic success was based on its relationship with both the Great North Road and the Fosse Way, leading to the establishment of numerous inns and hostelries to serve travellers.

The prosperity of the town in the 14th and 15th centuries was reflected in its buildings, with a notable number of survivals from this period both inside and outside the area of the medieval defences. Newark has been subject to a significant amount of dendrochronological analysis and several of the buildings sampled for dating are or were public houses. Timbers in the south/rear range of The Old White Hart have been dendrochronologically dated to 1312 with timbers from the north/front range suggesting a construction date of around 1450.⁷⁰ There is documentary evidence suggesting the existence of The Saracen's Head (Market Place) as far back as 1340 although the existing building is 18th century in origin. An inn called The Angel was located at 26 Middlegate after 1471 (rebuilt in 1965).⁷¹ A plaque on the front of The Clinton Arms (Market Place) claims it was The Cardinal's Hat during the 14th century. But although

an inn of that name certainly existed, it is unclear if it occupied this site.⁷² Survivals from the 14th century on Carter Gate, which was outside the medieval defences, indicate the extent to which the suburbs of the town had also developed by this date.⁷³

After the bridge over the Trent was swept away by flood waters, John Chadworth, Bishop of Lincoln issued a contract for its rebuilding in March 1485.⁷⁴ The contract stated that the bridge must be repaired due to

what losse and decaye myte fall of all lyklynese to the inhabitauntes
ther if the said brigge were not sone and spedili set up ageyne.⁷⁵

The bishop allocated 100 marks from his revenues at Newark for the rebuilding of the bridge, which was to be constructed from new oak timber. This was to have 12 arches with rails along the sides, a wooden cross set at the centre and a pair of 'myghty stonewerkes' for the defence of the bridge, at the east and west ends. The contract for constructing the bridge was awarded to Edward Downes, a carpenter of the parish of Worksop.⁷⁶

16th Century Newark

By the 16th century the medieval town defences were in disrepair, and over the course of the next century or so they were largely obliterated.⁷⁷ This must in part have reflected continuing demand for land within the town as the population continued to grow. Until the Dissolution there was continued investment in monastic and church institutions. In 1529 the Reverend Thomas Magnus, native of Newark and Archbishop of Yorkshire's West Riding, founded a Grammar School on Appleton Gate. This provided free education for the boys of the town. The school remained on Appleton Gate until it relocated to a new purpose-built building on Earp Avenue in 1909.⁷⁸ Magnus also established a Song School in 1532, providing for a Song Master and six children.⁷⁹

A second friary had been founded at Newark in around 1499 by the Observant Friars (Franciscans). At the death of Henry VII in 1509, the 'newly begun' friary received a bequest of £200 in a codicil to his will.⁸⁰ However, their tenure was short-lived. During the Reformation both the Franciscan and Augustin Friars were suppressed and their property at Newark was seized by the Crown and sold. The Dissolution did not just affect monastic institutions in the town. In 1538 the vicar of St Mary Magdalene, Henry Litherland (1487-1538) was convicted of speaking against the King and financing rebels and executed.⁸¹ And shortly after Edward VI came to the throne in 1547 the Bishops of Lincoln ceded ownership of 'the Manor and Castle of Newark and all adjoining property' to the Crown, ending over four centuries of episcopal influence over the town.⁸² The castle was granted to the Earl of Rutland and it was adapted into a residence by his son William Cecil, Lord Burghley.⁸³ The transfer of the town to secular control was completed when the borough was incorporated in 1549 under an alderman (Anthony Forster) and 12 assistants.⁸⁴

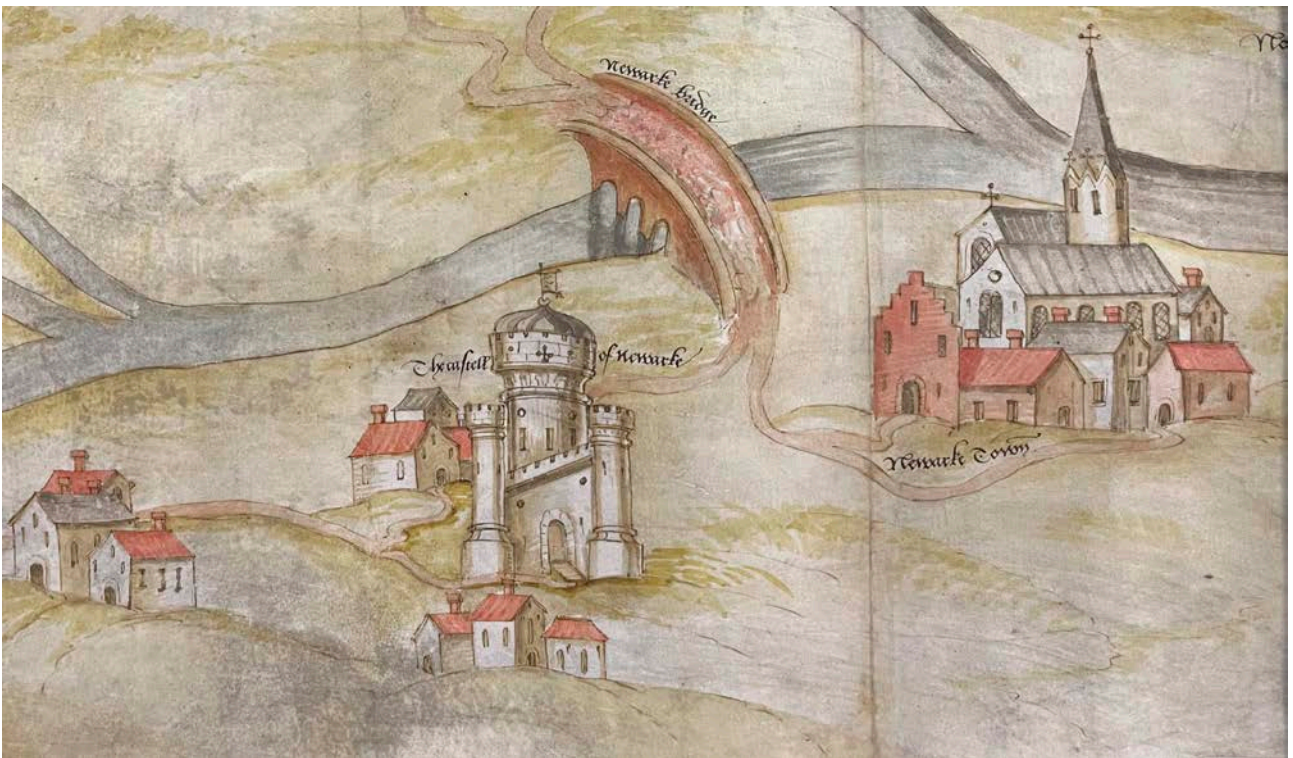


Figure 5: The castle of Newark and Newark Town from a Map of the River Trent and its tributaries between Newark and Nottingham, around 1540 [Courtesy of the British Library Board, Cotton MS Augustus I i 65, c1540.]



Figure 6: Mill Gate and the Mill from a Map of the River Trent and its tributaries between Newark and Nottingham, around 1540 [Courtesy of the British Library Board, Cotton MS Augustus I i 65, c1540.]

Around 1540 a map was produced showing the principal settlements and mills along this branch of the River Trent including the town of Newark. The map is illustrative but not topographically accurate. It depicts Newark Castle as a domed structure set behind a crenelated curtain wall with a gatehouse flanked by rounded towers (Figure 5). This does not accord with the fabric evidence identified by excavation or with documentary evidence. The parish church with its tall spire and pitched lead roofs is also a generic rendering. Referred to as Newark Town, the settlement is shown clustered around the parish church, with Mill Gate (written as Mylgate Streete) located to the south of the castle (Figure 6). Despite its inaccuracies, the inclusion of Newark and its key landmarks on this map is indicative of its significance during this period.

17th Century and the English Civil War

The strategic location of Newark sometimes led to it being described as the 'gateway to the North' and it often hosted royal visitors. James I is recorded as having stayed at the castle in 1603, and Lord Burghley made substantial repairs to the building in 1607 in anticipation of future royal visits. Queen Anne visited in June 1609, and James and his son Prince Henry visited again in 1612, at which time they also visited the parish church.⁸⁵

After Charles I acceded to the throne he granted a new Charter to the town after which Henry Gill was appointed mayor supported by 12 aldermen. The King came in person in 1634 and thereafter was a frequent visitor (in 1636, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641 and 1642) and appears to have been popular in the town.⁸⁶ Certainly, after Charles's Book of Common Prayer for Scotland was immediately denounced by the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Dr Mosely, vicar of Newark travelled to Scotland to plead the King's cause to the Earls of Argyle and Leslie.⁸⁷

In August 1642 Charles raised his standard at Nottingham and the English Civil War began. Newark's location gave it a key strategic importance. As a result the town endured three sieges in 1643, 1644 and 1646. Garrisoned by Sir John Henderson towards the end of 1642, Newark was transformed by the construction of extensive fortifications and fieldworks.⁸⁸ This required the dismantling of houses and buildings in the way.⁸⁹ By the time of the final siege in 1646, the town was surrounded by substantial earthworks and 'outworks', including the King's Sconce guarding the northern approach to the town along the Fosse Way and the Queen's Sconce to the southwest. Surviving contemporary documentary evidence for the form of the defences provides us with the first depiction of the town (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Detail from the 1646 Siege Map showing the town defences and the layout of the town within them. [© Newark Resource Centre 41-35.]

Although somewhat schematic the castle and church were clearly depicted, and the form of the market place and the streets around it can also be discerned. It indicates how far beyond the medieval defensive circuit the town had already grown by this date. Areas such as Appleton Gate, Carter Gate, Mill Gate and Lombard Street are shown as within the defences and were clearly well established by this date. A further depiction of the town during the 1646 siege is shown in another illustration produced immediately afterwards (Figure 8). Some of the architectural detail in this version is probably embellished but it nonetheless shows the overall form of the streetscape in a relatively accurate form.

The town suffered some damage during the sieges. In 1646 the spire of the Church of St Mary Magdalene was struck by a cannon ball when the Churchwarden's accounts for 21 April 1646 recorded a payment made to 'ye Mason for gathering up ye pinnacle lead and glasse battered down in ye siege'.⁹⁰ Several properties fronting Market Place were demolished by cannon fire, including the house of Hercules Clay, later mayor of the town. This event is commemorated on the memorial located inside the Church of St Mary Magdalene.⁹¹

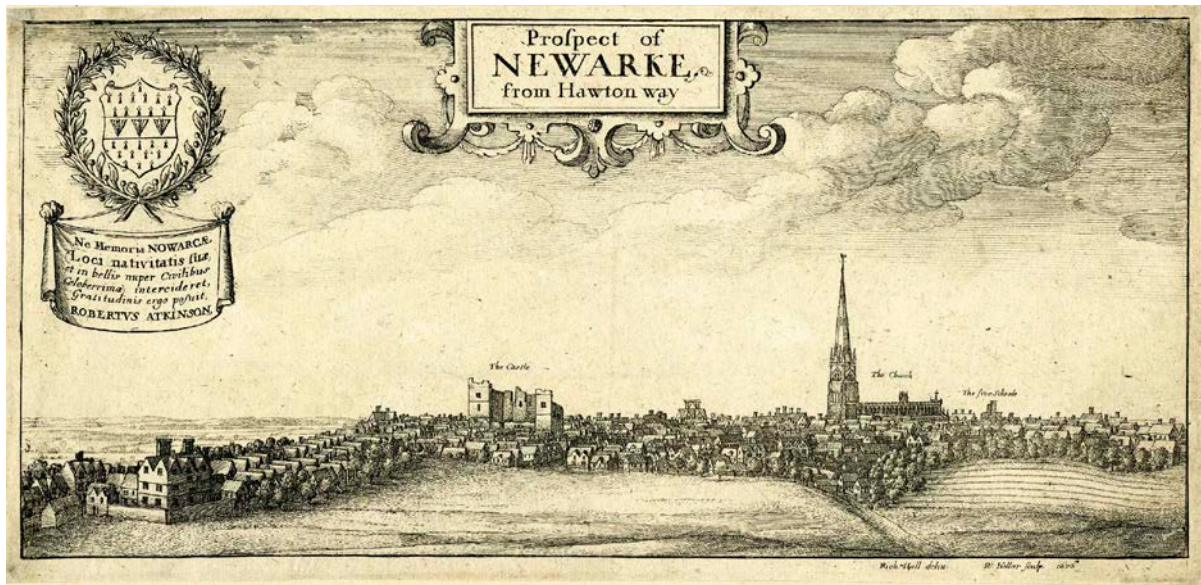


Figure 9: Prospect of Newark on Trent from Hawton Way 1676, illustration to Robert Thoroton's *The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*. Note the double-gabled building which may represent the former Catholic Presbytery at 1 Parliament Street. [© British Museum ref. 1502066001.]

Charles I surrendered to the Scottish army at Newark on 5 May 1646 and ordered the governor Lord Belasyse to surrender the town. Encouraged by the mayor Thomas Smith to 'trust God and sally forth' (which later became the town's motto), Belasyse at first refused, but later capitulated on the insistence of the King.⁹² Following the surrender Parliamentary forces were ordered not to plunder the town, but damage was done to the church interior and the font was destroyed.⁹³ The people of the town were ordered by Parliament to assist with dismantling the castle and fieldworks. Although the castle buildings were blown up with gunpowder; a substantial amount of fabric appears to have survived, providing a source of stone for the local population.⁹⁴

There are differing interpretations of the effect of the Civil War on the town's prosperity. Some historians have suggested that the dip in the population in the late 17th century, and the fact that the town's charter was not renewed until 1677 show that, initially at least, the town struggled to recover from the economic and physical damage of the prolonged siege.⁹⁵ In 1661 the town petitioned the new King Charles II, claiming that a sixth of the town still lay as waste, and that the bridge lay in ruins.⁹⁶ It would appear that the population did not reach its pre-war level until the early 18th century.⁹⁷ Other accounts have suggested that Newark's prosperity did not suffer significantly after the Civil War.⁹⁸

Archaeologically there is little evidence for a long period of dereliction after the war, and investment in the town seems to have followed the issuing of the new charter in 1677, which reinstated many of its old rights and privileges. The charter also granted a right to vote to all of Newark's freemen.⁹⁹ In addition Newark was declared a free borough and was permitted to return two representatives to parliament, elected by the Mayor and Aldermen.¹⁰⁰ Whatever the exact economic implications of the War, it is clear that it

marked a watershed moment in the physical fabric of the town, including the widespread use of local red brick in the reconstruction which still characterises the townscape today. Streets such as Mill Gate, Castle Gate and Stodman Street show a significant, if piecemeal, investment by the population in this period.

An important early view of Newark is the panorama of the town taken from Hawton Way (now Hawton Road) in 1676 (Figure 9). It depicts a populous town. Key buildings are identified including the church and free school, and the castle is shown in a ruinous condition. The double-gabled brick building visible on the drawing at the corner of Mill Gate and Parliament Street, may be the former Catholic Presbytery, No. 1 Parliament Street.¹⁰¹

In 1697, the traveller and journal writer Celia Fiennes (1662-1741) visited Newark. She described the town in the following terms:

a very neate Stone built town, the Market place is very Large and Look'd ffine; just by it is the Great Church w'ch is Large and with a very high Spire, there is prayers twice a day in it. There remains the holes in the Church walls that the bullets made which were shott into the town in the Siege Laid to it by the Parliament army in the Civil warrs: the Castle was then demolish'd so yt only the ruinated walls remaine w'ch is washed by a very pretty river.¹⁰²

Her characterisation of Newark as a 'stone-built town' does not correspond with the considerable amount of brick building that had taken place in the late 17th century, but Fiennes was perhaps referring to the castle and church.¹⁰³

One industry to flourish in Newark in the 17th century was malting. Documents suggest that there were maltings in Newark by the 1680s, although the early ones were probably relatively small and attached to inns or taverns.¹⁰⁴ But such was the town's subsequent association with the malting trade that one kind of building became known as the 'Newark type'.¹⁰⁵ This was usually a maltings of three storeys, with the top and bottom floors used for germinating the barley and the middle floor used for storage. Other forms also existed, such as the 'Ware' type developed in Hertfordshire, and all remained in common use until the early 19th century when maltings began to greatly increase in size. Brewing, lead smelting and brick working were also developing in the town in the late 17th century.¹⁰⁶ Indeed as well as describing the town as above, Celia Fiennes's other observation on the town was 'I met with the strongest and best Nottingham ale that looked very pale but exceedingly clear'.¹⁰⁷ Although at a small scale at this date, these industries were to expand significantly in the ensuing centuries.



Figure 10: Newark Market by John Edmund Eyre, around 1778, note the southernmost bays of the Town Hall had yet to be constructed at the time this etching was made. [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]

18th century Newark

The manor of Newark remained in the possession of the Crown during the 18th century, but was leased to a succession of private individuals, most notably the Dukes of Newcastle who would eventually purchase it outright in 1836.¹⁰⁸ The fabric of the town underwent a significant level of renewal during the 18th century; evident in the buildings fronting the Market Place and surrounding streets (Figure 10).

Some improvements were a consequence of broader changes to the transport network. Newark's importance as a staging post on the Great North Road and the Fosse Way supported a substantial number of coaching inns and hostelries. The Saracen's Head on the south side of Market Place was rebuilt in brick in 1721. The Clinton Arms was also replaced. The size and prominence of these inns which included large stabling yards reflected the growth of overland traffic and the associated demand for accommodation in this period.

Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) visited the town during his tour of Great Britain in the early 1720s.¹⁰⁹ He lamented the ruinous state of the castle but described early 18th century Newark as

a very handsome well-built town, the market place a noble square, and the church is large and spacious, with a curious spire, which, were not Grantham so near, might pass for the finest and highest in all this part of England.¹¹⁰

Piecemeal improvements to the town in the early and mid-18th century however merely presaged a massive phase of investment in the 1770s and 1780s, which significantly improved the infrastructure of the town. By the mid-18th century the town had long been petitioning parliament over the difficulties in navigating the River Trent, and the conditions of the road network remained very variable.¹¹¹ The approach to Newark was often affected by flooding from the river. In 1766 the noted civil engineer John Smeaton (1724-1792) was commissioned to construct a viaduct to carry the road above the highest flood level. The viaduct was completed in 1770; it measured over a kilometre in length and incorporated 125 arches in 12 sections, creating a causeway carrying the road from Newark to the bridge at Muskham.¹¹² The causeway is mentioned in an editorial note to the 1778 edition of Defoe's *Tour Through Britain*

the vast new-raised road from the castle over the flat often over-flowed by the Trent...whether we consider the greatness or the utility of the work it may be looked upon as one of the greatest of the kind ever executed in England.¹¹³

At the same time as this, significant improvements in road transportation were also undertaken within the town, under the leadership of the Duke of Newcastle. Part of the route of the old Fosse Way as it ran through the town was widened, and the bridge across the Trent was replaced with a new arched structure designed by the architect Stephen Wright (d. 1780). Improvements to the river had been demanded by the town since the end of the Civil War.¹¹⁴ In 1741 the Aldermen of Newark petitioned Parliament for an Act to improve the Trent, stating the following about the condition of the river:

Mills Erected and several damns made across the said [Newark] Branch in the time of the late Civill Warrs have caused the Navigation thereof to be quite obstructed and your petitioners of late years by reason of several Sands and Sholes formed in the said Branch have been obliged to land their goods and Merchandise in the Meadows of the Said Town (the Property of Diverse Persons) upwards of a mile Distant ... and what goods and Merchandise your petitioners have occasion to Convey up the Trent they are obliged to send two miles by land carriage and there leave them exposed on the Banks of the said River.¹¹⁵



Figure 11: Map of the town of Newark in the County of Nottingham, from a survey taken in 1790 by W. Attenburrow Detail showing Market Place. [Courtesy of Inspire Nottinghamshire Archives ref. DD1440/102/R.]



Figure 12: Detail of Mill Gate from the map of the town of Newark in the County of Nottingham, from a survey taken in 1790 by W. Atterburrow. [Courtesy of Inspire Nottinghamshire Archives ref. DD1440/102/R.]

Objections to these improvements came from mercantile towns upriver, who feared loss of trade to Newark and also by landowners on the Kelham Branch of the Trent who had benefitted from increased water flow along their branch in driving their mills and didn't want competition from an improved Town Branch.¹¹⁶ However in the late 18th century the situation was finally addressed under the Acts of 1772 and 1783.¹¹⁷ This brought the Newark Navigation Commissioners into being, the body that oversaw improvements to the river channel and the construction of two locks.¹¹⁸

This period of prosperity and rebuilding was noted by the diarist John Byng, Viscount Torrington, when visited the town in 1789, referring to the

flaming red brick of which Newark is built (so it) looks like a new town. ...I walk'd around this clean well-built Town, and newly paved. The Market Place is of much good Building, and Beauty.¹¹⁹

Associated with these changes was significant investment in the buildings along Castle Gate in particular. Many of the reconstructed buildings served as inns. Perhaps the most notable addition to the townscape was the Town Hall, constructed between 1774 and 1776 to the designs of John Carr of York (1723-1807). An imposing Palladian style structure, the Town Hall dominates the western side of Market Place. Other examples of redevelopment include the included the surviving sections of a terrace on Wilson Street, built for the Rev. Bernard Wilson (vicar of Newark 1719-1772) in 1766. Another institution that was replaced was the workhouse, partly necessitated by the growing numbers of paupers in the town. Newark had possessed a workhouse since at least 1628 but in 1786 the town erected a new workhouse close to Beaumont Cross, funded by the Magnus, Brown and Philpot charities.¹²⁰

In 1790 a map of Newark was commissioned by the Duke of Newcastle shows the town after the improvements to both river and road had been carried out (Figure 11). Surveyed by W. Attenburrow this incorporated ownerships details for the certain plots. It showed the medieval footprint of the town as largely unchanged apart from some infill of smaller buildings along St Marks Lane. The castle site had a larger number of standing walls than currently remain; for example, in the area to the west of the gatehouse and what became the site of the Gilstrap Library. And within the castle grounds a bowling green had been laid out. Mill Gate had also undergone further development, with much of the street frontage filled by buildings, some of them large houses with private gardens at the rear, although some empty plots remained.

The map also records the changes that had taken place along the Trent, partly as a consequence of the Newark Navigation Act (1772). The 1790 map shows Town Lock located just south of the point at which the river splits into three channels, though the map does not show the lock keepers cottage which is likely to date from 1773.¹²¹ Three wharfs were developed or improved by the end of the 18th century, the Town Wharf (given as the Public Wharf on the map), and at Millgate and Cow Lane (Figure 12).¹²² As a consequence Newark's importance for river traffic greatly increased.¹²³

During the 18th century much beer making was done by victuallers in their own inns and ale houses. However, as the century progressed the number of 'common brewers' – operating on a commercial scale – began to rise.¹²⁴ One such was Samuel Sketchley, sometimes referred to as the 'Father of Newark's brewing industry', who established his brewery at Town Wharf in premises leased from the Duke of Newcastle.¹²⁵ The beer from Sketchley's brewery was carried by barge to Hull, where it was transferred to London and Edinburgh and the returning barges were loaded with oak staves for the making of casks. Sketchley partnered with William Handley, a local banker, and also established a substantial cotton mill off Mill Lane which employed some 300 people.¹²⁶ Newark was rapidly expanding as a centre from cotton manufacture, brewing, transport, brickmaking and gypsum extraction all of which would continue to thrive into the next century.



Figure 13: Wood's Map of Newark 1829 [© Newark Resource Centre NEKMS.2006.38.]



Figure 14: Messrs Warwicks and Richardsons Brewery, illustration showing new offices taken from “Newark New Buildings” in *The Mansfield Advertiser*, 8 April 1890.

19th century Newark

By 1801 Newark was the largest town in the county after Nottingham with a population of 6,730.¹²⁷ This growth was sustained by industrial and commercial development, including a substantial inland port with activity along a narrow corridor between the River Trent and Fosse Way. Similarly, the town’s market continued to thrive although elsewhere in the county smaller markets and fairs were on the decline.¹²⁸ By 1832 30 coaches a day were stopping at Newark.¹²⁹ The town’s growth is captured on Wood’s Map of Newark of 1829, showing further development on the edges of the settlement but little change to the form and layout of the town centre with areas of open ground still notable to the rear of many of the plots (Figure 13).

The scale of river traffic in the early part of the century was significant. Between 1810 and 1818 the tonnage of goods delivered and loaded at Newark increased from 43,081 to 50,173. The number of boats passing through Town Lock increased from 4,800 to 6,650 over the same period.¹³⁰ Staple commodities such as corn, malt and flour produced in the town were transported to other localities along the Trent. By 1820 16 windmills and a large new watermill were in operation in or around Newark. A further mill in Lombard Street ground bones for manure.¹³¹

The quality of the town’s water supply and its proximity to barley-growing countryside helped fuel the continuing expansion of the malting and brewing trades. In 1829 Newark had 18 maltings and this had increased to around 40 by the 1840s.¹³² In 1841 it is estimated that the town was sending 50,000 quarters¹³³ of malt to Manchester, Liverpool and London.¹³⁴ Many of the largest breweries were located on North Gate and overlooked the river. Some of these reached a considerable extent. For example, Messrs Warwicks and Richardsons Brewery, built in 1871, underwent rapid expansion in 1877 and 1882 (Figure 14).¹³⁵ After new offices were added in 1891 the North Gate frontage

reached 448ft (137m). The company also built a row of almshouses on the street in the late 19th century for retired workers. In 1890 the brewery was producing nearly 100,000 barrels a year and an annual rise of 200,000-250,000 barrels was anticipated.¹³⁶

The industrial boom also led to a demand for housing for the workforce. As a result, the town grew rapidly expanding well beyond its historical limits. New industrial complexes developed along Mill Gate and North Gate, but also further afield at Beacon Hill, where existing quarrying and brick-making activities expanded rapidly. Within the study area of this report the focus of industrial development was along the riverfront. Workers' housing took the usual form of a denser development of existing plots, with court housing built over gardens and yards accessed by alleyways (known locally as ginnels). Examples included Constantinople Yard, Taylor's Yard and Simnitt's Yard, all subsequently cleared. The earliest of these appears to be Constantinople Yard which first appears on an 1827 map of the town.¹³⁷ Over subsequent decades the density of the building stock along Mill Gate increased until the 1880s, when the last of the private gardens succumbed to development.

The thriving economy of Newark enabled its wealthier residents to build grand residences and smart commercial buildings. But some of the town's leading figures also contributed to urban improvements and public works such as the Gilstrap Free Library on Castle Gate (now The Gilstrap) which was donated by local maltster Sir William Gilstrap in 1882. As part of the endowment for the library Gilstrap gifted a part of the castle site that had been cleared of tenement housing in 1839 and used as a cattle market. The townspeople were then invited to contribute to the cost of the conversion of the site into a 'public pleasure grounds for the free use of the people forever'.¹³⁸ This resulted in the creation of Castle Gardens to mark Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887-9. Viscountess Ossington – who had constructed the Ossington Coffee Palace on Beast Market Hill in 1882 – gave £1200 towards the planting and landscaping of the park. An additional sum of £500 was given by Alderman Henry Branston and the remaining £2500 cost of the gardens was raised by public subscription.¹³⁹

The importance of corn and grain to the town is reflected in the construction of a Corn Exchange on Castle Gate in 1846. Prominently situated on Castle Gate, this opened a year after the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 which marked a decisive shift away from protectionist measures restricting the import of foreign grain. Its construction also coincided with the railway boom, making not only the transport of grain, along with other goods including building materials, both easier and cheaper. The Great Northern Railway arrived in Newark in 1846, followed by the Midland Railway in 1852. The Corn Exchange, designed by the Derby architect Henry Duesbury, had a principal elevation of Derbyshire Sandstone, which would have to have been transported to Newark either by river or rail.



Figure 15: Kirk Gate, undated but prior to the construction of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank (now School of Violin Making) in 1887 as it shows the bank that previously occupied the same site. [© Newark Resource Centre, ref. 6372.]

Other notable additions to the town centre included an extension to the rear of the Town Hall, comprised of a Market Hall fronting Middle Gate. This was constructed in 1883-4 to the designs of architect Charles Bell (1846-99) and is a cast-iron structure covered with a glazed roof and fronted in brick with a large Dutch gable. The Newark coat of arms is represented in a niche above the entrance.

The rebuilding or refronting of various buildings on Market Place was largely complete by the end of the 18th century, so 19th century additions mainly took the form of new or replacement shopfronts. However, a branch of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank was constructed on Kirk Gate in 1887. This was the work of Watson Fothergill (1841-1928), best known for his striking and idiosyncratic architectural contribution to Nottingham. This replaced a more modest classical building that had been used by the Westminster Bank (Figure 15).¹⁴⁰ This was followed by a branch of the Midland Bank on the corner of Market Place and Bridge Street built around 1895 and a National Westminster Bank on the corner with Stodman Street, which opened around 1902.

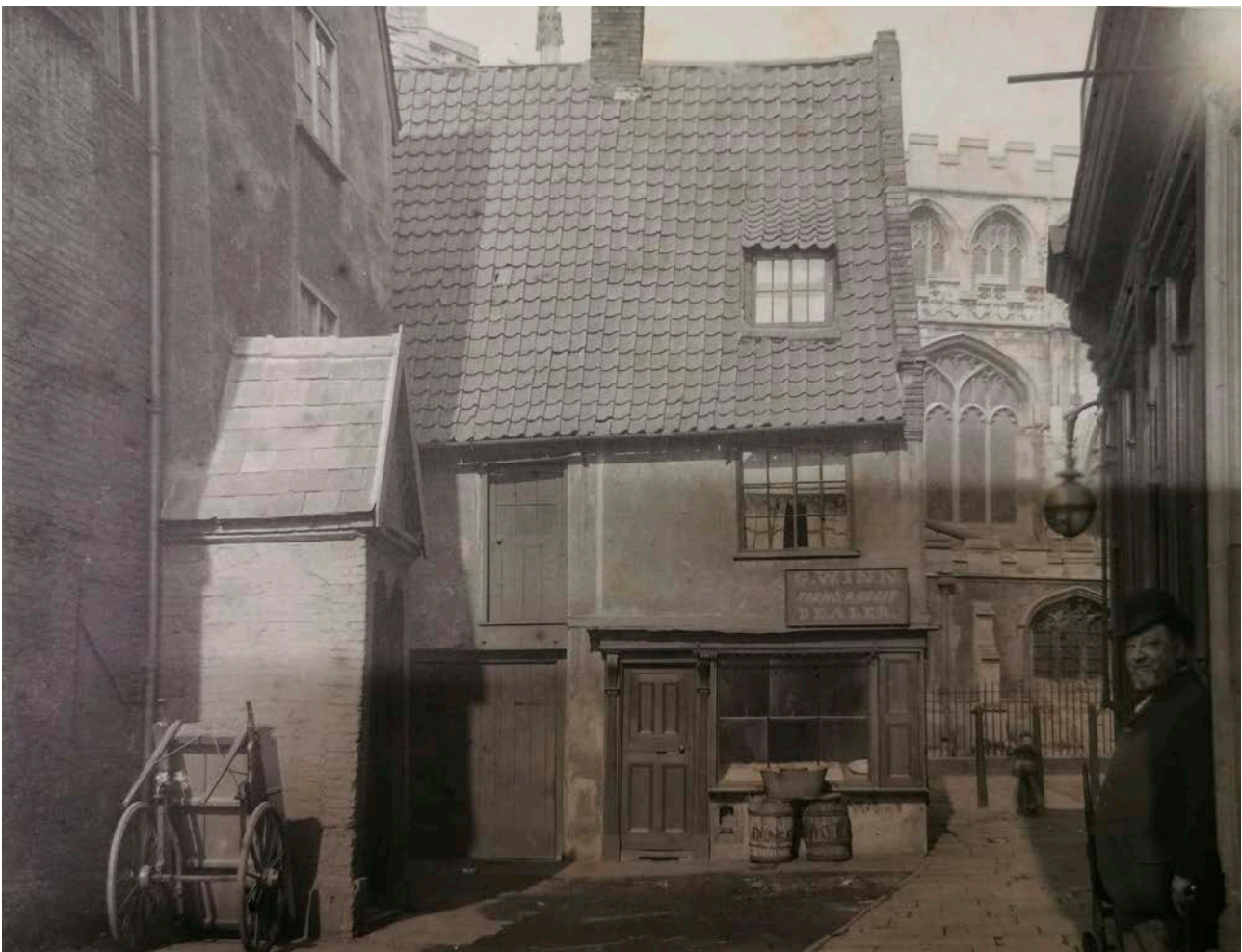


Figure 16: G. Winn Fish and Rabbit Dealer, Ironmonger's Row, shown prior to demolition of the row in 1892. [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]



Figure 17: Curry's at 12-13 Market Place in around 1924. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 2098-H74.]

As was the case in other towns and cities, some consolidation of properties was also undertaken to enhance the setting of some of the town's more notable buildings. Ironmongers' Row, which sat immediately south of the churchyard, was demolished in 1892, following a fire in 1891. The fire affected the north side of Market Place and raised concerns about industrial activity being undertaken so close to the church (Figure 16).¹⁴¹

20th century – today

The industrial character of Newark was initially maintained although malting and brewing began to decline in the early 20th century, losing out to Burton-on-Trent.¹⁴² However, new businesses such as that of pump manufacturer James Simpson & Co., established in 1899 in the adjacent village of Balderton, and engineers A. Ransomes & Co., which got underway in Newark in 1900, contributed to the town's economy.¹⁴³ Sugar refining, which started in the 1920s, provided some new employment in the town but the development of new industrial complexes generally slowed.¹⁴⁴

In the town centre retail provision was affected by the arrival of national chains. For example, Maypole Dairy moved into premises on Bridge Street and Curry's, which began as a cycle retailer, were occupying a large shop at 12-13 Market Place by around 1924 (Figure 17). In 1933-4 two of the leading chains contributed premises on Stodman Street featuring their own distinctive shop designs; Burtons the tailors at Nos 16-17 and Marks and Spencer at No. 32. Burtons then built second premises at 22-23 Market Place in 1935. The Newark Co-operative Society also constructed new premises on Kirk Gate. Smaller regional chains also had an impact on the town centre, such as Morris's, a regional wallpaper chain with headquarters in Doncaster which remodelled the premises at 11 Bridge Street.

Newark suffered some wartime bombing, notably the Ransome and Marles factory which was badly damaged on 7 March 1941, but the historic core was largely unaffected.¹⁴⁵ It was, therefore, not an obvious candidate for post-war reconstruction although there were pressures for change because of the growing volume of road traffic. The impact of motor vehicles began to be felt in the early 20th century, when several buildings on Castle Gate were adapted to accommodate garaging and motor sales. But it was after the war that increases in road traffic began to cause bottlenecks on Mill Gate, Castle Gate and elsewhere in the centre. This prompted road improvements, such as the realignment of the A1 outside of the town in 1964 and the relocation of Beaumont Cross from Carter Gate crossroads to Beaumont Gardens the following year.¹⁴⁶

In the same period, the historic character and integrity of Newark's centre began to achieve greater recognition. In 1964 it was identified as one of 51 British towns of outstanding historical quality by the Council for British Archaeology.¹⁴⁷ This was followed by the designation of the core of the town as a conservation area in 1968 under the Civic Amenities Act 1967. Around the same time Nottinghamshire County Planning Department commissioned Donald Insall Associates, architects and historic building consultants, to undertake an assessment of the historic town and make proposals for its long-term care and improvement. The report identified the growth of traffic as one of the threats to the centre's historic character and recommended a substantial reduction through measures such as the removal of parking in certain areas such as Market Place. It also referred to plans for a new inner relief road which would have required the demolition of industrial complexes and houses.¹⁴⁸ This scheme was never realised.

In the 1970s plans for a shopping precinct, speculative offices and multi-storey carpark were developed behind retained buildings on Market Place, Stodman Street and Lombard Street. By 1972 some demolition had taken place behind 22-31 Stodman Street.¹⁴⁹ This was followed by the clearance of the back areas between 36-46 Market Place and 10-14 Lombard Street, encompassing Egglestone's Yard, Clinton Arms Yard and the Saracen's Head Yard. The scheme, by architects Gordon Benoy and Partners for Arrowcroft Investments Ltd, was named St Mark's and was completed in 1978.¹⁵⁰ The new buildings were required to respect the 'scale, form, materials and skyline' of the area in which it was located and was hidden from view behind the surrounding buildings

while the carpark was intended to remove vehicles from the adjacent streets.¹⁵¹ This relatively sensitive response to the need to provide new facilities in the town centre, contrasts with the approach taken in some other historic towns.

From its formation in 1974 Newark District Council, as local planning authority, implemented conservation-led planning policies that resulted in sensitive new development. It also ran a series of grant schemes for the repair and enhancement of historic buildings and streets. These actions combined to successfully preserve the special character and appearance of the town. In the same decade Mill Gate became the subject of a revival project in response to the dropping of a road-widening scheme that had blighted the area since the 1930s. In 1974 Mill Gate formed part of the first extensions to the conservation area boundary.¹⁵² The revival scheme proposed to regenerate Mill Gate as a mixed-use area, incorporating small businesses and living accommodation. In the late 20th century efforts were directed towards the regeneration of the riverfront and the creation of a riverside walk. In the last few decades Newark has been subject to the same economic pressures as other towns, particularly in the continued need to accommodate cars and the changing patterns of commercial use. The sensitive adaptation of the town in the 1960s and 70s, however, has meant the historic core of the town now forms a valuable asset in the adaptation of the town to serve new uses.

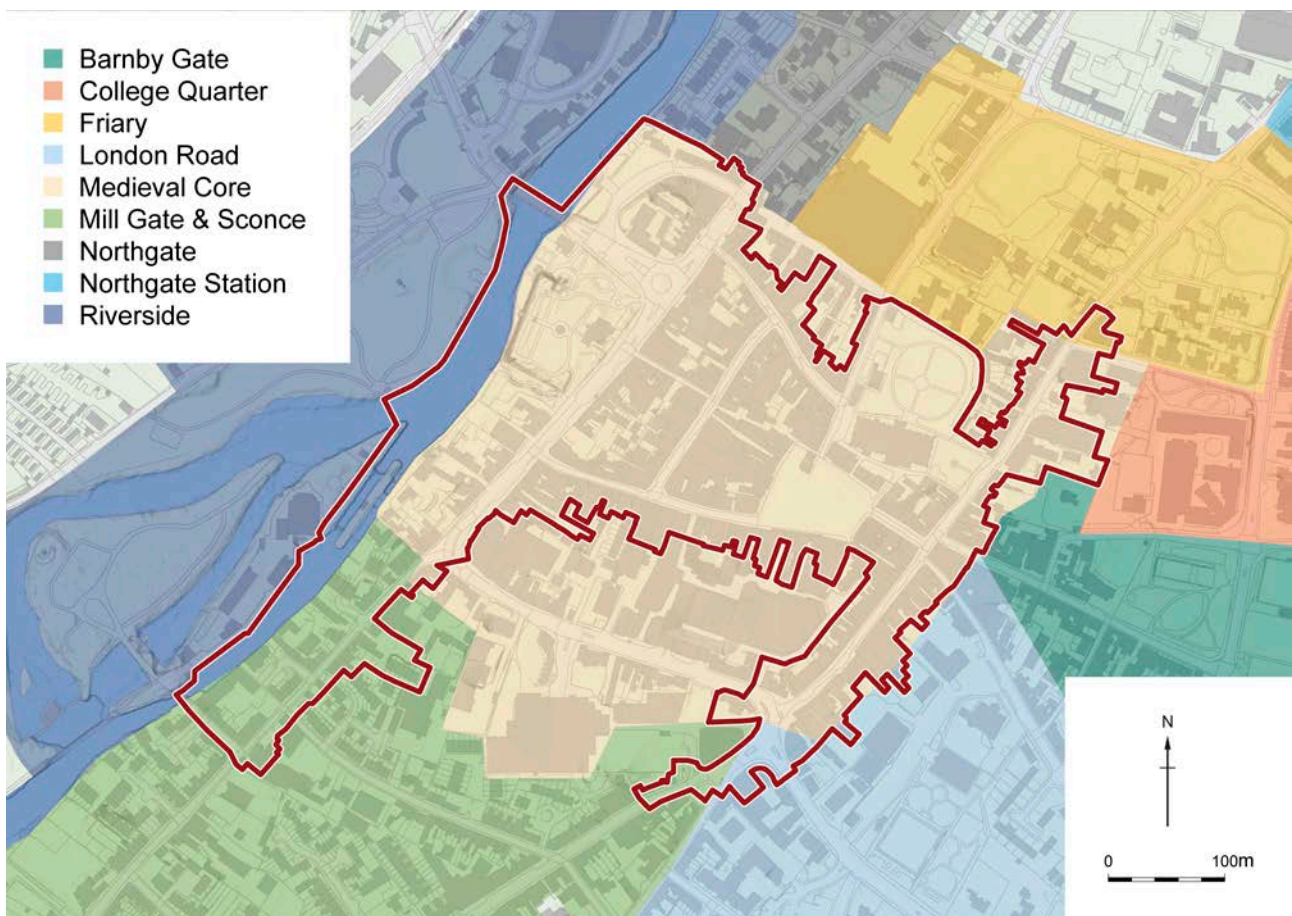


Figure 18: The character areas defined in the recent Conservation Area Appraisal, overlaid with the boundary of the Historic Area Assessment study area. [Background map: © Crown Copyright and database right 2024. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.]

Key streets and buildings

This section is intended to provide an overview of the key buildings and streets of Newark's central area. As such, it serves as a supplement to the revised Newark Conservation Area Appraisal, a draft of which was made available in 2022. This divides the conservation area into nine sub districts whose individual character, significance and special interest are set out in the document. The study area of the HAA corresponds to the 'medieval core' character area but also covers part of the Mill Gate and Sconce character area (Figure 18 and see Figure 3).



Figure 19: Aerial view of Market Place in 2022. [© HEA 35263_004.]

Market Place

Summary

Market Place comprises an irregularly shaped four-sided square, accessed via Church Street to the north, Bridge Street to the east and Stodman Street to the west (Figure 19). This appears to represent the extent of the original medieval market place, with only minimal later infill development. The only intrusion into the market area is a short row of three buildings which protrude at the northern corner. These appear to be relatively late buildings (except perhaps No. 15 at the eastern end), but their small plots indicate that they form part of a typical process of market infill, and the current buildings may have replaced earlier ones on the same sites. The Market Place remains in use, with markets on five days of the week, and has fixed stalls. The surface of the space is mostly stone setts which extend into adjoining streets. Historically this would have been compacted earth but an Act of Parliament in 1585 allowed for the paving of Newark's streets although Market Place was not paved until 1621.¹⁵³ An undated photograph of the late 19th or early 20th century shows the central part of the square with cobbles formed of large pebbles and granite setts to the road surface on the periphery (Figure 20). In the middle was a gas lamppost with a large lantern. At this date the market stalls were evidently only temporary, as the square is shown as an open space. Temporary stalls still appear to have been in use in 1941 (Figure



Figure 20: Undated (late 19th or early 20th century) photograph showing the south side of the market place with cobbled surface in the foreground. [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]



Figure 21: 1941 photograph of Market Place with temporary stalls occupying the main space. © [HEA OP35556.]



Figure 22: Relaying of the cobbles from the centre of Market Place in 1965. [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]

21). The cobbled surface of the square was relaid in 1965, by which time a modern electric lamp stood at the centre (Figure 22). Further work on the surface took place in the 1980s and the whole market place was relaid with porphyry setts in the 1990s. A vestige of relaid cobbles remains around the bear baiting post/town pump.¹⁵⁴

The development fronting onto Market Place retains a medieval pattern of long plots, although some properties on the western side lost their rear yards in the 1970s to make way for the St Mark's shopping precinct (see Figure 19). The enclosing frontages of Market Place are entirely built up, with only occasional breaks in the building line for access to rear yards or narrow lanes. The high architectural quality of the buildings speaks to the historic prosperity of the town. The premises range in date from the 14th to the 20th century but the predominant period is Georgian, represented by both rebuilt and refronted buildings. These are typically three storeys, some with attic storeys lit by dormers. The roof lines are interrupted by the spire of the Church of St Mary Magdalene and the tower of the School of Violin Making on Kirk Gate.



Figure 23: Saracen's Head, Market Place, 1880. Note the now removed loggia extending onto No. 39 to the left side of this image. [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]

The prevailing building material is red brick, sometimes concealed by paint or stucco. The use of stone is limited to the Town Hall and Nos 1 and 3 Market Place and as dressing to some facades, in the form of quoins, lintel and sill details. The ground floors are entirely given over to shop frontages, many dating late-19th and 20th centuries. However 33 Market Place retains a late-18th-century canted bay window. The upper floors generally have multi-paned timber sash windows, with some examples of single-paned sashes. Map and photographic evidence confirm that before 1880 the loggia at Nos 41-43 was continued by a sloping porch to No. 39 (Figure 23).



Figure 24: The Town Hall, Market Place in 1988. [© HEA BB93_29915.]

Key Buildings

The Town Hall

Newark's Town Hall (1774-76) is the preeminent building on Market Place, occupying the majority of the western side of the square (Figure 24). Designed by John Carr, the building is constructed from brick and Mansfield white sandstone with a slate roof concealed behind a parapet. An Act of Parliament was granted in 1773 to allow the sale of Corporation property funding the construction of a new town hall and shambles (meat market) to replace existing premises close to the churchyard.¹⁵⁵ The new municipal edifice was designed to accommodate offices and a council chamber for the Corporation, a public Assembly Room as well as a market hall and two residences. The Town Hall featured in the second volume of George Richardson's *New Vitruvius Britannicus* in 1807, showing the premises largely as built (Figure 25).¹⁵⁶

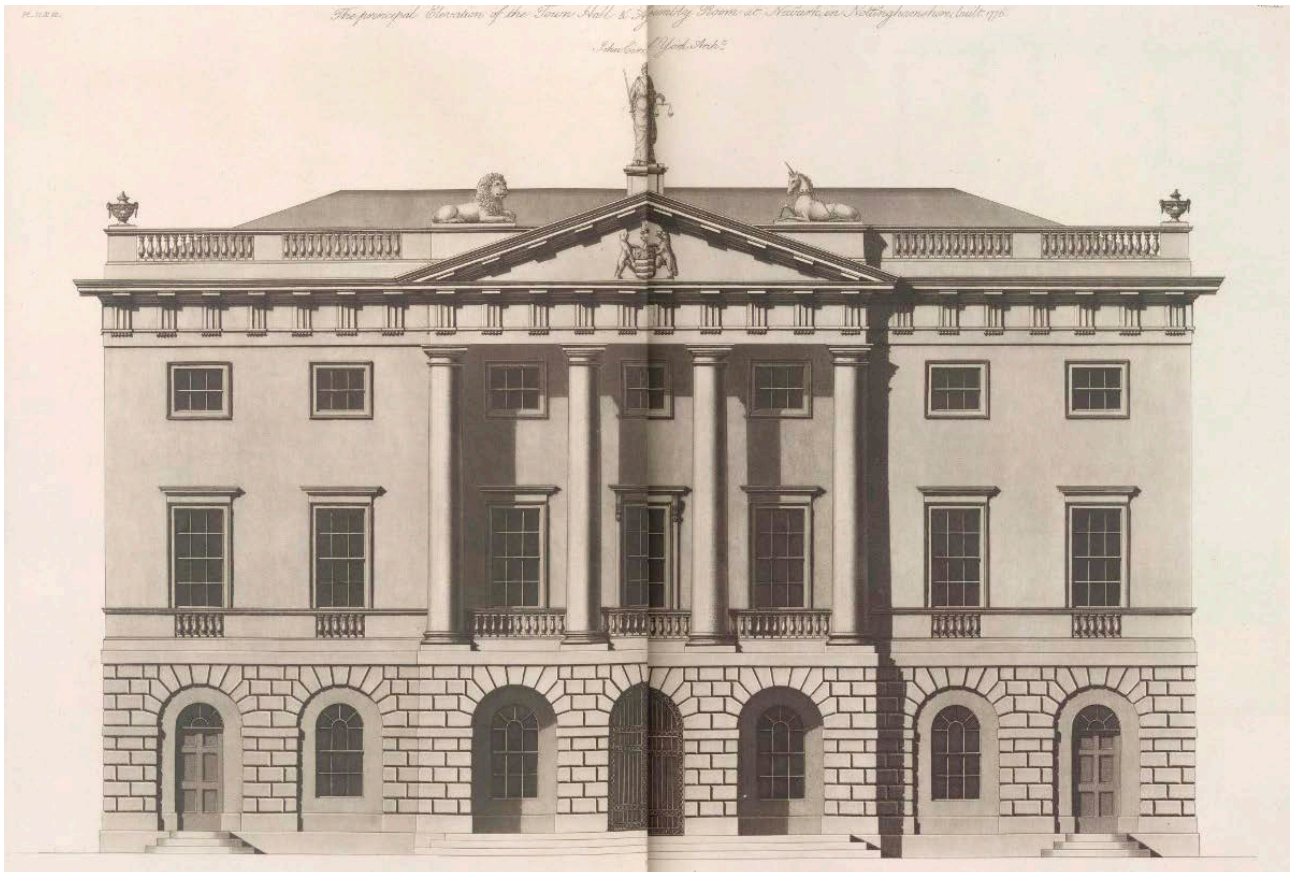


Figure 25: Elevation of Town Hall, from Vitruvius Britannicus, engraved by George Richardson, 1802.



Figure 26: Recreated statue of Justice being lifted into place in 1983 [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]



Figure 27: Ground floor of the Town Hall in 1988. [© HEA BB93_29916.]

The three-bay central section projects forwards with giant Doric columns supporting a pediment containing the town arms. The pediment is flanked on either side by the statues of a lion and unicorn and is topped with a statue of Justice which was renewed in 1983 (Figure 26).

The final part of the Town Hall complex to be completed was the southern house, delayed because of landownership issues. This was constructed in 1786-9 after the demolition of the Green Dragon Inn.¹⁵⁷ By the 1830s one of the houses was taken over for use as Borough Police Station and a cell block associated with this use survives on the north side of the Buttermarket. In 1883-4 the site of the shambles was used for a covered butter market. This comprised an open hall at ground-floor level with a ballroom above (Figure 27). In 1989-91 a major scheme of refurbishment of the town hall by Guy St John Taylor Associates and James Brotherhood Associates took place. At the rear of the town hall the Royal Exchange Shopping Centre was built at the same time.

The Old White Hart

Former inn, possibly originally a merchant's house converted to an inn in the late 14th century.¹⁵⁸ It now comprises three sections: a rear wing to the south (dating from around 1312, extended around 1526, remodelled in the 17th century); a front range (dated to around 1470); and a section containing a gallery and stair turret (early 16th century glazed in the mid-17th century, altered around 1870).¹⁵⁹ The Nottinghamshire volume of the *Buildings of England* describes it as one of the paramount examples of a late 15th-century timber-framed building in England.¹⁶⁰ It was listed Grade II* in 1950.¹⁶¹ The building underwent restoration in 1983 and 1990 by Guy St John Taylor Associates.¹⁶² Archaeological evidence indicates the existing front range replaced an earlier, possibly late 13th-century, front range parts of which were uncovered in excavations in the 1990s.¹⁶³ The documentary evidence indicates that in the late 15th century the inn was one of the most important commercial premises in the town, for example hosting negotiations between agents of the King and the Earl of Northumberland in a room known as 'the queen's chamber'.¹⁶⁴

The building presents a striking front elevation to Market Place; three storeys in height with continuous windows on the first and second floor (Figure 28). The front range is formed of a close-studded timber frame with rendered rubble and brick infill. Each stud is enriched with plaster figures below crocketed canopies. These are replicas based on surviving fragments now preserved in Newark Resource Centre, dating from the late 20th-century restorations. To the left of the jettied section, a recessed bay links the building to the Arcade next door. A sketch from 1859 shows that at some point the ground floor was fitted out with a pair of multi-paned bow windows (Figure 29). Prior to the 1980s restoration the building had a late 19th-century shopfront but it now has a 20th-century glazed replacement (Figure 30). The interior of the building retains wall paintings of a 16th-century date.

A carriage arch provides access to a rear yard. To the rear there is a two-bay jettied gallery with turned mullions. The south wing comprises a two-storey, four-bay range, formerly an open hall.¹⁶⁵ The upper floor is close studded but covered in render which has been underbuilt in brick. The 16th-century extension to this range is lower in height, although still two storeys and five bays in length.

The 14th-century east wing is two storeys in height and four bays wide. It formerly contained a first-floor hall. The three-storey, 16th-century stair turret has 20th-century brick underbuilding and arch-braced close studding above.



Figure 28: The Old White Hart in 2020 [© HEA DP261778.]

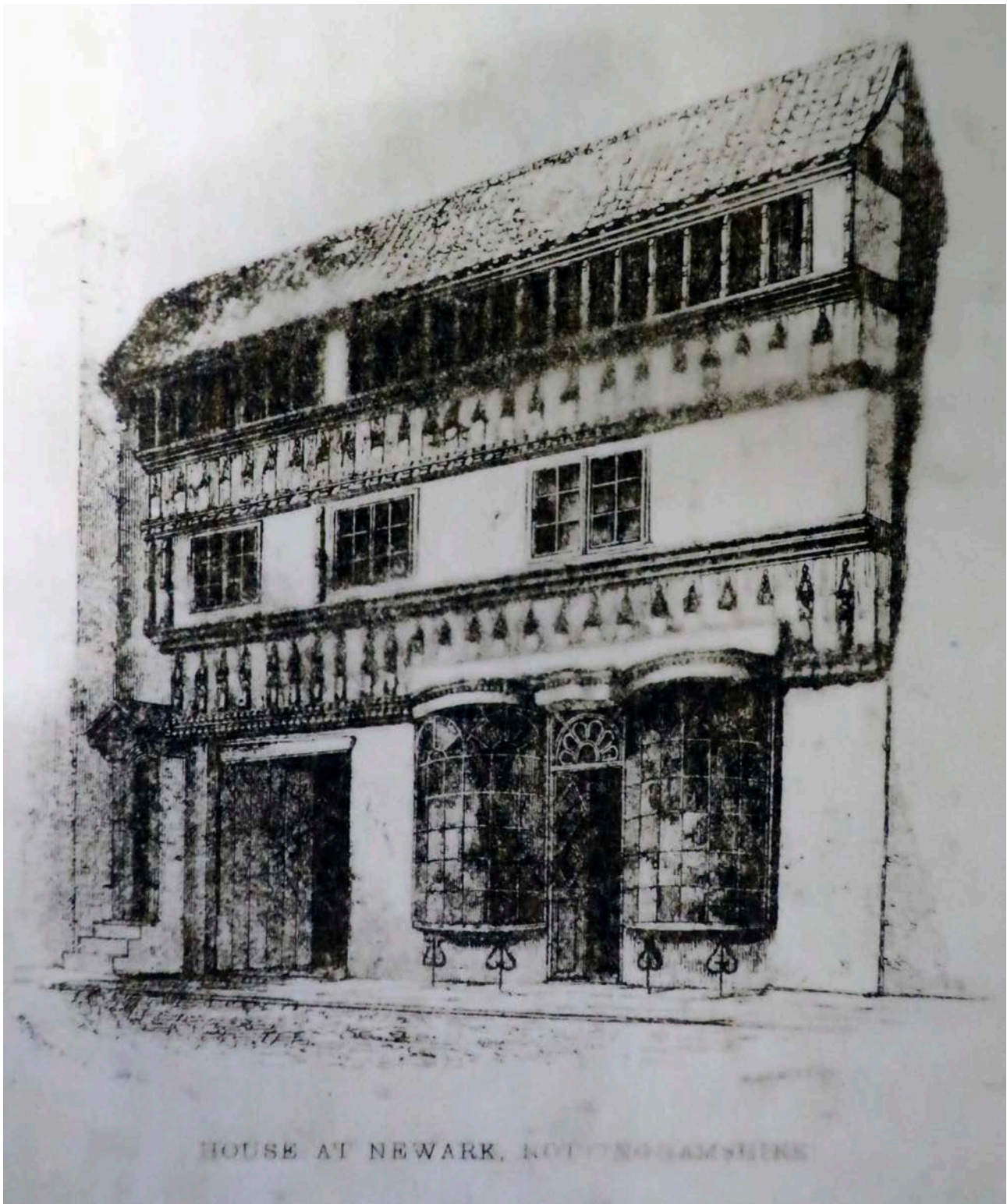


Figure 29: The Old White Hart in around 1859 showing the paired Georgian bow windows historically fitted at ground floor level. From J. Parker *Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, Richard II to Henry VIII*, 1859.



Figure 30: Old White Hart in 1978 showing the building prior to restoration. [© HEA BB82_13836.]



Figure 31: The Clinton Arms in 1975. [© HEA AA107255.]

The Clinton Arms

This former inn and hotel dates from around 1700 and is representative of the high demand for coaching inns for the town (Figure 31). Previously known as The Kingston Arms, it became The Clinton Arms in 1883.¹⁶⁶ Listed grade II* in 1950, the building was converted to shops and offices in the late 20th century.¹⁶⁷ Some sources claim an inn has been on this site since the 14th century, known variously as the Cardinal's Hat and The Talbot.¹⁶⁸ However, although inns with these names appear in the documentary record their location is uncertain and the link with The Clinton Arms is unproven.¹⁶⁹

The building is four storeys high and seven bays wide. Constructed from local red brick the façade is enriched with stone and stucco dressings. The roof, concealed behind a parapet with a central pediment, has clay pantiles. Rusticated quoins and pilasters divide the front elevation. First-floor windows feature Gibbs' surrounds, with the windows above on the second floor featuring plain moulded surrounds. The ground floor features a seven-bay arcade supported by Tuscan columns, and a central carriage arch. Until the late 20th century the ground floor had six small windows to either side of the carriageway, but these have been replaced with glazed shopfronts (Figure 32). The carriage opening originally led to a large yard with stabling for 50 horses and, in 1799, a malthouse.¹⁷⁰



Figure 32: Undated (late 20th century) image of the Clinton Arms and Saracen's Head. [© Newark Resource Centre, ref. 7298.]

The rear ranges were replaced as part of the development of the St Mark's Shopping Precinct.¹⁷¹ Records in the Historic England Archive indicate that prior to the redevelopment, an upper cruck roof, possibly of 18th-century origin, was identified in one of the rear ranges (Figure 33).¹⁷² It appears that it was to be retained and reused within the current complex, although if so it is unclear where it may have been placed.¹⁷³ Along with The Saracen's Head, at Nos 40-41, The Clinton Arms dominates the southern side of the market square. It accommodated numerous people of note including Lord Byron whose publisher was based at 27-28 Market Place. William Ewart Gladstone used the hotel as the base for his election campaign in 1832 when he was first elected a Member of Parliament for Newark.¹⁷⁴



Figure 33: Rear range to the Clinton Arms prior to demolition in the 1980s. The upper cruck roof may have been retained in the subsequent redevelopment. [© HEA AA107262.]

The Saracen's Head

An inn rebuilt in 1721, but with deeds going back to 1341 indicating a much earlier origin for the site (see Figure 23).¹⁷⁵ In 1591 the licensee is named as John Twentyman and the inn remained in his family until 1720 when it was sold to John Herring, who rebuilt it the following year.¹⁷⁶ The inn closed in 1956 and was converted to accommodate a bank, shops and offices.

The building is similar in scale and materials to its neighbour, the Clinton Arms. Built from red brick with a clay pantile roof, it is three storeys in height and eight bays wide. However, its frontage is plainer, decorated only with chamfered quoins and a second-floor band. On the first floor there is a central niche containing a bust of a 'Saracen'. The ground floor features an eight-bay loggia with a continuous cornice which is supported by Tuscan columns. The upper storeys have sash windows, possibly modern replacements, although, the ground floor retains sash windows which may be older, along with a late 20th-century shopfront. There is a central carriage arch that originally gave access to the rear yard and stabling for the hotel, cleared in 1973 and rebuilt as part of the development of the St Mark's Shopping Precinct.



Figure 34: No. 1 Market Place [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

This inn was also used during parliamentary elections. In 1829 the preferred candidate of Henry Pelham-Clinton, 4th Duke of Newcastle, Michael Sadler, ran his successful campaign from the Saracen's Head.¹⁷⁷

No. 1 Market Place (Natwest Bank)

A purpose-built bank constructed around 1902 on the site of the former home of Alderman Hercules Clay, destroyed during the siege of 1643. It was preceded by another bank building, present by 1885.¹⁷⁸ The building was listed grade II in 1992.¹⁷⁹

Occupying a prominent corner site, the building was designed in an exuberant Baroque Revival style and is built of red brick with abundant stone embellishments (Figure 34). Its stone-faced two-storey curved bay windows alternate with brick bays at first- and second-floor level on both elevations. A ceramic plaque on the Market Place elevation commemorates Clay's house and its destruction. The grandeur and scale of this bank is indicative of the prosperity and importance of the town as a regional centre at the turn of the 20th century.



Figure 35: No. 30 Market Place [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

No. 30 Market Place (HSBC Bank)

A bank dating from around 1895, occupied by Midland Bank (later HSBC). Designed in a Baroque Revival style and occupying a corner site with Bridge Street, it is entirely faced in Ancaster Stone (Figure 35).¹⁸⁰ Mainly quarried in Lincolnshire, the building stone has been used in Newark since the medieval period for high-status buildings including the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.¹⁸¹



Figure 36: Nos 19-23 Market Place showing the former Burton's store on the far end of the terrace. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313613.]

The building is two storeys, with a three-storey hexagonal lead-domed corner tower. It has a two-bay elevation to Market Place, with three bays to Bridge Street. The large round-headed ground floor windows are 20th century replacements. Internally the large banking retains wooden panelling to the walls as well as panelled counters and screens.

Nos 22-23 Market Place (former Burton's Tailors)

Store built in 1935 and constructed for Burton's using their own in-house architects, overseen at this date by Harry Wilson.¹⁸² It was one of two premises built in Newark in that year by the clothing chain and had perhaps the better location. It may have been because of the sensitivity of the site that Newark Civic Association requested a historically appropriate design for the frontage of the shop.¹⁸³ The building has a Neo-Georgian façade of brick with Ancaster stone dressings with giant order paired pilasters to the upper storeys on the main façade and return elevation (Figure 36 and see Figure 21). The shopfront has the characteristic transom lights of nested chevrons with etched glass; originally these would have contained 'The Chain of Merit' a common feature of Burton's stores which depicted the names of all of the towns where they owned

tailor shops.¹⁸⁴ The date of the building is recorded on the plinth. It is a good survival, designed in Burton's distinctive style, but the interiors of the shop have been entirely lost. Listed grade II in 1991.¹⁸⁵

Burton's other premises were at 16-17 Stodman Street. It is unclear why the firm felt the need to construct two shops at the same time in the town. The opening of the Market Place premises was marked by taking out a full page article in *The Newark Advertiser* in which it was described as 'a notable contribution to the architectural beauty of Newark'.¹⁸⁶ Only one local contractor was employed in its construction, Hunt and Co. Ltd, who undertook the electrical installation, otherwise the firms providing the structural steel work, shop fittings, reinforced concrete floors, signage etc were from national firms. The entire building was constructed from Ancaster Freestone extracted at the Gregory Quarries in Mansfield.



Figure 37: Queen's Head Hotel east elevation, sketched in the 1950s [© HEA XA00313_2.]

The Queen's Head and Old Bakery, 8 Market Place

Built as a house, this timber-framed public house is thought to date from the early 16th century although it has not been sampled for dendrochronological dating (Figure 37). It was extensively restored between 1958 and 1960 and much of the timberwork was replaced.¹⁸⁷ Prior to the restoration the building was recorded by the RCHME.¹⁸⁸ The three-storey building has close studded framing with rendered brick infill to the upper floors, which are jettied to both the front (facing onto the Market Place) and rear (Figure 38).



Figure 38: Queen's Head Hotel west elevation showing jetty prior to restoration [© HEA OP36286.]



Figure 39: Queen's Head Hotel roof structure prior to restoration [© HEA OP36285.]

The RCHME recording shows the roof originally to have had a truncated principal rafter form (Figure 39). This is a form found typically in the north of England, although examples are known in Lincolnshire and are occasionally seen further south.¹⁸⁹ The southern gable end of the building has a decorative truss with raking struts which provides an elaborate visual feature originally visible internally and externally. The Queen's Head is an important survival indicating something of the architectural character of Market Place before the Civil War, it was listed grade II in 1950.¹⁹⁰



Figure 40: Building to the rear of the Queen's Head Hotel prior to restoration [© HEA BB70_01925f.]

The courtyard that once served the Queen's Head contains another early 16th century former house, now known as the Old Bakery Tea Rooms. Also constructed with a close-studded timber frame underbuilt in brick, it also underwent restoration in the 1960s, when much of the timber framing is understood to have been renewed.¹⁹¹ Its earlier form was again recorded by the RCHME (Figure 40).¹⁹² It was also listed grade II in 1950.¹⁹³

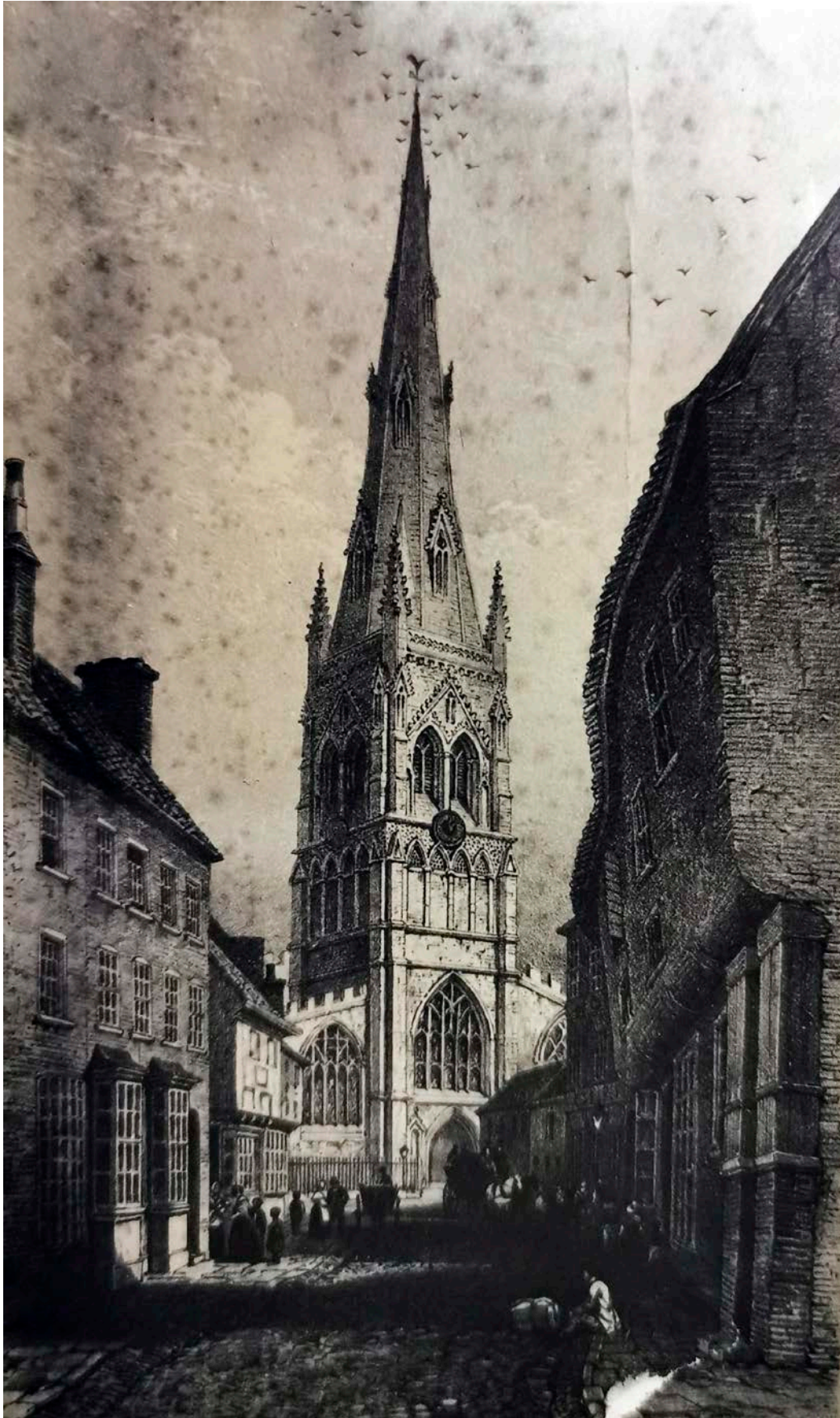


Figure 41: Undated print of Kirk Gate (c.1840s) showing buildings at the east end of the street, replaced in the 19th and early-20th centuries William Tomlinson, printer Stodman Street, Newark. [© Newark Resource Centre (no reference number).]

Kirk Gate

Summary

The road name probably derives from the Danish-Viking word Kirk meaning church and it forms the main road leading from the bridge over the River Trent to the Church of St Mary Magdalene. It is frequently mentioned in medieval deeds and wills and retains some of the oldest dated buildings in Newark. The eastward views along the street have always been dominated by the church and have been well recorded in historical images. For example, an undated view by William Tomlinson, a printer with a shop on Stodman Street in the 1840s, shows jettied timber-framed buildings and Georgian shops (Figure 41).¹⁹⁴ Piecemeal rebuilding of properties in the mid- to late-19th century and early 20th has modified the architectural character of the Kirk Gate but it still retains many earlier buildings (Figure 42).

As an important routeway it had several inns and public houses along its length, some of them stopping points for mail coaches. One such was the former Gilstrap Hotel, 42 Kirk Gate (see below) which was used by the Nelson, Edinburgh Mail and Highflier mail coaches during the 1820s.¹⁹⁵ These only went into decline after the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century; the only one to survive is The Old King's Arms, 17-19 Kirk Gate.

The eastern end of Kirk Gate now has a rather grander character being closest to the church. Its building stock spans a wide date range from the 14th century onwards with a significant amount of 19th-century remodelling or replacement of buildings. At the western end, the buildings are generally less ostentatious with more modest survivals due to a lower level of commercial pressure at this end of the street. A gap site, now used as a car dealership, was occupied by a row of modest cottages until the mid-20th century (Figure 43).

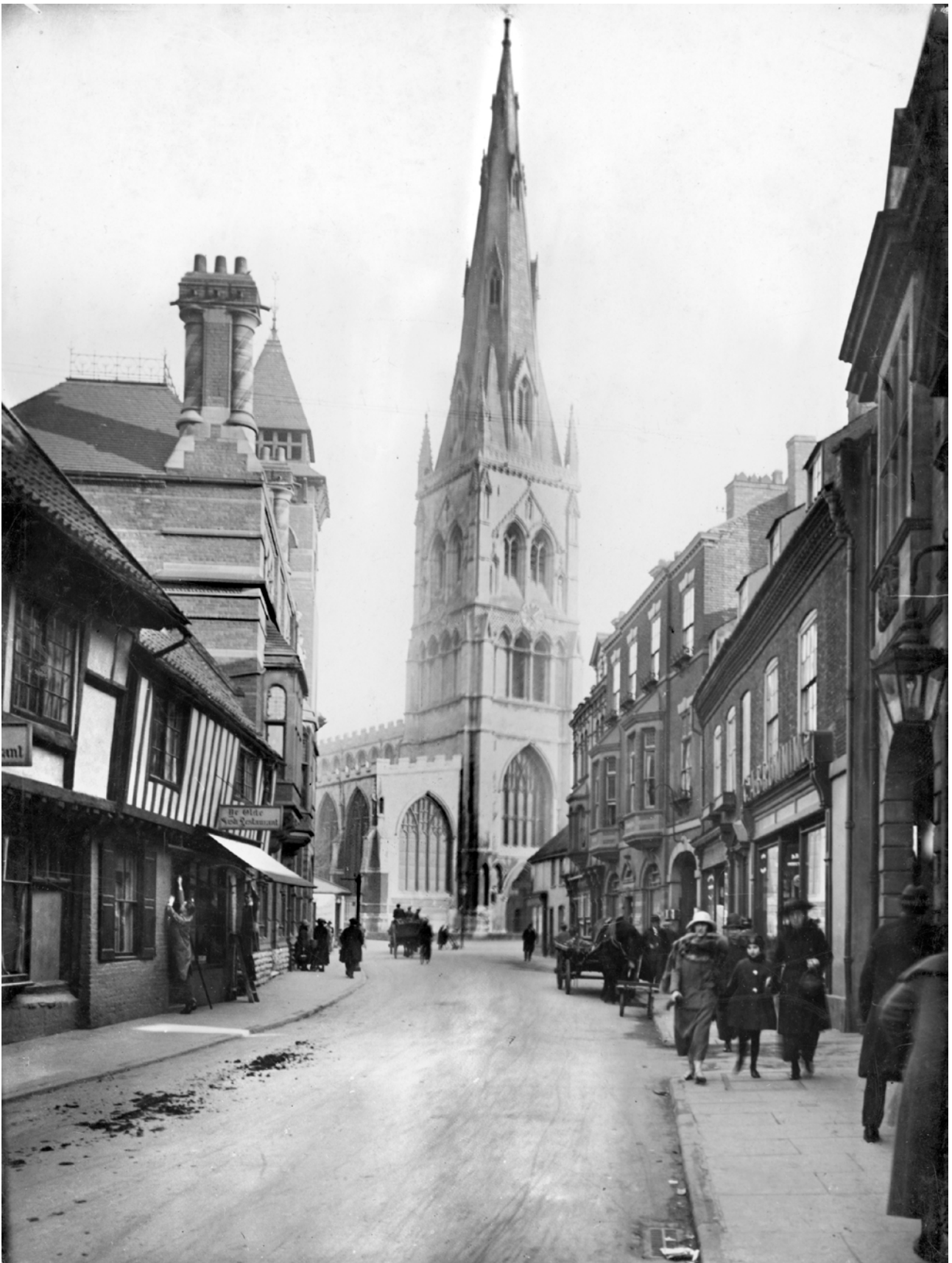


Figure 42: 1920s photograph of Kirk Gate by Frederick Loughton. [© HEA OP06325.]



Figure 43: Kirk Gate c 1940 showing Mrs Cobb's toyshop at 12-14 Kirk Gate, these cottages were demolished sometime before 1965. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 1245.]



Figure 44: Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank (now the School of Violin Making) immediately after construction in 1897, by H. Bedford Lemere. [© HEA BL14359.]

Key buildings

School of Violin Making, 43 Kirk Gate

This striking edifice was constructed in 1887 as a branch of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank to the designs of Watson Fothergill (Figure 44). Built of red brick with blue brick, terracotta and stone dressings, it is of two and three storeys with a four-stage tower. The style is broadly Italian Gothic Revival and it is a typically idiosyncratic work by Fothergill. Externally there is a clear distinction between the church-like two-storey banking hall and the former bank manager's house. In 1957 the tower was reduced in height and given a pyramidal roof; historic photographs show a more steeply pitched roof that echoed the steeple of the Church of St Mary Magdalene.¹⁹⁶ Around 1975 the building was converted into a school for violin making. It was listed grade II in 1992.¹⁹⁷



Figure 45: 22-24 Kirk Gate in 1996. [© HEA AA97_2409.]

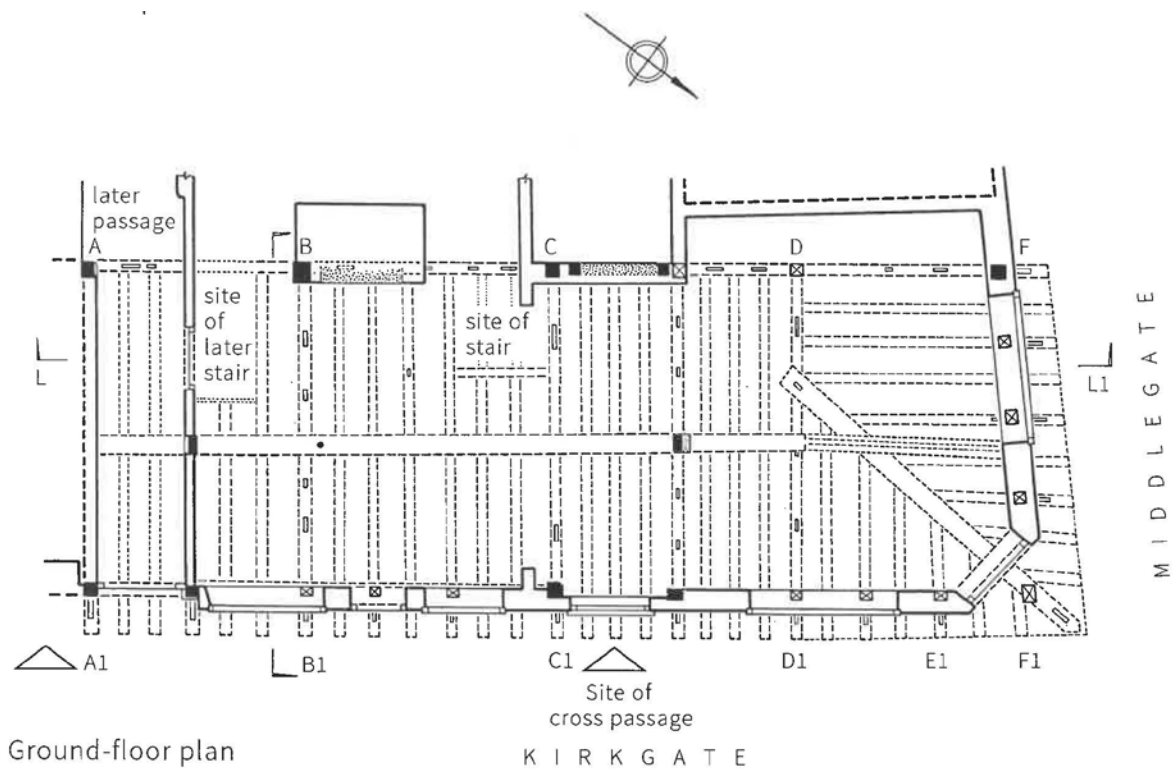


Figure 46: Ground-floor plan of 22-24 Kirk Gate. [© HEA XA00314.]

Nos 22-24 Kirk Gate

A conspicuous timber-framed building, occupying a corner plot with frontages on Kirk Gate and Middle Gate, that has been dated by dendrochronology to 1337 (Figure 45).¹⁹⁸ Of two storeys, jettied with arched braces to the upper floor, the building was thought to have been built in the mid-15th century until it was subjected to dendrochronological assessment. It in fact represents the surviving half of a longer building which originally extended further along Kirkgate, the other half was demolished in 1907 to make way for the Post Office and the building adjacent to it (Figure 46).¹⁹⁹ The building was constructed as floored premises rather than as an open hall, and probably originally contained commercial premises on the ground floor (Figure 47).²⁰⁰ It has a crown post roof (Figure 48). It also has traces of a painted decorative scheme which may have been added to the building in the 16th century.²⁰¹ Prior to the dendrochronological assessment of this building it had been assumed that jettied timber-framed construction had not reached Nottinghamshire until the latter half of the 14th century. The buildings were listed grade II in 1971.²⁰²

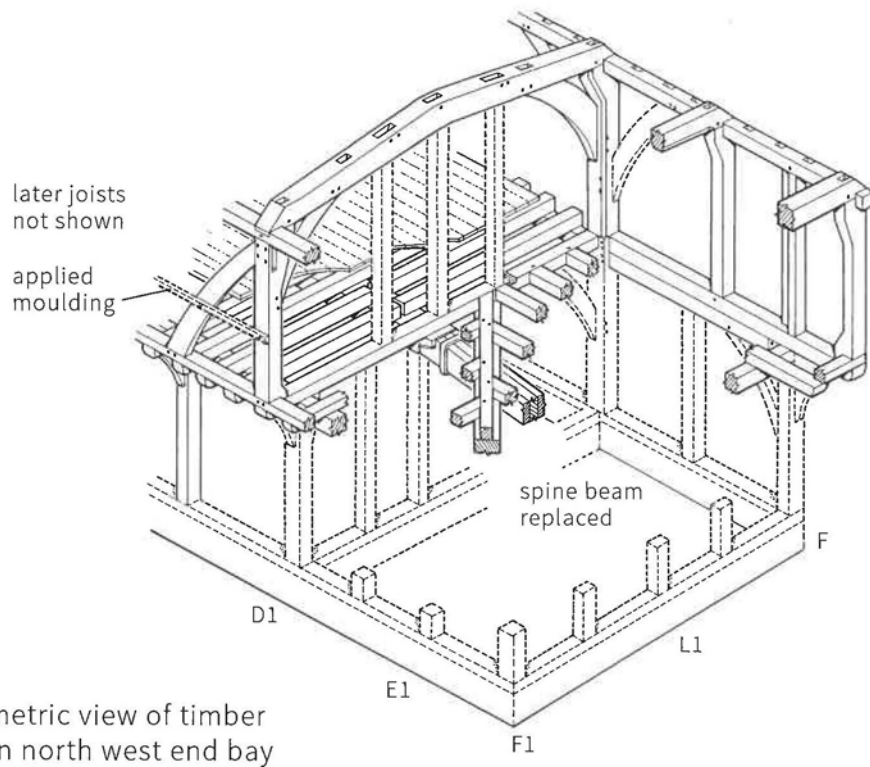


Figure 47: Reconstruction of timber framing of 22-24 Kirk Gate. [© HEA XA00315.]



Figure 48: Roof structure over 22-24 Kirk Gate. [© HEA AA97_576.]



Figure 49: No. 37 Kirk Gate in the 1990s [© HEA OP36289.]

Nos 37-39 Kirk Gate

Two timber-framed houses, now with jetties, both of which have a complex history which needs further investigation to fully understand. No. 37 has box-frame construction with deep overhanging eaves while No. 39 has close studding at first-floor level (Figures 49 and 50). Both buildings have pantile roofs. Tree-ring dating gave a mid-15th century for the main phase of construction of both buildings although No. 37 contains two arcade plates thought to have been felled in the later 12th century, raising the possibility of an earlier aisled hall hidden within the later fabric.²⁰³ No. 37, which was remodelled in the 17th century, is also said to have been the home of Lady Leake during the Civil War, with whom Queen Henrietta Maria apparently stayed during the second siege of Newark.²⁰⁴ The buildings were listed grade II in 1950.²⁰⁵



Figure 50: 39 Kirk Gate in the 1990s [© HEA OP36290.]



Figure 51: No. 42 Kirk Gate, formerly 'The Hotel', owned by Joseph Gilstrap until 1853. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

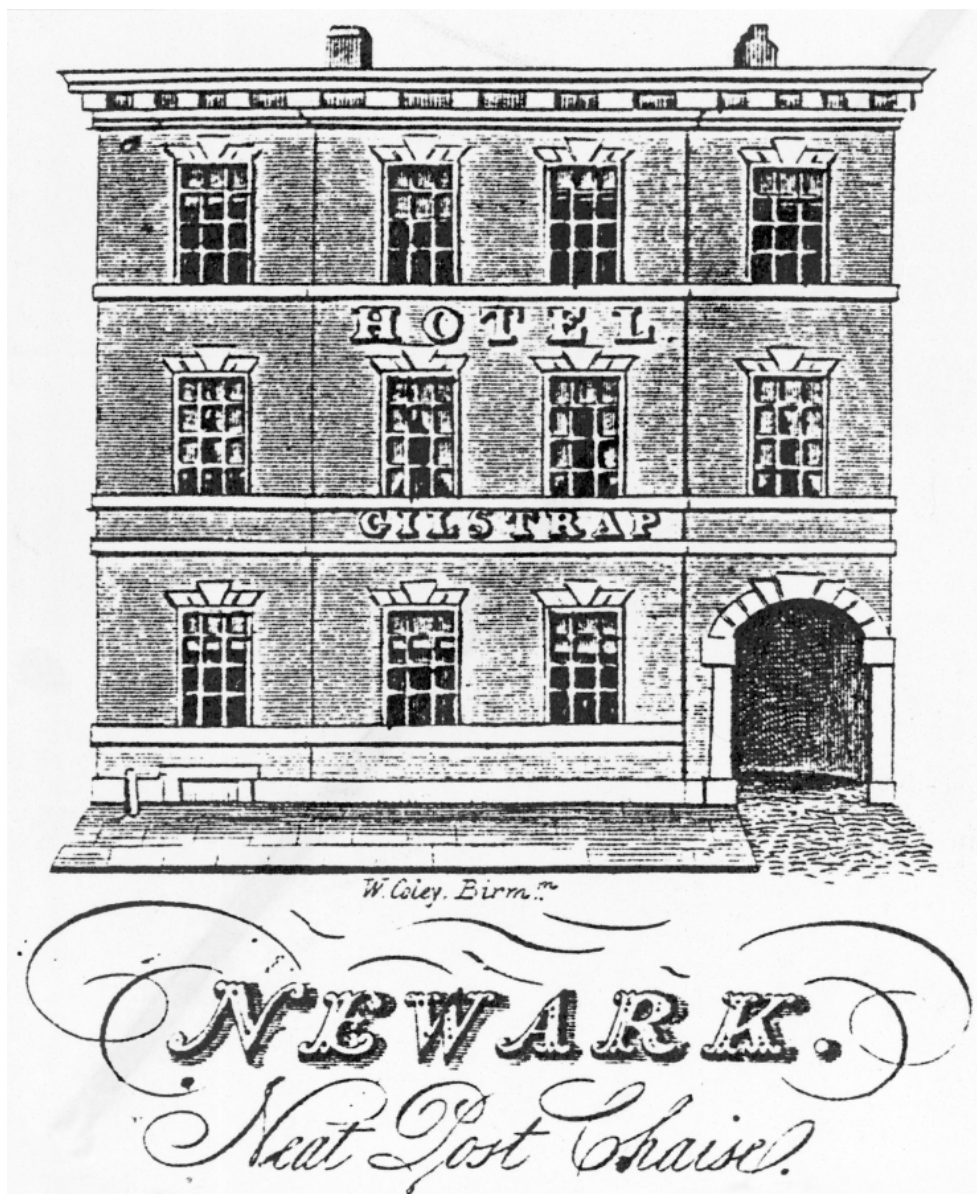


Figure 52: Advertisement for Joseph Gilstrap's Hotel, Kirk Gate, Newark on Trent, 1820-1840. [© Inspire Picture Archive, ref. 11084 NCCK000062.]

Other buildings of note

No. 42 Kirk Gate

A former public house dating from the mid-18th century that was remodelled in the late-19th century (Figure 51). Between 1818 and 1853 it was owed by Joseph Gilstrap, who ran it as a hotel (Figure 52).²⁰⁶ The original front elevation of red brick with stone dressings as can be seen in historic photographs.²⁰⁷ Much of this remains, including sash windows with multi-keystone lintels on the first and second floor, a moulded modillion eaves cornice and an elliptically arched carriageway. Elements of the central

doorcase may also date from the mid-18th century. Around 1890 the building was remodelled with the insertion of large, arched shop windows on the ground floor and first-floor oriel windows.

The Old King's Arms, 17-19 Kirk Gate

Nos 17-19 is made up of two unequally sized brick-built premises under a continuous roofline. That is, a former house now shop (No. 17) and a public house (No. 19), separated at ground-floor level by a carriage arch leading to Paxton's Court. Thought to date from the early 18th century with later alterations, the buildings were listed grade II in 1971.²⁰⁸ The elevation of the Old King's Arms is dominated by a painted panel depicting the royal arms executed in cast iron. It retains sash windows on the first floor and dormers with Yorkshire sashes. No. 17 has been subject to greater alteration, including a late 20th century shopfront and 20th-century casement windows to the first floor.

13-17 Kirk Gate

Co-operative Store and associated warehouse and hall, built 1937 and opened 1938 (Figure 53). It has a plain red brick elevation with Classical and Art Deco touches including quoins, plat band with a central datestone and a stepped parapet with concrete coping. An article in *The Newark Advertiser* for April 1938 records the opening of the store, which included a 1,200 square foot shop, stocking 'groceries, hardware, provisions and fruit'.²⁰⁹ The first floor was identified as 'the Co-operative Hall', a large space which was to be available for meetings and other public events. The store was listed as 'Co-op furniture store' on a 1969 plan of the town.²¹⁰ Co-operative stores were typically owned by the local society, and Newark was no exception with the newspaper article recording that it was the Newark Society who were responsible for the reconstruction. Co-operative store style generally aimed to fit into local surroundings, rather than to impose one uniform design.²¹¹ In this Newark is again typical, reflecting the predominant local use of brick. Its form however has clear Art Deco touches, making it a relatively contemporary design, and the newspaper description makes it clear that originally this was continued on the interior with internal fittings in chrome and Vitrolite (a form of tempered glass).²¹²



Figure 53: Former Co-operative Store and associated warehouse and hall, 13-17 Kirk Gate. [Pat Payne © HEA DP393308.]



Figure 54: Stodman Street in the 1920s. [© Picture Nottingham NTGM021965.]



Figure 55: Early 19th-century sketch by George Nicholson, Old Pack Horse Inn, 11a Stodman Street. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. T7088.]

Stodman Street

Summary

A historic street, presumed to have been laid out in the 12th century, that appears frequently in medieval deeds, usually referred to as *Stodmerstreet* or *Stodmere Street*. It was one of the main thoroughfares leading from the Fosse Way and the castle to Market Place. The historian R. P. Shilton stated in his history of Newark published in 1820 that the military order known as the Knights Templar founded a hospital on the north side of Stodman Street in 1185 that survived in some form until the Civil War.²¹³ The street retains several examples of timber-framed buildings, notably the Prince Rupert Public House at No. 46 and the Governor's House at Nos 23-24. But it also experienced rebuilding over several centuries and the predominant building material is brick (Figure 54). Good examples of early Georgian buildings include Nos 37-37A. In the mid- to late 19th century the Pack Horse Inn at what is now No. 11A, was replaced by offices for the Savoy Maltings, a large complex to north owned by Branstons.²¹⁴ A rough sketch of the inn survives, dated 1809 (Figure 55).



Figure 56: Former Covell's ironmongers, corner of Stodman Street and Middle Gate, 1944, demolished and replaced mid-20th century. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 6732.]

Stodman Street underwent a significant amount of piecemeal redevelopment during the 20th century. This included the replacement of a jettied timber-framed house, later Covell's Ironmongers, that stood at the corner of Stodman Street and Middle Gate (Figure 56).

Nos 16-17 (formerly Burtons) and No. 32 (formerly Marks and Spencer's) were premises built by two major chains on Stodman Street in the early 20th century. Others took over existing shops. For example, the Meadow Dairy Company Ltd (founded in Newcastle in 1909) opened a branch at Nos 37-37A, originally an early 18th century house (Figure 57).²¹⁵ The six-bay building at No. 36 was constructed in 1962 for Woolworths, replacing an earlier store, which had occupied smaller premises on the same site (Figure 58).²¹⁶ This had opened in 1931-2.²¹⁷ Woolworths closed the Newark branch in 1984.²¹⁸



Figure 57: Meadow Dairy Co. at 37-37a Stodman Street, 1944. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. A45/833.]



Figure 58: Woolworths at 36 Stodman Street, photographed in the early 1930s. [© HEA FWW01/01/0454/001.]



Figure 59: The Governor's House, Stodman Street in 2004. [© HEA AA048533.]

Key buildings

The Governor's House

One of the grandest buildings on Stodman Street, dating from the 15th century. It was the residence of two town governors, Richard Willis and Richard Byron, during the Civil War (Figure 59).²¹⁹ The timber-framed building underwent dendrochronological dating in 1985 and 1998 which gave felling dates of 1456-1476 for the front range and 1484-1504 for the rear range suggesting a two-stage construction.²²⁰ It has three storeys and an L-shaped plan. The front range is six-bays wide and is close studded with covered jettied floors. During examination of the building in the 1980s and 1990s evidence was found of continuous mullioned windows at the first-floor level, similar to the Old White Hart, 34 Market Place.²²¹ The windows of the first and second floors was replaced in the 19th century with multi-pane sashes and 20th-century wooden shop fronts have been inserted into the ground floor. The rear wing, accessed via a carriageway that forms part of 47 Market Place, has a stone-built ground floor with close-studded timber framing above (Figure 60). Internally, the building retains wall paintings on the first floor (Figure 61). The Governor's House was listed grade I in 1950 and was restored and converted in 1987 by Guy St John Taylor Associates.²²²



Figure 60: The Governor's House, rear range west elevation. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]



Figure 61: Wall paintings on the ground floor in the Governor's House. [Courtesy of Isabelle Richards, Newark and Sherwood District Council.]



Figure 62: The Prince Rupert, 46 Stodman Street. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

The Prince Rupert, 46 Stodman Street

A timber-framed building, dating from around 1452. It is unclear how long it has been a public house. Formerly known as the Woolpack, few documentary records appear to have survived although it is mentioned in a lease in 1798.²²³ The building is significantly lower than its neighbours as it is only two storeys, with brick to the ground floor and a timber-frame above (Figure 62). It is formed of two bays, the easternmost of which has a first-floor jetty and was thus floored while the western bay was originally an open hall, both housed under a single roof structure running parallel to the street. Thus, it was built as a Wealden or half-Wealden house type.²²⁴ The full Wealden or 'recessed-hall house' characteristically had an open hall flanked on both side by floored, jettied end-bays under a single roof.²²⁵ Although once considered a form of building seen predominantly in the rural south-east of England, it is now recognised as an urban building type, with a wider geographic distribution although most identified examples are still in the south-east.²²⁶



Figure 63: The Prince Rupert in the late 20th century, when it was known as the Woolpack, prior to restoration. [© HEA AA027203.]

No. 46 is the only surviving example in Newark but documentary evidence suggests that others existed.²²⁷ It is unclear if this was originally a full Wealden which has lost a bay, or if it was built as a 'half-Wealden' which is a type particularly associated with urban locations. Dendrochronological sampling of the building gave a felling date for the timbers of 1452, which makes it a relatively late example of the building type.²²⁸ Listed grade II in 1950, the building underwent restoration in the late 20th century, when external render was removed from the front elevation (Figure 63).²²⁹



Figure 64: Former Burtons at 16-17 Stodman Street. [Pat Payne © HEA DP278083.]

16-17 Stodman Street (former Burtons)

A purpose-built store for Burtons, the tailoring chain, one of two premises that were built in Newark in 1935, the other being located at 22-23 Market Place.²³⁰ Both appear to have been designed in-house by the company's architectural department under Harry Wilson but have different elevational treatments apparently because of the intervention of Newark Civic Association.²³¹ The Stodman Street building had less opportunity for display, having only two storeys and a single frontage (Figure 64). For this building Art Deco was preferred over Classical with a ground-floor shopfront with a marble-clad surround and bronze vents incorporating the company name in the stallrisers (Figure 65). The upper part, which formed the fascia, has been rendered and the transom lights either removed or obscured by a modern shop fascia. The upper floor is stone faced with a flat-headed central pediment and tall windows, the central three adorned with stylised scallop shells to their heads. This branch of Burtons is unlisted.



Figure 65: Bronze 'Burton' vent at 16-17 Stodman Street. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]



Figure 66: Former Marks and Spencers, 32 Stodman Street. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Marks and Spencer, 32 Stodman Street

A purpose-built store constructed around 1933 for the national chain Marks and Spencer (Figure 66). This is an example of one of their ‘super-stores’ – a term that referred to the ambitious building programme undertaken by Simon Marks, son of the founder, Michael Marks.²³² The Newark branch was one of 162 stores constructed or extended between 1931 and 1939 in programme overseen by the company architect, Ernest E. Shrewsbury (Figure 67).²³³ The two-storey building has a Neo-Classical elevation; the upper storey faced in stone with a low central pediment and metal-framed windows above a bronze-framed shopfront with polished stone plinth, a wide recessed entrance lobby supported by a sinuously shaped metal-clad column. The shop frontage survived largely complete at the time of the store’s closure in 2019, although comparison with the 1933 photograph indicates that the central section was removed at some stage, and the glazing at first-floor level updated.²³⁴ The building was extended at the rear in the 1970s, when it was incorporated into the St Mark’s Place development.

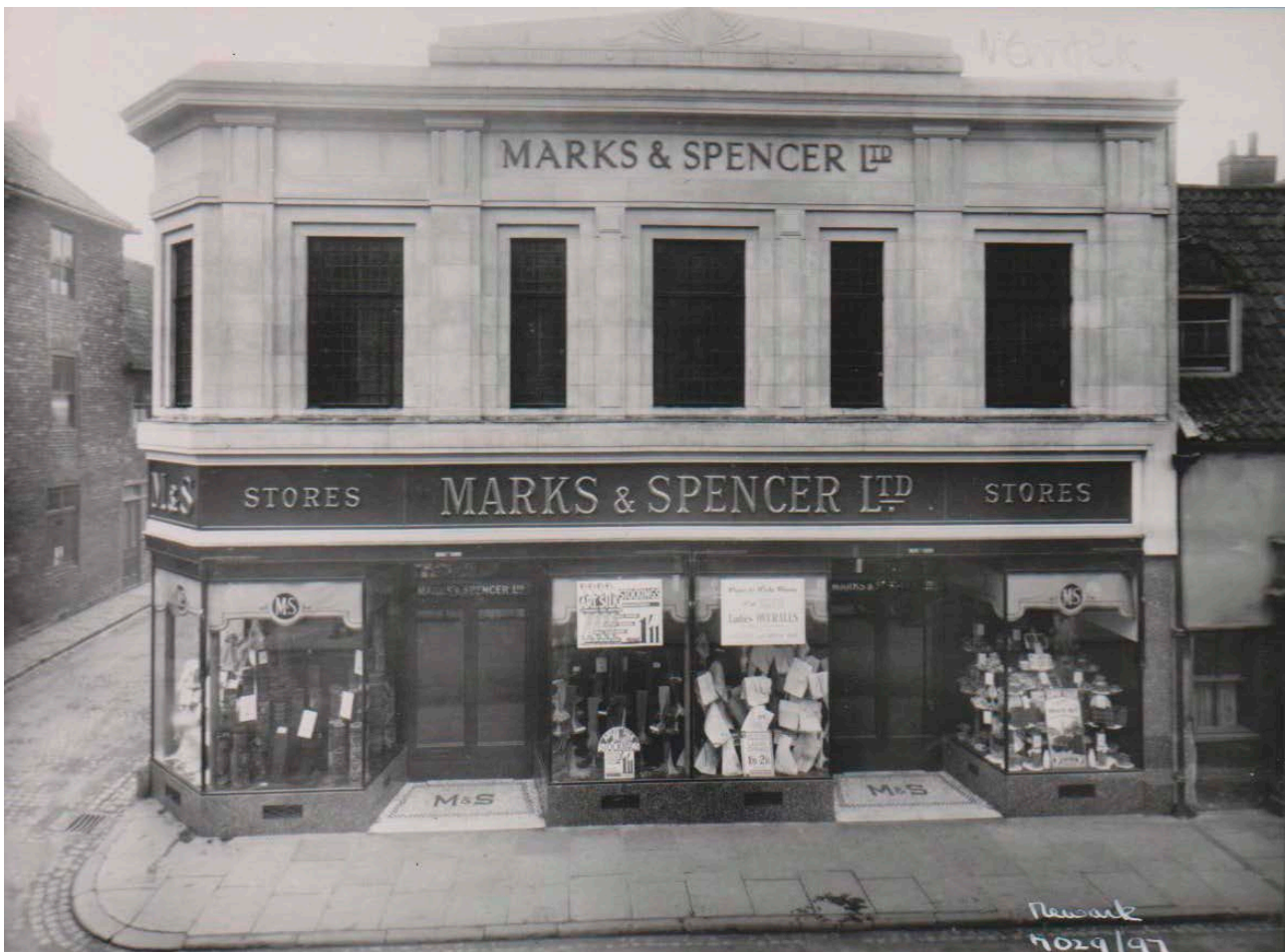


Figure 67: Marks and Spencer Store, Stodman Street in 1933. [© Marks and Spencer Archive (no reference number).]



Figure 68: Market Hall, Middle Gate. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Middle Gate and Boar Lane

Summary

Middle Gate is another street which appears to have formed part of the original 12th-century planning of the town. It links Kirk Gate to the north and Stodman Street to the south and runs parallel with Castle Gate. Middle Gate is named on documents going back to at least the 14th century.²³⁵ At the mid-point of Middle Gate, a small lane (Boar Lane) leads to Castle Gate. Boar Lane appears on the 1790 Attenburrow map of Newark as Bow Lane but there is no evidence of this road recorded in medieval deeds (see Figure 11). In addition to Boar Lane several small passageways, known locally as 'ginnels' provide footways leading off Middle Gate, though only one is named (Chain Lane). The street historically was also the site of the Shambles or meat market which extended to the western side of Market Place on what is today the site of the Market Hall and Town Hall.

In the 18th century the street was lined with inns and public houses and there was a theatre on the western side (see Figure 11). By the 1880s, despite the proximity to the town centre, a large maltings (Savoy Maltings) was also constructed on the western side of the street close to the junction with Stodman Street. Middle Gate today comprises a mix of architectural styles and building periods.

Key buildings

Market Hall

Market Hall of 1883-4, which forms the rear of the Town Hall and links Middle Gate to Market Place via the covered market (Figure 68). The Market Hall was conceived in 1882 when the Borough Council resolved to erect a covered market on the site of the Shambles. It was constructed to the designs of architect Charles Bell (1846-99).²³⁶ The main space comprises a single large hall with a cast-iron roof structure covered with a glazed roof (Figure 69). It is fronted in brick with a large Dutch gable. The central entrance from Middle Gate is flanked to either side by tall arched windows and additional entrances to either side provide access to commercial premises. The Newark coat of arms is represented in a niche above the entrance.

The building originally contained 17 lock-up shops and was lit by gas.²³⁷ The market was not a commercial success and by 1896 the local press described building as 'built for business which never came'.²³⁸ The covered market area was converted to provide multiple shop premises in 1988-1990 under the direction of Guy St John Taylor Associates.



Figure 69: Market Hall in the late 20th century prior to redevelopment [© HEA BB93_29922.]

48 Middle Gate

Former Savoy Cinema now occupied by Halifax Bank. This was constructed in place of the Savoy Maltings, which had previously occupied the rear of the site, and opened in January 1936.²³⁹ The tall, narrow block on Middle Gate formed the foyer, with the main part of the building filling the space behind Nos 38-46. The upper part of the façade is built of brick and stone in alternating bands with a distinctive full-height glazed central panel, with a projecting angled fin in the centre. The foyer led to a public café and a large auditorium with a 40ft (12m) wide proscenium and a single screen (later converted to four screens). The architect was Robert Crombie of Baker Street, London.²⁴⁰ After 1972 the foyer and glazed front entrance was converted for use by Halifax Building Society and the auditorium behind was demolished.²⁴¹



Figure 70: Nos 17-21 Boar Lane with 18 Middle Gate beyond [© HEA OP36288.]

Nos 16, 18 and 20 Middle Gate and 15-21 Boar Lane

A set of buildings of different dates, brought together under the name 'Strays' by their shared use as part of an animal and feed supplier in the late 20th century (Figure 70). The four buildings form an L-shape which the corner of Boar Lane and Middle Gate.²⁴²

Nos 17-21 Boar Lane form a one and a half storey brick building with a steeply pitched clay pantile roof. Dendrochronological dating of has provided a possible mid- to late-17th century construction date, with some reuse of 15th-century timbers.²⁴³ The building has been reclad in brick and has a series of inserted late 18th- to early 19th-century shopfronts. No. 20 Middle Gate is a 19th century house, inserted into the middle of the earlier buildings at 21 Boar Lane and 18 Middle Gate. It is taller than its neighbours at three storeys in height plus attics, with a clay pantile roof and gable stacks. No.18 Middle Gate in contrast is only two storeys in height and appears to be a former outbuilding, with a carriage arch occupying the full width of the ground floor and perhaps storage above with a taking-in door. The carriage arch provides access to a rear range and the courtyard behind 17-21 Boar Lane, and it may have therefore originated as a service building functioning in relationship to the Boar Lane building. Finally, No. 16 Middle Gate is a small, two-storey former house dating from the 19th century.



Figure 71: Kirk Gate in the 1920s showing the Boar's Head pub at the corner of Middle Gate with its original ground-floor arrangement. [© Picture Nottingham NTGM021954.]

The Boar's Head, 2 Middle Gate

Public house built in 1883, converted into commercial premises in the late 20th century.²⁴⁴ Census records indicate that this plot, along with 2 Middle Gate was formerly occupied by a school.²⁴⁵ The site on the corner of Middle Gate and Kirk Gate must have provided an attractive plot for passing trade.

The building has a rendered exterior with the original pub name picked out on both the Middle Gate and Kirk Gate elevations. That on the Kirk Gate elevation includes a decorative panel depicting a boar's head on a plate surrounded by foliate decoration below an arched banner containing the pub's name. This use of decorative plasterwork is not common in Newark. The building has a large, inserted 20th century shop front, but part of its original ground-floor form is visible in an historic photograph of Kirk Gate (Figure 71).²⁴⁶

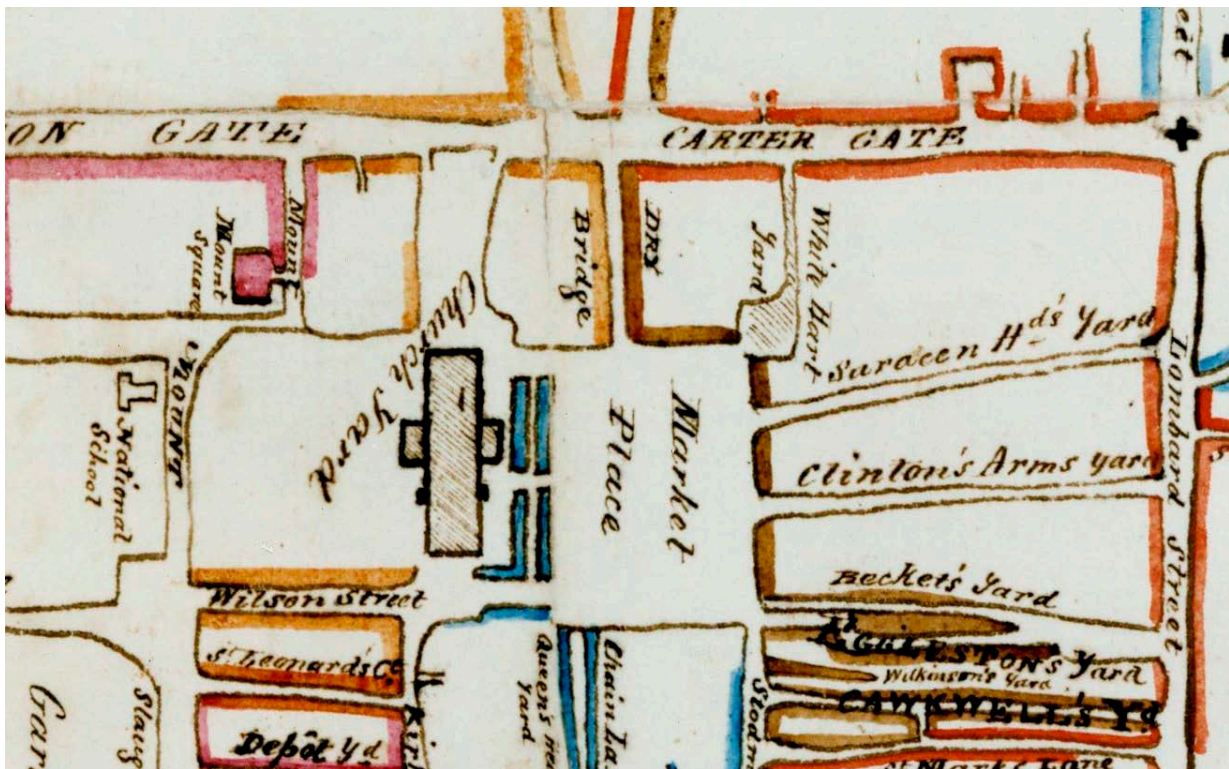


Figure 72: 1827 Rateable Map of Newark, detail showing 'Dry Brig' (Bridge Street). North is to the bottom of the map. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 8454-1827.]

Bridge Street

Summary

Bridge Street was originally called 'Dry Brig' or 'Dry Bridge', probably referring to a bridge crossing a moat or ditch which formed part of the medieval town defences (Figure 72).²⁴⁷ The antiquarian William Stuckley (1687-1765) wrote that when the townspeople rebuilt some houses on Bridge Street in the middle of the 18th century; they discovered the buried arches of the bridge.²⁴⁸ One of the medieval gates is thought to have been located close to the junction with Appleton Gate until it was taken down in 1784.²⁴⁹ The street is relatively short but provides a mix of historic shopfronts, including surviving late 19th century examples as well as 20th century additions (Figure 73).



Figure 73: Bridge Street from the Market Place. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]



Figure 74: Bridge Street in around 1900 looking south towards the Market Place. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 6080.]

The approach to Bridge Street from Market Place is flanked by the HSBC bank (30 Market Place) on the south side and 27 and 28 Market Place (which incorporates 1,3 and 5 Bridge Street) on the north (Figure 74).²⁵⁰ The buff-coloured stone of the bank is echoed further along the south side of Bridge Street by the use of yellow brick on Nos 4-14. The use of yellow brick is unusual in Newark where the local, red-coloured bricks are far more prevalent. In contrast the northern side of the street makes use of the local red brick - though the easternmost buildings are rendered. No. 25 Bridge Street forms a prominent part of the townscape, standing perpendicular to the rest of the street forming the termination of the street as viewed from Market Place.

Bridge Street retains a number of late 19th- and early 20th-century decorative shopfronts. The late 19th-century examples at Nos 1, 3 and 5 are particularly notable; preserving the panelled pilasters and scrolled brackets supporting the fascia board which continues around the corner onto Market Place. This shopfront continues across 7 Bridge Street, albeit the windows and stall riser appear to have been altered. A distinctive example of a 1930s shopfront is at No. 11 where a 1939-40 remodelling of the unit has resulted in a façade of Vitrolite (a form of plate glass) which contrasts with the brick buildings which characterise the street. Elsewhere on the street most of the shopfronts are mid- to late 20th-century additions. A few fragmentary remains of earlier shopfronts survive in the entranceways of Nos 23 and 12-14 where mosaic floors remain in situ.



Figure 75: Nos 1-9 Bridge Street. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Key buildings

Nos 1, 3 and 5 Bridge Street

A house of circa 1730 which has been later subdivided and adapted to form commercial units on both Market Place and Bridge Street. Although the main façade of the building fronts onto the Market Place, the side elevation forms a key part of the streetscape of Bridge Street, with its taller proportions and use of stone detailing together with the typical local red brick (Figure 75). The conversion of the building into shops in the 19th century resulted in a coherent set of shopfronts being installed along the Market Place and Bridge Street elevations, although retaining the original front door in the centre of the Market Place elevation. These shopfronts generally survive intact with a coherent set of features across all four shop units. This includes decorative console brackets. Canopies are concealed above the shop windows. The building was grade II* listed in 1950.²⁵¹



Figure 76: No 11 Bridge Street with Nos 13-19 beyond. [Pat Payne © HEA DP278078.]

No.11 Bridge Street

A 19th century shop unit, refronted 1939-40 (Figure 76). The building appears to have been rebuilt in the 19th century and originally had had three large windows at first-floor level and a traditional glazed shopfront with a curved glass entranceway (Figure 77). This was replaced following the sale of the property in 1939.²⁵² The new owner's S & H Morris's Wallpaper Company advertised the opening of their 'new, modern' store in January 1940.²⁵³ The new frontage in the Moderne style used Vitrolite (a form of rolled, opaque glass) for cladding the façade, with metal windows. The upper floor may have been designed as a showroom, with the large window allowing good viewing of the wallpaper and other design materials. An aerial photograph showed the façade in 1947, indicating that the original shop front had a deeply recessed entrance and that the upper floor may have had the 'Morris's' brand name applied across the lower part of the window (see Figure 78 below).²⁵⁴ Bird's Bakery occupied the building from the early 2000s, and the replacement shop front may belong to this phase.²⁵⁵



Figure 77: 11 Bridge Street in around 1900. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 1019.]



Figure 78: Aerial photograph of the church and its surroundings in 2022. [© HEA 35623_001.]

St Mary's Church and the Garden of Rest

Summary

The church and surrounding green space have been included in the current study area as a vital element of the surviving medieval town plan. The Church of St Mary Magdalene is testament to the importance and wealth of Newark during the 12th to 16th centuries. The church continues to dominate the townscape of Newark and the spire is visible for many miles around (Figure 78). The church is bounded on two sides by green spaces; the Garden of Rest and North Church Walk to the north and the War Memorial Garden to the east, as well as Church Street to the west and South Church Walk to the south. The Garden of Rest (formerly the north churchyard) provides an area of quiet, green space close to the retail hub of Market Place and, aside from the Castle Gardens, this is the only large area of green space in the study area, which is otherwise defined by its tight urban form.

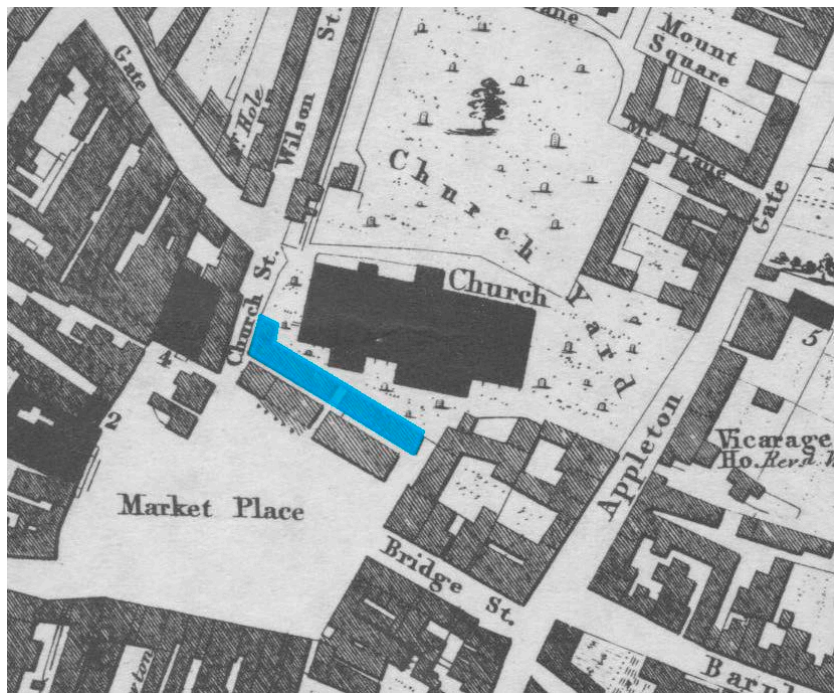


Figure 79: John Wood, A Plan of Newark from Actual Survey, 1829 Ironmonger Row indicated in blue. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. NEKMS2006.38.]



Figure 80: Rear of Ironmonger Row pre-1891 showing the back of Winn's shop. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 112/2.1.]

Set between the rear of 16-23 Market Place and the church, South Church Walk was formerly the site of Ironmonger Row; a small row of cottages demolished during the late 19th century. Ironmonger Row is shown on the 1829 map of the town by John Wood appears on later OS mapping up until the end of the 19th century (Figure 79). After a fire in 1891 a subscription was raised to purchase the cottages and demolish them in order to create a break in the buildings closest to the church (Figure 80).²⁵⁶

The form of the main churchyard was established in the 12th century, this was extended by enclosing a further piece of land close to Appleton Gate during the 14th century in order to accommodate the victims of the Black Death.²⁵⁷ These two areas now form the War Memorial Garden and the Garden of Rest.



Figure 81: Church of St Mary Magdalene, view from south-east [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313608.]

Key buildings and spaces

Church of St Mary Magdalene

The church has 12th century origins, still visible in the crypt and the lower parts of the crossing and the west tower, but the building today largely reflects significant reconstruction in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries (Figure 81). The church is particularly notable for its graceful 14th-century spire, which provides a significant landmark (Figure 82). However the main body of the church is largely screened from view by surrounding buildings.



Figure 82: St Mary Magdalene Church and Garden of Rest, 1947 [© Historic England Archive. Aerofilms Collection EAW006302.]

The south aisle was constructed in the early 14th century after a licence was granted by Archbishop Greenfield (Archbishop of York 1306-1315) to demolish the chantry chapel to Henry de Newark from the churchyard and use the stones, timber, lead and glass in the building of a new aisle.²⁵⁸ The licence was granted in 1312 and included provision for a chantry to Archbishop Greenfield and Henry de Newark to be set into the new aisle.²⁵⁹ The double-height south porch was added later during in the 15th century along with the reconstruction of the nave, chancel, chapels and transepts, all of which are executed in the Perpendicular style.

The church was comprehensively restored during the 19th century, including new roofs to the south aisle, chancel and nave under the direction of Nottingham architect T. C. Hine in 1848 and a major restoration was carried out in 1853 by Sir George Gilbert Scott.²⁶⁰ Scott's restoration comprised removal of old box pews and galleries and complete reordering of the interior. Seventeen windows from the nave and transepts were reglazed.²⁶¹

Former churchyard (The Garden of Rest and War Memorial Garden)

The churchyard was first described in a charter of Henry II in the mid-12th century.²⁶² The charter refers to the vicarage and churchyard as the 'house with the land on the northeast of the Mother Church of Newark' and later charters make it clear that the vicarage lay to the north of the churchyard.²⁶³ The northern boundary of the original churchyard - today the Garden of Rest - roughly demarcates the northern extent of the medieval town; the road known as The Mount is assumed to mark the line of the ditch which ran alongside the old medieval ramparts. Historically, the vicarage lay between the Mount and the churchyard as recorded on the 1790 map of Newark (see Figure 11).

By the 17th and 18th centuries not only was the churchyard being encroached upon by market stalls and animal pens (Mr Christopher Haslam, John Middlebrooke and Anthony Hobman were all cited for 'takinge the churchyard in to his owne us[e]' in 1627), but it was also becoming overcrowded for burials.²⁶⁴ The 1773 Act of Parliament which allowed for the sale of property to fund the building of the Town Hall also enabled the enlargement of the churchyard.²⁶⁵ By 1818 the decision was also made to demolish the vicarage and to extend the churchyard as far as The Mount; 10 Appleton Gate was purchased for the use of the vicar.²⁶⁶ Despite these extensions, by the middle of the 19th century the churchyard had reached capacity and was closed to burials in 1856.²⁶⁷

By the early 20th century the north churchyard had become a space for public use. The opening of the churchyard to the public realised the desire of then vicar Rev. W. P. Hindley that it should

serve a purpose for residents in the middle of the town, which the ducal meadow and the distant Sconce Hill and the Castle Gardens cannot do.²⁶⁸

The War Memorial Garden was created in 1919 dedicated to those who lost their lives in the First World War. The memorial cross was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.²⁶⁹ During the 1950s the headstones were removed from the old churchyard and placed along the edges, the space was cleared to provide ordered paths and flower beds, after which time this area was formally known as the Garden of Rest.²⁷⁰

The Song School

Purpose-built school building, of 1866, which sits on the north-east edge of the former churchyard close to Wilson Street. A Tudor-Revival style building executed in red brick with stone dressings and rounded chimney stacks. The Song School was founded by Thomas Magnus in 1532, though it is not known where the original school was located.²⁷¹ It may have been held in the church itself, or in the house of the Master of the Song School Robert Kirkbye, who lived on North Gate.²⁷² The current building was commissioned in 1864 and funded by the sale of land belonging to the charity. The architect was Charles Bailey of Newark and the builder was Sam Fretwell.²⁷³



Figure 83: Wilson Street, west terrace in 2021. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Wilson Street

Summary

Wilson Street was constructed in 1766 for Dr Bernard Wilson, vicar of Newark and restored around 1980.²⁷⁴ Historically this was a tightly enclosed street with identical rows of terraced houses lining both the east and west sides. Most of the eastern terrace was demolished after 1968.²⁷⁵ Only the two ‘pavilion’ houses which marked either end of the former terrace survive on the eastern side of the street. The surviving western terrace is constructed in red brick, with a regular design and generally uniform height although the pavilion houses at each end are slightly taller (Figure 83). The houses front directly onto the pavement and take a relatively plain form with little in the way of decorative detail; rubbed brick window and door heads and brick string courses between each floor offer the only adornment. The central terraced house protrudes slightly forwards of the others and contains an arched doorway, taller than those to either side, presumably providing access to the rear gardens.

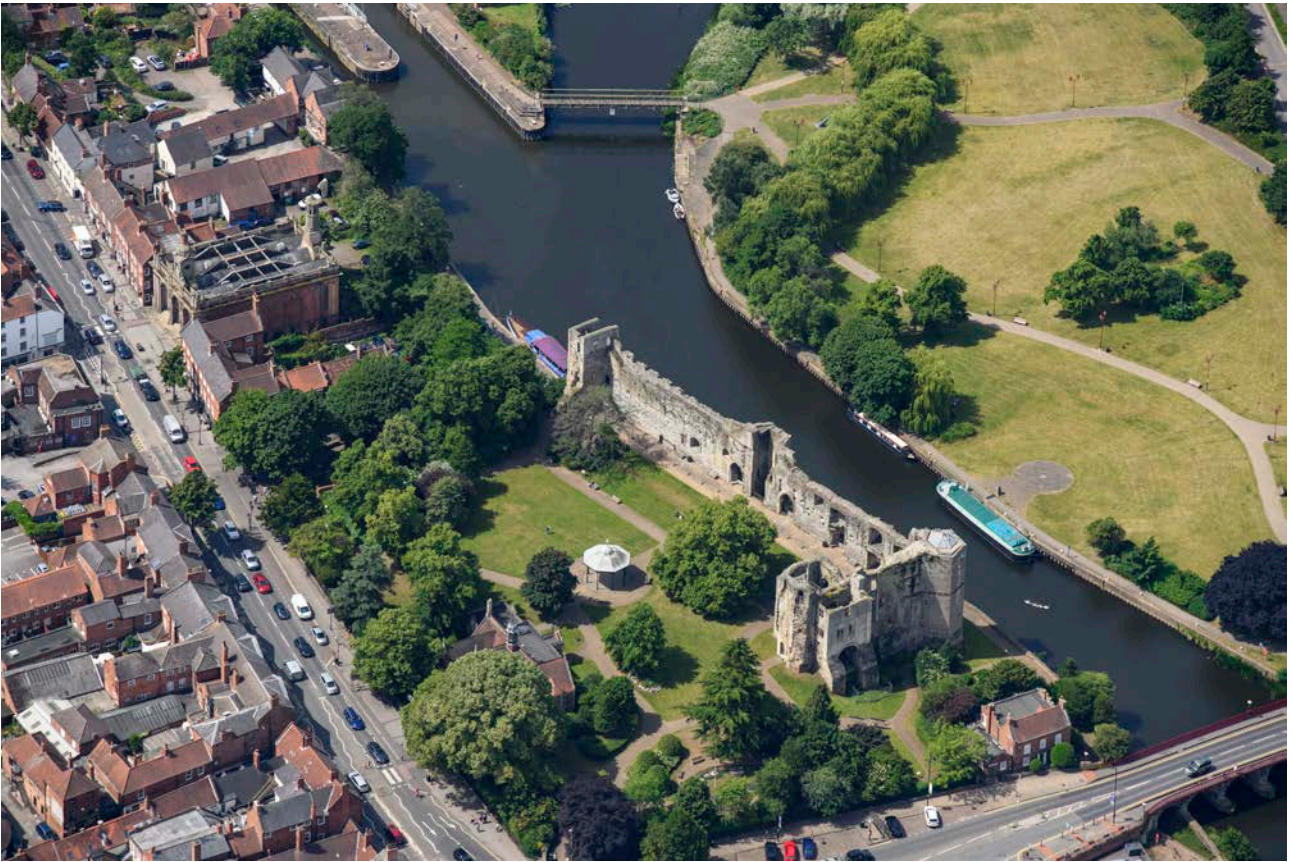


Figure 84: Newark Castle with the River Trent beyond and the castle gardens to the south and west. [© HEA 35263_009.]

The Castle and Castle Gardens

Summary

Along with the church, the castle is the most obvious and most ancient symbol of Newark's historical importance and influence (Figure 84). Archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the castle have also revealed evidence of the earliest occupation of Newark. Bronze Age pottery, flint tools and an Iron Age coin demonstrates that the site has been occupied since prehistoric times and the discovery of a substantial amount of Roman pottery and artefacts also signifies the presence of a Roman settlement. The area surrounding the castle was also the site of a significant Saxon settlement for at least a century. It now also provides the town with another green space, as the Castle Gardens provide an important amenity area.

Castle Gardens also contains the former Gilstrap Library, now the registry office. The ruins themselves are largely screened from view from Beast Market Hill and Castle Gate due to mature planting within the garden itself and the main views of the castle come from Trent Bridge and the opposing riverbank. Castle Gardens provides open green space and mature trees in a streetscape otherwise characterised by a mostly unbroken building line along the eastern side of Castle Gate and a tight linear urban form. The streetscape opens up as the road turns down Beast Market Hill towards Trent Bridge and the former Ossington Coffee Palace.

The Castle

The castle itself, or what remains of it, owes much of its appearance to the Bishops of Lincoln, and the 12th century gatehouse and riverfront curtain wall (late 13th to early 14th century) define the entrance into the medieval town across the Trent Bridge. Excavation has shown that the site was originally developed as a motte and bailey castle immediately after the Norman Conquest in 1066.²⁷⁶ In the early 12th century the earthworks of this castle were heavily modified, and the Fosse Way partially rerouted, in order to provide for the redevelopment of the site by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln.²⁷⁷ The gatehouse is the principal element of the castle surviving from this phase. In the 13th and 14th centuries the castle underwent phases of reconstruction and alteration, resulting in the surviving curtain wall.²⁷⁸ Extensive below-ground remains, including an undercroft, were partially excavated in the 1990s.²⁷⁹ The castle was slighted following the Civil War and then later reimagined as the backdrop to a landscaped public garden in the late 1880s.



Figure 85: The Castle and Trent Bridge, Newark-on-Trent, 1926. [© HEA Aerofilms Collection EPW015267.]

Castle Gardens

The Castle Gardens were laid out in 1887 to mark Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee (Figure 85). They were designed by Henry Ernest Miller (1845-1906) and opened in 1889.²⁸⁰ Prior to the creation of the gardens, the castle grounds had been subject to various uses since the castle was slighted after the Civil War. This had included a bowling green on its southern side (built 1788) with the remainder of the grounds given over to a mix of tenements, stables and workshops (Figure 86). The tenements were cleared in 1839 and the area given over for use as a cattle market, relocating the existing market from nearby Beast Market Hill (Figure 87). After the opening of the Gilstrap Library in 1883 the cattle market was relocated again to a site on Tolney Lane.²⁸¹

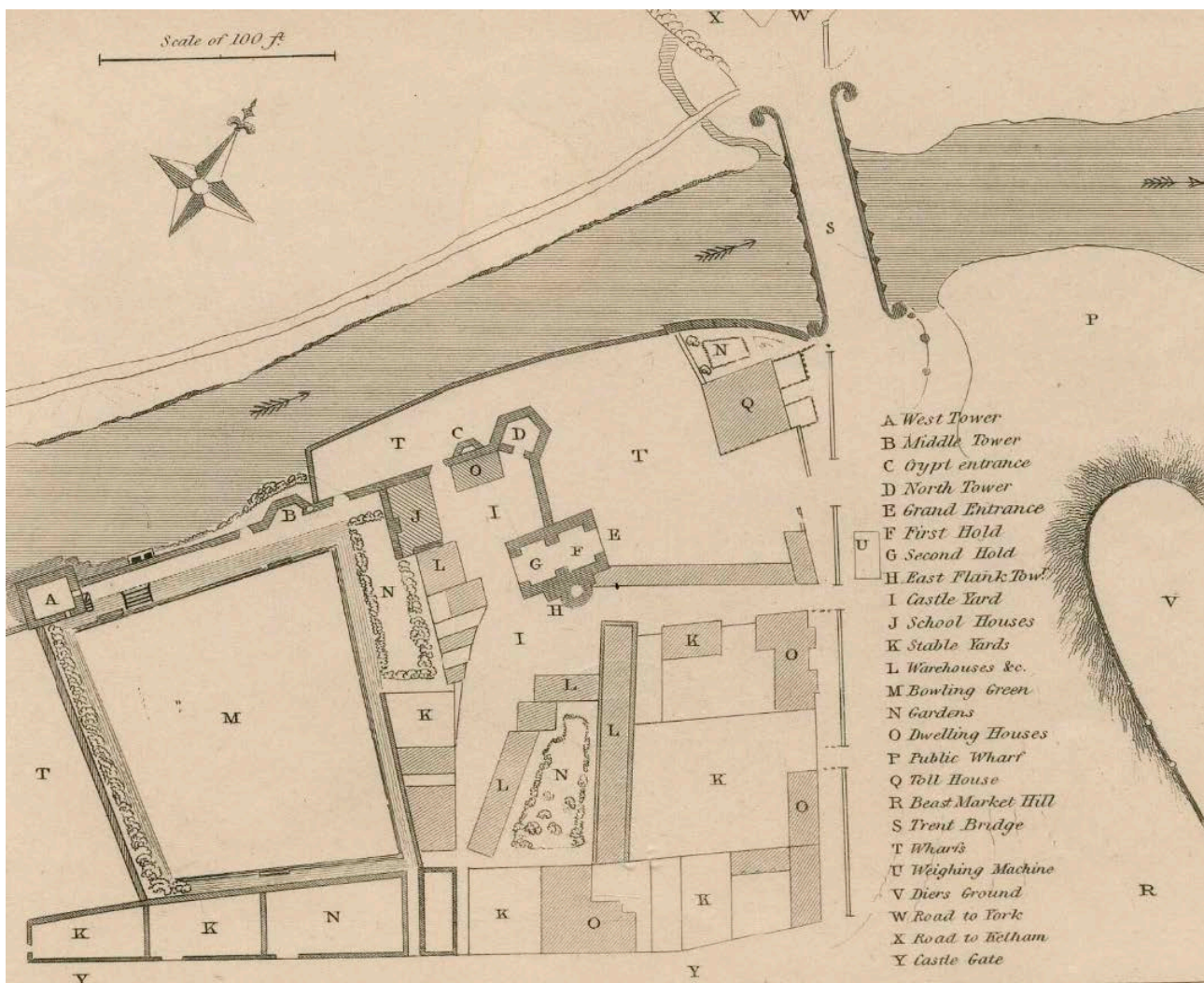


Figure 86: Plan of Newark Castle, around 1806-1830. [© British Museum ref. 124.2.59.]

The castle grounds were also the site of the public baths, which were located in the southeast corner fronting Castle Gate, today the site of the baths is occupied by the southeast gate into the gardens. The owners of the baths had, in 1877, taken over part of the castle grounds and maintained them as a garden.²⁸² The baths are shown on the 1885 town plan, shortly before they were partially cleared to make way for the public gardens (Figure 88). The building immediately adjoining the baths to the south-east, and the lean-to abutting the castle walls survived into the middle of the 20th century; these buildings may have been associated with the maltings which previously fronted the river behind them.²⁸³ Today the site of these buildings is occupied by a sloping curved walkway leading to the riverfront path.



Figure 87: Cattle Market next to the Gilstrap Library in around 1883, before it was relocated and the area turned into part of Castle Gardens. [© Newark Resource Centre re. 6193/H2643.]



Figure 88: Detail of the 1885 Town Plan of Newark-on-Trent, showing the public baths and adjoining buildings. [© and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2023). Licence numbers 000394 and TP0024.]



Figure 89: The bandstand, constructed in 2000 in the centre of Castle Gardens. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313591.]

No original plans or designs for the Castle Gardens survive, but an engraving of 1887 published in *The Newark Advertiser* gives an impression of the layout of the main paths and planting.²⁸⁴ The Castle Gardens were designated a Registered Park and Garden in 1994, as well as sitting within the scheduled area of the castle.²⁸⁵ The 1887 layout remains largely unchanged today, although the 19th-century style bandstand was not actually erected until 2000 as part of wider regeneration of the gardens (Figure 89). The style of the bandstand echoes others designed by Henry Ernest Milner such as at the Lincoln Botanical Gardens.²⁸⁶ The regeneration of the gardens in 1999-2000 was funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund grant of over half a million pounds.²⁸⁷ The funding also allowed for the creation of Riverside Park on the opposite bank of the River Trent.



Figure 90: Nos 40-44 Castle Gate, which contains timbers dendrochronologically dated to 1330. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313605.]

Castle Gate

Summary

Castle Gate's extent is defined by Beast Market Hill at the northern end and the junction with Mill Gate and Lombard Street to the south. This junction marks a change from the commercial properties and former inns lining Castle Gate to the residential and industrial buildings on Mill Gate. The south-eastern side of the street has a coherent streetscape of three-storey terraced buildings. In contrast the north-east side is now principally occupied by the open ground of Castle Gardens, with the built-up area now limited to the southern end. This arrangement is largely the result of the clearance of many of the buildings formerly lining this side of the street in the late 19th century (see Figure 86).

Castle Gate represents one of the oldest routes in Newark, as it reflects the line of the ancient Fosse Way as it passes through the town, which long precedes the establishment of the settlement. The first time it is identified by name is in a deed of the 6 January 1311 in which it is recorded as 'Castelgate'.²⁸⁸ Henry I granted Bishop

Alexander the right to hold a fair 'at the castle' in around 1135, and it is possible that Castle Gate was the site of the castle marketplace referred to in Henry I's charter.²⁸⁹ It could therefore, potentially pre-date the laying out of the main market place. Castle Gate is notably wider than Newark's other medieval streets. It has also been suggested that the width of the street compared to its contemporary neighbours could be a lasting legacy of its supposed historic function as a market.²⁹⁰ A few medieval and early modern buildings do survive, notably 40-44 Castle Gate which contains structural timbers dendrochronologically dated to 1330 (Figure 90). Reused timbers inside No. 36 next door are surmised to have come from an earlier building on the same plot, possibly related to Nos 40-44.²⁹¹ In addition, early 18th-century buildings containing concealed timber framing can be found at Nos 46-48, 57-59 and 17 Castle Gate, formerly the Royal Oak Public House and currently a pub restaurant known as the Duck.

The dominant form of the street however relates to the significant redevelopment of the road instigated by Henry Pelham-Clinton, 2nd Duke of Newcastle (1720-1794). It was apparently widened to accommodate the increasing levels of traffic.²⁹² However surviving buildings of a pre-1770s date indicate that this cannot have been a wholesale reconstruction. As noted above, it may be that the street was already somewhat wider than other thoroughfares in the town, but nonetheless it is clear that there was redevelopment of much of the streetscape at this period.

As well as the width of the street, this may have related to the desire to create a better infrastructure to support travellers, as the reconstruction saw the provision of a significant number of inns. A number of these survive, although most have been converted to other uses. Those which relate to this phase include:

- The Crown and Mitre (1779 - present), 53 Castle Gate. Now the Flying Circus. The current building is early 19th century.²⁹³
- The George and Dragon (1773-1973), 7 Castle Gate
- Oddfellows Arms (1843-1932)
- The Ram Hotel (1770 – present), 19 Castle Gate
- The Royal Oak (1775 – present), No.17 Castle Gate, now the Duck.
- The Swan (1521 – around 1700)
- The Swan and Salmon (1750 – 1919).²⁹⁴



Figure 91: Castle Gate, Newark showing the late 18th and early 19th century buildings lining the south-east side of the street. [Pat Payne © HEA DP393310.]

There are also a significant number of large domestic properties, generally later converted to commercial uses (Figure 91). In particular, Nos 21 - 31 have a cohesive appearance with a repeating feature of a projecting pedimented central gable, a feature also repeated at No. 11. Pedimented doorcases with fanlights survive at Nos 25 and 31, although elsewhere in this row the ground floors have been altered to insert shopfronts.



Figure 92: Nos 45-51 Castle Gate, Newark showing the use of buff-coloured header bricks to create a subtle chequer pattern. [Pat Payne © HEA DP393313.]

The late 18th- and early 19th-century redevelopment of the street is characterised by the use of Newark's local red brick, with some stone detailing. Decorative brickwork is also a recurrent feature on Castle Gate. Nos 14-16 on the north-western side of the street and Nos 13-15 on the south-eastern side both utilise paler buff-colour headers arranged in Flemish Bond to create a checkerboard pattern on their principal elevations, as do the run of buildings from Nos 45 - 53 (Figure 92).



Figure 93: Nos 39-41 Castle Gate, Newark showing the surviving late 19th-century shopfronts. [Pat Payne © HEA DP393312.]

There are several examples of attractive early shopfronts along Castle Gate, notably the late 19th-century shopfronts at Nos 39-41 on the corner with Stodman Street (Figure 93). The corner shopfront at No. 39 is executed in rusticated stucco with a pilastered corner doorcase and an enriched cornice. Around the corner onto Stodman Street a further 19th-century shopfront survives at No. 41, although this is wooden with a dentilated cornice and decorative grates in the stallrisers. Another more unusual feature of this building is the first-floor shop window on the northern gable end overlooking Stodman Street.



Figure 94: Castle Gate in 1941. [© HEA OP35553.]

The coming of the railways in the mid-19th century led to a dramatic decline in both coaching traffic and coaching inns during the late 19th century, although some inns adapted their premises to accommodate the motor car. The 19th century saw some redevelopment along the north-east side of the street, with the creation of two notable institutional buildings, the Corn Exchange and the Gilstrap Library which, unusually for the town, are built of sandstone.²⁹⁵ In addition The Gilstrap Library also uses Ancaster limestone, which is quarried in Lincolnshire.²⁹⁶ The use of these materials reflects the wider transport links enabled by the railways. As the main thoroughfare into the town, development continued well into the 20th century. The rise of the motor car during the early 20th century led a number of 18th-century buildings on Castle Gate to be significantly adapted in order to accommodate, service or sell cars (Figure 94). General commercial use of the road also continued, and in some cases expanded, with the conversion of some domestic properties.

Key buildings and spaces

Corn Exchange

The Corn Exchange was constructed in 1847 to the designs of Henry Duesbury (Figure 95).²⁹⁷ The sculptures of Agriculture and Commerce are by the noted sculptor John Bell (1811-95) (Figure 96). Duesbury was the Borough Architect for Derby and his work at the Derby Guildhall (1842) shares several characteristics with the Corn Exchange. There Duesbury remodelled the façade and the interior as well as adding a square tower topped with a cupola.²⁹⁸ This feature is repeated on the Corn Exchange, though the tower is shorter with pedimented gables. Duesbury also worked with John Bell at Derby, where Bell produced relief panels for the front elevation.²⁹⁹

The Corn Exchange is executed in an Italian Baroque style with giant Corinthian double pilasters flanking the triple entrances. Such buildings were a typical 19th-century addition to larger towns but has a particular significance in Newark given its association with both malting and brewing. Grain is a recurring motif on the Corn Exchange appearing in relief panels to either side of the central alcove, in scalloped reliefs above each of the doors, and draped over the oculus on each face of the tower (Figure 97). The Corn Exchange was converted into a nightclub in 1994 but was vacant from 2011 until it reopened as a nightclub in 2023.



Figure 95: The Corn Exchange. [Pat Payne © HEA DP278088.]



Figure 96: Sculpture depicting Commerce from the Corn Exchange. [Pat Payne © HEA DP278092.]



Figure 97: Relief panels depicting a sheaf of grain. [Pat Payne © HEA DP278090.]

The Gilstrap

Library constructed 1882 the gift of Sir William Gilstrap (1816-1896), son of the local hotelier and maltster Joseph Gilstrap.³⁰⁰ William succeeded his father at his malting business on North Gate, which he developed into a national concern. Although he moved to Fornham Hall in Suffolk in 1862 he continued to make considerable gifts to the town of his birth including the free public library in 1882.³⁰¹

The library is constructed from rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and is executed in a Jacobean Revival style. A contemporary newspaper account for the laying of the foundation stone states that stone was used for the building in order that it would harmonise with its setting next to the castle.³⁰² It was designed by the architect William Henman (1846-1917) of Birmingham.³⁰³ The building was extended to the rear in 1933 overseen by the borough surveyor John H. Clarke.³⁰⁴ It was converted for use as a tourist information centre in 1988.³⁰⁵ In 2012 the building was adapted for use as the Registry Office.



Figure 98: View of Castle Gate taken from the castle in around 1918. Note the bay windows and boundary wall of 11 Castle Gate. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 1548.]

No. 11 Castle Gate

Late 18th-century house, converted to use as commercial garaging in the early 20th century (prior to 1923). This was formerly the home of Samuel Sketchley, a notable Newark brewer.³⁰⁶ It overlooked his brewery on Town Wharf and historically had two large bay windows at ground-floor level as well as a large boundary wall with ornate railings, as can be seen in early 20th century photographs (Figure 98).

By the 1920s the building had been converted into a garage and car salesroom (Figure 99). The railings, wall and bay windows were removed, the ground floor altered to create a large archway on the south side so that cars could be driven in. The northern side was built outwards to the pavement edge to create a salesroom. The house was restored in 1987 by Guy St John Taylor Associates.³⁰⁷ Based on comparison with historic photos, it appears that this reinstated the railings and gateposts, along with installing a pair of windows on the north side of the ground floor. The south side of the property continues to form part of the large retail premises which extend eastwards to Middle Gate. The building was Grade II listed in 1970.³⁰⁸



Figure 99: Castle Motors (11 Castle Gate), 1929 [© Newark Resource Centre ref. Q966.]



Figure 100: Brooks Garage, 23 Castle Gate around 1922-24. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 3813.]

No. 23 Castle Gate

Late 18th-century house, like No. 11 it was adapted in the early 20th century to create garaging. By 1922 been turned into 'Brooks Garage', with an extension at the rear to provide a large garage workshop with access through a glazed shopfront on Castle Gate (Figure 100). Unlike Castle Motors at No 11., whose adverts suggest they catered to clients in need of private vehicles, Brooks Garage catered to the agricultural and commercial occupants of Newark. Brooks posted regular adverts in the local press publicising second-hand vans and tractors for sale as well as offering ploughing services.³⁰⁹

The existing double-doored shopfront onto Castle Gate appears to be that installed for the garage prior to 1922. This provided vehicular access directly to the rear of the building plot, which historic mapping shows formerly contained gardens. The former gardens were completely built over along with the plot to the rear of No. 25, creating a large L-shaped space lit by glazed roof lights. It is not clear whether this was completed in a single phase or in multiple stages. By the time of the 1977 Goad insurance plan of Newark, this building was recorded as sitting vacant, and has since been repurposed as a wine merchants (Figure 101). The building was Grade II listed in 1950.³¹⁰

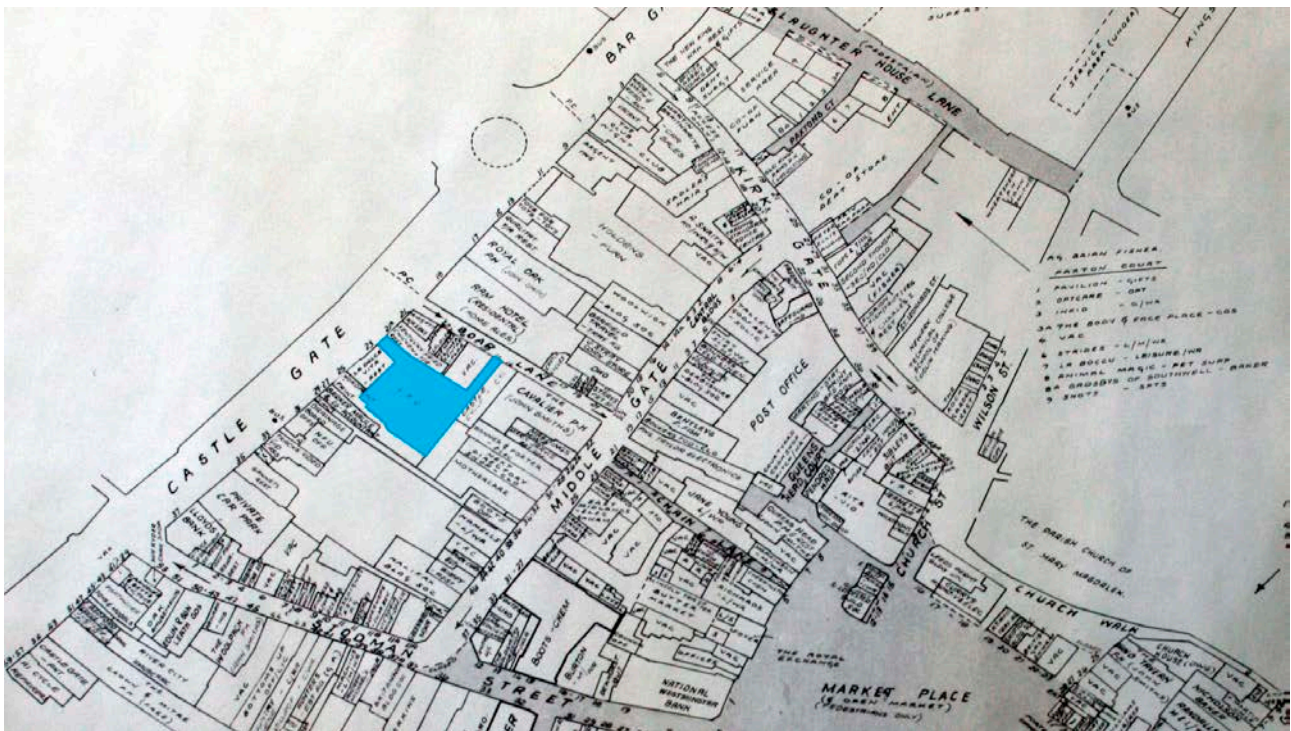


Figure 101: 1977 Goad Insurance Plan showing 23 Castle Gate highlighted in blue, marked as VAC (vacant). [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 1175 (224).]

Other buildings of note

The Ram Hotel

The Ram Hotel is a late 18th-century building which incorporates a pair of earlier (mid-18th century) buildings within its rear wing. A 'Ram Inn' was recorded on Market Place in 1556 and remained on that site until at least 1731 when it was leased by the Newark Corporation.³¹¹ The earliest reference to the Ram being situated on Castle Gate however, doesn't occur until 1775, when it was included in the Duke of Newcastle's deed of settlement.³¹² The present building was presumably constructed soon after this deed, and is shown on the Attenborrow map of 1790 (see Figure 11). It comprises a three-storey, seven-bay range fronting Castle Gate with a two-storey range to the rear, fronting Boar Lane. The entrance from Castle Gate is via an off-centre 20th-century double doorway with a modern hood above. Comparison with the 1790 map suggests this doorway represents the original carriageway, leading to a courtyard to the rear. The building was Grade II listed in 1950.³¹³



Figure 102: The Duck (formerly the Royal Oak). [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

The Duck

The Duck, earlier known as the Royal Oak is an early 18th century building which may have been purpose-built as an inn (Figure 102). It is noticeably smaller and lower in height than most of the other buildings on Castle Gate. It is of two storeys with a steeply pitched pantile roof and gable chimney stacks. The building is L-shaped with a further two-storey range to the rear. The ground floor has a central carriage arch providing access to the rear of the plot. Its overall proportions indicate that it is likely to pre-date the late 18th century replanning of Castle Gate. It was listed Grade II in 1971, with the list description suggesting it is early 18th century, though its form might indicate a slightly earlier date.³¹⁴

Nos 40-44 Castle Gate

A small three-bay house, originally jettied to the street front, dendrochronologically dated to the 14th century (see Figure 90).³¹⁵ It was subsequently divided into three cottages and then more recently, combined into two residences. The building is of timber-framed, jettied construction which has later been underbuilt in brick. It has a steeply

pitched pantile roof with two gable and one ridge stack. The half bay is thought to have historically contained a smoke hood.³¹⁶ Scientific dating has revealed that the building contains structural timbers of around 1330.³¹⁷ There has been considerable discussion about whether the building was originally an open hall or was always a storeyed building. The dating of one joist to a date contemporary with the roof structure, and the lack of smoke blackening, suggest it was always floored.³¹⁸



Figure 103: Engraving based on earlier descriptions of the north gate or bar, [Cornelius Brown *History of Newark Volume 1*, 1904, p.139.]

Bar Gate and Beast Market Hill

Summary

As is the case with many of Newark's streets, the names of Bar Gate and Beast Market Hill reveal their historic functions. Bar Gate is the site of one of the gates, known by the northern term 'bars', providing access into the medieval town, which originally stood at the junction of Bar Gate and North Gate. This gate was described as an archway with two semi-circular heads with ovolo mouldings, it was taken down in 1762 (Figure 103).³¹⁹ Bar Gate now is heavily built up, with terraces to both the north and south, mostly 19th-century commercial buildings.



Figure 104: Beast Market Hill in the late 19th or early 20th century. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 8656.]

Beast Market Hill owes its name to the 18th-century cattle market held on the Town Wharf. However, the raising, slaughtering and processing of cattle had been important trades at Newark for centuries before that. The name Tanner appears as a common surname in the town as early as 1280.³²⁰ The tanning industry became even more prominent after the decline of the wool trade in the late 16th century.³²¹ Beast Market Hill is notable for the width of the street, a legacy of its origins as a market area (Figure 104). To the south it is flanked by the Castle Gardens; to the north it is also relatively open, although dominated by the distinctive Ossington Hotel.



Figure 105: Ossington Hotel photographed by Bedford Lemere 1897 [© HEA BL14364.]

Key buildings

The Ossington

A coffee palace built in 1881-2 under an endowment by Viscountess Ossington (Figure 105).³²² Lady Ossington was a member of the Temperance movement, which campaigned against the recreational use and sale of alcohol and promoted teetotalism. The foundation stone was laid on the 10 November 1881. The building was designed by London architectural firm Ernest George and Peto. The coffee palace failed to find a following in Newark and by 1889 had been converted into a hotel (Figure 106).³²³ In the late 20th century the upper floors of the building were converted into residential use, with the ground floor remaining in use as commercial premises.



Figure 106: Interior of the Ossington Hotel, 1890. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. F24660-W335-H2409.]

The building is a striking example of Vernacular Revival, with heavily carved timberwork and oriel windows. Ernest George and Peto were known for an architectural style often influenced by Flemish and German townhouses and this is evident in the use of decorative close studded timberwork and the plasterwork panels between each of the oriel windows. The western elevation overlooks a Victorian take on a German ‘bier’ garden.³²⁴ The garden is enclosed behind a sweeping curved wall of banded brick and lias limestone, behind which is concealed a two-storey summerhouse. A further courtyard is accessed via an arched entrance off Beast Market Hill. This provides access to the former club room and stables, also designed by Ernest George and Peto in 1882, executed in red brick with blue-brick dressings and tile-hung gables. Both the main hotel and the associated buildings are Grade II* listed.³²⁵

Ossington Chambers, 2-8 Castle Gate

Four former townhouses built around 1870, later converted to office use (Figure 107).³²⁶ Built of brick with stone dressings, the buildings are distinct from neighbouring properties, being executed in an early 17th-century style. Arranged with gables fronting the street, steeply pitched slate roofs and repeating two-storey bay windows on each house.



Figure 107: Ossington Chambers. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Trent Bridge House (The Women's Institute)

A toll house, constructed for the Dukes of Newcastle to service the Trent Bridge. It was constructed soon after 1775 when the bridge was completed. The building appears on the Attenburrow survey of the town in 1790 commissioned by the Dukes of Newcastle which shows it as a single-pile L-shaped building (see Figure 11). This largely corresponds to the two-storey building with a single storey range adjoining it on its eastern elevation, which survives today. The building was extended to make it a double-pile plan during the mid-19th century with a further two-storey range to the rear, this has a crowstepped gables. The former tollhouse sits in landscaped terraced gardens which run down to the river and abut the edge of the Castle Gardens. The building retains 19th-century boundary walls and cast-iron railings. It has been occupied by the Women's Institute since 1975 when the building was purchased by the Nottinghamshire Federation, it continues to function as their regional headquarters.³²⁷ It was Grade II listed in 1971 and sits within the Castle Gardens Registered Park and Garden.³²⁸



Figure 108: Riverside looking north towards the castle and Trent Bridge [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Riverside

Summary

For the purposes of this report, the area described as ‘Riverside’ encompasses the pedestrianised area alongside the river, starting at the castle and continuing past the Town Lock and ending at the old Toll House, where a narrow alleyway (or ginnel) runs eastwards to meet Mill Gate. It also extends to the western riverbank, as this is connected with the east bank functionally and visually.

The Trent has been central Newark’s development as an administrative and commercial centre (Figure 108). The river provides a setting for the castle and the Trent Bridge, which is highly significant as the site of a crossing over the river since the early 12th century (Figure 109). The river would have been a hive of activity for much of the town’s history as barges ferried people and goods northwards towards ports on the River Humber.



Figure 109: Curtain wall as viewed from Riverside Park. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]



Figure 110: The course of the River Trent between Nottingham and Newark, with the courses of the Devon and other streams flowing into it, as depicted in around 1540. [Courtesy of the British Library Board, Cotton MS Augustus I i 65.]

The course of the river as it passes the town is one of two branches of the Trent. The route of the southern arm (known as the Town Branch) which flows past Newark splits again to create the Mill Leat and The Basin, close to the site of the modern-day Town Lock (Figure 110). Historically river carriage was unreliable because of seasonal variations in water levels or the impact of alterations carried out by landowners elsewhere. This branch of the Trent was considered unnavigable in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.³²⁹ Thus, despite the proximity of the river, it was the crossing over the Trent which made Newark's location of such strategic and economic importance, providing passage for the Great North Road. By the 18th century, seasonal flooding which made the road impassable between Trent Bridge and Muskham Bridge was having a severe impact on winter road travel. Engineer John Smeaton's solution; a viaduct comprising 105 arches raising the roadway above the floodwaters, was constructed between 1772 and 1775.³³⁰ The new Trent Bridge was then commissioned by the Duke of Newcastle in order to replace the smaller, 15th-century bridge erected by Bishop John Chadworth.³³¹ The bridge was altered in 1848, widening the deck to allow pedestrian traffic and to add the lamp standards and railings.³³²

The river was a focus for industrial processes. From an early date it provided a source of power for milling grain and flour, and during the Civil War two powder mills were served by leats for the grinding of gun powder.³³³ The importance of the river as a source of water and the leats for powering the mills was recognised by the Parliamentary forces, who attempted to dam the Town Branch of the river upstream of Newark.³³⁴ After the passing of the Newark Navigation Act (1772), this stretch of the river was improved resulting in the construction of two locks, one known as Bottom Lock further downstream and the Town Lock close to the town.³³⁵ This led to the establishment of several larger malting and brewing complexes on the riverfront, taking advantage of the transport options.

The existing riverfront is accessible as a pedestrian walkway on the towpath between Town Lock and the castle. At the north-west end of the area this path is bordered by the rear elevations of a number of commercial and residential properties set well back from the riverbank behind long garden plots and is otherwise commanded by the monumental castle curtain wall. This includes the rear elevation of the Corn Exchange, which historic mapping shows previously had landscaped terraced gardens extending back to the river. Landscaped gardens also extended behind 22-24 Castle Gate as far back as the towpath. Beyond Town Lock former industrial buildings and yards line the waterfront, mostly dating from the 19th century. The predominant building material is red brick, often accented with blue engineering brick capping on boundary walls. Roofs are slate or clay pantile.

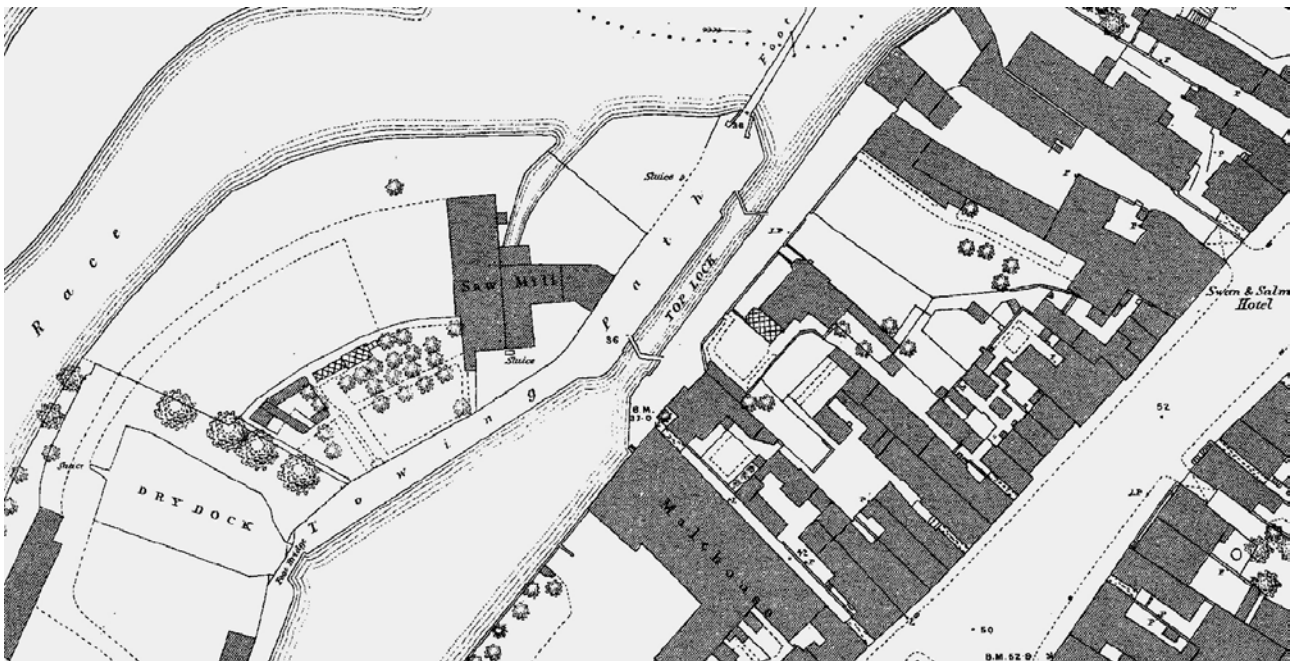


Figure 111: 1885 Town Plan showing Town Lock, the sawmill and mill race [© and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (All rights reserved 2024). Licence Numbers 000394 and TP0024.]

Key buildings

Town Lock

The Town Lock was constructed in the late 18th century, following the Newark Navigation Act of 1772. It was deepened in 1909 and completely replaced in 1952, including the reconstruction of the central island between the lock and the mill race. This is shown most clearly on the 1885 Town Plan of Newark, but it also visible on subsequent mapping until the early 20th century. These show the central island and the sawmill which sat upon it prior to the works undertaken in the 1950s (Figure 111). The structures associated with the Town Lock comprise a mix of materials including brick as well as concrete or steel piles which have been used to canalise the route of the river. Within the lock itself, it would appear that some fragments of an earlier sandstone structure survive, possibly a remnant of the 18th century lock.

Former Lock Keeper's Cottage (The Riverside Rooms)

Late 18th-century residence for the keeper of the Town Lock, now used as holiday apartments.³³⁶ Unlike many of the other buildings along the riverfront the lock keeper's cottage is orientated to face the river and the Town Lock. The building was extended after 1875 to add two wings to either side of the main building, each with bay windows at ground floor level.³³⁷ This is the oldest of three lock-keeper's houses which were constructed to service the Town Lock, all of which still exist.



Figure 112: General view of Mill Gate looking west. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313601.]

Mill Gate

Summary

As with Castle Gate, Mill Gate represents part of the route of the Fosse Way, one of the principal highways developed during the Romano-British period, as it passes through Newark (Figure 112). The full extent of Mill Gate extends between the junction with Castle Gate and Lombard Street to the north-east to the junction with Farndon Road to the south-west. The current study area only covers about half of this total length, as far as the junction with Mill Lane. Beyond this point many of the former mills and wharfs on the western side of Mill Gate have been demolished and redeveloped with modern housing.

Mill Gate appears to have formed an important suburb to the town from the late medieval period onwards, probably always connected with the value of the river front for milling and other industrial processes. As well as surviving early buildings, documentary records indicate the presence of other late-medieval buildings, including a possible Wealden house recorded in the late 19th century.³³⁸ The 1790 Attenborrow map of Newark shows that Mill Gate was well established by this date, with houses lining the street to both the north-west and south-east sides (see Figure 11). On the north-west side the plots are



Figure 113: No. 55 Mill Gate, a 17th-century timber-framed building later adapted to form part of a maltings complex to the rear. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313604.]

shown running down to the river. Many of these have buildings which indicate industrial or commercial uses for the properties by this date. Early 19th-century mapping shows an intensification of use of the area, with further industrial development and also the creation of multiple smaller dwellings to house industrial workers (see Figure 13).

Mill Gate today retains a mixture of domestic housing, mainly of 18th and 19th centuries, and former industrial complexes, mostly now repurposed into a variety of uses (see Figure 112). Larger houses are usually located on junctions or at the entrances of yards, with smaller terraced houses lining the street frontages. The long evolution of the area is evident with a mix of building heights and forms, some clearly surviving from the 18th century or earlier (Figure 113). Census records indicate that in the 19th century the larger houses were often occupied by the maltsters and brewers whose businesses were operating in the adjacent industrial complexes. Others were occupied by professionals working in the town, such as lawyers. Terraced housing was associated with those working in the breweries and maltings. The former maltings, mills and their associated yards are located behind the north-west terraces filling the land down to the river front; many survive today including Navigation Yard and Huddlestons Yard.

As already highlighted, the map evidence indicates that until the early 20th century there was also densely packed court housing crowded behind the main frontages. These included Constantinople Yard, Taylor's Yard and Simnett's Yard, all of which have been demolished. The old court houses were accessed via lanes or ginnels between the residential properties fronting the street, the entrances to these can still be seen in the houses fronting Mill Gate. Census records for Simnett's Yard in 1861 record 25 people living in five small houses fronting a narrow alley, they were variously employed as watermen, charwomen and porters.³³⁹



Figure 114: 2a-12 Mill Gate, designed by David Pickles in the mid-1980s. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313600.]

Key buildings

Nos 2-12a Mill Gate

This small row of cottages was added to the northern end of Mill Gate in the mid-1980s (Figure 114). They were designed by David Pickles, Chief Architect for Nottingham and Sherwood District Council, and feature shallow sweeping dormers and scalloped porches evocative of the gables sometimes seen on 17th-century buildings.³⁴⁰ A mix of pantiles and plain clay tiles along with a double dentilated cornice lends interest to the roof, and tiny gardens set the buildings very slightly back from the road behind a low wall. Most properties on Mill Gate front directly onto the pavement, here the low boundary walls and scalloped porches mean that the building line along the pavement remains unbroken but is interspersed with small pockets of greenery.



Figure 115: Thorpe's Warehouse. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313593.]

Thorpe's Warehouse

Thorpe's Warehouse, which is located in Navigation Yard behind 18 Mill Gate was originally built as part of a maltings in around 1880 (Figure 115). It had been converted into an egg packer's warehouse by 1932 and in the 1980s was converted for use by small businesses as part of the Mill Gate Revival Project, including a pottery.³⁴¹ In 2011 it was converted into offices and apartments by Guy Taylor Associates. Historically, the north elevation bore a painted sign for 'Newark Egg Packers Ltd', this was repainted as Thorpe's Warehouse following its redevelopment. The north elevation overlooks the disused wharf, now a residents' car park.³⁴²

Thorpe's Warehouse is a relatively late example of a maltings in Newark.³⁴³ It dominates the riverside area at five storeys in height with small, regularly spaced windows and a hipped, slate roof. The river-fronting gable has a central hoist door on each floor. There are also hoist doors to each floor on the north and south elevations. Prior to its

conversion into residential properties, the building had already undergone alterations as its use changed, notably a cross passage for vehicles was inserted during the conversion of the building in the 1980s. The remnants of arched window heads which were truncated by the concrete lintel of the passage entrance are still visible on the north elevation.

Mill Gate Folk Museum

Former warehouse and adjoining maltings owned by the Trent Navigation Company which was constructed in 1870.³⁴⁴ The building was probably built for the Gilstrap family of maltsters whose monogram appears on the wall ties.³⁴⁵ The building is built of brick with slate roofs. Mostly regular fenestration with segmentally headed openings which have all been fitted with new glazing during the 20th century. The north elevation of the warehouse is painted with the inscription 'Trent navigation Co. Wharf & Warehouse' between the upper floors. On the fourth floor of the warehouse is a hoist gallery with struts and on the ground floor, a larger doorway under the hoist, flanked by two smaller doorways.



Figure 116: No. 23 Mill Gate. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313603.]

The central range is of four storeys and five bays wide, also reglazed in the 20th century. The south-west range has a half-hipped roof which is topped with the base and coping of an octagonal chimney stack. The listing text confirms that this is inscribed 'W Duke Builder Newark 1870'.³⁴⁶

No. 23 Mill Gate

A house of around 1780. The building appears on the 1790 Attenburrow survey of Newark, where the property is marked with a letter 'D', likely indicating that it was owned by the Dukes of Newcastle (see Figure 11).³⁴⁷ It is a typical late 18th-century brick three-storey townhouse with a symmetrical design (Figure 116). It is relatively plain with the only embellishment the stone doorcase with a dentilated open pediment supported by Doric columns.

Census records indicate that the building was occupied by members of the professional classes in the 19th century, in contrast to the many working-class families in the smaller properties on Mill Gate. In 1861 it was occupied by a tanner, Vincent Fletcher, and his wife.³⁴⁸ It was then occupied by William Cafferata and his family as recorded in the 1871 census. William Cafferata is listed as a plaster of Paris manufacturer, gypsum miner, landowner and farmer of 125 acres.³⁴⁹ The Cafferata firm was founded in Beacon Hill in 1862 as plaster of Paris and gypsum makers.³⁵⁰ Following William's death in 1881, his son Redmond Cafferata took over the business and also moved into the property at No. 23, which he shared with his mother Elizabeth, his wife, their children and their governess and servants.³⁵¹ Redmond built the family business into a highly successful manufacturer of bricks.³⁵² By 1891 it appears that the family had moved away from Mill Gate. The 1901 census finds the family, which by this date included eight children, living in Staunton Hall, seven miles south of Newark.³⁵³

The house was converted to offices some time before 1972 and was previously occupied by the National Farmers Union. Historic mapping shows that the house had a large, landscaped garden to the rear, but this has been paved over for parking.



Figure 117: Detail from Attenburrow's map of Newark, 1790, showing the Public Wharf. [Courtesy of Inspire Nottinghamshire Archives ref. DD1440/102/R.]

No. 55 Mill Gate

A mid-17th century house, originally jettied and timber framed (see Figure 113). The ground floor has been underbuilt in brick. The building has later rear ranges.³⁵⁴

Town Wharf

Summary

The Wharf comprises the historic Town Wharf on the west bank of the Trent and the street which curves around the former Ossington Hotel before joining Bar Gate to the east, this street was formerly known as Brewery Lane. This was the site of the main river wharf (Town Wharf) from the 12th century. Although close to the castle, the wharf was located outside of the town's medieval fortifications and the castle itself was serviced by

a watergate which allowed direct access from the river.³⁵⁵ Other activities associated with river transport such as boatbuilding were located elsewhere on Mill Gate and Cow Lane Wharf, and additional wharfs have been identified at the foot of the castle and also on Cuckstool Lane, immediately adjacent to the south of what is now Castle Gardens.³⁵⁶

Because the Trent was not always navigable until the late 18th-century improvements, the use of the Town, or Public Wharf as it was also known, was perhaps limited to local use.³⁵⁷ For much of its history, there do not seem to have been any buildings or permanent structures within the wharf itself. Attenburrow's map of 1790, just marks the site as 'Public Wharf' without any indication of anything which may have occupied the wharf such as cranes or hoists for unloading barges, though presumably there would have been some form of mechanical assistance in place (Figure 117). At this date buildings were concentrated on the northern side of the street and were, by the time of Attenburrow's map, all within the ownership of Mr Handley a local maltster and brewer. The 1829 Wood map indicates that there had been few changes to the arrangement of the buildings on the north side of the wharf between 1790 and 1829, and that this land remained in the ownership of the Handley family (see Figure 13). One small building is depicted in the corner of the wharf area, however the function of this building is unknown, and it had disappeared by the time of the 1885 Town Plan. The single storey, curving brick building on the eastern side of the wharf is mid-20th century in date and must have been built as commercial or light industrial premises.



Figure 118: Town Wharf in 2024. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313588.]

The Town Wharf has always remained as a large open area with warehouses for storage at its perimeter. It was still in use in the early 20th century, but today the Town Wharf largely functions as a car park with steps leading down to the river in the south-west corner and a grassed seating area associated with the Castle Barge restaurant on the western side (Figure 118).

The buildings on the northern side of Town Wharf become increasingly domestic in scale and style as they approach the junction with Bar Gate. Examination of the fabric of these buildings suggest they are generally late 18th century in date. The buildings of the southern side of the street comprise former warehouses, dating from the late 18th to early 19th century, and this is consistent with this area having been used for the storage of goods from the wharf for most of its history.³⁵⁸ An exception to this is 7 Bar Gate, which is canted to face the corner of the junction and appears more domestic in style with moulded stucco window surrounds. This is identified as having been owned by 'Pocklington' in 1829.³⁵⁹ This may refer to the family of Joseph Pocklington, who was a prolific builder as well as High Sherriff of Nottingham in 1774. Pocklington owned nearby Muskham House.



Figure 119: Surviving warehousing on town wharf. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313589.]

Key Buildings

Pizza Express, Town Wharf

The surviving section of a large late 18th century warehouse range now rendered (Figure 119). This building was subject to detailed analysis in 1996 by English Heritage.³⁶⁰ The report concluded that the visible historic fabric indicates that this building was completed in several phases, with the earliest phase having been constructed in probably 1787-8, as the river trade to Newark revived following the improvement to navigation. Limited evidence survives of 17th-century brick in the lower parts of the structure, but this is not conclusive enough to establish an earlier construction date. The building was part of a much larger U-shaped arrangement of warehouses which fronted the river. This was sited roughly in the location of the circular extension on the building's west side. The building was successively altered during the 19th century to incorporate cast-iron support columns, and later in 1934 it was converted to a café.³⁶¹ The circular extension was added after 1996.



Figure 120: Dobson's Quay, former brewery and warehouse. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313560.]

Nos 2-12 The Wharf (Dobson's Quay)

A four-storey, six-bay brewery building ~~was~~ constructed around 1760 out of the local red brick (Figure 120). This was Newark's first industrial-scale brewery, the site was owned by William Handley, but appears to have been leased by Samuel Sketchley.³⁶² Sketchley's brewery is still standing, albeit in a much-altered form and known as Dobson's Quay. The fenestration all dates from after the building's use as part of the brewery. The building was originally largely windowless in order to prevent contamination of the brew by wild yeasts in the air.³⁶³ Changes in the brickwork reveal successive alterations to insert and resize openings particularly on the ground floor where openings large enough for wagons were created and then later reduced in size to create domestic-scale openings. Later in the 19th century the building was converted to warehousing at which point the window openings were added along with hoists to move goods into the upper floors of the building, one of which remains on the first-floor front elevation.³⁶⁴ The building is today used as residential flats.

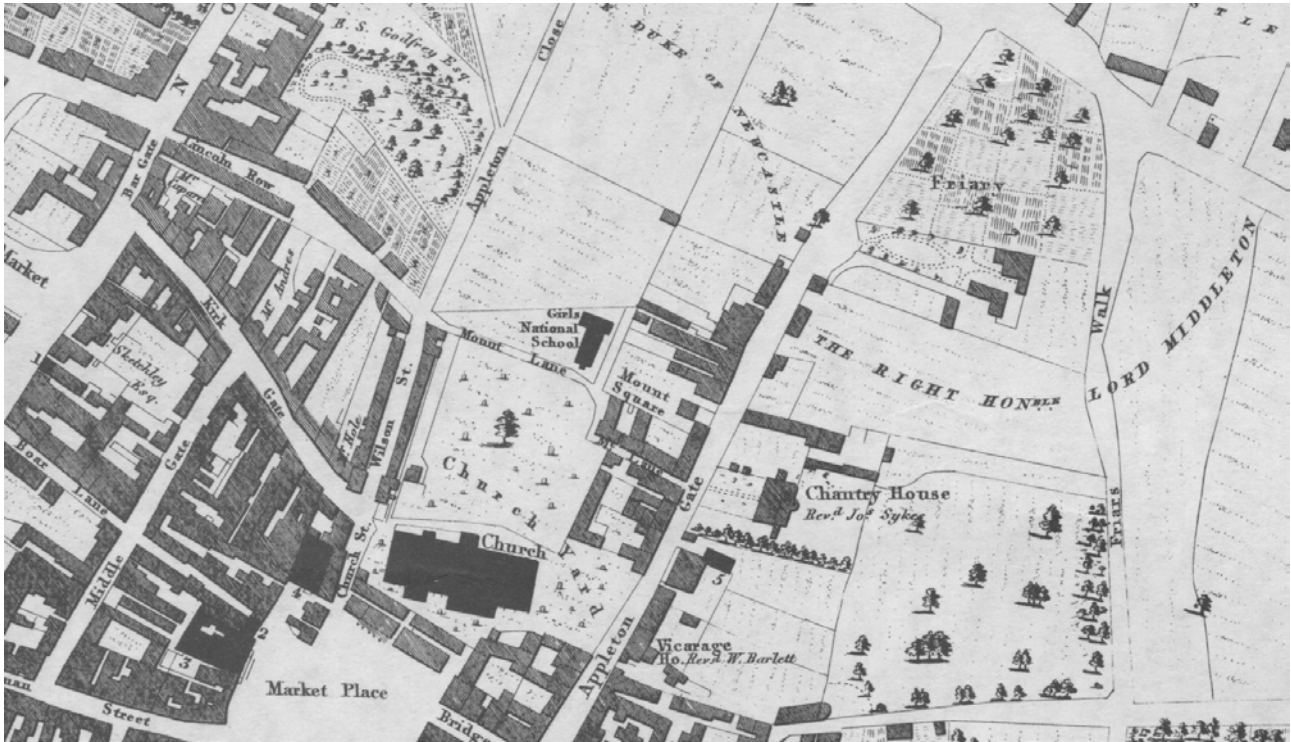


Figure 121: Detail of Wood's map of 1829 showing the north end of Appleton Gate. [© Newark Resource Centre, ref. NEKMS.2006.38.]

Appleton Gate

Summary

Appleton Gate represents an early thoroughfare, listed in a survey of medieval streets taken in 1225-31.³⁶⁵ It skirted the outer side of the north-west line of the defensive bank around the town. It was not, however, considered part of the Old Borough and sat outside of the medieval defences providing a route to approach the South Bar (south gate), on the end of what is now Bridge Street.³⁶⁶ The rampart ran eastwards along the Mount and then turned south running behind the western frontages of the existing buildings on Appleton Gate.³⁶⁷ The HAA study area extends as far north as the junction with Magnus Street but does not include the full extent of Appleton Gate.

Appleton Gate is mentioned regularly in medieval deeds which provide evidence of development on this street.³⁶⁸ The Close Rolls for Newark also make references to the stocks having been located on this street along with communal ovens in 1435.³⁶⁹ The Augustinian Friars founded a friary on Appleton Gate in the 13th century and a second friary was founded close to Appleton Gate by the Franciscans in 1509.³⁷⁰ Appleton Gate was also the site of a house for chantry priests, erected by Dame Alice Fleming, widow of Alan Fleming on the eastern side of the street.³⁷¹ The street was important enough to have been paved by 1450 with the funds for 'making the pavement on Appleton Gate' being left in an endowment by Catherine Forster of Newark.³⁷² By the time of the Civil War Appleton Gate was considered important enough to be contained within the town's defences and is recorded on the 1646 Siege Plan (see Figure 7).

Like much of Newark during the 18th century, Appleton Gate was subject to extensive rebuilding. With some exceptions, many of the buildings on Appleton Gate, are mid-18th century to early 19th century in date (Figure 121). No. 10 Appleton Gate (around 1730), along with No. 12 of around 1770 and the early 19th century former Headmaster's House at No. 14 (now the Civil War Centre) dominate the street opposite the churchyard. Although these three buildings are subtly different, they form a coherent group on the eastern side of the street. They are all constructed from the local red brick with brick string courses and feature pedimented doorcases. They are markedly different in terms of scale and massing compared to the late 18th- and early 19th-century buildings on the western side of Appleton Gate. These are typically smaller and are mostly commercial premises. Buildings are generally three storeys in height (or two storeys plus attics) and have 19th- or 20th-century shopfronts on the ground floor. During the 19th century the plots behind the street-front buildings became increasingly filled with buildings, typically courts of small houses (Figure 122). Many of these survive. Jalland's Row, an especially narrow yard lined with small cottages was constructed sometime between 1829 and 1885.³⁷³ Development of Appleton Gate continued in the 20th century, including the replacement of earlier domestic buildings with the Palace Theatre in 1919.



Figure 122: Appleton Gate. [Pat Payne © HEA DP393291.]

Magnus Street, which joins Appleton Gate close to the Palace Theatre, was laid out in around 1870, apparently occupying part of the former medieval Friary site which had largely remained undeveloped until the 19th century apart from a few larger houses sitting in their own grounds (see Figure 11).³⁷⁴ Magnus Street first appears on maps of Newark from 1885, by which time the County Police Station and County Court had been constructed on its south side.³⁷⁵ The Newark Advertiser building is also worthy of note. It was built as a printing works on the opposite side of Magnus Street in around 1880. It is canted to face the corner and still bears the name of the Newark Advertiser above its entrance.³⁷⁶



Figure 123: Civil War Centre, former grammar school, showing the front range added in 1817. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313612.]

Key Buildings

Former Grammar School and Headmaster's House (National Civil War Centre), 14 Appleton Gate

Former grammar school founded by the Reverend Thomas Magnus in 1529 and built in 1532.³⁷⁷ The earlier grammar school building, known as the Tudor Hall, is largely hidden from view behind the much later Headmaster's House, added in 1817 which fronts the street (Figure 123).³⁷⁸ The Tudor Hall comprises a building of coursed rubble stone with ashlar dressings (Figure 124). From Appleton Gate only a small corner of this building is visible, set back from the road behind a small, paved yard and modern railings. Stone mullioned windows at first-floor level and a double-leaf door set within a Tudor arch provide access into the stone building; this doorway was relocated from the old garden wall fronting Appleton Gate (Figure 125). The fenestration pattern of large stone mullioned windows is the result of the 1914 restoration of the building, an earlier engraving showing the building prior to the construction of the Headmaster's House suggests a more symmetrical arrangement.³⁷⁹ The construction of the Headmaster's House allowed for the accommodation of boarders to supplement the school income.³⁸⁰



Figure 124: Rear elevation of the Tudor Hall. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

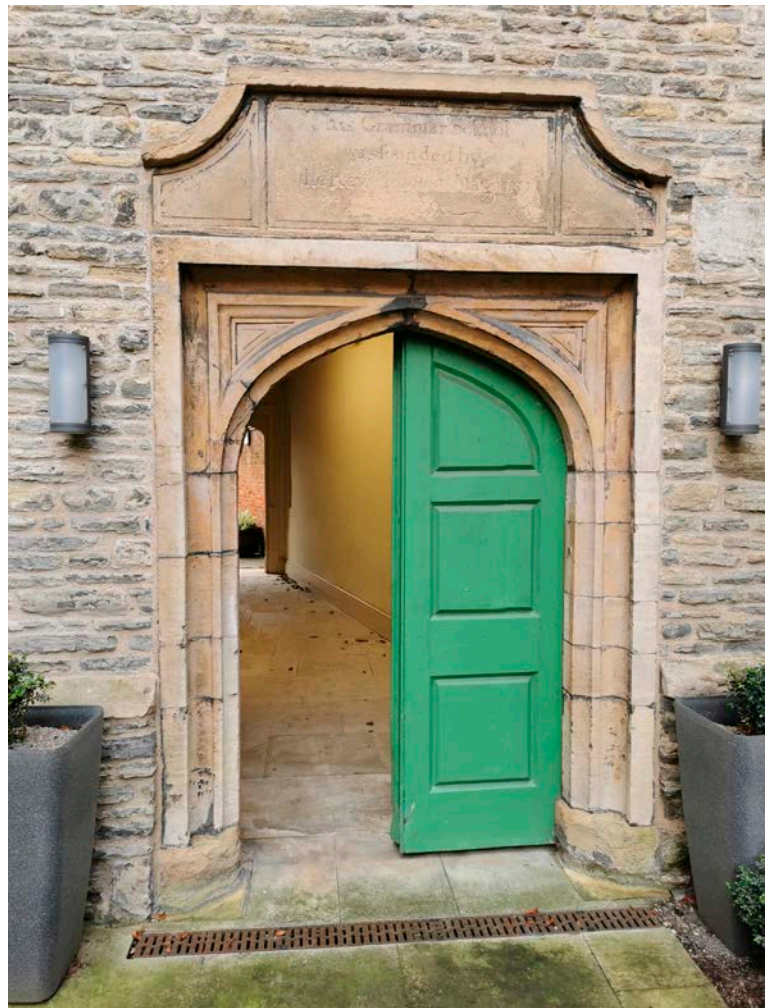


Figure 125: Relocated Tudor archway. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

The 1817 building is an imposing three storey, five-bay building with a central stone doorcase. The central section projects forwards and features round-headed windows in contrast to the square-headed windows across the rest of the front elevation. The rear elevation of the Tudor Hall looks out onto a courtyard, the northern side of which is formed by the English School, which was added as an extension to the stone range in 1835 and further extended in 1902.³⁸¹ In the early 20th century the school was relocated and the buildings on Appleton Gate were restored and converted for use as offices and a museum in 1914, this was probably carried out by M. W. Lockton.³⁸²

The museum was renovated in 2014-15 to create the Newark Civil War Centre, this time lead by architect Andrew Dobson of Purcell Miller Tritton.³⁸³ This reordered the internal circulation of the Headmaster's House, Tudor Hall and English School, as well as creating a glazed entrance foyer, shop and visitor facilities fronting Appleton Gate. Shortly after the 2014-15 restoration the building was linked to the former Palace Theatre next door, and the glazed atrium now functions as a shared entrance to the theatre and museum. The buildings are Grade II* listed.³⁸⁴



Figure 126: Martin Foster House, Appleton Gate. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

10 Appleton Gate (Martin Forster House)

A house constructed in around 1730 (Figure 126). It was purchased for use as a vicarage in around 1818 after the old vicarage located in the north end of the churchyard was demolished.³⁸⁵ Two storeys in height with additional rooms in the attics lit by dormers, the building is seven bays wide. The central bay projects forwards containing the central door within a wooden pedimented doorcase with fluted pilasters. The projecting bay is topped with a pediment.



Figure 127: The Palace Theatre, Appleton Gate. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313610.]

The Palace Theatre

Former cinema which opened in 1920 (Figure 127).³⁸⁶ It was built on the site of Chantry House, a house which had apparently been constructed on the site of one of the medieval chantries.³⁸⁷ The building itself is of a striking design, with a Byzantine influence in the onion domes topping the round towers at either side of the building's principal elevation and on its southern corner. Classical detailing is also included, with swags executed in relief plaster decorating the walls between the windows of the first floor. The swags and decorative architraves continue on to the south-west elevation which also features a pair of shopfronts at the ground floor. The main auditorium of the theatre extends back from Appleton Gate. The whole building was constructed in brick produced by the firm of Blagg and Johnson.³⁸⁸

Emily Blagg was the driving force behind the construction of the Palace Theatre. Known as Newark's 'Lady Builder' she moved to Newark in 1883 from Cheshire. Originally working as a dressmaker, in 1903 Emily invested in a brickworks in Sheffield and another on Clay Lane, Newark. Over the next few decades Blagg built a number of properties including housing estates at The Park (1905) and at Lime Grove (1912) as well as Newark's first cinema, the Kinema on Balderton Gate (1913).³⁸⁹ Having purchased the

Chantry House in 1919, Blagg demolished the old house and began construction of the Palace. The cinema opened in 1920, by which time Blagg had already sold her shares in the Kinema and the Palace to a firm in Sheffield.³⁹⁰ Emily Blagg is notable as a female builder who played an important role in the history of Newark.

Former County Police Station and County Court, Appleton Gate

Purpose built police station and court, constructed in around 1870 shortly after Magnus Street was laid out.³⁹¹ Prior to this the borough police force was based in the northern side of the Town Hall. Two storeys in height with an asymmetrical frontage, pointed arched windows and diaper-pattern brickwork. A stone band above the arched, recessed entrance appears to have been partially hacked away and perhaps once contained lettering. This building was taken over by Newark College during the late 20th century and reused as the Newark Piano School, continuing the tradition of musical instrument craft in Newark. Despite its change of use, the building retains police signage above the main entrance doors from Appleton Gate.



Figure 128: 13-15 Carter Gate. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Carter Gate

Summary

Like Appleton Gate, Carter Gate runs along the line of the medieval town defences and as such, despite its medieval origins it was not included as part of the 'Old Borough'. It joins Appleton Gate at the junction with Bridge Street and runs southwards until it meets Lombard Street. The street name is mentioned in late 13th and early 14th century deeds, suggesting that, as with other suburban streets (like Appleton Gate and Mill Gate), it was built up from an early date.³⁹² There was at least one inn on the street in the 14th century.³⁹³

Historic mapping suggests that the unbroken row of buildings lining the entire north-west side of the street represents significant amounts of infill of the original street arrangement. Historically there were numerous breaks in the building line giving access to ginnels and yards behind the main frontages connecting Carter Gate with the Market

Place, as well as gardens.³⁹⁴ One such alley was formed by White Hart Yard, , roughly in the location of what is now 26 Carter Gate. Adjacent to this was a garden or yard occupying the plot of Nos 28-32, abutting No. 34, this garden appears to have been contained behind a wall. A further break in the building line was located between Nos 20-24, this yard was unnamed but was lined by a row of small cottages which abutted the rear of the White Hart's western range as shown on the 1885 Town Plan. These routes between the buildings also show up on Attenburrow's 1790 survey of Newark and the 1829 survey by Wood (see Figures 11 and 13).

Among the notable early buildings to survive are 40-44 Carter Gate, which has been tree-ring dated to the 14th century, and perhaps Nos 33-35 and Nos 12-14.³⁹⁵ The street is characterised by 18th and 19th century brick buildings. These are generally three storeys in height and function as commercial premises (Figure 128). Shopfronts are a mix of traditional and modern styles, the majority of these date from the 20th century, although a late 19th-century example survives at the south-eastern end of The Arcade which links Carter Gate to Market Place.³⁹⁶ On the opposite side of the street, Nos 13-15 show evidence of adaptations to incorporate later shopfronts. This symmetrical, two-storey, six-bay building features a shallow projecting central section as well as an arched carriage entrance. No. 24 Carter Gate features moulded terracotta architraves making it an unusual early 20th-century addition to the street. Later 20th-century insertions usually make some use of red brick as a decorative feature, often with cement roof coverings rather than tile or slate.



Figure 129: 40-44 Carter Gate. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Key buildings

Nos 40-44 Carter Gate

House, dendrochronologically dated to the mid-14th century (Figure 129). The visible fabric to the exterior dates from an early 20th-century restoration but the internal timbers have a construction date of around 1353.³⁹⁷ The rear range is a 19th-century addition.³⁹⁸

The original building was probably always two storeys in height, four bays long with the first floor jettied to the street front. The roof structure has a crown-post form. The framing on the façade dates from the early 20th-century but earlier arch-braced box framing with brick infill and a mid-rail is visible inside the carriage arch. The ground floor is now occupied by two shop units, one to either side of the off-centre carriage arch.

The Arcade

An 1880 purpose-built shopping arcade, linking Carter Gate to the Market Place.³⁹⁹ The Market Place (north-west) end of the Arcade incorporates the remains of an 18th-century house fronting the market square. The north-west elevation is painted brick with stucco dressings. The Carter Gate (south-east) end has a late 19th-century brick elevation with a first-floor canted oriel window. However, Nos 14-15 at the south-east end incorporate a 16th century truss and close studded wall from an earlier house.⁴⁰⁰ Internally there are continuous shop units along both sides of the arcade, demarcated by reeded pilasters and scroll brackets. The central thoroughfare is covered with a glazed roof. Some of the shops retain original mosaic floors in the entrances.



Figure 130: Undated early 20th century photograph of Beaumont Cross looking eastwards. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 2362.]

Beaumont Cross and Portland Street

Summary

The Beaumont Cross junction is named for the medieval stone cross, which was historically located at the centre of the crossroads between Carter Gate, Portland Street, London Road and Lombard Street (Figure 130). This was relocated to Beaumont Gardens on London Road, outside of the study area.⁴⁰¹

The origins of this cross are not known although it is thought to date to the 14th century. Deeds indicate that the earliest reference to the placename of Beaumont is the granting of a toft in Beaumont to William de Asseballock by Ralph, the son of Peter of Newark in 1310.⁴⁰² Further deeds record a house at 'Beaumontcrouse' in 1367, and in 1385 William Sharp of Beaumont brought legal action against John of the Hill.⁴⁰³



Figure 131: Beaumont Cross looking north, 1958. [© Newark Resource Centre ref. 7203-1.]



Figure 132: Beaumont Cross looking north, 2024. [Stella Fitzgerald © HEA DP313606.]

Several unsubstantiated theories about the origins of the cross have been put forward, but it seems most likely that it represents an early market cross of a form often seen in towns. The Cross has been repaired several times, including repairs in 1778 and 1801, before being moved to its present location in 1965.⁴⁰⁴

The junction has undergone substantial reordering, particularly during the 20th century in response to motorised transport and increasing traffic levels. Many older buildings on the junction have been lost to later road widening and redevelopment. Historic photographs suggest that up until the early 20th century there were a number of early houses surviving close to the Cross on the eastern side of the junction (Figure 131). These were replaced by the sweeping curved building between 42 Beaumont Cross and 9 London Road, known as Beaumont Chambers. This building is mirrored by a similarly curved group of buildings at 2-4 London Road.

Today the junction is largely dominated by a Travelodge hotel, which opened in 2021, and medical centre both of which rise above the height of the older buildings (Figure 132). The Travelodge incorporates part of the old Robin Hood Hotel; previously this building extended as far as the edge of the existing pavement and presented a curved frontage to the junction. Just beyond the junction, the Castle Brewery rises above the surrounding roofline and dominates views southwards from the junction.

Stretching south-west from Beaumont Cross, Portland Street continues the route of Carter Gate and extends to Mill Gate, although only the portion closest to Beaumont Cross is within the study area. The 1790 Attenborrow map of Newark shows that much of Portland Street remained undeveloped at the end of the 18th century. Building was then concentrated in the vicinity of Beaumont Cross (see Figure 11). By 1829 development had extended further eastwards and short streets linking Portland Street to Hawton Road had been laid out (see Figure 13). By the late 19th century this area had been systematically developed. It is clear from an examination of the street today that this development saw the reconstruction of many of the buildings close to Beaumont Cross, although some earlier, perhaps 18th century buildings do survive on both sides of the street.



Figure 133: 4-6 Portland Street under renovation in April 2023. [Aimee Henderson © Historic England.]

Key buildings

Nos 6 and 8 Portland Street.

These three small cottages possibly date from around 1790 and are potentially some of the earliest buildings on Portland Street (Figure 135). The cottages are two storeys in height and are notably lower than their neighbours. Previously rendered, during renovations in 2023 exposed brickwork showed that the ground floor had been significantly modified, including much replacement of the brick, but that the first floor retained brickwork of the late 18th or early 19th century.

Conclusion

Significance and distinctiveness

The market place and surrounding streets, Church of St Mary Magdalene and castle retain a high degree of historical integrity, forming a comprehensive and appreciable mix of architectural and archaeological features that illustrate the origin and evolution of the town.

The surviving medieval street plan is an important feature within the study area. The influence of the Fosse Way can still be appreciated in the long straight road which forms Bar Gate, Castle Gate and Mill Gate, around which the medieval street layout appears to have been laid out in the 12th century. The open space of Market Place and the surrounding street pattern remains clearly identifiable. Importantly however the market role of the town extended beyond this area, to include Beast Hill and possibly also sections of Castle Gate, indicating the extent and scale of its market role in the medieval period and much later.

Long building plots survive along Stodman Street and the south side of Market Place, and the grid-iron pattern of streets and buildings interspersed with yards and ginnels remains. There are also a number of medieval timber framed buildings in the study area, several of which are of considerable age and rarity; notably the former White Hart Hotel, the Governor's House and the Prince Rupert Public House. Early fabric is also concealed behind later brick frontages and several buildings are remarkable for the survival of internal wall paintings. Although there has been some research into the early fabric in the town, it is likely that other buildings may retain fragments of earlier structures.

The extent of the lasting impact of the Civil War on the town has been the subject of considerable debate by historians, but by the early 18th century, visitors and diarists were recording that Newark was a populous and busy town. Rebuilding in this period saw the adoption of local red brick, which remains the predominant building material in the study area. This presaged the late 18th century revival of the town under the Dukes of Newcastle, which saw considerable investment in river and road transport, and a corresponding transformation of much of the historic town. Castle Gate and the area around it perhaps reflects this change most directly, but the late 18th-century transformation of the town is seen in every part of the study area.

Victorian interventions into the town were often of a high quality including striking buildings such as the former Ossington Coffee Palace and the Corn Exchange. In addition to these fine buildings, the legacy of the wealthy maltsters and brewers is further demonstrated by public parks such as Castle Gardens, or in the industrial buildings lining the riverfront and Mill Gate.

The outlying streets of Mill Gate, Appleton Gate, Carter Gate and Beaumont Cross represent important survivals of suburban growth across a long timespan. Dendrochronological dating has demonstrated that there are 14th-century survivals on Carter Gate while Mill Gate has a mix of 17th, 18th and 19th century housing and industrial buildings. These structures capture much about Newark's medieval and post-medieval development.

Post-war development at Newark has generally respected the scale and height of earlier buildings. Development has also generally been hidden behind the main street frontages, preserving the character of the marketplace and principal streets. This reflects the early recognition of the historic significance of Newark, led by the Insalls report on the town of 1968, and the early designation of the conservation area.

Research Themes

The study of built fabric of Newark has revealed a number of important themes in the growth and evolution of the town. These are presented here, as areas which would reward further, detailed study.

The legacy of the Bishops of Lincoln

The Bishops of Lincoln, and particularly Alexander the Magnificent, have left a profound morphological and socioeconomic legacy at Newark. After the Bishopric passed to Alexander in 1123 he embarked on a substantial campaign of building at Newark. Most significantly, Alexander obtained a Charter from King Henry I in 1135 allowing him to construct a castle and a new bridge. It is notable that Alexander chose to focus his attention on his castle at Newark and this illustrates the strategic importance of the town's geographical position. The early 12th-century gatehouse is a remnant of Alexander's castle and is the most complete example of a Romanesque gatehouse in England. The site is also significant as the death place of King John in 1216.⁴⁰⁵

After the siege of 1218, the castle was extensively remodelled with much of this work being completed under the Bishops Oliver Sutton (cons. 1280, d. 1299), John Dalderby (cons. 1300, d.1320) and Henry Burghersh (cons. 1320, d.1340).⁴⁰⁶ During this period the whole of the riverfront curtain wall was rebuilt, this comprises the majority of the standing remains today. The last Bishop to leave his mark on the castle was Thomas

Rotherham (cons. 1472, d.1480), who made considerable alterations to the building. However, only the remodelling on the Norman windows on the gatehouse remains visible from his works.

Beyond the castle, Alexander's gaining of a charter authorising the holding of a five-day fair at the castle – possibly held on Castle Gate – is also highly significant, as this marks the start of the town's development into a commercial hub. Alexander is further credited with reordering the town; establishing the grid network of streets centred around the large market square. However, the extent of Alexander's role and the contribution made by subsequent bishops remains unclear and could be the subject of further research.

Newark's role as a transport centre

One of the most prominent commercial building types in Newark is the coaching inns which reflect the town's role as an important staging post on the Great North Road, and the Fosse Way. Some examples survive from the medieval period, reflecting the first emergence of this role most notably the former White Hart Hotel with its surviving medieval ranges and prominent site on the Market Place. An important series of such properties survive from the 18th century both in the Market Place and on Castle Gate, including the former Saracen's Head and Clinton Arms, but also in the multiple other, smaller, inns and taverns which would have served the trade, providing a key component of the character of the town as it survives today.

Evidence from other towns and cities indicates that where there are a high number of inns they often performed varying roles, some being centres for local trade, other fulfilling administrative purposes, as well as catering for travellers and locals. Further research of Newark's inns could clarify the varying roles the different inns played, as well as the extent of the surviving fabric in key sites. Further context could also be provided by comparing Newark with other prominent coaching towns, particularly those on the Great North Road like Stamford and Doncaster. This could clarify the significance of these sites as a survival in a national context.

With the decline of coaching in the late 19th century many of these sites adapted their role to serve the emerging motor trade. Evidence suggests that Newark's coaching inns were typical in this respect – but further research could also elucidate this process, and the importance of any surviving garages and other ancillary structures which may provide testament to the late 19th and early 20th century evolution of the building type.

The legacy of the English Civil War

The English Civil War forms a key part of Newark's history and continues to influence its cultural identity. The impact of the war on the town has been extensively researched, with particular attention given to the three sieges endured by the town and to the fortifications which encircled it. However, it is the rebuilding of the town, which got going in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, which partly defines the character of the town. The impact of the civil war on the town, and the nature of its post-conflict development, is a contested area of its history and could benefit from further research.

The legacy of the Dukes of Newcastle

The Dukes of Newcastle leased the manor of Newark after the Restoration, eventually purchasing it outright in 1836. The influence of the Dukes appears to have been wide-ranging and substantial; for example, they commissioned the reconstruction of the Trent Bridge in 1775 and the widening of Castle Gate soon after. These developments had a transformative effect on the town.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the Dukes leased land and buildings for malting, brewing, and milling corn and flour. As late as 1829 the family owned large swathes of fields and orchards to the north, west and south of Newark. During the 1850s they enfranchised large areas of land to the Great Northern Railway Company, further changing the economic and architectural character of the town.

The lasting influence of the Dukes is represented in the infrastructure of the town and in the set-piece redevelopments that they instigated, including the reconstruction of much of Castle Gate. Detailed archival research would help to better understand the involvement of the Dukes of Newcastle in driving forward this change. It may also assist in further establishing the extent of demolition and conversely survival of earlier fabric behind the main frontages, particularly on Castle Gate where there are evidently early survivals despite the supposed widening of the road. Interrogation of archival holdings at The National Archives Kew, Nottinghamshire Archives and Nottingham University Library as relates to the ducal holdings at Newark will help to better illustrate the legacy of Dukes of Newcastle in the evolution of the town.

The buildings of Emily Blagg

Emily Blagg was a notable local figure who left a lasting impression on Newark. Despite her modest beginnings as a buyer of clothes for Coopers dressmakers, it is clear that she was a shrewd investor, investing in brickworks and sheet metal works which she turned into thriving concerns. Blagg was also a prolific builder, responsible for a

considerable number of buildings in Newark including housing estates and cinemas. Her death was reported in the *Nottingham Journal* where she was referred to as a pioneer of housing, highlighting her work to build working class housing.⁴⁰⁷

Emily Blagg has not been subject to historical study. An assessment of her buildings and her wider role in the town, could have considerable value in understanding the architectural and socio-economic influence she exerted.

The preservation of Newark

The efforts to conserve and protect the historic character of Newark are a subject that merit further study. After the establishment of Newark Civic Association in 1932 it appears to have exerted some influence over the design of certain shop buildings, including Burton's at 22-23 Market Place and Taylor's the Chemist at Carter Gate.⁴⁰⁸ Their aim was to ensure that new buildings and those undergoing alteration in the town and specifically in the Market Place 'should harmonise with Newark's ancient tradition'.⁴⁰⁹ Before the introduction of universal planning control in the 1940s the mechanisms by which local authorities were able to protect historic character and direct new buildings varied from town to town, drawing upon powers granted under various Acts. Understanding the role of the local authority and the Association in shaping the appearance of Newark's streets and buildings in these decades would illuminate this aspect of its urban history. Furthermore, the town's civic consciousness continued after the war, when the recognition of the relative intactness of its historic centre seems to have played a significant role in shaping post-war planning and conservation policies. The designation of the town centre as a conservation area so soon after the passing of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 is noteworthy, as is the commissioning of the assessment work from Donald Insall Associates, used to inform the planning document 'Newark, Action for Conservation' (1968). To which can be added the role of community initiatives such as Millgate Conservation Trust. All of this planning history has influenced the character of Newark today.

Bibliography

Anon. 1951: Anon. 1951. *Newark on Trent; An Ancient Midland Town*. (London)

Alcock 2010: Alcock, N. 2010 'The distribution and dating of Wealden Houses' in *Vernacular Architecture* 41, pp.37-44.

Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002: Arnold, A. J., Howard, R., Laxton, R. and Litton, C. D. 2002. 'The Urban Development of Newark-on-Trent : A Dendrochronological Approach' English Heritage Research Report number: 95/2002

Arnold and McMillan 2004: Arnold, A and McMillan, V. 2004 'The development of Newark-on-Trent 1100-1750, as demonstrated through its tree-ring dates', *Vernacular Architecture* 35, 50-62.

Barley 1976: Barley, M. W. (ed.) 1976. 'The Plans and Topography of Medieval Towns in England and Wales'. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 14.

Barley and Waters 1956: Barley, M. W., & Waters, F. 1956) 'Newark Castle - Excavations 1953-6', *Transactions of the Thorton Society* 60, 20-33.

Beckett 1988: Beckett, J. V. 1988 *The East Midlands from AD 1000* (Essex)

Bennett 2004a: Bennett, N. 2004 'Dalderby, John', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/7013> (Acc. 6 July 2024).

Bennett 2004b: Bennett, N. 2004 'Berghersh, Henry', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/4007> (Acc. 6 July 2024).

Beresford 1988: Beresford, M., 1988 *New Towns of the Middle Ages: Town Plantation in England, Wales and Gascony* Second ed. (Gloucester).

Blagg 1906: Blagg, T. M. 1906 *A Guide to the Antiquities of Newark and the Churches of Holme and Hawton*. <http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/blagg1910/contents.htm> (Acc. 18 October 2021)

British Geological Society and Historic England n.d.: Historic England and British Geological Society n.d. *Building Stones Database for England* <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/building-stones-england/> (Acc. 2 August 2023).

Brown 1904: Brown, C. 1904 *A History of Newark on Trent: The Life Story of an Ancient Town* (Newark)

- Byng 1789: Byng, J. 1789 'A tour in the Midlands 1789: Biggleswade to Newark Thursday 7th June' *The Torrington Diaries: Containing the tours through England And Wales of the Hon. John Byng (Later Fifth Viscount Torrington) between the years 1781 and 1794*. <https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/travellers/Byng/2> (Acc. 16 May 2023).
- Carter 2020: Carter, S. 2020, Jun 12. 'King's Sconce, Newark-on-Trent', *Fortified Britain*: <https://fortified-britain.com/kings-sconce-newark-on-trent/> (Acc. 9 May 2023)
- Catchpole 2015: Catchpole, A. 2015. 'Burgage Plots; An analysis of the plan and development of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire'. (Unpublished report).
- Chapman 1965: Chapman, S. D. 1965 'The Transition to the Factory System in the Midlands Cotton Spinning Industry', *The Economic History Review*, 18(3), 526-543.
- Clark (ed.)1914: Clark, A. (ed.) 1914 Appendix VII: 9 March, 1485-6, Contract for the rebuilding of the bridge at the Castle of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, destroyed by flood, *Lincoln Diocese Documents, 1450-1544*(London).
- Combie 2013: Combie, M. 2013 'From Blue Lights to the Blues?', Newark Civic Trust Magazine 69 September 2013, 14-15.
- Cousins 1991: Cousins, R. 1991 *Newark Inns and Public Houses* (Nottingham).
- Defoe 1724-6: Defoe, D. (1724-6). *A tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain*: Reprinted 1986 (London)
- Dickinson 1817: Dickinson, W. 1817 *The History and Antiquities of The Town of Newark* (Newark)
- Edie 1970: Edie, C. A. 1970. 'Charles II, the Commons and the Newark Charter Dispute: The Crown's Last Attempt to Enfranchise a Borough', *Journal of British Studies*, 10(1), 49-68.
- Edwards 1983: Edwards, E. R. 1983 *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1660-1690*: Newark. Retrieved May 15, 2023, from *The History of Parliament Online*: <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1660-1690/constituencies/newark>
- Fahey 2020: Fahey, D. M. 2020 *Temperance Societies in Late Victorian and Edwardian England* (Cambridge).
- Fairclough 1976: Fairclough G. 1976 'Excavations of two Medieval and post-Medieval sites at Newark, 1975', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 80, pp. 1-34.

Faulkner 2018: Faulkner, A. 2018 The Trent Navigation Company. *Narrow Boat: The Inland Waterways Heritage Magazine*: https://narrowboatmagazine.com/converted/62078/the_trent_navigation_company (Acc. 24 May 2023).

Gibson n.d.: Gibson, R. n.d. 'Newark and the Great North Road'. *Great North Road*: <https://greatnorthroad.co.uk/newark> (Acc. 15 May 2023).

Graces Guide 2020: Grace's Guide 2020, August 5 'A Ransomes and Co': https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/A._Ransome_and_Co (Acc. 23 August 2023)

Grace's Guide 2022: Grace's Guide 2022, April 11 'James Simpson and Co': https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/James_Simpson_and_Co (Acc. 23 August 2023).

Guy Taylor Associates 2011: Guy Taylor Associates 2011 'Thorpe's Warehouse: Listed Office and Apartment's Conversion' <http://www.guytaylorassociates.co.uk/projects/thorpes-warehouse-Listed-Warehouse-Office-Apartments-Conversion.html> (Acc. 14 August 2023).

Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2016: Hartwell, C., Pevsner, N., & Williamson, E. 2016 *The Buildings of England: Derbyshire* (London).

Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020: Hartwell, C., Pevsner, N., & Williamson, E. 2020 *The Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire* (London).

Higginbotham n.d.: Higginbotham, P. n.d. 'Newark, Nottinghamshire', *The Workhouse: The Story of an Institution*: <https://www.workhouses.org.uk/Newark/> (Acc. 5 June 2023).

Hill 2004: Hill, R. 2004. 'Sutton [Lexinton], Oliver' *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/26801> (Acc. 3 July 2024).

Historic England 2017: Historic England 2017 *Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments*. (Swindon).

Historic England 2023 *Nottinghamshire. Building Stones of England*. Swindon.
Historic England

Hook 2011: Hook, R. 'Medieval Roofs in the North of England' in *The English Medieval Roof: Crownpost to Kingpost* (Essex Historic Buildings Group)

Ingall 2014: Ingall, P. 2014 'The River Trent', *Our Nottinghamshire*, http://www.ournottinghamshire.org.uk/page/river_trent?path=0p2p333p334p (Acc. 24 May 2023).

Jackman 1966: Jackman, W. T. 1966 *The Development of Transport in Modern England*. (Manchester).

Jackson, Joynes and Wood n.d.: Jackson, S., Joynes, S. and Wood, H. n.d.. 'The River Trent, Newark Island: Drainage and Weather, their Role in the Defence of Newark on Trent during the Third Siege of 1645 – 1646'. <https://www.cleanriverstrust.co.uk/the-river-trent-newark-island/>: (Acc. 8 August 2023).

Jennings 2003: Jennings, S. B. 2003 "'A Miserable, Stinking, Infected Town": Pestilence, Plague and Death in a Civil War Garrison, Newark 1640-1649', *Midland History* 28(1), pp. 51-70.

Jennings 2012: Jennings, S. B. 2012. 'The Third and Final Siege of Newark (1645-1646) and the Impact of the Scottish Army upon Nottinghamshire and Adjacent Counties', *Midland History* 37(2), pp. 142-62.

Jennings 2015: Jennings, S. B. 2015 'Hidden Voices: Newark and the Civilian Experience of the British Civil Wars', *East Midlands History and Heritage*, 12-14.

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1995: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. 1995 'A survey of timber framed buildings of Newark. Stage 1 (1995): A report for Newark and Sherwood District Council' (Unpublished report).

Kinsey 1989: Kinsey, A. G. 1989 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Millgate, Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: excavations between 1958 and 1978 by F & B Waters, M J Dean, (et al). Nottingham Archaeological Monograph 2

Kinsley 1993: Kinsley, A. G. 1993 'Excavations on the Saxo-Norman Town Defences at Slaughterhouse Lane, Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire', *Transactions of the Thorton Society*, 97, 13-63.

Lee 2017: Lee, J. 2017 "'Tis the sheep have paid for all": Merchant Commemoration in Medieval Newark', *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society* 19, 301-327.

Letters 2003: Letters, S. 2003 'Places: Newark', *Online Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England Wales to 1516*: <https://archives.history.ac.uk/gazetteer/gazweb2.html> (Acc. 13 March 2023)

Marshall 1998: Marshall, P. 1998 'The Twelfth-century castle at Newark', in Alexander (ed.) *Southwell and Nottinghamshire. Medieval art, architecture and industry*, *The British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions* 21, 1998, 110-125

Marshall and Samuels 1994: Marshall, P. and Samuels, J. 1994 'Recent excavations at Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire' in *Transactions of the Thorton Society* 98, 49-57.

- Miele and Lea 1996: Miele, C. and Lea, R. 1996 'The Wharf Cafe, Town Wharf, Newark: An Assessment and Discussion of the Historic Fabric'. Reports and Papers (First Series, 17).
- Morris (ed.) 1947: Morris, C (ed.) *The Journeys of Ceila Fiennes* (London)
- Morrison 2004: Morrison, K. A. 2004 *English Shops and Shopping. An Architectural History* (London).
- Morrison 2017: Morrison, K. 2017, January 28 'Burtons: Modern Temples of Commerce'. *Building Our Past*: <https://buildingourpast.com/2017/01/28/burtons-modern-temples-of-commerce/> (Acc. 23 August 2023)
- Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022: Newark and Sherwood District Council. 2022 'Newark Conservation Area Appraisal' (Unpublished report).
- Nicholson 2002: Nicholson, A. 2002, July 'Newark on Trent', *Nottingham Heritage Gateway* <http://www.nottsheritagegateway.org.uk/places/newark.htm> (Acc. 6 March 2023)
- Nottingham County Planning Department 1968: Nottinghamshire County Planning Department 1968 *Newark, Action for Conservation*. (Newark).
- Palliser, Slater and Dennison 2000: Palliser, D., Slater, T. and Dennison, E. 2000 'The topography of towns 600-1300', Palliser (ed) *The Cambridge History of Urban Britain Volume 1 400-1540* (Cambridge)
- Parry and Lott 2013: Parry, D. and Lott, D. 2013 *A Building Stone Atlas of Nottinghamshire*. Nottingham (Swindon).
- Pask 1997: Pask, B. M. 1997 *Newark; The Bounty of Beer*. (Newark-on-Trent).
- Pask 2000: Pask, B. M. 2000 *Newark Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene*. (Newark on Trent).
- Patterson 2011: Patterson, M. 2011 *Roman Nottinghamshire*. (Nottingham).
- Pearson 2020: Pearson, L. 2020 *England's Co-operative Movement. An Architectural History* (Liverpool)
- Pevsner and Williamson 1979: Pevsner, N. and Williamson E. 1979 *Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire* (London).
- RCHME 1964: RCHME 1964 *Newark-on-Trent: The Civil War Siegeworks* (London).

RIBA 2001: Royal Institute of British Architects British Architectural Library 2001 *Directory of British Architects 1834-1914 Volume 2: L-Z* (London)

Richardson 1807: Richardson, G. 1807 *The New Vitruvius Britannicus; consisting of plans and elevations of modern buildings... erected in Great Britain by the most celebrated architects Volume 2* (London)

Roberts 2010: Roberts, W. M. 2010 Lost Country Houses of Suffolk <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781846159794.023> (Acc. 9 July 2024)

Samuels 1993: Samuels, J. 1993, July 'Castle Defences Uncovered', *British Archaeological News*, p. 12.

Samuels e al. 1996: Samuels, J., Charles, F., Henstock, A., and Siddell P. 1996 "A very old and crasey howse": The Old White Hart Inn, Newark, Nottinghamshire', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* 100, 19-54.

Samuels and Marshall 1997: Samuels, J. and Marshall, P. 1997 *The guardian of the Trent. The story of Newark Castle* (Newark).

Sheppard, Walker and Walker 1993: Sheppard, R., Walker, J. S. and Walker, L. 1993 'Newark's Industrial Archaeological Resource' (Unpublished report)

Shilton 1820: Shilton, R. P. 1820 *The History of the Town of Newark-Upon-Trent in the County of Nottinghamshire, Comprising an Account of its Antiquities, Edifices, Public Institutions, Charites and Charters etc* (Newark).

Smith 2004: Smith, D. M. 2004, September 23. 'Alexander [called Alexander the Magnificent]', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/324> (Acc. 23 August 2023).

Southwell and Newark Church History Project 2016: Southwell and Nottingham Church History Project. (2016). 'Newark St Mary Magdalene'. <https://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk/newark-st-mary/hintro.php> Acc. March 13 2023.

Stephens 1993: Stephens, P. 1993 *Newark, The Magic of Malt* (Newark).

Structural Perspectives 2000: Structural Perspectives 2000 'Survey, Report and Recommendations on the Hawton Gypsum Mill, Bowbridge Road, Newark' (Unpublished technical report)

Thoroton and Thorsby 1790: Thoroton, R. and Thorsby, J. 1790 *Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire: Volume 1, Republished With Large Additions By John Throsby* . (Nottingham).

Todd 1974: Todd, M. 1974 'Excavations on the Medieval Defences of Newark, 1972', *Transactions of the Thorton Society* 78, 27-53.

Todd 1977: Todd, M. 1977 'Excavations of the Medieval Defences of Newark, 1976', *Transactions of the Thorton Society* 81, 41-54.

Vernacular Architecture Group. 2012. Wealden Houses Database. Retrieved 14, from Archaeology Data Service: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1011977> (Acc. 10 July 2023)

VCH Nottinghamshire 1910: Page, W. (ed.) 1910 *The Victoria History of the County of Nottingham, Volume 2*; (London).

Wood 1937: Wood, A. C. 1937 'A Note on the Population of Six Nottinghamshire Town in the Seventeenth Century', *Transactions of the Thorton Society* 41, 18-25.

Endnotes

- 1 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 4.
- 2 <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/2316> (Acc. 20 June 2024).
- 3 <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/regenerating-historic-high-streets/> (Acc. 20 June 2024).
- 4 Historic England 2017.
- 5 Historic England 2017, 20.
- 6 Church of St Mary Magdalene, NHLE entry 1279450, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1279450> (Acc. 4 July 2024). Newark Town Hall, NHLE entry 1196430, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1279450> (Acc. 4 July 2024) and the Old White Hart, NHLE entry 1196426, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196426> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 7 NHLE entry 1196278, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003474> (Acc. 4 July 2024) and NHLE entry 1003474 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003474> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 8 NHLE entry 1001318, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001318> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 9 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 3.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Historic England 2023.
- 12 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 3.
- 13 Parry and Lott 2013, 8 and NHLE entry 11287580 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287580> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 14 British Geological Survey and Historic England n.d.
- 15 John Throsby's 1790 republication and expansion of Robert Thoroton's *The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire* (first published in 1677).
- 16 Dickinson 1817; Shilton 1820.
- 17 Patterson 2011, 142.
- 18 Brown 1904.
- 19 RCHME 1964.
- 20 Samuels and Marshall 1997; Marshall 1998.
- 21 Nottingham County Council 1968.
- 22 John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1995
- 23 Ibid., 10.

- 24 Kinsley 1989 and Sheppard, Walker and Walker1993
- 25 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002.
- 26 See for example ‘Monument Record M2995 – Muti-period settlement at South Muskham’ Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, <https://her.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/Monument/MNT14318> (Acc. 30 Aug. 2024).
- 27 Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record; Element record L9869 Iron Age Coin; Marshall and Samuels 1994, 54.
- 28 See for example Marshall and Samuels 1994, 54.
- 29 Kinsley 1989.
- 30 Kinsey 1993, 57.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Barley (ed.) 1976, 63.
- 33 Marshall and Samuels 1994, 55.
- 34 Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record Monument record M18045; Marshall and Samuels 1994, 53-4.
- 35 Marshall and Samuels 1994, 54.
- 36 Kinsey 1989.
- 37 *Key to English Place-Names* <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Nottinghamshire/Newark> (Acc. 9 February 2023).
- 38 <https://opendomesday.org/place/SK7954/newark-on-trent/> (Acc. 20 June 2024).
- 39 <https://opendomesday.org/place/SK7954/newark-on-trent/> (Acc. 9 February 2023).
- 40 Marshall and Samuels 1994, 53.
- 41 Marshall and Samuels 1994, 55.
- 42 Marshall 110, 1998; NHLE entry 1003474, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003474?section=official-list-entry> (Acc. 6 July 2024).
- 43 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 339.
- 44 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 4.
- 45 Ibid., 5
- 46 Nottinghamshire County Planning Department 1968, 3.
- 47 Todd 1974; Fairclough 1976 and Todd 1977.
- 48 Todd 1977, 48.
- 49 NHLE entry 1003488, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003488> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 50 Letters 2003.
- 51 Palliser, Slater and Dennison 2000, 164-5.

- 52 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 25.
- 53 Catchpole 2015, 2.
- 54 Todd 1977.
- 55 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 336.
- 56 Brown 1904, 58.
- 57 Marshall 1998, 124.
- 58 Nottinghamshire County Planning Department 1968, 3; Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 337.
- 59 Nottinghamshire County Planning Department 1968, 3.
- 60 Brown 1904, 65-72.
- 61 Shilton 1820, 250.
- 62 Pask 2000, 32.
- 63 Lee 2017.
- 64 His wife, Dame Alice endowed the Chantry House on Appleton Gate (now demolished).
Southwell and Nottingham Church History Project 2016.
- 65 Lee 2017, 315; Pask 2000, 43.
- 66 Ibid., 316.
- 67 Brown 1904, 65-7.
- 68 Pask 2000, 59.
- 69 Miele and Lea 1996, 2.
- 70 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 54.
- 71 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 8.
- 72 Ibid.
- 73 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 54.
- 74 Contract for the rebuilding of the bridge at the Castle of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire,
destroyed by flood; Clark (ed.) 1914, 257-259.
- 75 Ibid.
- 76 Ibid.
- 77 Todd 1977, 48.
- 78 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 44.
- 79 Pask 2000, 236.
- 80 VCH Nottingham 1910, 147-149
- 81 Ibid.

- 82 Brown 1904, 349.
- 83 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 339.
- 84 Brown 1904, 366.
- 85 Pask 2000, 75.
- 86 Ibid., 77.
- 87 Ibid.
- 88 RCHME 1964, 17.
- 89 Jennings 2015, 12.
- 90 Pask 2000, 78.
- 91 Jennings 2015, 13
- 92 Ibid., 84.
- 93 Ibid.
- 94 NHLE entry 1196278, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196278> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 95 Brown 1907, 142-3.
- 96 Ibid.
- 97 Wood 1937.
- 98 John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1995, 6.
- 99 Edie 1970, 49.
- 100 Ibid
- 101 John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1995, 6.
- 102 Morris 1947, 71.
- 103 John Samuels Archaeological Consultant, 1995, 7.
- 104 Shepherd, Walker and Walker. 1993, 20.
- 105 Patrick 2004, 31-34.
- 106 Shepherd, Walker and Walker 1993, 23, 28 and 43.
- 107 Mason (ed.) 1947, 71-2.
- 108 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 18
- 109 Defoe's three volume travel book *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain* was first published between 1724 and 1726.
- 110 Defoe 1724-6, 410.
- 111 Beckett 1988, 148.
- 112 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 359-60.

- 113 Gibson n.d.
- 114 Miele and Lea 1996, 6.
- 115 Jackman 1966, 201; Miele and Lea 1996, 6.
- 116 Jackman 1996, 200-201.
- 117 Miele and Lea 1996, 8-9.
- 118 Ingall 2014.
- 119 Byng 1789.
- 120 Higginbotham, n.d., workhouses.org.uk/Newark/ (Acc. 5 June 2023).
- 121 NHLE entry 1297812, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297812>. (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 122 Miele and Lea 1996, 8.
- 123 Faulkner 2018.
- 124 Pask 1997, 3.
- 125 Pask 1997, 11.
- 126 Ibid.
- 127 Ibid.
- 128 Beckett 1988, 238.
- 129 Sheppard, Walker and Walker 1993, 12.
- 130 Shilton 1820, 542.
- 131 Ibid., 541.
- 132 Stephens 1993, 8-9.
- 133 A quarter of malt weighed approximately 366lb.
- 134 Stephens 1993, 8-9.
- 135 Newark Civic Trust n.d., 2.
- 136 'New Buildings at Newark', *The Mansfield Reporter*, 18 April 1890, 6
- 137 1827 Rateable Map, Newark Resource Centre ref. 8454
- 138 NHLE entry 1001318, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001318> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 139 Ibid.
- 140 Cousins 1991, 13.
- 141 'Great fire at Newark' *The Newark Advertiser* 30 December 1891, 2; 'Newark Town Improvement Scheme on the north side of the Market Place' *The Newark Advertiser* 20 January 1892, 4.
- 142 Sheppard, Walker and Walker 1993, 12.

- 143 Grace's Guide, 2020; Grace's Guide 2022
- 144 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 20; Sheppard, Walker, & Walker 1993, 13.
- 145 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 21.
- 146 Ibid.
- 147 Nottinghamshire County Planning Department 1968, 1.
- 148 Ibid., 6.
- 149 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Epoch b6 First Revision, published 1972
- 150 *Architects Journal* vol. 157, iss.13 (Mar 28 1973) 731; *Building Design* iss. 425 (Dec 8 1978) 12-3
- 151 *Building Design* iss. 425 (Dec 8 1978) 12-3.
- 152 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 22.
- 153 Shilton 1820, 486.
- 154 Rosemary Thompson, pers. comm.; see also photo showing removal of pavers 12 November 1982 Newark Resource Centre, ref. 46052/9
- 155 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 58.
- 156 Richardson 1807.
- 157 Shilton 1820, 367.
- 158 Samuels et al. 1996, 20.
- 159 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 54; Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 26.
- 160 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 362.
- 161 NHLE entry 1196426, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196426> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 162 Ibid.
- 163 'The Old White Hart', *Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record* <https://her.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/Monument/MNT14784/> (Acc. 9 July 2024).
- 164 Samuels et al. 1996, 22.
- 165 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 54.
- 166 Cousins 1991, 10.
- 167 NHLE entry 1278230, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278230> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 168 Cousins 1991, 8.
- 169 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 8.
- 170 Cousins 1991, 10.

- 171 NHLE entry 1278230, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278230> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 172 HEA BF038676
- 173 Copy of Listed Building Consent Notice dated 6 January 1975 included in HEA BF038676
- 174 Cousins 1991, 10.
- 175 Cousins 1991, 18.
- 176 Ibid.
- 177 Ibid., 19
- 178 Ordnance Survey Town Plan 1885.
- 179 NHLE entry 1231081, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231081> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 180 British Geological Survey and Historic England n.d.
- 181 Historic England 2023, 11
- 182 'Montague Burton Enterprise in Newark', *The Newark Advertiser* 21 August 1935, 8.
- 183 'A Notable Building', *Newark Herald*, 24 August 1935, 3
- 184 'Montague Burton Enterprise in Newark', *The Newark Advertiser* 21 August 1935, 8.
- 185 NHLE entry 1297634, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297634> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 186 'Montague Burton Enterprise in Newark', *The Newark Advertiser* 21 August 1935, 8.
- 187 NHLE entry 1278296, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278296> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 188 HEA BF32272 The Queen's Head, Newark on Trent.
- 189 Hook 2011, 118-9.
- 190 NHLE entry 1278296, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278296> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 191 NHLE entry 1277417, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277417> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 192 HEA BF32272 The Queen's Head, Newark on Trent.
- 193 NHLE entry 1277417, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277417> (Acc 9 July 2024).
- 194 William Tomlinson founded *The Newark Advertiser* in 1847 at his Stodman Street shop, and it remains in print today.
- 195 Cousins 1991, 5.
- 196 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 365.

- 197 NHLE entry 1229217, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1229217> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 198 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 53.
- 199 'The Old Houses in Kirkgate', *The Newark Advertiser* 19 June 1907, 7 quoted in Adams and Goodall 1997 Report '22 and 24 Kirk Gate' in HEA BF093505.
- 200 Adams and Goodall 1997 'Report on '22 and 24 Kirk Gate' in HEA BF09355. .
- 201 Ibid.
- 202 NHLE entry 1196259, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196259> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 203 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 56.
- 204 NHLE entry 1196265, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196265> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 205 Ibid.
- 206 , 'Joseph Gilstrap's Hotel, Kirk Gate, Newark on Trent, ref. 11084, 1820-1840' *Inspire Picture Archive*, https://www.inspirepicturearchive.org.uk/image/11084/Joseph_Gilstraps_Hotel_Kirk_Gate_Newark_on_Trent_c_1840s (Acc. 11 July 2023).
- 207 Newark Resource Centre, undated photo of Kirk Gate (before construction of the Violin School) ref. 6372
- 208 NHLE entry 1297712, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1197712> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 209 'Commodious premises in Kirkgate', *The Newark Advertiser* April 13 1938, 1.
- 210 Newark Resource Centre, no reference number.
- 211 Pearson 2020, 152.
- 212 'Commodious premises in Kirkgate', *The Newark Advertiser* April 13 1938, 1.
- 213 Shilton 1820, 249.
- 214 Cousins 1991, 22.
- 215 See 1944 photograph; Newark Resource Centre ref. A45/833
- 216 *The Newark Advertiser* 25 July 1962, 12.
- 217 'Woolworths Coming' *The Newark Advertiser* 22 April 1931, 3.
- 218 *The Newark Advertiser* 5 November 1993, 81.
- 219 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 16.
- 220 Arnold, Howard Laxton and Litton 2002, 152-157.
- 221 Ibid.
- 222 NHLE entry 1297633, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297633> (Acc. 4 July 2024).

- 223 Cousins 1991, 20.
- 224 Vernacular Architecture Group 2012 ' Full Record - 46 Stodman Street, Woolpack Inn' *Wealden Houses Database* <https://doi.org/10.5284/1011977> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 225 Alcock 2010, 37-8.
- 226 Alcock 2010, 40.
- 227 Vernacular Architecture Group 2012 'Full Record – Mill Gate' *Wealden Houses Database* <https://doi.org/10.5284/1011977> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 228 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 5.
- 229 NHLE entry 1232018, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1232018> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 230 NHLE entry 1297634, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297634> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 231 Morrison 2004, 222.
- 232 Ibid., 230.
- 233 Ibid.
- 234 *The Newark Advertiser*, 15 January 2019.
- 235 Shilton 1820, 262; Brown 1904, 209.
- 236 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 356.
- 237 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 61.
- 238 Ibid.
- 239 *The Newark Advertiser*, 22 January 1936, 7.
- 240 *The Newark Advertiser*, 30 January 1935, 7.
- 241 Photograph of 1969 shows the cinema still in use: 'Image ID: 09933 Savoy Cinema Foyer Entrance, Middle Gate, Newark, c 1969', Inspire Picture Archive https://www.inspirepicturearchive.org.uk/image/9933/Savoy_Cinema_Foyer_Entrance_Middle_Gate_Newark_c_1969 (Acc. 4 July 2024); 1972 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 mapping shows the cinema auditorium still extant, but it has since been replaced by housing.
- 242 15-21 Boar Lane, NHLE entry 1196077 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196077> (Acc. 4 July 2024); 20 Middle Gate, NHLE entry 1278142, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278142> (Acc. 4 July 2024); 18 Middle Gate, NHLE entry 1297640, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297640> (Acc. 4 July 2024); 16 Middle Gate, NHLE entry 1231361, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231361> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 243 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 52.

- 244 Dated by the datestone. 1881 census records the site has 'uninhabited' Nottinghamshire, Registration District Newark on Trent, piece 03376, page 13. The 1891 census has an employee at a legal firm at the address, presumably renting the domestic space above the public house. Nottinghamshire, Registration District Newark on Trent, piece 02714, page 35.
- 245 Census 1871, Nottinghamshire, Registration District Newark on Trent, piece 03542, page 13. The head of the household John Brooks is identified as 'Library author [sic] and schoolmaster' with 21 borders listed.
- 246 NTGM021954 'Middle Gate, Newark on Trent, 1920s', *Picture Nottingham* <https://picturenottingham.co.uk/image-library/image-details/poster/ntgm021954/posterid/ntgm021954.html> (Acc. 4 July 2024) Note that the photograph has been misidentified as Middle Gate but in fact mainly features Kirk Gate.
- 247 See for example 1827 Rateable Map of Newark, NRC ref 8454-1827.
- 248 Brown 1904, 139.
- 249 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 43
- 250 27 and 28 Market Place, NHLE entry 1297635, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297635> (Acc. 4 July 2024); HSBC Bank, NHLE entry 1196425, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196425> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 251 NHLE entry 1297635, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297635> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 252 *The Newark Advertiser* 13 September 1939, 1.
- 253 *The Newark Advertiser* 3 January 1940, 4.
- 254 Historic England Archive Aerofilms Collection –EAW006302 St Mary Magdalene's Church and the Town Centre Newark-on-Trent, 1947
- 255 Newark Resource Centre Photograph of Bridge Street 30-09-94 ref. 8646.46 T2064
- 256 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 51.
- 257 Pask 2000, 211.
- 258 Pask 2000, 29.
- 259 Ibid.
- 260 Brown 1904; Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 342.
- 261 Brown 1904, 290-1.
- 262 Southwell and Newark Church History Project 2016.
- 263 Southwell and Newark Church History Project 2016.
- 264 Ibid.
- 265 Southwell and Nottingham Church History Project 2016.
- 266 Shilton 1820, 248; NHLE entry 1196098, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196098>. (Acc. 4 July 2024).

- 267 Pask 2000, 212.
- 268 Ibid., 213; extract from Rev. W. P. Hindley, *Parish Magazine*, 4 June 19133.
- 269 NHLE entry 1228681, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228681> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 270 Southwell and Nottingham Church History Project 2016.
- 271 Brown 1904, 318.
- 272 Shilton 1820, 289; Brown 1904, 250.
- 273 Pask 2000, 248.
- 274 NHLE entry 1232099, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1232099> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 275 'Street to get axe' *The Newark Advertiser* 7 December 1968,
- 276 Marshall and Samuels 1994, 55.
- 277 Marshall 1998, 110.
- 278 Ibid., 121-3.
- 279 Ibid.
- 280 Brown 1904, 33-45.
- 281 Ibid.
- 282 Ibid.
- 283 Historic England Aerofilms Collection, EAW016511 flown 09/11/1948 showing the castle, castle gardens and buildings abutting the castle walls to the south.
- 284 'Public Notice: Newark Castle Gardens, Jubilee Memorial' *The Newark Advertiser* 14 September 1887, 4.
- 285 Registered Park and Garden NLHE entry 1001318; <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001318> (Acc. 4 July 2024); Scheduled area NLHE entry 1003474, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003474> (Acc. 4 July 2024)..
- 286 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 24.
- 287 'Lottery Cash for Castle; Restoring grounds to former glory', *The Newark Advertiser*, 16 May 1997, 1.
- 288 Brown 1904, 140.
- 289 Brown 1904, 40; Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 25.
- 290 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 35.
- 291 Arnold and McMillan 2004, 52.
- 292 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 26.
- 293 NLHE entry 1196048 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196048> (Acc. 4 July 2024).

- 294 Cousins 1991, 27-29.
- 295 British Geological Society and Historic England n.d.
- 296 British Geological Society and Historic England n.d.
- 297 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 356-7.
- 298 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2016, 317-8.
- 299 Ibid.
- 300 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 357.
- 301 Roberts 2010.
- 302 'The Free Library at Newark. Laying the Foundation Stone' *The Newark Advertiser* 31 May 1882, 8
- 303 The name of the architects is given as Henman and Beddoes by the second edition of the *Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire* (Pevsner and Williamson 1979, 191) and in the most recent edition (Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 357). This is widely repeated including in the list description, apparently all based on the *Buildings of England* attribution. However no other work attributed to this practice have been identified and contemporary newspaper accounts give the architect as William Henman. See for example 'The Free Library at Newark. Laying the Foundation Stone' *The Newark Advertiser* 31 May 1882, 8.
- 304 Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record n.d. 'Building record M10751 - FORMER GILSTRAP LIBRARY' (Unpublished database entry). The HER entry states that 'John.H.Clarke, A.M. last. CE. Borough. Surveyor' is identified on the original drawings of the extension held by Nottingham and Sherwood District Council.
- 305 Ibid.
- 306 Shilton 1820, 449.
- 307 NHLE entry 1228245, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228245> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 308 Ibid.
- 309 Adverts for Brooks Motor Company in the *Newark Herald*, 22 October 1927, and in *The Newark Advertiser*, 23 January 1929, 11. Also an advert for the Castle Motor Company in *The Newark Advertiser*, 26 September 1928, 10.
- 310 NLHE entry 1297808, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297808> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 311 Cousins 1991, 16.
- 312 Ibid.
- 313 NLHE entry 1228382, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228382> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 314 NLHE entry 1228316, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228316> (Acc. 4 July 2024).

- 315 Arnold and McMillan 1999, 52.
- 316 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 58.
- 317 Ibid., 59.
- 318 Arnold and McMillan 1999, 52.
- 319 Brown 1904, 139.
- 320 Brown 1904, 190-191.
- 321 Ibid.
- 322 NHLE entry 1287626, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287626> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 323 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 369.
- 324 Ibid.
- 325 NHLE entry 1287676 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287676> (Acc. 4 July 2024) and NHLE entry 1196076 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196076> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 326 NHLE entry 1287281, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287281> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 327 Women's Institute n.d. 'Trent Bridge House the history' <https://nottinghamshire.thewi.org.uk/county-office-booking-forms-and-downloads> (Acc. 9 July 2024).
- 328 NHLE entry 1297822, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297822> (Acc. 4 July 2024) and NHLE entry 1001318 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001318> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 329 Jackman 1966, 201; Miele and Lea 1996, 6.
- 330 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 359-60.
- 331 Grade II listed, NHLE entry 1287580 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287580> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 332 NLHE entry 1287580, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287580?section=official-list-entry> (Acc. 9 July 2024).
- 333 Civil War Siege Map, 1646. © Newark Resource Centre.
- 334 Jackson, Joynes and Wood n.d.
- 335 'Monument Record M2507 – Top Lock at Newark' Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, <https://her.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/Monument/MNT14678> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 336 Grade II NHLE entry 1297812, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297812> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 337 Ibid.
- 338 Vernacular Architecture Group 2012 'Full Record – Mill Gate' *Wealden Houses Database* <https://doi.org/10.5284/1011977> (Acc. 4 July 2024).

- 339 1861 census, Nottinghamshire, registration district, Piece 02480, page 108-9.
- 340 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 368. Note that this gives the date of design as 1988, but there are photographs of the houses as completed in 1985. Rosemary Thompson pers.comm.
- 341 Sheppard, Walker and Walker 1993, 52; Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 367.
- 342 NHLE entry 1297667, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297667> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 343 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 20.
- 344 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 367.
- 345 NHLE entry 1196406, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196406> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 346 Ibid.
- 347 Properties owned by other landowners are clearly identified by name, but large numbers of fields, properties and building plots on the survey are simply marked 'D'. As the map was commissioned by the Dukes as the major landholders in Newark, it is logical to assume that 'D' indicated the Ducal holdings.
- 348 Census 1861, Nottinghamshire, Registration District Newark on Trent, Piece 02480, page 5.
- 349 Census 1871, Nottinghamshire, Registration District Newark on Trent, Piece 03543, page 24.
- 350 Structural Perspectives 2000, 18.
- 351 Census 1881, Nottinghamshire, Registration District Newark on Trent, Piece 03377, page 25.
- 352 Shepherd, Walker and Walker 1993, 43.
- 353 Census 1901, Nottinghamshire, Civil Parish Staunton, piece 03200, page 6.
- 354 NLHE entry 1278126, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278126> (Acc. 9 July 2024).
- 355 Barley (ed.) 1976, 63.
- 356 Miele and Lea 1996, 19.
- 357 Ibid., 2.
- 358 NHLE entry 1232038, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1232038> (Acc. 9 July 2024).
- 359 Wood's Map of Newark, 1829 © Newark Resource Centre, ref. NEKMS.2006.38
- 360 Miele and Lea 1996.
- 361 Ibid., 24-5.
- 362 Ibid., 16-18.
- 363 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 361.

- 364 Ibid.
- 365 Newark and Sherwood District Council 2022, 43.
- 366 Barley (ed.). 1976, 63.
- 367 Todd 1977.
- 368 See for example the entry in the Close Rolls referring to a burgage in Newark on Appleton Gate in 1343; Brown 1904, 140.
- 369 Brown 1904, 158.
- 370 Ibid., 201-2, 205.
- 371 Ibid., 208.
- 372 Ibid., 172.
- 373 Shown on 1885 Town Plan.
- 374 As shown on the 1790 Attenburrow map. 'Building Record M3637 – The Friary and Shalem House at Newark', *Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record* <https://her.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/Monument/MNT14763> (Acc. 10 July 2024). Part of the former Friary precinct was defined by Civil War Seigeworks which are now scheduled NLHE entry 1016020 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016020?section=official-list-entry> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 375 1885 Town Plan.
- 376 'Monument Record M3303 – Newark Advertiser Printing Works', *Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record* <https://her.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/Monument/MNT14517> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 377 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 357.
- 378 NLHE entry 1288060 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1288060?section=official-list-entry> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 379 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 357. Note that the engraving referred to is on display in the Civil Ware Centre, Newark.
- 380 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 357.
- 381 Ibid.
- 382 Ibid.
- 383 Ibid.
- 384 NHLE entry 1288060, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1288060> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 385 NHLE entry 1196098, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196098> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 386 Hartwell, Pevsner and Williamson 2020, 364.
- 387 Brown 1904, 208.

- 388 <https://www.blaggs.co.uk/history/> (Acc. 21 August 2023).
- 389 'Emily Blagg Entrepreneur', *The Newark Advertiser*, 11 September 1998, 28.
- 390 <https://www.palacenewark.com/about-us/>, (Acc. 21 August 2023).
- 391 Combie 2013, 14-15.
- 392 Brown 1904, 66, 111.
- 393 Shilton 1820, 482.
- 394 Attenburrow's map of 1790
- 395 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 15.
- 396 Grade II, NHLE entry 1231283, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231283> (Acc. 4 July 2024).
- 397 Arnold and McMillan 2004.
- 398 NHLE entry 1228192, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228192> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 399 NHLE entry 1231283, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231283> (Acc. 10 July 2024).
- 400 Arnold, Howard, Laxton and Litton 2002, 15.
- 401 Listed Grade II NHLE entry 1196274 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196274> (Acc. 4 July 2024) and Scheduled NHLE entry 1012880, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012880> (Acc. 4 July 2024)
- 402 Brown 1904, 72
- 403 Ibid.
- 404 NHLE entry 1196274 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196274> (Acc. 4 July 2024) and Scheduled NHLE entry 1012880, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012880> (Acc. 4 July 2024)
- 405 Brown 1904, 58.
- 406 Hill 2004, Bennett 2004a an Bennett 2004b
- 407 'A Loss to Newark: Emily Blagg' *Nottingham Journal*, 1935, 3.
- 408 'New window in keeping with Newark's Antiquity' *Newark Advertiser* 29 May 1935, 4
- 409 *Newark Herald* 2 March 1935, 2



Historic England

Historic England's Research Reports

We are the public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's historic environment.

We carry out and fund applied research to support the protection and management of the historic environment. Our research programme is wide-ranging and both national and local in scope, with projects that highlight new discoveries and provide greater understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of our historic places.

More information on our research strategy and agenda is available at HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/agenda.

The Research Report Series replaces the former Centre for Archaeology Reports Series, the Archaeological Investigation Report Series, the Architectural Investigation Report Series, and the Research Department Report Series.

All reports are available at HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/results/reports. There are over 7,000 reports going back over 50 years. You can find out more about the scope of the Series here: HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/results/about-the-research-reports-database

Keep in touch with our research through our digital magazine Historic England Research HistoricEngland.org.uk/whats-new/research