

Local Businesses – Large and Small

The details of the local businesses documented below have been researched by the Local History Group.

Thomas Glover & Son

Thomas Glover & Son, elastic web and fabric manufacturers appeared in the Post Office Directory for Nottinghamshire in 1855. The company is recorded as having several addresses in Nottingham, however it had disappeared from the directory by 1900, returning in 1925 described as a surgical hosier in Chesterfield Street, Carlton. The firm remained at that address until the 1970s. The company's buildings were on both sides of Chesterfield Street but are now demolished, new houses being built on the side.

Turney Brothers



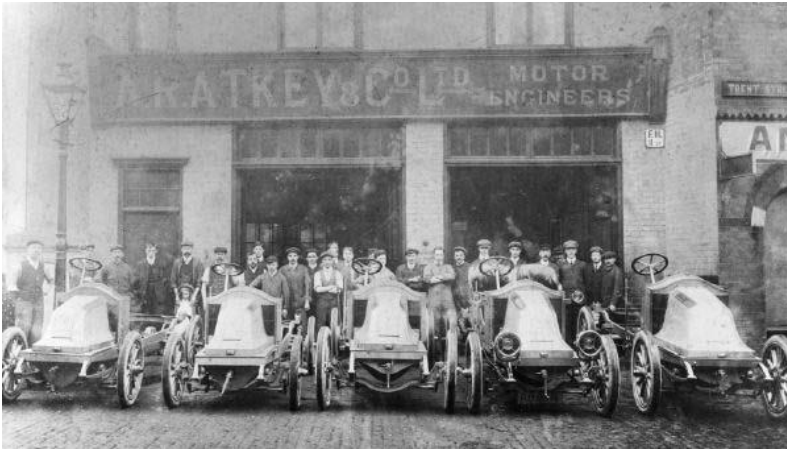
In 1861 two brothers, Edward and John Turney built a tannery and began to make leather on a site next to the River Trent and the adjacent canal in Nottingham, known as Sneinton Island. The first buildings took up only a fraction of the space that by the 1920s had developed into a large site with labour-saving machinery imported from many countries.

They traded under the name of Turney Brothers and had offices in London, Leicester and Manchester. Edward left some years after the commencement of the company and the driving force was John Turney who was in sole charge for over a quarter of a century. In 1888 the company re-organised into a Limited Company, John being chairman. John led an exceptionally distinguished social, political and commercial life. He was a member of Nottingham Corporation for 46 years, and became Sheriff and then Alderman in 1879 and Mayor for two years 1886 – 1888. He was knighted in 1888.

Sir John and Lady Turney had a large family; seven sons and two daughters. Sir John died in 1929 and left the firm in the hands of his son, John A E Turney and the chairman, Sir Charles Pain. Sir John at one time lived in Gedling House and after World War I he had a window placed in Gedling Church as a memorial to those who had served their country. The window cost £1,000.

Turney Brothers closed in 1981, the Trent-side building being converted into luxury apartments. Sir John Turney left, at his death, £172,410 2s 5d.

Atkeys of Nottingham



It was Albert Atkey who brought motoring to Nottingham. His story is one of rags to riches, rising from the mean streets of St. Ann's to a mansion in Park Valley called Andrella. The property can still be seen today.

At 13 years of age he had gone to work in the Corporation Water Department, training to become an engineer. But his all-consuming interest was cycling, and by the age of 18 he had opened a cycle repair shop in Canal Street and it would eventually become Atkeys Motors.

By 1921, with a son and a grandson to follow him, he had registered offices in Trent Street and a motorcycle branch at 109 Arkwright Street. Parliament Street became the main showroom and there were other branches in Mansfield, Derby, Ashbourne and Uttoxeter.

Twice married, he died aged 80 years in November 1947. He was a Member of Parliament for Nottingham Central 1918 – 22. In local politics he became Sheriff of Nottingham in 1910 and Lord Mayor in 1928. He was knighted in 1935.

It is interesting to note that on the England and Wales National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations) it states that Sir Albert Reuben Atkey, Knight of Ardell, Park Valley, Nottingham died on the 9th November 1947. Probate was granted in Nottingham on 23rd January 1948 to Charles Atkey, company director, Dame Lilian Malkin Atkey, widow of George John Mackness, and Donald Hickling Richardson, company directors – effects £72,665 14s 4d.

Samuel Bourne

Samuel Bourne was born into an old farming family at Napley Heath, near Mucklestone, on the Staffordshire & Shropshire border on 30th October 1834. After being educated by a clergyman near Fairburn, he secured a job with Moore and Robinson's Bank, Nottingham in 1855. His amateur photographic activities started at about this time and he quickly became an accomplished landscape photographer, soon lecturing on photography and contributing technical articles to several photographic journals. Bourne spent several years in India, and took a photographic journey through the Higher Himalayan mountains of exquisite beauty, and on returning, the views were published by Marion & Co., and a pamphlet printed for private circulation. Bourne settled back in Nottingham, where he founded a cotton-doubling business, in partnership with his brother-in-law, J.B. Tolley. The business was in Netherfield and gave employment to several hundred people. He resided in Nottingham Park and was President of the Nottingham Society of Artists, and turned his attention to watercolour painting. He took an active part in the advancement of High Pavement Chapel. He was a Justice of the Peace for both City and County. Samuel Bourne died 24th April 1912.

Stafford & Co.

Stafford & Co. were lithographic printers based in Netherfield from the 1880s until their closure in the 1990s. Stafford and Co. were taken over by Lonsdale and Bartholomew in 1961 and were well known for specialising in poster work. There is a 70-page book available; A History of Stafford & Co. Ltd, lithographic, pictorial, letterpress General and Commercial Printers, Netherfield, near Nottingham by Peter Barrie Waite and published by him in 2012.

James Shipstone and Sons



The company was founded by James Shipstone in 1852. James was an innovator and his application of science developed the business and the industry. The extensive scientific research led to faster production times and larger scale brew batches. This enabled faster than normal growth of the business while keeping his eye on maintaining his reputation for being the best.

Behind the original Horse & Groom pub on Radford Road, Basford is where he developed maltings, brew houses, fermenting rooms, racking rooms and a cooper's yard on a site spanning 7 acres. The brewery earned the nickname of 'Star' brewery because of the distinctive red illuminated star which stood at the top of the brewery's tower which could be seen for many miles around. For nearly 30 years James was at the helm until 1880 when his eldest son James Shipstone was taken into partnership. Four years later another son Thomas joined the business and the firm became James Shipstone and Sons. Under the leadership of the family the business grew and grew and became incorporated into a limited company in 1891.

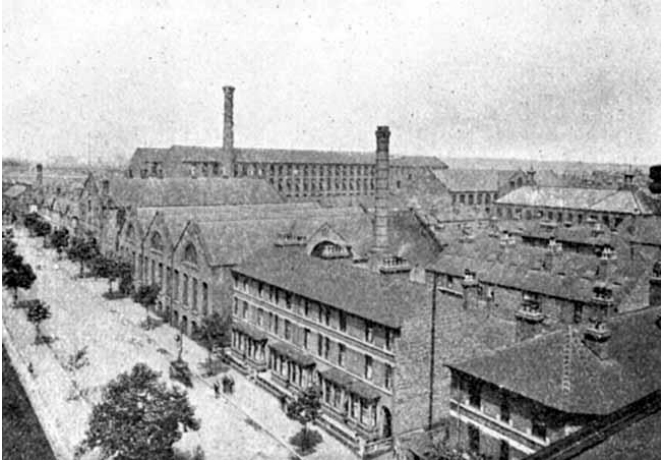
When James Shipstone died in 1897 James Jr. became chairman. He and his brothers continued their father's legacy by developing the business even further, expanding the brewery and its other facilities and buying other businesses.

When war broke out in 1914, like many brewers, the Shipstone horses were sent off to war along with other members of the Shipstone family, many of whom were sadly lost. James and Thomas continued the business through the war until James died in 1922 and Thomas became chairman.

In 1922 Shipstone's absorbed both the Beeston Brewery Company and William Hooley Limited and by 1939, the company owned 550 licensed premises, 30 diesel lorries for long distance delivery work and 50 horses for local delivery work.

The brewery remained an independent family business until 1978 when the company was purchased by Greenall's of Warrington. In 1990, Greenall's announced that they were ending all beer production and becoming a retailer only company. Production at Shipstone's Brewery ended in early 1991 after 139 years, however the Shipstone's brand continued to be produced for some years afterwards at breweries in Burton upon Trent.

John Player & Sons



1859 – John Player, the son of a Saffron Walden solicitor, came to Nottingham, setting up as a draper, then as an agent for manures & seeds and selling pre-packaged tobacco.

1877 – He buys the Broadmarsh tobacco factory of William Wright and profitably sells packaged tobacco & cigarettes with easily identifiable brand names, using a sketch of the castle as a trade mark.

1881 – A large undeveloped site in Radford is purchased for the erection of three factories, one for immediate use and the others leased to lace manufacturers until the business was large enough to use them

1884 – The Broad Marsh employees transfer to the new Castle Tobacco Factory. John Player falls ill and dies soon after at the early age of 45. A group of family friends take over the running of the business until the two young sons of John Player are ready to take on the responsibility.

1892 – William Goodacre Player and John Dane Player take over the business.

1895 – The business becomes a private limited company, John Player and Sons Ltd., and the two brothers become its managing directors.

c1900 – The business has expanded sufficiently to require the remaining two factories. One of the tenants was reluctant to leave and had to be taken to court before complying.

The new expanded production line was now employing around 1,000 workers.

The British tobacco industry came under attack from American companies, and a consortium of British manufacturers, Imperial Tobacco, is formed to resist the American takeover, with the Player brothers included on the board of directors.

By 1914 the workforce had expanded to 2,500, and by 1926 had reached 5,000 employees

1926 The Player brothers retire from the board of Imperial Tobacco, and in 1932 give up all active participation in running the business. Both were very rich men and gave generously to charitable causes, notably to Nottingham Children's Hospital and the General Hospital.

Further development took place on the Radford site until at its peak in the late 1950's Numbers 1, 2 and 3 Factories were employing 11,000 employees, producing fifteen brands of pipe tobacco, and eleven different brands of cigarette.

1969 A new site is acquired at Lenton for the development of the £14 million "Horizon" factory. When opened in November 1972 it was considered to be the most advanced factory of its kind in the world, with a very democratic ethos and high praise for its architecture.

Production having largely moved to Lenton, No.1 factory at Radford was closed down in 1974 and No.2 in 1976.

1983 - The whole Radford site was now considered surplus to requirements, part of No.1 Factory was demolished, and in 1986 so were the other two factories. This site is now the Castle Retail Park, which retains the original site gates and railings, as well as the factory clock mounted on a plinth in the car park. The remaining part of No.1 Factory was seriously damaged by a major fire in April 2015 while undergoing redevelopment as student accommodation. Its future is uncertain.

1986 Player's becomes part of Hanson Trust when they acquire Imperial Tobacco.

Production is planned to continue at Lenton until 2016, at which time the plant will become redundant. Its future is uncertain.

Cigarette Cards

Players was one of the first UK tobacco companies to issue collectable sets of general interest cards with their cigarettes. From 1893 onwards over 200 titles were printed, usually in sets of 50. Some were reprinted in the 1990's.



Boots



Year Event

- 1849 John Boot opened a herbalist shop in Goose Gate, Nottingham. The first products were made from natural ingredients gathered from the surrounding countryside.
- 1850 Jesse Boot was born in Nottingham.
- 1860 John Boot dies, and his widow Mary takes over running the family shop.
- 1871 John's widow, Mary Boot, and son, Jesse began trading as M & J Boot, Herbalists.
- 1877 Jesse Boot took over control of the shop.
- 1883 Boot & Company Ltd formed.
- 1884 Boots first pharmacist appointed
Jesse opened his first shops outside Nottingham - in Sheffield and Lincoln.
- 1885 Development of Boots manufacturing facilities around Island Street, Nottingham.
- 1886 Jesse Boot married Florence Annie Rowe. Born in Jersey in 1863, her father ran a bookshop there, where she helped out. They met the previous year, when Jesse was on holiday in Jersey. She had an enormous impact on the development of Boots' stores, and became head buyer for the beauty business. Every Christmas she gave silk banners to all female employees in appreciation of their work and to give moral courage for the year ahead. The welfare of female employees was paramount and Florence would visit them at home or in hospital when they were ill. Members of staff were regarded as extended family and were often invited to tea parties and musical concerts at their home.
- 1888 Company renamed Boots Pure Drug Company Ltd.
- 1889 John Campbell Boot (known as Jack) born on 19th January. He was the only son of Jesse & Florence, who also had 2 younger daughters. Jesse was keen for Jack to have the education he never had – he went to Ley's School in Cambridge, and also spent a year at Cambridge University. At 18 he showed no interest in working for the family firm, and left for Vancouver- his mother persuaded him to return.
- 1890s An analytical laboratory was established, to ensure the public could have complete confidence in Boots products. The rigorous product testing resulted one year in 70% of the goods being tested by the scientists being rejected back to the supplier for not meeting standards.
- 1892 Flagship Boots store opened at Pelham Street, Nottingham.
- 1898 Boots Booklovers' Library established.
- 1903 Jesse Boot offered scholarships for employees who wish to study pharmacy. Four were offered, initially, to candidates of at least 20 years of age who had been at the company for at least 2 years. In 1913 Evening School Education was established for the benefit of people under the age of 16 who were legally employed by Boots. A college was established in 1920 to provide continuing education for employees between 14 & 16. By the 1950s, all employees under 18 spent one day a week there.
- 1909 Jesse Boot knighted
- 1912 Steam vehicles introduced for distribution, replacing horses and bicycles. Trips to London still took 3 days. Electric vehicles were used for local deliveries in WW1, as a means of saving fuel In the 1930s a steam train, known as Puffing Billy, transported goods on the Beeston site – it was fuelled using steam from the power plant on site.
- 1913 Jesse & Florence's daughter, Dorothy, married Captain Wilfred Montagu Bruce, who had accompanied Scott on his Terra Nova expedition to the South Pole as 2nd officer (Bruce's sister had married Scott in 1908).
- 1914 Jesse now had over 550 shops throughout England, Wales & Scotland (10 in 1890).

John Boot married Joyce Pyman, and the following year the first of their 4 daughters was born.

- 1914 – 18 As Britain lost its supply of chemicals during the war, Jesse appointed a group of researchers to develop a range of synthetic drugs.
- 1920 Boots Pure Drug Company Ltd sold to the United Drug Company of America.
- 1920 Jesse Boot given Honorary Freedom of Nottingham.
- 1921 Jesse Boot donates 35 acres of land at Highfields to the City of Nottingham, in order to establish an “elite seat of learning”. Boot stipulated that whilst part of the Highfields site, lying southwest of the city, should be devoted to the University College (which was to move from Shakespeare Street in the city), the rest should provide a place of recreation for the residents of the city, and by the end of the decade the landscaping of the lake and public park adjoining University Boulevard was completed. University College Nottingham was initially accommodated within the Trent Building, an imposing white limestone structure with a distinctive clock tower designed by Morley Horder and formally opened by King George V on 10 July 1928. During this period of development, Nottingham attracted high-profile lecturers including Albert Einstein, H. G. Wells and Mahatma Gandhi and the blackboard used by Einstein during his time at Nottingham is still on display in the Physics department.
- 1926 John Boot became Chairman of Boots Pure Drug Company Ltd.
- 1920s An elaborate air pressure system was installed in the eau de cologne factory to reduced wastage through evaporation.
- 1929 Boots D1 Soap factory, the first building on the new Boots Beeston site, Nottingham, completed. The town centre factories had reached full capacity, so the Beeston site had been acquired. The Boots Estate, located near the Nottingham suburb of Beeston, features a range of listed buildings. This includes the two principal factory buildings, D6 and D10, designed by Sir Owen Williams and built in 1932 and 1935–38 respectively. Both are Grade I listed. The former fire station, D34, is also by Williams and is Grade II listed. The headquarters office building known as D90 is Grade II* and was built to designs by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in 1966–68
- Jesse Boot made Lord Trent of Nottingham.
- 1931 Jesse Boot died at the age of 81. He lived to see 10 grandchildren born (4 girls to Jack and 3 each to the daughters).
- 1933 Ownership of Boots returned to the UK.
- 1933 Company’s 1000th store opened, in Scotland.
- Following the opening of the super-efficient D10 factory, John Boot introduced a reduction in working hours to a five day week, which became an industry standard.
- 1935 No7 cosmetics launched by Boots.
- 1936 First Boots branch in New Zealand opened.
- 1939 Soltan sun care range introduced by Boots.
- 1930s Boots extended into horticultural and agricultural research, and the company supported the “Grow More Food” campaign of the 1940s.
- 1939 – 45 During WW2, pioneering techniques enabled Boots to produce penicillin on a commercial scale for the government. Bottle salvage began, and re-used milk bottles were used in the manufacture of penicillin
- 1947 Boots established companies to carry out wholesale businesses in Australia, Canada, Pakistan and the Far East.
- 1948 Inauguration of the National Health Service.

- 1949 New Boots factory opened at Airdrie in Scotland to manufacture cosmetics.
New Boots factory near Bombay in India went into production.
- 1949 John Boot becomes the first Chancellor of Nottingham University (University College having been granted a Royal Charter to give it university status in 1948).
- 1950s New factory opened in Australia. Fenox nasal drops first items produced.
- 1951 First self-service Boots stores trialled in London.
- 1953 John Boot retired as chairman of Boots.
- 1968 New Boots The Chemists Headquarters office, D90 opened at Beeston.
Launch of 17 cosmetics by Boots.
Boots acquired Timothy Whites and Taylors Ltd. – 622 stores.
- 1969 Boots launched Ibuprofen (Brufen) in the UK.
- 1971 Company renamed The Boots Company Ltd.
Acquisition of Crookes Laboratories Ltd by Boots.
- 1977 Boots centenary celebrated – this of Jesse taking over the first shop.
- 1978 Expanded into Canada with purchase of Tamblyn Drugs chain – most Boots shops in Canada converted to Pharma Plus in 1989, though some remained as Boots to 1993.
- 1980 Agrochemical interests of Boots and Fisons merged to form FBC. FBC was later sold to Schering Agrochemicals (around 1986).
- 1982 Company renamed The Boots Company plc.
New Boots factory opened at Cramlington, Northumberland.
- 1983 Nurofen launched, following the approval of Ibuprofen as an over the counter analgesic.
Boots opened their first in-store optical practice.
- 1984 Boots (Retail Buying) Hong Kong Ltd established.
- 1985 Boots received the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement for the discovery and development of ibuprofen.
- 1987 Boots Opticians Ltd formed, with the acquisition of Clement Clarke Ltd and Curry and Paxton Ltd.
Boots Opticians became the UK's second largest retail optics chain.
Awarded Queen's Award for Technical Achievement for ibuprofen.
- 1988 Pledged to remove CFCs from all products and became an industry leader by reducing levels further than the recommendation required.
- 1989 Natural Collection launched by Boots.
- 1990 Boots Pharmaceuticals (BP), Boots Contract Manufacturing (BCM) and Boots Healthcare International (BHI) established.
- 1991 Boots diversified by buying Halfords, and also developed Children's World (later sold to Mothercare (1996). Halfords was sold in 2002.
- 1992 Electronic Point of Sale (EPOS) computer installation completed in all Boots stores.
- 1995 Boots Pharmaceuticals sold to BASF.
Botanics skincare range launched by Boots – Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew accredited the sourcing of the botanic materials used.
- 1996 First Boots store in the Irish Republic opened, in Dublin.
- 1997 UniChem Plc merges with Alliance Santé to become Alliance UniChem making it one of the largest pharmaceutical distributors in Europe.
Boots Advantage Card launched.

- 1998 Acquisition of Hayes, Conyngham and Robinson, and Connors, making Boots the largest retail pharmacy chain in Ireland.
Diversified into dentistry, and 'wellbeing' services such as facials, homeopathy, nutritional advice & botox, but these were abandoned in 2003, despite a launch that included dedicated freeview & Sky TV channel.
- 2000 Bootsphoto.com launched - a new, complete e-photo service.
Boots opened a Millennium Garden on the Beeston site. This includes a herb garden (with some plants that Jesse used in his original herbal remedies) in the shape of a goose foot – harking back to Jesse's original shop on Goose Gate, Nottingham.
- 2001 Boots Opticians offer the world's first disposable hearing aid, Songbird.
- 2002 Boots renamed Boots Group plc.
- 2003 Online shopping channel renamed boots.com.
- 2004 Boots sold its laser eye surgery business to Optical Express.
- 2004 Soltan became the world's first suncare range to be awarded a 5* UVA protection rating.
- 2006 Boots Healthcare International (including Nurofen) is sold to Reckitt Benckiser.
Boots Group merged with Alliance UniChem to form Alliance Boots plc, an international pharmacy-health and beauty group.
- 2007 Alliance Boots was acquired by AB Acquisitions Ltd. First ever FTSE100 company bought by a private equity firm.
- 2007 A Centre for Innovation is opened at University of Swansea to support small healthcare technological companies to develop new products for Boots.
- 2007 First Fair Trade gift range launched; developed with a handicraft producer in Tamil Nadu, India.
The Boots Extracts range became the first and largest toiletries range to be awarded Fairtrade certification.
- 2008 Start of the rebranding of Alliance Pharmacy stores to Boots.
Launch of Boots Laboratories skin care range in France and Portugal.
- 2009 Celebration of the 160th anniversary of the Boots brand.
Merger of Boots Opticians and Dollond & Aitchison, forming the second largest optical chain in the UK.
Launch of No7 Protect & Perfect Intense Beauty Serum.
An automated central distribution centre opens in Nottingham.
BootsWebMD launches offering customers a health and wellness information portal.
Boots Extracts Fairtrade range launches; one of the first complete ranges of beauty care products to be certified as containing Fairtrade ingredients.
Boots Health Club now has 4.8million members.
Prince Charles visits the Boots site in Nottingham to discover more about Boots corporate social responsibility activities, in particular environmental progress.
- 2010 Boots brands are sold directly to third party retailers in the US and other countries.
In partnership with Mothercare, Boots introduced 'mini club' – a new clothing and accessories brand for babies and children up to 6 years old.
Boots Pharmaceuticals launches.
A three year charity partnership with Macmillan Cancer Support is announced.
- 2010 The Protect and Perfect range launched the first ever 5* UVA protection rated skin cream.
- 2011 A new travel health service is launched in 11 stores in the London region.
- 2012 American Drug store chain Walgreens acquired a 45% stake in Alliance Boots, with option to buy the rest within 3 years (this option was exercised in 2014; now part of Walgreens Boots Alliance).
New No7 product launches include Beautiful Skin and Lift & Luminate Day & Night Serum.

Shapers introduce a new 'around the world' food range.

Boots Advantage Card now has 17.8 million members.

A Boots store opens in the new Westfield Stratford City shopping centre in time for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Both Boots UK and Boots Opticians were ranked in the 'Sunday Times 25 Best Big Companies to work for' awards – third year running.

No7 Foundation Match Made Service launched in August, exclusive to Boots.

Botanics range re-launched.

2013 Boots UK extends their hearing care partnership with Sonova.

The travel health service is now available in over 100 stores and 16 doctors' surgeries are located in Boots.

It is estimated that 90% of the UK population are within a 10 minute drive of a Boots store.

2014 Walgreens Alliance Boots was created through the combination of Walgreens and Alliance Boots in December 2014. This transaction brought together two leading companies with iconic brands, complementary geographic footprints, shared values and a heritage of trusted healthcare services through pharmaceutical wholesaling and community pharmacy care, dating back more than 100 years.

Boots are currently using their expertise to explore innovative ways of re-using waste carbon dioxide from the Combined Heat and Power plant by growing algae for use in developing new ingredients for toiletry products.

Raleigh

1887 Sir Frank Bowden purchased an interest in a small bicycle company on Raleigh Street, Nottingham.

1890 Taking the name from the street, the Raleigh Bicycle Company came into being.

1897 A. A. 'Jimmy' Zimmerman became Raleigh's first world cycling champion. Zimmerman changed the sport from a sport for the wealthy to a sport with universal appeal.

1902 Sturmey Archer became part of the Raleigh Group. Sturmey Archer three speed gear hub was the world's first practical gearing system and a technological breakthrough. It was offered to the public in 1903.

1932 Sir Frank Bowden retired from Raleigh after many years of strong leadership and devotion to the company. Production had reached a staggering 62,000 cycles a year.

1943 Raleigh bought the Rudge-Whitworth cycle company which dated back to 1869 when Dan Rudge built a boneshaker cycle.

1952 The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in November 1952 to open a £1,250,000 extension to Raleigh's factory space. It included a bridge between the old and new factories complete with overhead conveyor system.

1960 Raleigh Industries merged with TI Group. With this came control of the Phillips, Hercules, Norman and Sun brands, making Raleigh the world's largest producers of two wheeled personal transport.

1970 Raleigh launched the Chopper. The chopper with its large back wheel and small front wheel, and the aggressive-looking seat was an enormous success in Britain and America.

1980 Joop Zoetemelk of Holland riding a TI Raleigh Creda wins the Tour De France. He completed the race in 109 hours, 19 minutes and 14 seconds.

- 1985 Raleigh introduced another innovation – the Vektar. With a trip meter and an FM radio with presets, the Vektar soon became the ‘must have’ for the 80s cool kids.
- 1999 Raleigh acquired the world famous Diamondback Bicycle Company. With the help of Raleigh, a new range of high quality Diamondback bikes are released and Sabbath, Axis, DBR became instant hits.
- 2001 The Raleigh companies world-wide are acquired by the management from the Derby Cycle Corporation. A new site is chosen in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire which is to be used as the main distribution outlet.
- 2004 The Raleigh Chopper is relaunched after 30 years since its original launch in the 1970s. The Chopper is an instant success with adults and children alike.
- 2007 Raleigh relaunched the infamous Burner BMX in the summer of 2007. The BMX is received with great interest from both previous original owners and a new generation too.
- 2010 Raleigh re-entered the world of professional cycling with the launch of Team Raleigh. The international squad of riders pick up notable wins in the Welsh National Road Race Championship, British National Hill Climb Championship and the Tour DoonHame.
- 2012 Raleigh celebrates its 125th birthday with the launch of a new classic range.

Colwick Area

Originally an agricultural area, Colwick was notable as the birthplace of Colwick cheese, a soft and creamy curd cheese, allegedly invented in the village in the 17th century. By the 18th century, it was already being made at a number of other locations, persisting in manufacture until the late 20th century. In the 19th century Colwick became heavily industrialised 1893 also saw the first business come into the village, which was G. Hooton & Son, Dyers and Lace Dressers. Following them came a steady flow of firms who also opened works in Colwick. From 1895 to 1897 Humber & Goddard’s’ Nelson Cycle Co. Ltd. had a factory there, followed in the 1898-1900 period by Wm. Allen & Co. Ltd., Litho Printers, who perhaps used the same building. In 1899, G. Hooton & Son became Hooton, Spray & Burgass, and Archibald Burgass lived in the house at the front of the old factory, which is now used as offices. Also in the same year, William Lawrence & Co. Ltd., began to build their furniture works, which eventually covered a third of the length of Colwick Vale.

Netherfield Area



In the 1920s and 30s Netherfield was a hive of activity and Victoria Road contained a number of businesses such as the Co-op grocery and hardware and Higginbottom’s pork shop. On Fridays hot faggots would come still hot from the oven to the counter and for three old pence you could get enough faggots and gravy to feed

four people. Next door to Higginbottom's was Starbuck's shoe shop. On the opposite side of the road was Chambers and Whitehead greengrocers and Brown's hairdressers and next to Brown's was Gibson's shoe repair shop where you could buy leather and sprigs to mend boots and shoes. Next to Gibson's was Barrington's sweet shop, then a cake shop and next Best's the butchers. Around the corner on Curzon Street was Mr Pearson, furniture and cabinet maker.

Across the road was Edwards grocery store, and next door Stamp's the chemist shop. At the top of Chandos Street was the doctor's surgery, Leafe's butchers and the Meadow Dairy where you could buy all your dairy products fresh such as cream, cheese and butter. Netherfield was well served with numerous grocers and butchers. Alcohol needs were also well looked after with Roadley's off licence selling Shipstone's ales, the Railway Hotel (Jackie Bells), Home Brewery and an off licence for Ind Coope's of Burton on Trent.