

Friday 12<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> of September 2025



# HERITAGE OPEN DAYS

2025

INHULL

The City's Outstanding  
Heritage in Focus

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CREATIVITY  
UNWRAPPED





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## Its behind you, it's in front of you, it's all around you...

**E**verything that is made, has been designed and, if it's a building, it will have been designed by an architect or at least, someone who can hold a pencil.

According to remains found in Mesopotamia, this process of architecture and design, has been known to exist for over 7,000 years.

So, this year's HODS Theme, **'the history of architecture and design'** is very broad and full of potential, and we hope to have done justice to that concept, in this year's Hull HODS programme.

Each year, the HODS Team, based at National Trust HQ, just behind Buckingham Palace in London, decide on a theme for the year, which gives guidance and inspiration to the organisers across the country.

This small but dedicated team, provide help and support to local organisers, like ourselves, particularly when there are problems which, last year, almost made us miss the boat.

So, it was very good news to learn that the Team had just receive the award for 'promotion of Heritage' across the country, which was very well deserved.

On receiving the award, Sarah Holloway, HODS Team Manager, said...

**'We are delighted to announce that on 15 May, we won the Sector Impact Award at the Museums + Heritage Awards. Dubbed 'the Oscars of the museums world' the awards celebrate the very best in the world of museums, galleries, and cultural and heritage visitor attractions. We are thrilled to have received this recognition for our work supporting our extraordinary festival community across England.'**



We are all very aware of the economic importance of our major industries, but it is amazing to learn that tourism is a business worth over £145 billion (6.5% of GDP)\* to the national economy, with the combined effect of thousands of often very small businesses. Here in Hull, it is reckoned that tourism in our city generates £308 million for the local economy and employs 6,512 people\*.

In Hull, we have Visit Hull, and its companion organisation Visit East Yorkshire, who work together to promote Hull and the region, as an attractive destination to the nation, and to the world.

And, of course, it is architecture and design, presented often through our great collection of museums, which really are the attraction for people to visit us and they are generally very pleasantly surprised by what they see.

This year, after a set of major investments by Hull City Council, which started around the 2017, our year as city of culture, this year we can see three major projects almost complete – the multi-million refurbishment of the outstanding Maritime Museum, the complete make over the Queens Gardens, the first enclosed dock when it opened in 1778 with over 400 new trees planted, and the restoration of the Town Docks on High Street, where the famous Bounty, of mutiny fame, was built, and which will be the new home to the restored Arctic Corsair - the last of the fleet of sidewinder trawlers, the biggest fishing fleet in the World until the 1960s

Staging our annual HODS is, in fact, quite a big and costly project, where we try to assemble information about our heritage assets which are cared for and promoted by the City Council and their expert teams of curators.

There are over 100 listed buildings in the city and, with help of their owners

\*Data obtained from the Hull 2023 CambridgeModel2.



and managers, about 50 of these are showcased in this year's HODS Brochure.

The Brochure is a centrepiece of the local festival and, by printing around 8,000 copies of this very glossy 70-page publication we are able to bring what's on, to people's attention.

These are distributed free of charge, across the city in Hull and the East Riding, through the network of local libraries and tourist information centres and the HODS venues themselves.

So, thanks are owed to very many people who help to present the events, - the Talkers, the Walkers, the Writers and all the people who welcome visitors to their buildings. This year's edition of the Brochure, contains 15 feature articles written by local people which bring to life the rich history of our place.

Particular thanks must go to the city Council and the many companies and organisations who make a financial contribution to the costs of staging the show. In addition, the national HODS online Directory contains an entry for each event in the programme - in our case about 100, which provide details for what people can see, how to get there and what time an event will be available - plenty of scope there for mistakes and apologies if any get through.

Thanks are also due to the dedicated team at PACE Communications who have been able to piece together all the information presented here.

This year, HODS runs from Friday 12th September until Sunday 21st.

We hope that you'll enjoy it!

*John and Christine Netherwood*

By the nature of the HODS project, things change during the course of the preparation of the HODS Brochure.

Please look at the Facebook page, maintained by Paul Schofield for any last minute announcements or the HODS website.



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# BURTON CONSTABLE AND AN ANCIENT BRASS INSTRUMENT

By Sarah Burton

**B**urton Constable Hall has been home to the Constable family for over 700 years. This grand Elizabethan mansion, set within beautiful parkland, is now a museum owned and managed by the Burton Constable Foundation; a charity dedicated to preserving the Hall for future generations.

The Foundation cares for and displays a remarkable collection of objects, reflecting centuries of collecting and craftsmanship. Over the years, the Constable family enlisted the finest architects, designers, and artisans to enhance the Hall's interiors, adapting to changing fashions and filling it with exquisite art and furniture. Today, visitors can explore this extraordinary heritage, where history, design, and evolving tastes come together in magnificent surroundings.

## EVENTS

**Unlocking Burton Constable: Secrets Behind Closed Doors**  
*Saturday 13th and Sunday 14th September 11-4:00 Last entry 3:00.*

Step inside Burton Constable Hall like never before! Discover hidden aspects of our historic furniture, usually concealed behind closed doors. Get an exclusive look at how these exquisite pieces open to reveal secret drawers, intricate moving parts, and beautiful craftsmanship.

For this special event, we'll also be opening doors within the Hall that are usually kept shut, giving you a rare opportunity to view parts of the collection not normally on display. Don't miss your chance to experience the Hall's hidden gems in an intimate, behind-the-scenes experience like never before.

We are offering a selection of free guided tours, focusing on the architectural history of the Hall and providing a fresh perspective on our historic collection.

Please note: Standard admission fees apply. Free tour places must be booked via the Burton Constable website.



## Made in Hull: A Tour of Locally Crafted Furniture.

*Friday 12th and Friday 19th September at 11:00.*

Discover the craftsmanship behind locally made furniture commissioned by the Constable family on this special guided tour. Explore carefully crafted pieces that showcase Hull's finest artisans, their skills, and the rich history embedded in each creation. Whether you have a passion for design or are simply interested in local heritage, this tour offers a rare chance to learn about the stories, techniques, and artistry that define Hull's legacy in furniture making.

## Art Through the Ages: A Tour of the Burton Constable Painting Collection.

*Tuesday 16th and Thursday 18th September at 11:00*

Uncover the fascinating history of Burton Constable through a glimpse into the exceptional collection of paintings. Spanning works from 1685 to 2004, this tour offers a rare insight into the family's deep passion for collecting, commissioning, and connoisseurship. The artworks provide a unique window into the lives of those who once called Burton Constable home, revealing stories of culture, influence, and heritage.



# ND UMENTS



## Shaping the Hall: The Architectural Evolution of Burton Constable Wednesday 17th and Saturday 20th September at 11:00

Journey through time as you explore the exterior of Burton Constable Hall. Discover how this magnificent estate has transformed over the centuries, with insights into the architectural changes that have shaped its character. Delve into original plans that reveal the vision behind each stage of development, and learn about the historical context that influenced these changes. This tour offers a unique opportunity to understand the rich architectural heritage of Burton Constable, offering a deeper appreciation for how it has grown and evolved over time.



### Burton Constable Hall: Unlock the Secrets of East Yorkshire's Grandest Estate

About 10 miles from the centre of Hull, between the villages of Sproatley and Skirlaugh, on an unnumbered and unremarkable B-road, lies an architectural gem of Elizabethan architecture, Burton Constable Hall.

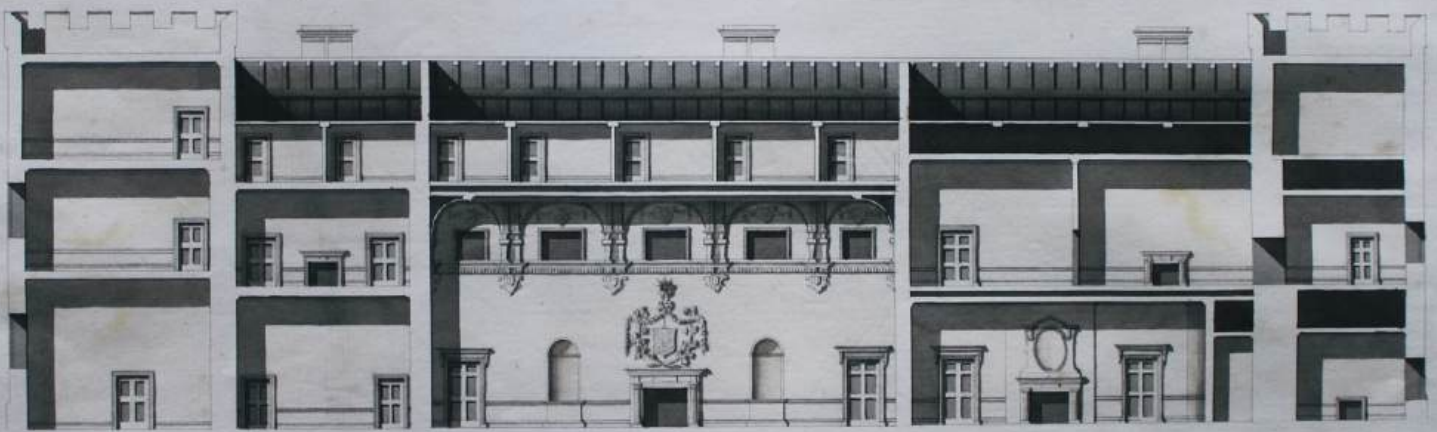
As you drive up the entrance road towards the imposing west façade of the house, you will not be aware that the apparent uniformity of style conceals a long and very complicated architectural history. The building has evolved over many centuries, with

each generation playing a part in the construction and decoration of this beautiful and historic hall.

Closer to the house, glance into the fields to the right of the road, past the remnants of the moat, to the fields. Here, in the ground, lie traces of one of the lost villages of Yorkshire, from which the house derives its name. A village called Santriburtone was described here in the Domesday Book of 1087, but the estate came into the possession of the Constable family in the early to mid-1100's, when Ulbert, the first Constable of the Count of Aumale, married Erneburga, a Saxon







heiress in her own right. She held the village of Erneburga Burton, the name of which gave way to Burton Constable sometime after her marriage.

The oldest part of Burton Constable Hall dates from these times, in the form of the north tower, the base of which was made from Tadcaster limestone in the reign of King Stephen (1135 to 1154). This fortified tower (Burton means fortified settlement) served to protect the village in the fields to the north and was later accompanied by a "goodly manor house of ancient building", from Sir John Constable's survey of 1578.

It was here that Sir John Constable decided to build his new mansion to an ambitious plan, as the family home in Halsham was not sufficiently

imposing for his titled status, being a very wealthy man who had been newly knighted by Queen Mary, the day after her coronation in 1553, in her Presence Chamber. Also, as Lord Paramount of the Seignory of Holderness, a title he purchased for £4000 in 1559, he needed a grand home to reflect his exalted standing.

Sir John incorporated the stone tower and the earlier manor house into his re-modelled building, adding the parlour, great hall, great chamber and south wing, together with a new south tower to harmonise with the surviving north tower. The south wing contained a kitchen, a chapel and other lodging rooms. He "modernised" the medieval manor house, with the addition of

stone mullioned windows and mock quoins, so that the building gave the appearance of a harmonious whole. The development to the west of the main range was completed by the end of the sixteenth century by Sir John's son Henry and included lodging rooms and a Long Gallery above.

A turreted gatehouse and courtyards, together with a stable block adjacent to the north wing, can be seen in a painting in the Great Hall dating from the late 17th Century. (The walls and courtyards no longer exist but remnants have been found through a geophysical survey, under the front lawn.)

The Georgian period saw architectural fashions change, with a progressive taste for symmetry and for creating a greater level of separation between the family and their servants. William Constable, who inherited the estate on the death of his father in 1747, was barred from political office or the military because of his Catholic faith, so he directed his energies into scientific study as well as energetically remodelling his house, both inside and out.



Attribution: Peter Church. Wikicommons







At one time, he even contemplated demolishing the now outdated mansion and starting again, but he was a man who was acutely conscious and proud of his lineage, so he engaged prominent architects, including John Carr, James Wyatt, Timothy Lightoler, Thomas Atkinson and Robert Adam (although the latter's designs were never used).

The principal work was undertaken by Lightoler, who produced a raft of meticulous drawings for the following:

- a new and very grand stable block, set well apart from the house.
- centralising the western entrance to give the symmetry so beloved at the time, although at the cost of the Elizabethan great bay, as well as increasing the prominence of the doorway with columns and a pediment displaying the arms of his uncle, the 4th Viscount Dunbar.
- re-siting the cupolas from the towers to above the window bays.
- removing the Elizabethan stone screen in the Great Hall, as well as the entrance passageway beyond.
- the decoration for the Great Hall, new staircase hall and dining room.

The sills of the mullioned windows in the Great Hall and dining room were also lowered to give the occupants a better view of the park and the roof parapet was raised so as to incorporate windows for the attic rooms.

John Wyatt was responsible for the Grand Drawing Room and Thomas Atkinson the Billiard Room, in a vacant space in the northwest corner of the house, where previous rooms had been demolished. (Thomas Atkinson was also responsible for the Orangery.) Another architect, Thomas Knowlton, designed the Menagerie.



Capability Brown. Attribution: Wikicommons

Lancelot 'Capability Brown' was involved over a ten-year period! When not re-planning the parkland, he designed a new curtain wall for the south courtyard, terminating in castellated towers, and re-ordered a large assortment of service buildings. In this way, the brewhouse, slaughterhouse, dairy, bakery, coalbunkers and workshops were hidden from general view.

Finally, Willaim had the entire brick mansion covered with a thick layer of stone coloured paint before being satisfied with the result.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the stone-coloured paint was laboriously scraped away to reveal the Elizabethan diapered brickwork and some Georgian sash windows on the west front were removed and replaced with stone mullions, more appropriate to an Elizabethan house. The Riding School was also added to the stable block.





# THE HULL WHALE FISHERY

By Arthur Credland, retired Curator of the Hull Maritime Museum

## THE BEGINNINGS

Hull's involvement in Arctic whaling can be traced to the early 17th century when the vessels headed north hugging the Norwegian coast till they reached Vardø, which they called Wardhouse, before sailing to Spitsbergen. The quarry was the Greenland Right Whale, harpooned from a small boat powered by 6 or 7 oarsmen. It was finally killed with long spears or lances and stripped of its blubber and whalebone (baleen).

These great sea mammals, which could provide up to a ton of 'bone' and twenty tons of oil, were hunted close to the shore and then dragged

onto the beach for processing. The Dutch and the English were joined by French, Danes and Germans and the stocks were rapidly depleted, causing the 'bay fishery' to be abandoned after 1670. The whalers then sought their prey offshore in the seas west of Spitsbergen and along the east coast of Greenland. Now instead of boiling the raw blubber on shore it was merely chopped into pieces small enough to pass through the bung hole of the barrels and brought home to be processed. In the early 19th century the whalers began to move into Davis Strait and gradually further and further north, with the English whalers from Hull, Whitby and London dominating the trade.

## THE GREAT MERCHANTS AND EVANGELICALS

The foundations for the great flowering of the city's whaling trade were laid by James Hamilton, a Hull merchant in 1754, who was involved in the colonial whaling trade which had developed during the 1730's chiefly out of Nantucket and Rhode Island. Supplies of oil were however, interrupted by the effects of French expansionism, so in 1754 Hamilton responded to the loss of this lucrative business by equipping his own vessel, the York, for a voyage to Greenland. His example was followed by Joseph and Robert Pease, William Turner and Samuel Dewitt and the Hull Whale Fishery company was floated with a capital of £20,000. Since the sixteenth century the biggest demand for oil had come from the soapmakers but it was later used extensively for lamp fuel until replaced by colza (rape) oil and paraffin during the second half of the nineteenth century. The oil was much used in the leather industries and by textile manufacturers

for softening coarse woollen cloths.

The biggest whaleship owners in Hull were Gardiner and Joseph Egginton, oil merchants and seed crushers. Their father came to Hull from Nottingham and the twin brothers were born 21 June 1761, Gardiner being the first born. Between 1804 and 1833 they were principals in no less than fourteen whaleships and were lucky enough to lose only four of them. Joseph was Chairman of the Hull whaleship owners from 1813-25, which was very much the heyday of the local fleet. He had also been sheriff of Hull in 1793, and mayor in 1798 and 1804, as well as deputy lieutenant of East Yorkshire. Joseph died on 15 December 1830 aged 67 and was buried at St. Andrew's parish church (close to his home at Kirkella House) where there is a fine gothic memorial. Gardiner Egginton lived at Aston Hall, North Ferriby.

Samuel Cooper and William Spyvee Cooper follow a close second to the Eggintons, with a controlling interest in eleven ships. Their father also came from Nottingham and the two brothers ran the family ropery in Lime Street which no doubt supplied the cordage for their whalers.

There was a strong mercantile link between Nottingham and the Humber. The Trent formed the prime commercial outlet for Nottingham, and also for Derbyshire lead which was shipped to Hull by barge for export. Both the Eggintons and Coopers had Nottingham origins, and the Walton family of shipbuilders originated in Blyth, Notts. Thomas Walton, ship master and ship builder, married Mary Thornton daughter of John and Mary Thornton.

Abel Smith, grandson of the founder of Smiths bank, Nottingham, played an important role in Hull's merchant banking community. Smiths was the oldest country banking house in England, established in Nottingham (1688), London (1758) and Lincoln (1775). Abel Smith (1717-88) came







to Hull in 1732, aged 15, as a clerk to Russia merchant William Wilberforce (father of the emancipator). After Wilberforce's retirement, Smith, aged 67, founded a bank taking his protegee Thomas Thompson, as a partner. The

merchant house of Wilberforce and Smith and the bank of Abel Smith and Sons shared 25 High street, now the Wilberforce House museum. Thompson, a Methodist, antiquarian and banker, had initially been a clerk in the Wilberforce merchanting house and in 1787 became a partner in both this and the bank. After the death of Abel Smith he was left in sole charge of the bank. Smith was related to the Wilberforces through his wife Mary Bird whose sister Elizabeth was the mother of the great emancipator.

Henry Thornton, younger brother of Samuel, married the only daughter of Joseph Sykes, iron merchant of West Ella, an eminent Hull merchant. He was a firm supporter of his cousin, William Wilberforce, and the two of them were the founders of the evangelical group known as the Clapham Sect after their regular meeting place at Henry's House, Battersea Rise, on Clapham Common. A whaleship called the Clapham was jointly owned by Jeremiah Wright, James Shrapnell Bowden of Hull, Benjamin Wright of Clapham,

Charles Hobhouse of the city of Leeds, and William Rust, a Hull goldsmith.

### THE HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS

The high point of the Hull fishery came in the 1820s when more than 60 vessels were heading north each season for a long and dangerous journey. They braved the pack ice and a round trip of some five thousand miles, setting out in the early Spring and returning in October, hoping to arrive in time for the Hull Fair.

The nadir was reached in 1843 when only two vessels departed to the fishery but in 1856 there began a new and concerted effort to breathe life into the trade. Messrs Brown, Atkinson purchased the Diana (from German owners) and before the start of her second season in 1857, she was fitted with a 40 hp steam engine at Earles shipyard on the Humber to make her the world's first steam-powered whaler.

Although Right whales by then were very scarce, even a small catch of a handful of animals could be profitable. The demands of the fashion trade for whalebone (baleen) which was turned into corset stays, supports for crinolines and used to make artificial ostrich feathers pushed its price to some £700 per ton.







The importance of the seal catch increased as a proportion of the return on the voyage as the Greenland whales became ever scarcer. To increase productivity and extract the most profit from the capital invested in ships and equipment, the idea developed of setting up permanent stations in the Arctic. The seal and whaling hunting continued until the onset of winter made further efforts impossible and could resume immediately after the Spring thaw. In addition, the catch was boosted by employing in the hunt, the local population of Inuit who received clothes, tools and various store goods as payment. They were also employed in salting down the seal skins and 'making off' the blubber which was by this time was collected in iron tanks fitted below decks instead of in barrels.

### THE SMALL CAPITALISTS AND THE END OF HULL WHALING

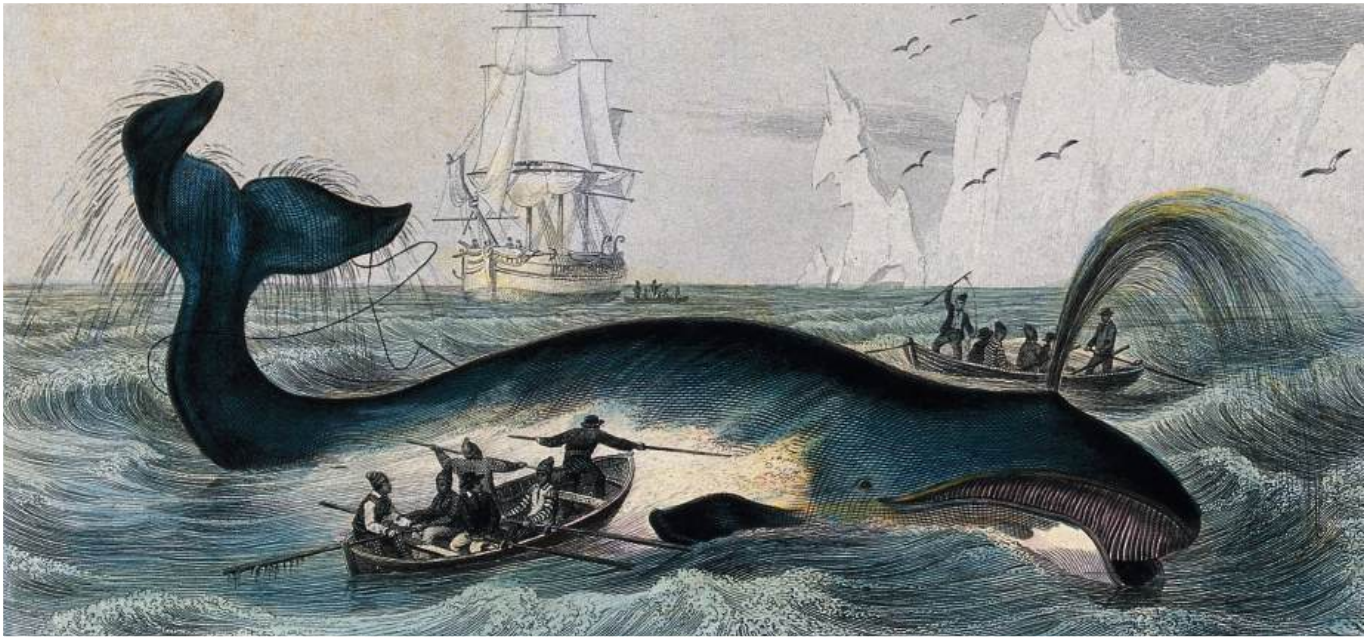
The structure of the Hull whale fishery was substantially different in this second phase. Instead of being dominated by the great merchant families such as the Eggintons and Coopers the enterprise was on a greatly reduced scale and largely financed by a variety of small capitalists, a lower echelon of merchant traders, shop-keepers, and artisans seeking to invest their business profits. There were a few familiar shipowners still active in the trade, notably Thomas and William Ward, merchants and ship owners of Hull and Bridlington (Burlington Quay), and Thomas Shackles.

The miscellany of craft pressed into service were not able to maximise on the effort and investment. From the 1850s it was the Scots with new purpose-built whaling vessels, auxiliary steamers, who took the lead in Arctic whaling and sealing, a trade which only ended with the outbreak of the Great War in 1914.

In 1866 as Hull whaling was heading to extinction the previously pioneering *Diana* was trapped in the pack ice. She was forced to overwinter her tiny engine not sufficiently powerful to bulldoze her way out. When she was finally liberated in the Spring thaw of 1867 and made landfall in Shetland thirteen men, including her master John Gravill, aged 64, had died of cold and starvation. Two years later homeward bound she was wrecked at Donna Nook on the Lincolnshire coast, though everyone was saved. This was the end of the saga of Hull whaling but many of the experienced hands were recruited aboard ships of the Scottish fleet.

The *Truelove* a vessel captured during the American war of independence was the great survivor. She made her first whaling voyage from Hull in 1784 and her last, her 72nd, in 1868. She was thereafter employed bringing ice from Norway for the North Sea fishing fleet.





### HULL AND POLAR EXPLORATION

The prolonged connection of Hull with the Arctic meant that local men were often called upon to participate in polar expeditions, both north and south. Bill Lofley who navigated the return journey of the whale ship *Diana* in 1867 was employed as ice master by Benjamin Leigh Smith, the gentleman explorer. For him he supervised the fitting out of the newly-built *Eira*, but in 1881 the vessel was wrecked at Franz Josef Land, and Smith and his men made an epic small boat journey to safety at Novaya Zemlya.

Ships built in yards on the Humber were also employed in exploration voyages. In 1818 Capt. Sir John Ross took command of the newly launched *Isabella*, built at Hull or Beverley, on his first voyage in search of the North West Passage in 1818. Subsequently she sailed with the Hull whaling fleet, and in 1833 by a remarkable coincidence, she was the vessel, sailing under the command of Richard Wallis Humphreys, that encountered Ross and his party. Departing Britain in 1829 on his second expedition in search of the elusive N.W.

Passage, they had lost their ship in the ice and had been marooned in the Arctic for four years. The bomb vessel *Hecla*, built at Hessle Cliff by Barkworth and Hawkes in 1815 was used by William Edward Parry in three expeditions in search of the N.W. Passage, 1819, 1821-3, and 1824-5, and finally in an attempt to reach the north pole in 1827.



Fig. 1. *BALAENA MYSTICETUS*, or COMMON WHALE. 58 Feet long.

The Mouth being open shows the position of the Whale

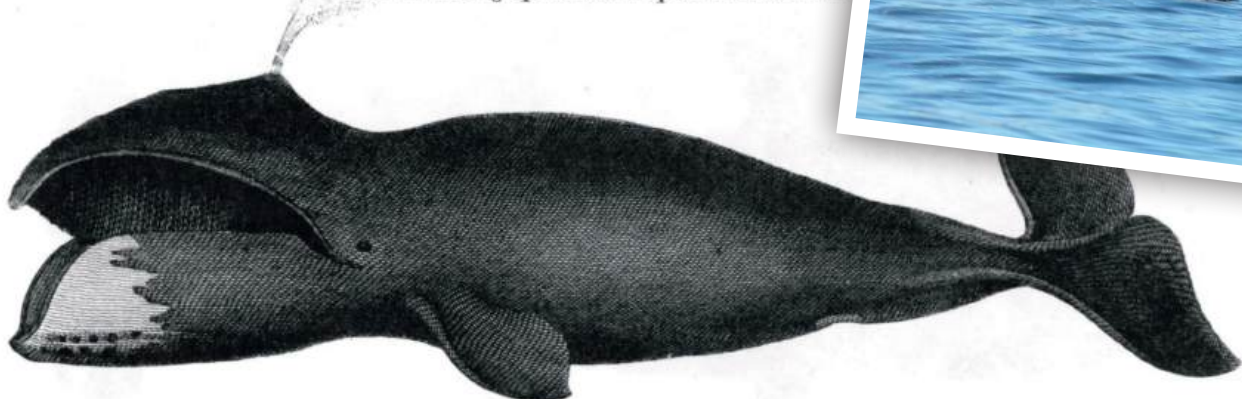


Fig. 2. CUB of the COMMON WHALE 17 Feet long.



Fig. 3. NARWAL. Length exclusive of the Tusk 14 Feet.





## FEATURE HULL MARITIME CITY PROJECT

# CELEBRATING THE CITY'S RICH MARITIME PAST

By Anna Marshall

**T**hanks to National Lottery players and Hull City Council, a major regeneration initiative is transforming the centre of Hull to celebrate the city's unique maritime heritage.

There are now eight magnificent elements to the project which include the redevelopment of the Grade II\* Maritime Museum, the creation of a new collections store, the restoration of the historic Guildhall Time Ball, an essential timepiece for seafarers, and two historic ships: the Spurn Lightship and Arctic Corsair. The derelict North End Shipyard was previously the entrance to the Queen's Dock. It is being restored to house the Arctic Corsair and with a 'Passivhaus' visitor centre which is a pioneering energy efficient building. The shipyard will be a major attraction celebrating the city's unique role in fishing and shipbuilding. Another piece of Hull's remarkable history the South Blockhouse created by Henry VIII as vital sea and river defences for 'Kingston-upon-Hull' will have its story told for the first time.

The eighth wonder is Queens Gardens, which is being totally re-landscaped with sustainable planting and incorporating maritime artworks, lighting and seating which draw on the city's maritime heritage and is a vital link between the Maritime Museum and North End Shipyard.



Once complete, visitors will chart a course through Hull's history, exploring the city's connections and contributions to the UK and the world.

### TURNING A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING INTO A 21ST CENTURY MUSEUM

The Grade II\* Maritime Museum originally served as the dock's administrative offices where mariners would come to register business. It remains one of the most striking buildings in Hull featuring maritime motifs throughout.

The Maritime Museum opened in phases from 1975, and the collection displays installed remained largely the same until recently. Now, with significant investment to futureproof the museum it is being transformed into a world-class museum to tell the story of the city's involvement in some of UK's most notable historical episodes whilst securing the building's future with major repairs and conservation to its fabric.

It's important to appreciate the historic value of this building and depth of public feeling and affection for it. The

historic building has been sensitively restored externally to reveal the impressive decorative architecture, and the interiors reconfigured to optimise space and improve access for all whilst also restoring the ornate splendid interior decor.





# Y'S



The Maritime Museum display space has greatly increased. Spanning over three floors with more historic objects from the collections and new interactive displays as well as temporary exhibition spaces that will provide a deeper exploration of the maritime stories. Over the past five years people from communities across the region have added their life own stories which give a fresh insight that stills draws on the sea and on land.

Although not visible to the public and largely unseen, a courtyard within the middle of the building existed within the original design. Over time, as the use of the building developed, the lightwell was largely infilled by extensions to the exhibition and for storage. As part of the recent project the modern infills have been removed and the courtyard covered with a glazed rooflight to provide additional floor space and transform this once dark and disorientating area. It is designed to be a focal point within the building with whale skeletons suspended from the ceiling and banners projecting film and photographs, emphasising the breadth, diversity and people focused nature of Hull's maritime heritage. This adds a new layer of interest to the building which retains and enhances its heritage value.

Comfortable curvaceous furniture designed by award-winning designer Angus Ross who is also a master craftsman and woodsman will feature within the museum. He has been innovating with wood for thirty years yet remains curious about the possibilities of local timber.

Angus is creating bespoke furniture using various techniques including steam bending. There will be new reception desks, resting seats for areas outside the galleries, chairs and table for the remembrance area, and the wooden elements of a spiral staircase to access views from the dome. His designs are all drawn from maritime influences, details of the museum building and its collections.



The grand Court Room has been returned to its original splendour, with extensive conservation cleaning removing decades of dust and dirt as well as meticulous work to the ceiling's plasterwork and gilding by specialists in their field. New air handling systems have been added sympathetically so it can accommodate large functions all year round and host larger temporary exhibitions.

When not used for functions or exhibitions, visitors will be able to enjoy the architecture and grandeur of the room.

A whole new floor never seen before will open to the public with new stories and the chance to see a different view of the city centre's skyline with access to one of the building's domes.

Many favourites like the 40ft right whale skeleton and Erik, the polar bear will return and there will also be new stories with fresh perspectives that will tell 800 years of Hull's maritime history, present and future.

Once the new displays, new projections, films and exhibitions are installed, the museum will be ready to open its doors. It is expected to reopen in 2026.

Hull is Yorkshire's only maritime city and a place for discovery, exploration, community pride and learning. A celebration of our collections, stories and connections.

Hull Maritime is for the city and its people and aims to be the best maritime offer in the north of England.

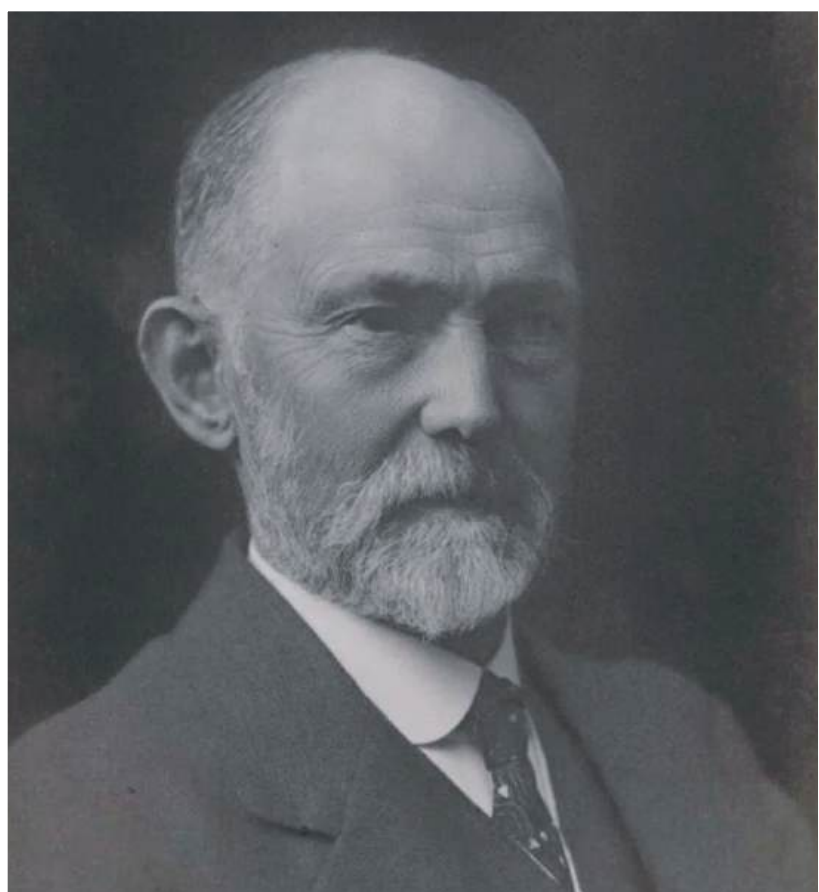


Please see the Walks section for the maritime walks.



# THOMAS FERENS

By Ann Newlove



**T**homas Robinson Ferens (1847–1930) was a businessman, politician and philanthropist whose extraordinary generosity transformed the city of Hull. Best known for his contributions to education, the arts, and social welfare, Ferens' legacy continues to shape the city nearly a century after his passing.

Born in County Durham, Ferens moved to Hull in 1868 to work for Reckitt & Sons, a leading manufacturer of household products. His hard work and business acumen saw him rise through the ranks, eventually becoming chairman of the company. His success in business brought him significant wealth, which he chose to use for the benefit of the people of Hull. Despite his financial standing, Ferens was known for his modesty and dedication to public service.

## The Ferens Art Gallery

One of Ferens' most enduring legacies is the Ferens Art Gallery,

which he funded with a donation of £35,000. Opened in 1927, the gallery was established to provide a space where people from all walks of life could enjoy fine art free of charge. Indeed much of his own collection

of fine art was gifted to the gallery. Today, the Ferens Art Gallery is one of Hull's cultural landmarks, housing an impressive collection of paintings, sculptures, and temporary exhibitions. The gallery played a key role in Hull's status as the UK City of Culture in 2017, demonstrating the lasting impact of Ferens' vision.

## Contributions to Education

Education was another cause close to Ferens' heart. In 1927, he donated 60 acres of land and £250,000 (equivalent to many millions today) to help establish University College Hull, which later became the University of Hull. His contribution was instrumental in making higher education accessible to local students, as Hull previously lacked a university. Today, the University of Hull continues to be a leading institution, educating thousands of students each year.

Ferens also funded scholarships and bursaries, ensuring that talented young people, regardless of their financial background, had opportunities for academic success. His commitment to education extended beyond higher education—he supported schools and other educational initiatives in Hull and beyond.

## Social Welfare and Charitable Work

Ferens' philanthropy was not limited to education and the arts. He was deeply committed to improving social welfare, particularly for women and children. He provided funding for women's refuges,







homes for the elderly, and hospitals, helping some of the most vulnerable members of society.

A devout Methodist, Ferens also supported churches and religious institutions. However, his charitable giving was not confined to religious organizations—he contributed to numerous secular causes, always focusing on projects that would bring long-term benefits to the community.

Ferens gifts to the city also included recreation grounds and the East Park boating lake. Significantly and of particular relevance today, Ferens aim was ‘to induce young people to take their recreation in the open air’.

### Holderness House: A Home That Continues His Vision

Ferens lived at Holderness House, a grand residence in East Hull. True to his philanthropic nature, he left the house to be used for charitable purposes after his death. Today, trustees of Holderness House continues to uphold Ferens’ vision by creating a haven to support predominantly female focussed voluntary and community organisations, ensuring that his commitment to social welfare lives on. This lasting use of his former home reflects his lifelong dedication to supporting those in need.



### A Lasting Legacy

Despite his immense generosity, Ferens shunned personal recognition, refusing any titles or honours. His primary concern was the well-being of the people of Hull, and his philanthropic efforts reflected his strong sense of civic duty.

Today, his name lives on in the institutions he helped create, from the Ferens Art Gallery to the University of Hull, as well as in Holderness House, which still serves the community in line with his values. His legacy is a testament to the power of philanthropy in transforming communities, and Hull continues to benefit from his vision and generosity.





# HULL'S GREATEST VICTORIAN ARCHITECT

By Dennis Chapman

**T**he name of Cuthbert Brodrick will be unfamiliar to the vast majority of people in Hull. However, he has been responsible for the architectural designs for some of the finest buildings within our city, as built during the Victorian era.



More importantly, his reputation extended far beyond the city boundary and was unrivalled within his home county of Yorkshire – and, as some may argue, nationally! Yet for some reason, he remains little known, appreciated or celebrated in Hull. Cuthbert Brodrick was born on 1st December 1821. He was one of 10 children born to John and Hannah Brodrick of 39 George Street - one of Hull's best residential localities at the time.

His father was a wealthy ship owner as well as a wine and spirit merchant. He was therefore able to give his son a private education. He financially supported Cuthbert's 7 year long apprenticeship as an articled pupil under a Henry Francis Lockwood

who had his practice nearby in Dock Street. Lockwood was a highly regarded architect who was later to be responsible for the design of the UNESCO Heritage site of Saltaire.

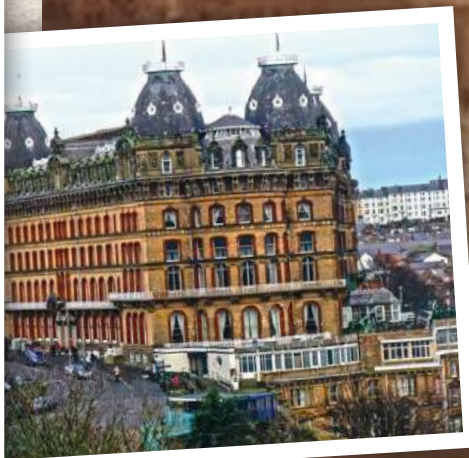
Upon returning from a 'Grand Tour' of Europe, where Brodrick was to have been much impressed and influenced by the architecture of the historic buildings of Italy and France, Lockwood held him in such high regard that he offered him a partnership. Brodrick declined!

Instead, within a year he had opened up his own architectural practice in Savile Street. His first commission was soon to follow. This was for the Entrance Lodges and Gates to serve the new Hull General Cemetery. These were located where today, at the junction of Spring Bank, Princes Avenue and Spring Bank West, they have been replaced by shops. This followed a road widening scheme

in the 1920's. Fortunately, Cuthbert's Gates and adjoining wall were saved and re-sited further down Spring Bank West and remain there to the present day, with a Grade 2 Heritage Listing.

Small scale commissions were to follow in Hull – 2 of which still survive – with a Shop and Office design for Hull Charterhouse on Silver Street and a Church School (now apartments) in Kingston Square. This was a time when Cuthbert was experiencing problems in his personal life including the death of his father. As a result, he moved his business to Leeds where he opened new offices whilst keeping a small business presence in Hull.

Brodrick was to receive commissions, from different clients, throughout East Yorkshire for a variety of projects including churches, railway stations, schools, and hotels, as well as the







Brodrick's time was taken up afterwards elsewhere in Yorkshire, where Leeds continued to feature prominently. Most impressive of these works, must be the Grade 1 Listed Corn Exchange with its magnificent unique ceiling. The unusual elliptically-shaped building survives today as a home for small independent traders. Perhaps his most impressive piece of work is the Grand Hotel at Scarborough. At the time, it was the largest brick built building in Europe, which, apparently, impressed Hitler so much that he selected it to be his British Headquarters - assuming, of course, he won the War.

As part of his presentation to his eventual clients, Cuthbert submitted an accompanying watercolour painting which demonstrates his superb artistic talent. It was later exhibited at the Royal Academy in London.

Despite being heavily involved with his other Yorkshire projects, Cuthbert received the opportunity that he so desperately longed for - one more prestigious project in Hull! The Council announced a competition for a new Town Hall.

Following a controversial selection process, for which an external advisor was appointed, Brodrick's submission was declared the winner. However, some 50 years later (after Cuthbert had died) the Council took the puzzling decision to replace his impressive Town Hall building with an almost identical Guildhall structure which remains to the present day.

After twenty years of his burgeoning architectural career with offices in Hull, Leeds and London, commissions were beginning to dry up for Cuthbert. He was regularly beaten when it came to architectural competitions.

One significant letdown for him would have been to lose out on the design for the new Hull's Docks Offices ( now

the Maritime Museum). His work was drying up and it wasn't long before Cuthbert decided to, at the relatively young age of only 48, turn his back on his architectural career despite having been invited to serve on the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was to leave Hull and Yorkshire behind and move abroad to spend the rest of his life enjoying the leisurely pursuits of painting and gardening. He returned to Paris - the City which had impressed him so much when he visited during his 'Grand Tour' some 26 years earlier. There he stayed until he moved to Jersey to live out his final years under the care of his niece and died in 1905 at the age of 84, Honorary Research Fellow, University of Hull.



usual more mundane assignments but it was the Leeds area where his most notable work was to be found. The outstanding design for Leeds Town Hall was obviously a feather in the cap of 30 year old Cuthbert - standing today a Grade 1 Heritage Listed testament to his architectural prowess.

Around the same time, he was also to receive his first major commission within his home city (or to be precise his home 'Town' as Hull wasn't granted 'City' status until 1897). This was to be for the Hull Institution located on Albion Street. Queen Victoria was so complimentary of the Building, a couple of years after its construction, during a Royal visit, that the addition of the word 'Royal' was permitted to be applied to the Institution's title. Sadly, this magnificent Building succumbed to enemy bombing during World War 2.



# THE TEA TOWEL LADY

By Robb Robinson Honorary Research Fellow,  
University of Hull



**J**udith Patricia Albeck – usually known as Pat – was born in Hull, the youngest of four daughters of Max – originally Mordko Albek- and Sarah Albeck (nee Friedman) who at one time lived down Linnaeus Street and were born in Zareby Koscielne, a village in Poland before migrating to London in 1910 where their first two children were born and where Max established a wholesale furriers' business in Spitalfields. The family moved to Hull around 1920 and Max ran his company from Linnaeus Street and Carr Lane. Though a very successful businessman, Max was a man of private radical tendencies and he subscribed to Anarchist Fortnightly.

The firm prospered and in the early 1930s Max moved his family to a brand new house on Beverley Road, Anlaby which was decorated by a theatre set designer and art college students whilst its well-stocked gardens bordered the woods of the nearby Tranby Croft estate, formerly the home of Arthur Wilson of the Wilson line. Both house, garden and woods – where Pat played and explored with her siblings – provided an artistically



stimulating, even inspirational childhood environment, no doubt nurtured by Max's admiration of the work of William Morris.

Pat became a pupil at Beverley High School for Girls where her art teacher encouraged her talents, providing opportunities to develop her print making and calligraphy skills. After school she spent four years at the Hull College of Arts and in 1950 won a scholarship to the Royal College of Arts in London to study printed textile design. Whilst at the Royal College she met Peter Rice, a theatre design student, and they married in 1954. Their son Matthew was born in 1962; he was to write the book, *Queen of Textiles*, published after his mother's death, which provides a retrospective of her work.

Some of her Royal College student work was included in 'Art for the Factory,' the Imperial Institute's first industrial design show. Afterwards, she was employed by the textile company, Horrockses, and many of their subsequent textiles based on her designs are still much sought after today. Sir Hugh Casson, then head of interior design at the Royal College of Art also used her fruit and stripe design for his office curtains.







In 1958, Albeck left Horrockses and devoted herself to the freelance design of patterns for dresses, fabrics, and wallpaper, afterwards extending her repertoire by designing sheets, wrapping paper and tea towels in addition to undertaking work for Spode and Masons and Royal Worcester, also winning a Council for Industrial Design award for one of her patterns. Pat never lost her voracious appetite for her work, continuing to create until the last few days of her life.

Her designs had an enormous and continuing popular appeal and were eventually to be found on a multiplicity of articles and objects and literally became part of the essence, indeed the very fabric, of homes, offices and fashions of post-war Britain. Her 1960s Daisychain design for John Lewis, for example, proved a best seller for fifteen years and was reissued in 2014 on the occasion of the store's 150th anniversary.



Pat was a colour consultant for Marks and Spencer and an inspiring mentor for so many up-and-coming designers. Her textbook, *Printed Textiles*, was published by Oxford University Press. She had a long relationship with the National Trust creating more than 500 patterns for a whole range of merchandise, not least, of course, the tea towels for which she became so famous, and also took commissions from her son Matthew's paper company and from her daughter-in-law, the ceramicist Emma Bridgewater, which opened up avenues to a whole new audience and admirers.

Though of diminutive build, Pat was a larger-than-life character and was not only a member of many design committees but was also as an examiner for a number of art schools. In 2015 she was the guest on *Desert Island Discs*. She died in 2017 and today her archives are lodged in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

#### Further Reading

Pat Albeck, *Printed Textiles* (Oxford, 1969).

Pat Albeck - Obituary, *The Times*, 13 September, 2017.

Matthew Rice, *Pat Albeck: Queen of the Tea Towel*



# RECONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF THE HULL BLITZ

By Dr. James Greenhalgh, Associate Professor in History University of Lincoln

**T**he 80th anniversary of the end of the Second World War presents an opportunity to reconsider the impact of bombing on Hull, and the influence this destruction had on its reconstruction. It is often assumed that Abercrombie and Lutyens' 1945 Plan was driven by the severe damage suffered by the city during the war, but the story is much more complicated.

It is certainly true that Hull suffered considerable damage during the War. Although there are conflicting sources of information, we can say with some margin for error that Hull suffered around 86 raids of any type, with approximately 4-5000 of its 92,000 homes destroyed or damaged beyond repair, and between 1100 and 1200 deaths. 12% of all industrial space was lost and half the central shops were destroyed, alongside 21 churches, six cinemas and two theatres. These numbers are, however, notoriously difficult to be precise about, and exactly what they mean in terms of rebuilding the city is even harder to establish.

That significant numbers of homes were destroyed is also clear. However, Hull Corporation itself gave different figures to central government than it presented in its own minutes for both the number of existing dwellings in Hull and the numbers destroyed. The Corporation's own records detail 3,931 houses damaged beyond repair and over 52,000 incidents of damage. In contrast, Abercrombie's plan sets these numbers at 3,324 and 114,738 respectively, whilst in 1957 the Council claimed a much higher 5,300 houses were damaged beyond repair.

The Corporation records also tell us that the scale of Hull's most severe raids was considerable. Over two nights beginning the 7th May 1941 for example, the emergency committee recorded the destruction of 1,489 houses and 628 industrial and public properties, whilst a further 6,564 homes were badly damaged. Although the efforts of repair

crews allowed many properties to be swiftly reoccupied, in the space of under 48 hours nearly 10% of the city's housing stock had been rendered uninhabitable in these raids alone.

What we might make of these figures as an indicator of the scale of reconstruction needed in Hull is not immediately obvious. It is certainly not the case that Hull was by any measure the worst bombed city for its size, either in terms of tonnage of bombs, acreage, casualties or numbers of raids. There are extensive government reports that deal with these calculations and none of them place Hull as the most heavily bombed in any category. Contemporary reports compiled by both local government and by the survey organisation Mass Observation noted that, compared to other northern industrial cities, Hull experienced a particularly noticeable amount of concentrated damage in its central area. Nevertheless, Abercrombie argued that whilst the damage had left traces in the city centre, it was scattered with large plots of partially or wholly undamaged buildings, something demonstrated on the maps that accompanied the 1945 Plan. 'In no way' he concluded, was destruction as concentrated over vast areas as it was in London or Plymouth.

What perhaps made it seem that bombing had done more lasting damage than it had is the rhetoric of the Plan and the Hull Corporation. Alderman's



Attribution: Plate VIII facing p.17, Survey of Bomb Damage in Hull from the Abercrombie and Lutyens, A Plan for Kingston upon Hull, 1945, permission of Hull History Centre



# IMPACT

Schultz's introduction to the Plan declared that 'out of the ashes of the old [city] would arise Phoenix-like a fairer and nobler City, certainly - and likely purposefully - giving the impression that the job of rebuilding the city was far greater than it really was. Indeed, this sort of statement was common for bombed cities in the immediate postwar period, as they jockeyed for central government funds (little of which materialised) and made their claims for the limited quantities of steel, brick and wood available for rebuilding projects in a period of dire economic hardship.

In contrast to these types of sentiment, in chapter four of the Plan Abercrombie allowed that Hull could be restored to working order by sticking with the existing pre-war plan of the city and simply 'fill[ing] in the gaps.' The destruction, he allowed, was nevertheless sufficient to begin working on the four areas he identified as priorities in the next five years: new and sufficient housing, the replacement of destroyed industry, a new shopping centre and replanning of traffic and rail to solve problems of public safety and congested level crossings.

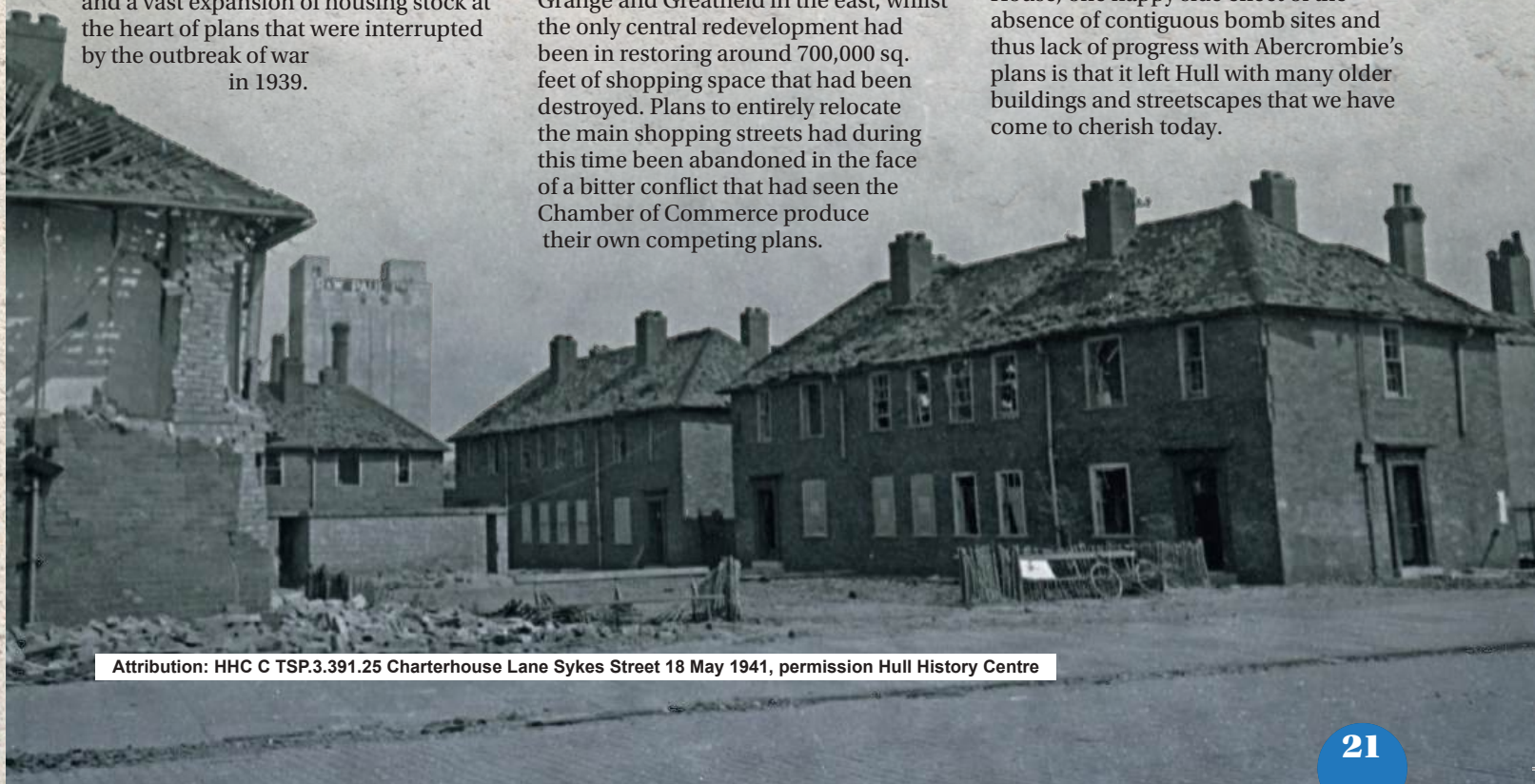
In reality, though, these four areas were only partially a product of the war. Planning documents dating back to the 1920s place replanning of transport (particularly the issue of level crossings) and a vast expansion of housing stock at the heart of plans that were interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1939.



The Abercrombie Plan was itself just one of many Plans that emerged on both sides of the Second World War, although the greatest and most emblematic of them emerged in a burst of optimism between 1944 and 1947. The continuation of interwar priorities was made clear when Hull took stock of the first decade of postwar rebuilding in 1959. The map they produced showed that the greatest concentration of their resources had been on creating the three large estates Longhill, Bilton Grange and Greatfield in the east, whilst the only central redevelopment had been in restoring around 700,000 sq. feet of shopping space that had been destroyed. Plans to entirely relocate the main shopping streets had during this time been abandoned in the face of a bitter conflict that had seen the Chamber of Commerce produce their own competing plans.

Whilst Bombing was severe and its scars persisted for many years – not least, but perhaps

last in the shell of the National Picture Theatre currently taking shape as a memorial space – Hull City Council claimed, with some justification, that by 1959 a visitor would be hard pushed to see that the city had been bombed at all. Indeed, whilst the rebuilding produced some iconic characters of Hull's architectural landscape like Hammonds, Festival House and Queen's House, one happy side effect of the absence of contiguous bomb sites and thus lack of progress with Abercrombie's plans is that it left Hull with many older buildings and streetscapes that we have come to cherish today.



Attribution: HHC C TSP.3.391.25 Charterhouse Lane Sykes Street 18 May 1941, permission Hull History Centre



# THE HULL CHARTERS

By City Archivist, Martin Taylor

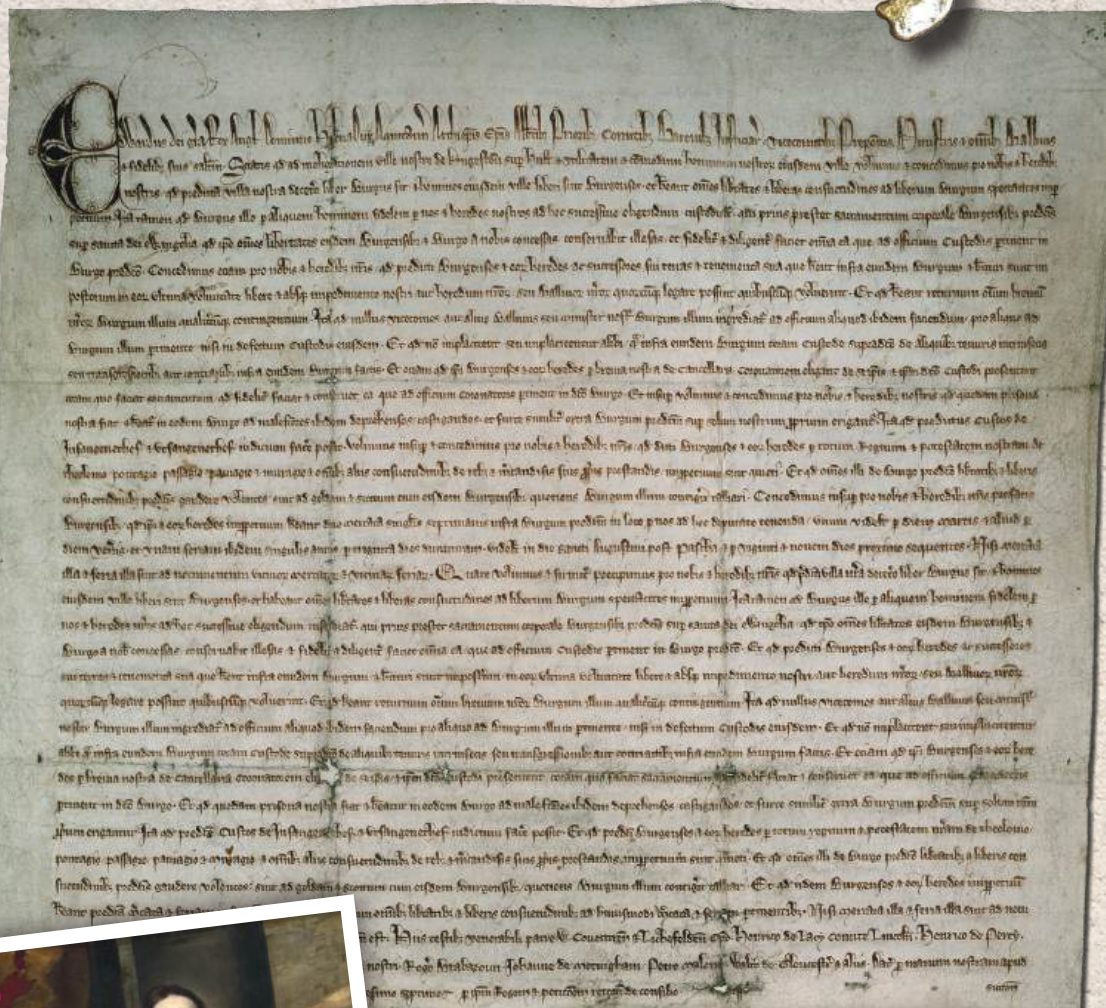
**O**n 1 April 1299 King Edward I – who had recently acquired the settlement of Myton at the mouth of the River Hull – granted his new acquisition the status of a Borough with the name Kingston upon Hull.

Over the following centuries successive monarchs issued further charters, confirming existing rights and privileges, and granting new ones. The charters were often a response to outside economic, military and political influences.

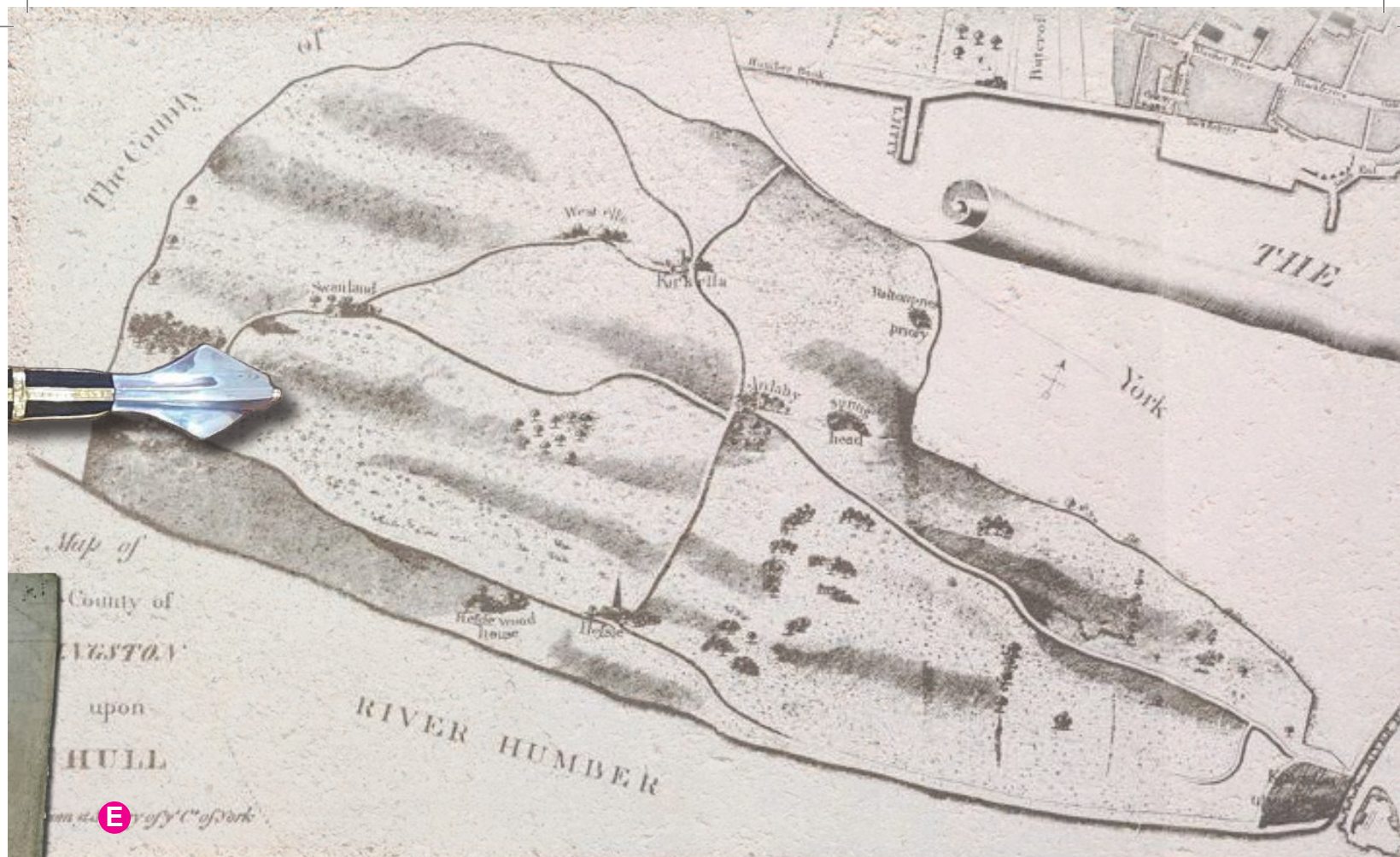
It was by these royal grants that Hull built walls, established the office of mayor, and came to be governed by an oligarchy of merchants.

Nearly all of these charters Hull's relationship with the Crown is often typified by the episode in 1642 when King Charles I was turned away from Beverley Gate. But for centuries Hull had much more constructive links with successive monarchs. In return for loyal service by bringing central government to the locality, Hull was granted many rights and privileges, enshrined in documents known as Charters.

Hull has about forty charters, which can be used to tell some of the story of Hull. Hull's history is of course about more than its relationship with central government and the development of local institutions. But they are the context in which Hull's people lived and provide interesting background for our City's story. It begins in 1299 with the Charter of King Edward I – Hull's birth certificate.



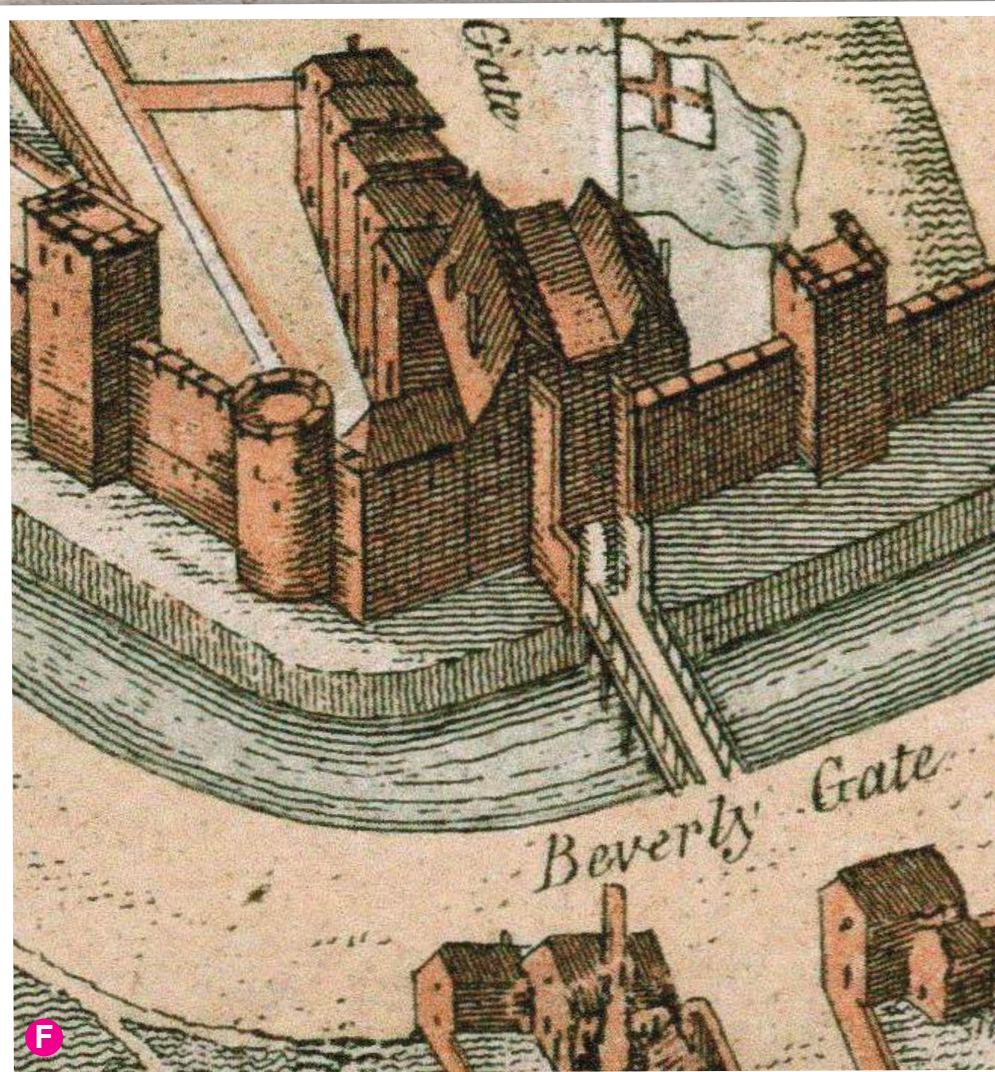




In 1299 Hull was a recent acquisition by the King from the Cistercian abbey of Meaux, at Wawne to the north of Hull. The monks had developed a small port in the late twelfth century for the transhipment of goods from river craft to bigger, sea-going cogs on their land at the mouth of the River Hull. This was for exporting wool from own monastery and their sister houses in Yorkshire.

It soon became a prosperous little settlement called Wyke-upon-Hull. It was probably close to the old Holy Trinity Burial Ground in Castle Street but left isolated by the shifting of the river in about 1253 it moved to the west bank of the diverted Hull along what we now call the High Street. By 1282 3000 sacks of wool were being exported annually through the port – and being taxed. The customs records tend to refer to Hull rather than Wyke – so we were ‘Hull’ before we were ever ‘Kingston upon Hull’.

King Edward I’s acquisition of Hull probably had as much to do with gaining direct control of the lucrative wool trade of Wyke-upon-Hull, as his need of a supply base in the north for his wars in Scotland. Once war had broken out in 1296, there is evidence that English armies in Scotland were indeed supplied from Hull. Meaux Abbey, in financial difficulties, was made an offer it couldn’t refuse, and Edward purchased the town – 55 occupied building plots, known as messuages, worth £103.







G

The King immediately started to develop his new acquisition. Roads were built towards Beverley, Hessle and York; a new quay was built; and a grid of new streets and building plots was laid out to the west of the High Street. And of course, he gave it a new name: Kingston upon Hull.

On 1 April 1299 King Edward I granted the town its first charter, by which made Hull a 'Free Borough'. Borough status was worth having. The inhabitants of the Borough – the Burgesses – (or at least those of them who were commercially active and male) were given some rights to govern themselves. They answered to a Keeper of the Town, appointed by the King, but they had their own courts, and the right to sell or bequeath their property in Hull.

The King granted Hull the right to hold a market two days a week, and a thirty-day annual fair, which has survived to become Hull Fair. The Burgesses were exempted from certain tolls and could now control who else became a Burgess. In return for these new rights and privileges they agreed to pay a fine of £66 (equivalent to £2.4 million today in terms of purchasing power).

With the 1299 Charter Hull was recognised as what it has remained ever since: a self-governing community of citizens.

It was of course, a community which needed protecting. After 1314 the Scots raided deep into Yorkshire, and Hull's exposed position, strategic importance and increasing wealth made it a potential target. To defend the town Edward II issued a Charter in 1321 giving the Burgesses of Hull the right to fortify the town: to "enclose the same town with moats and with a wall of stone and lime." Just in time: in 1322 an invading Scottish army inflicted a humiliating defeat on an English army at the Battle of Byland near Thirsk – much too close to Hull for comfort.

Initially a moat and earth bank were made, topped with a wooden palisade. Stone to build walls, unavailable locally, was presumably too expensive for the Burgesses however, because in 1327

another Charter was issued which authorised them to build walls in brick. It took sixty years for the walls to be completed.

Once protected, the citizens of Hull were concerned to govern themselves as much as possible without interference from other agents of royal authority in Yorkshire. An important step forward in Hull's progress towards self-government occurred in 1331, with the grant of a Charter by King Edward III of the right to elect a Mayor once a year, replacing the former post of Keeper to which the King had made appointments. The new Mayor was supported by four Bailiffs. The Mayor and Bailiffs were to hear court cases and govern the town on behalf of the King.

As the King's representative, the Mayor was the most important person in Hull. He had far more executive power than his successors today, whose role is largely ceremonial. He enforced the law, and his attendants, the serjeants, acted as a sort of police force. Anyone criticising the Mayor would be severely punished with heavy fines. The current office of Lord Mayor owes its origin to the grant of Edward III, and for over 680 years there has been an unbroken line of Mayors and, since 1914, Lord Mayors of Hull.

It was in the interests of both the King and the Burgesses of Hull to promote trade and ensure Hull was a safe place in which to do business. In 1334 Edward III greater legal protection for Hull's merchants, and in 1382 his grandson Richard II gave the borough 'The Old Harbour' at the mouth of the River Hull. It is still the property of Hull City Council today.

The first Charter granted by King Henry VI in 1440 marked the final stage on Hull's road to self-government. The King "incorporated" the Borough, giving it an independent legal identity. This is a status which Hull City Council still retains. It also obtained an additional significant privilege: it became a County of itself. This meant that it was separated from the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Yorkshire. It could elect its own Sheriff, to replace the previous posts of Bailiffs, and hold its own courts to hear all but the most serious cases. Apart from York, Hull was the only county borough in the region, and until 1974, after having had the title of City





conferred on us, the official name of the local authority was the City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

In 1447 Henry VI extended the boundaries of the County of Hull to include North Ferriby, Swanland, Kirk Ella, Anlaby, Hessle and the area surrounding the Priory of Haltemprice, bringing under the control of the town the area to the west from which it drew its fresh water supply. The extended County of Hull, which was sometimes known as 'Hullshire', lasted until 1835 when the villages once again became part of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Late medieval Hull was eager to demonstrate its new status to the inhabitants and visitors to the town. Ceremony and civic displays of wealth and power were an important way of doing this in the Middle Ages. So, in a second Charter of 1440, Henry VI granted to the town the right for the Mayor to have a Sword of State carried in front of him on important occasions. The Sword symbolised that the Mayor had been delegated the Sovereign's authority. The Aldermen were granted the right to wear robes trimmed with fur, in the same manner as their opposite numbers in the City of London.

The town immediately bought a Sword, sparing no expense. The Sword of State is still carried before the Lord Mayor on the most important civic occasions, such as Royal Visits and civic funerals.

In 1443 Henry VI granted yet another charter, defining the way in which Mayor and Aldermen were to be elected. From then-on the local government of Hull was to be in the control of closed group of powerful merchants. Hull had achieved self-government, but that was now to be in the hands of a 'self-perpetuating oligarchy'. Membership changed of course; merchant families rose and fell (or more usually took their pile out to the East Riding and set up as landed gentry). The Daltons, Crowles, Listers, Wilberforces and Sykeses, the merchant dynasties which ran Hull for hundreds of years, were the direct beneficiaries of a system enshrined in the Charter of 1443.

Later monarchs continued to issue Charters in favour of Hull. Some of these were new grants; in 1552 King Edward VI gave Hull responsibility for the fortifications on the east bank of the river, including the recently excavated South Blockhouse. More often, and usually at the start of their reign, monarchs confirmed what their predecessors had granted. The magnificently decorated charter of Edward's sister, Queen Mary I, from 1553 does this.

Charters were largely superseded and repealed by the 1835 Municipal Corporations Act, as government locally and nationally began to move from oligarchy towards democracy. It was

a decisive break from the medieval past represented by the confirmation of rights and privileges by kings and queens, but the Charters survive at the Hull History Centre, and City Archivist Martin Taylor will use them to tell the story of Hull's history of local government from 1299 to 1835.

- A.** Hull's Sword of State. Some of the metalwork is from the sword made as soon as its use was authorised by the Charter of King Henry VI 1440. Image courtesy Hull City Council.
- B.** Charles 1st by Workshop of Anthony van Dyck - she-philosopher.com(original upload) Sothebys 2012 (higher resolution upload), Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3852590>
- C.** Edward 1st by Unknown author - Sedilia at Westminster Abbey, erected during the reign of Edward I (1272- 1307), Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=75816295>
- D.** Charter of King Edward I 1299. The seal reconstructed in 1999. Hull's 'Birth Certificate.'
- E.** A map of 'Hullshire', the County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, as extended by the Charter of King Henry VI 1447.
- F.** Beverley Gate and a section of the town walls authorised by the 1321 Charter of King Edward II. From Wenceslaus Hollar's view of Hull 1640.
- G.** Charter of King Edward III 1331 creating the office of Mayor of Hull.
- H.** The Lord Mayor opens the first Hull Fair after World War II in 1946. The right to a fair was granted in the 1299 Charter.



# MODERNIST HULL

By Dr Charlotte Tomlinson

## HAMMONDS

Between 1939 and 1945, wartime air raids changed the face of Hull forever. Second World War bombing campaigns destroyed swathes of historic buildings and kickstarted an era of rethinking the city that would last for decades to come. Today Hull is home to a rich landscape

On the nights of 7th and 8th May 1941, the streets surrounding Hammonds were ablaze. At the time Hull was the third port city of Britain, and as a result sustained heavy bombing throughout the Second World War. Hammonds, a grand department store first opened in 1916, found itself at the centre of wartime air raids which left large areas of Hull's city centre in ruins - observers at the time reported that the store was a 'burnt-out skeleton' that was 'completely wrecked'.

Hammonds was rebuilt and reopened eleven years later, in May 1952, with a glamorous opening day attended by crowds of thousands in Paragon Square. The name 'Hammonds' was lit up in bright green neon against the new store's distinctive concrete and glass frontage. In subsequent decades, the store's status as a landmark and Hull institution has been cemented by locals' fond memories of shopping in the popular record department and meeting friends and family for a meal at Picadish.

## FESTIVAL HOUSE, JAMESON STREET

As Hull recovered from the impact of war, the city's central shopping streets were steadily rebuilt in a mix of classical, neo-Georgian and festival styles. According to its foundation stone, Festival House (which took its name from a 1951 design, manufacturing and cultural festival), was 'the first permanent building to arise from the ashes of the centre of the city'.

Beneath the building, the City Corporation placed a time capsule of contemporary items, including stamps, coins, a copy of the day's newspaper and a programme for the Festival of Britain.

## QUEEN'S HOUSE, KING EDWARD STREET

Plans for the post-war city were shaped by ordinary people's increasing consumer power and leisure time. A new shopping district was proposed to

replace the heavily bombed network of traditional shopping streets that had existed between Paragon Station and Queen Victoria Square.

Queens House, an impressively large neo-Georgian block fronting Paragon Street, King Edward Street and Jameson Street, was designed by Kenneth Wakeford and completed in 1952. Many people fondly remember throwing coins into 'Fletcher's Fountain' which stood opposite, as well as stopping for a gossip or buying sausage rolls at the much-loved Fletcher's deli.

## THREE SHIPS

In July 1965 the renewed Hull and East Riding Co-operative Society building officially opened, featuring 'the latest in modern store design', a ballroom with a state-of-the-art domed roof, as well as a 'fine restaurant' with luxurious walnut panelling, green marble walls and Maplewood floors.

Alan Boyson's iconic 'Three Ships' mural was completed in 1963 and still stands thanks to a local campaign to save the work, which secured its Grade II listed status in 2019. Commissioned by the Co-op in recognition of Hull's fishing heritage, the mural is made up of a staggering one million Italian glass mosaic pieces.

## PROSPECT CENTRE

Modern design principles and the integration of public art are typical elements of urban development in the post-war era. Prospect Centre opened in the spring of 1975, with two abstract enamel murals designed by the sculptor Walenty Pytel adorning the main entrances on Prospect Street and Brook Street. At the time, the £2.3 million project was labelled as 'probably the largest rebuilding job in the city centre in the post-war years'. Inside, the new complex of covered shopping arcades featured striking octagonal ceilings, carpeted floors, state-of-the-art air conditioning, and 'islands' of plants and calming water fountains.

## KINGSTON HOUSE, BOND STREET

Described by contemporaries as a 'space age' office block, Kingston House was built on the blitzed ruins of Hull's Georgian New Town to a design by renowned architects Fry, Drew and

Partners. Since 1967, the surviving stretches of grand Georgian terraces along Albion Street have contrasted with Kingston House's commanding modernist architecture of concrete and glass. Behind the thirteen-story tower stands the site of the former Hull Brewery, and a statue on Silvester Street still pays tribute to the employees who once worked there.

## QUEENS GARDENS

Planning for post-war recovery began long before the end of the war. In 1944 the Hull Corporation commissioned renowned architect-planners Edwin Lutyens and Patrick Abercrombie to develop a new design for the modern city, which would guide development in Hull for years to come. The plan placed Queens Gardens at its heart, with the green space envisaged as a magnificent nucleus around which the rest of the modern city centre would revolve.

When renowned architect Sir Frederick Gibberd set about refurbishing the gardens in the 1950s and 60s, new pools and fountains were added to reflect their former maritime function. At the eastern end of the gardens, the new pond was overlooked by a set of concrete panels by Robert Adams (now one of the only examples of English modernist sculpture in Hull), while another public art commission saw the introduction of six stone reliefs by Kenneth Carter on the garden's northern perimeter. Carter was a lecturer at the Hull College of Art at the time.

## HULL COLLEGE

Post-war plans for Queens Gardens' 'civic and cultural centre' included a municipal museum, technical college, art school, library, assembly hall and winter gardens. Though some elements were never realised, a new landmark College of Technology was built to Sir Frederick Gibberd's designs in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Behind the Wilberforce Monument, a striking modernist panel by artist William Mitchell depicts a composition of mathematical and nautical references including sextants, seals, and anchors. Today, the college still reflects the visions of the city's mid-century planners, and the enduring impact of post-war rebuilding on Hull's skyline.





A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K

- A. Kingston House
- B. Festival House, Foundation Stone
- C. Hammonds
- D. Prospect Centre
- E. Queen's House
- F. Three Ships mural
- G. Former Hull Brewery
- H. Festival House
- I. Festival of Britain guide
- J. Queens Gardens
- K. Hull College



# OUR MEDIEVAL MINSTER

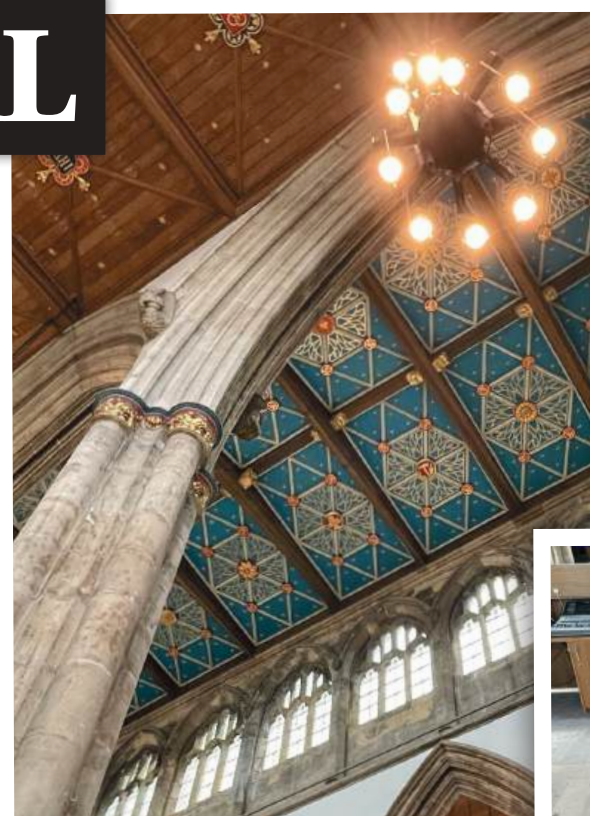
By Michael Free

**T**here has been a site of religious worship on the site of Hull Minster (or very nearby) since the twelfth century when the town was known as Wyke. In 1150 William le Gros gave land for the founding of Meaux Abbey which later came to own much of the land in Holderness. By this time Wyke was a developing port at the south end of the River Hull within the parish of Hessle and possibly as early as 1160 a chapel of ease was established so that the people of Wyke did not have to make the four miles trek to Hessle to worship. Later a quarrel began between the Vicar of Hessle and the Abbot of Meaux as to who had the rights to the tithes. This culminated in 1204 with a fight between the parties and the destruction of the chapel of Wyke by the monks of Meaux. The dispute was not settled until 1238 when the Pope awarded the rights to the tithes to Meaux provided that the Abbot paid the Vicar of Hessle 5 shillings per annum. Presumably by now a new chapel had been built for the convenience of the people of Wyke.

In 1285 James Hellward left a bequest to pay towards the cost of erecting a new chapel of ease, this time built with local bricks and known as the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. Wyke was by now one of the top six ports on the east coast and became a target for Edward 1 to use, both as a base for his naval fleet and for the collection of port taxes. By 1297 Edward had acquired the land and port of Wyke and renamed it Kingston upon Hull. Soon after a new church was built on the site of Helward's chapel – after all a King's Town needed a church fit for a King. Royal masons, Michael of Canterbury and Walter of Hereford, were involved in designing and building the new church and it is believed that Edward 1 contributed towards the cost of building the chancel whilst the towns merchants paid for the Nave. The first sections of the new church to be built were the north and south transepts (again in local brick) followed by the Choir and then the Nave using limestone, probably transported from the Tadcaster area. This was completed by c 1420 with the tower completed by c1520. The resultant church, which we see today, has been described as “one of the greatest” (Neave) town churches in the country and it recorded in the Guinness Book of Records as the largest parish church (by area) in England. Despite this and the increasing importance of Hull as a town the church remained as a chapel of ease to Hessle All Saint's until 1661 when it became an independent parish by Act of Parliament.

Major restoration work took place over the course of the nineteenth century and in 1906-7 the tower foundations were replaced. In 2017 the Archbishop of York conferred Minster status on the church.

Inevitably a building of this age and magnitude has many fine features for the visitor to admire, so what do we have of particular importance.



First you should stand in the square to the west of the church and admire the “grandeur” of the west end and the west window, the tower and its clock. Once inside the church visitors are amazed by the amount of light. The “nave inspires awe” (Jenkins). Much of the glass is plain and most of it from the 20th century; there are only four pieces of stained glass in the Nave. Two, on the south wall, designed by Walter Sparrow of the Arts & Crafts movement; one over the south door depicting the early history of Hull and the great west window (1919). Further stained glass can be found in the transepts, the Broadley Chapel and the Choir. Several of the windows are also memorials to those who gave their lives in World War I. A further and much older example of glasswork is placed in the interior window of the Broadley chapel and this dates from the late mediaeval period. It is believed that much of the mediaeval stained glass was destroyed by Protestant reformers. Several windows were also destroyed in bombing raids in 1915/16.

In the Nave there are some wonderful examples of the stone mason's art. The font (c 1380), made of coralloid marble, is wonderfully carved – there is only one other like it in the country (at Hedon). Towards the crossing is the magnificent 1840s pulpit dedicated to J H Bromby – Vicar of the parish for 70 years! It was designed by Francis Lockwood. Across from the pulpit is the great brass lectern







by George Parker of Hull. The Nave also has a superbly decorated ceiling by Thomas Binks, one of the top maritime artists of the 19th century. Binks, Lockwood and Parker were all based in Hull. A spectacular lierne vaulted ceiling featuring the Easter Story (1870) can be seen in the crossing, though the light is poor. Look also for the four heads caved at each corner of the crossing. Also in the Nave, on the slender columns are marvellously decorated capitals featuring a range of figures real and imaginary.

The church has many fine examples of the woodcarvers' craft ranging from mediaeval pew ends featuring St George and the Dragon through to the splendid work of George Peck (1840s - another local man) and the twentieth century work of Robert "Mousey" Thompson (seven mice to be found). At the east end of the north choir aisle is another superb example of wood carving - a rococo reredos to the communion table, possibly by Thomas Fletcher (c 1770). The best carving, however, is that of James Elwell, of Beverley, which is featured in the chancel screening and the pulpit - truly sumptuous pieces of work.



Around the chancel are many fine examples of the stone mason's craft, both on the floor in the form of ledger stones and on the walls in the form of memorials to the great, the good and the wealthy of Hull. The black ledger stone are believed to be one of the best collections in the country whilst the memorial statues by Thomas Earle are superb examples of stonework by one of the nineteenth century's finest sculptors. The mediaeval effigies believed to be of Agnes Bedford and Robert and Emma de Seleby should not be missed.

There is little in the form of paintings in the church but in the north choir aisle is a painting of the Last Supper by Jacques Parmentier (c 1711). A much smaller painting, of the Good Samaritan in the south choir aisle may also be his work.

A visit to the church is incomplete without viewing the external brick work. This humble work is regarded as being the oldest surviving mediaeval brick work in the country, though some of it was replaced in Victorian times.





# ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

By Megan Browne

**S**t Matthews Church (1870) is a major Hull landmark adjacent to the Anlaby Street flyover. It boasts the tallest church spire in Hull which can be seen from far and wide. Built of creamy white brick with subtle contrasting bands of red brick and stone dressings in an Early English style, it is the oldest and largest of the three remaining Victorian Anglican church buildings in Hull, designed by Adams and Kelly who had worked with leading Gothic Revival architect G.E. Street.

After almost 145 years of serving the local community, the church closed in 2013. As a Grade II listed building in the Boulevard Conservation Area, redevelopment would be costly and time-consuming. Local charity Gioscope was acutely aware that this reality risked further decay, even eventual demolition. In 2017, they purchased the church and embarked on an ambitious renovation project to bring this beacon of West Hull back into modern use as a community and enterprise centre.

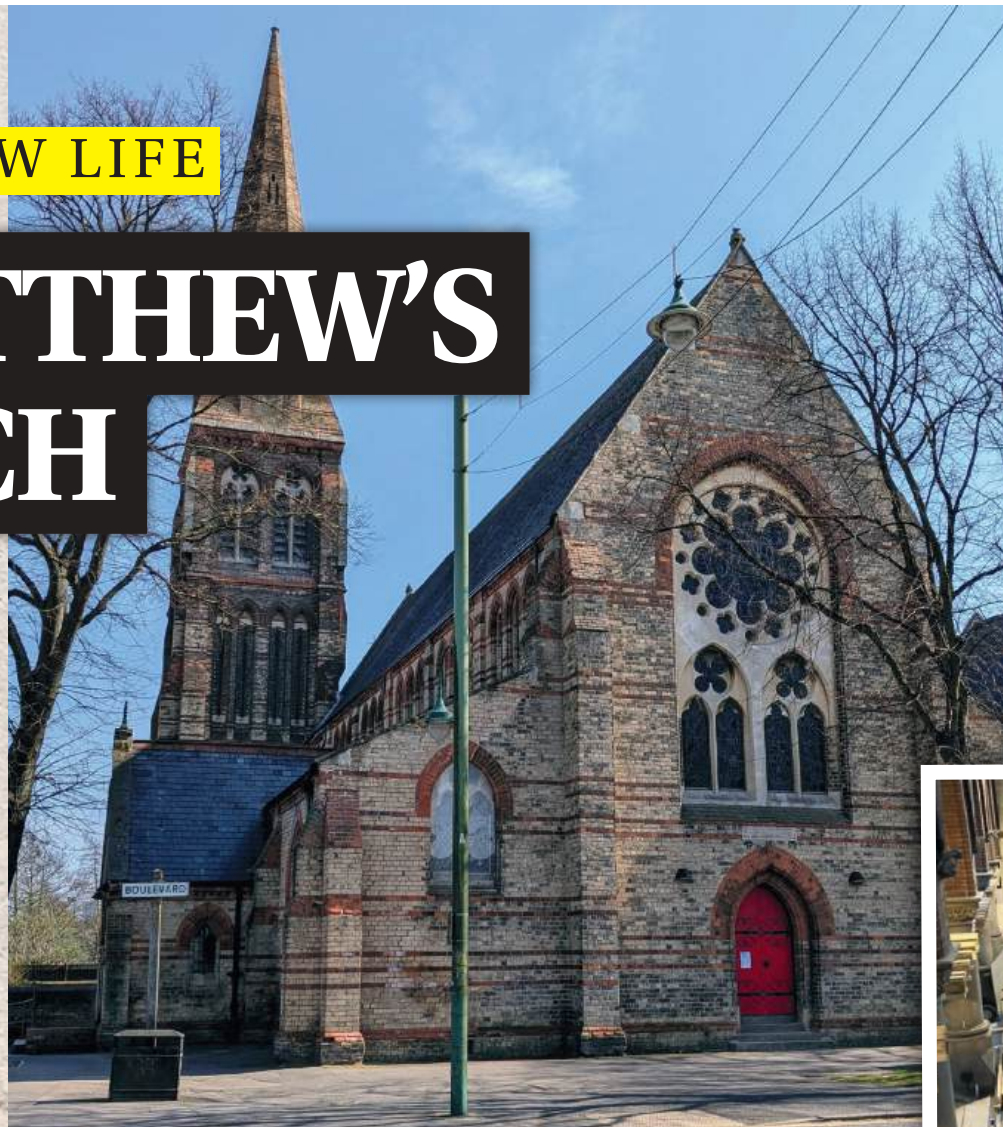
Gioscope is no stranger to renovation projects on strict budgets. Founded in the mid 1980s in the Newington and

St Andrews area of West Hull, it is a multi-award-winning housing charity and pioneer of the self-help housing movement, empowering people to build or renovate homes through collaborative efforts. Its work doesn't stop at housing however, Gioscope is nowadays hailed as a leading example of sustainable community regeneration.

Gioscope co-ordinator and co-founder Martin Newman says "We have long recognised the importance of community enterprise as one sustainable way to address some of the many problems facing our

neighbourhood. In the early days, we set up a co-operative community shop and creche. In the 1990s we developed our first social enterprise park in Arthur St then a second in Selby St in 2013. Local people also gain skills and employability support in Gioscope's many inhouse projects; construction, IT repair, bicycle repair, cookery and gardening. Renovating St Matthews Church seemed like the natural next step. The building was too important an asset for the community to lose"

Renovating empty houses is one thing, restoring a Grade II listed, 150 year old





church is quite another! With support from the ERDF, Garfield Weston, Sir James Reckitt Charity and Architectural Heritage Fund, a lengthy five year process of community consultation, heritage appraisal, conservation planning, design and construction followed, encountering a myriad of setbacks and successes along the way.

The first priority was the restoration of the stained glass memorial West Window, made by John Hardman of Birmingham (1922) which had suffered extensive damage. The window and accompanying memorial plaques commemorate the 138 men from the local community lost in the Great War. Visitors can now, for the first time, appreciate its design and fine craftsmanship up close from the newly built first floor balcony.



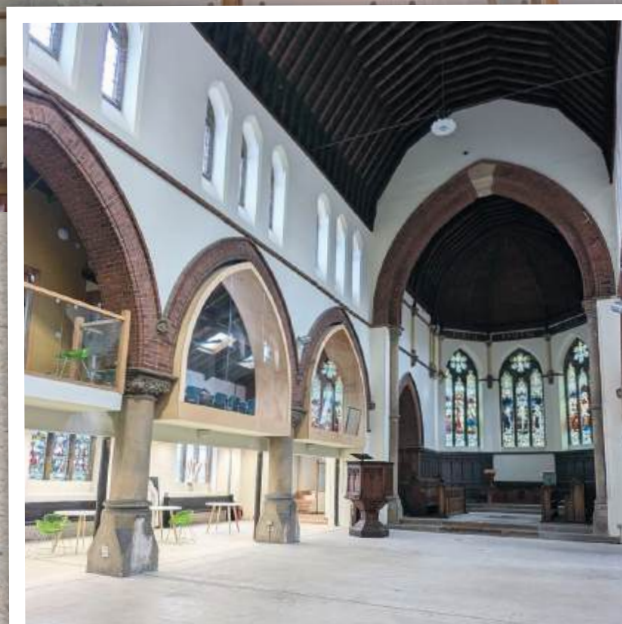
Today, St Matthews has been transformed into a one-of-a-kind, multifunctional space. Integreat Plus Architects of Sheffield adopted a light touch design approach retaining the existing church features as the main focal points with subtle contemporary additions. The stylish first floor mezzanines of offices and meeting room are guided by the rhythm of aisle columns and arches.

Handcrafted oak balcony and door frames, a mix of contemporary and vintage light fittings and extensive use of glass panels enhance the harmonious blend of historic and modern architecture.

So what's in store for St Matthews? It will be a vibrant space for social enterprises and small businesses with office tenants lined up and further co-working desks being installed on the ground floor. As part of the Giroscope community, members access the benefits of inhouse support, programme of events and Giroscope projects and services. Out of hours community and cultural meetings, conferences and events will bring the space to life.



As for Giroscope, the project has merely whet its appetite to invest further in the revitalisation of the locality. Plans are underway to transform the derelict Premiere Bar, once the thriving West Park Cinema, on Anlaby Road into a food and media entertainment venue for the community.



To learn more about this aspiring project, St. Matthews Centre will be open to the public on Friday 12th September 12pm – 4pm and Saturday 13th September from 11am – 4pm.

On Friday 12th September at 10.30am. Giroscope will host a short presentation and panel discussion with Q&A on the St Matthews Church project offering first hand insight, from initial ideas to completion.

The Panel will comprise of:

- Caroline Core-Booth (Giroscope Project Manager/Panel Facilitator)
- Hilary Byers (Heritage & Conservation Consultant)
- Jonathan Morrison (Architect, Integreat Plus)
- Richard Motley (Giroscope Development And Regeneration Co-ordinator)
- Martin Newman (Giroscope Co-ordinator and Co-Founder)

For more information, visit [www.giroscope.org.uk](http://www.giroscope.org.uk)



FEATURE SO MUCH TO SEE

# OUR MUSEUMS







Event Title	Event Type	Site	Date(s) & Time	Info	Ticketed / drop in?	Target audience(s)
<b>Collections Cleaning</b>	Meet the Curator	Streetlife Museum	Friday 12 <sup>th</sup> September 11am - 1pm	Come along to the Streetlife Museum and meet the Collections Curator, who will be busy cleaning some of the large vehicles on display. Chat to her about how we care for our museum collections, across all our museum and gallery sites.	Drop in	All ages
<b>At the Heart of Drypool - Walking Tour</b>	Walking Tour	Ends at Streetlife Museum	Friday 12 <sup>th</sup> September 1 - 2pm	Join staff from Humber Field Archaeology for a walking tour exploring the History of Drypool. Meet at the site of St Peter's church at the junction of St Peter Street and great Union Street and end at the Streetlife Museum for a special introduction to the Heart of Drypool exhibition.	Ticketed - 25 max.	Adults & YP aged 12+
<b>Egyptomania</b>	Tour	Hands on History Museum	Saturday 13 <sup>th</sup> September 12.30pm - 1.10pm 1.30pm - 2.20pm 2.30pm - 3.10pm	Find out more about the Egyptian collections at the Hands on History Museum, including the famous Tutankhamun replicas created for the 1924 British Empire Exhibition.	Ticketed - 17 max.	All ages
<b>Madame Clapham: Dressmaker to Royalty</b>	Talk	Streetlife Museum	Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> September 1pm - 2pm 2.20pm - 3.30pm	Find out more about the people Madame Clapham made dresses for and what made her salon so successful.	Ticketed - 50 max.	Adults & YP aged 12+
<b>J.R. Mortimer: Pioneering Archaeologist</b>	Tour	Hull and East Riding Museum of Archaeology	Wednesday 17 <sup>th</sup> September 2pm-3pm	Join the Curator of Archaeology for a tour of the Hull and East Riding Museum focusing on the lasting legacy of John Robert Mortimer. The pioneering Victorian archaeologist was born in June 1825, 200 years ago, and the objects he excavated from the barrows of the Yorkshire Wolds form the backbone of the displays.	Ticketed - 17 max.	Adults & YP aged 14+
<b>Thomas Ferens - Collecting for Hull</b>	Talk	Ferens Art Gallery Create Gallery	Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> September, 2pm	Join a member of the Ferens curatorial team to learn more about new research into the Ferens Art Gallery's founder Thomas Ferens and his early collecting for the people of Hull. This research is informing our plans ahead of 2027, the centenary of the opening of the Ferens.	Ticketed - 150 max.	Adults & YP aged 14+
<b>To Hull and Back: Recollections of a Grimbarian Architect on the North Bank</b>	Talk	Streetlife Open Space	Thursday 18 <sup>th</sup> September 2pm - 3pm	A personal recollection of architect Mark Hodson's time at Hull School of Architecture in the 1980's, stories of bygone buildings, newly reimagined spaces in Hull and becoming immersed in Community Architecture. Projects include the regeneration of Hull's Fruitmarket, modular housing in the city and the UK's first Veterans' Village.	Ticketed - 50 max.	All ages
<b>J.R. Mortimer: Pioneering Archaeologist</b>	Tour	Hull and East Riding Museum of Archaeology	Friday 19 <sup>th</sup> September 2pm-3pm	Join the Curator of Archaeology for a tour of the Hull and East Riding Museum focusing on the lasting legacy of John Robert Mortimer. The pioneering Victorian archaeologist was born in June 1825, 200 years ago, and the objects he excavated from the barrows of the Yorkshire Wolds form the backbone of the displays.	Ticketed - 17 max.	Adults & YP aged 14+
<b>At the Heart of Drypool - Walking Tour</b>	Walking Tour	Ends at Streetlife Museum	Friday 19 <sup>th</sup> September 1pm - 2pm	Join staff from Humber Field Archaeology for a walking tour exploring the History of Drypool. Meet at the site of St Peter's church at the junction of St Peter Street and great Union Street and end at the Streetlife Museum for a special introduction to the Heart of Drypool exhibition.	Ticketed - 25 max.	Adults & YP aged 12+

Exhibition Title	Venue and opening times	Date(s)	Info	Target audience(s)
<b>Hull Curriculum</b>	Wilberforce House Museum Monday to Saturday 10am-4:30pm Sunday 11am-4pm Last admission: 30 minutes before closing time.	13th - 14th September	Discover how primary schools belonging to the Museum's Hull Curriculum membership scheme have been taking inspiration from Hull's Heritage bringing learning to life around some of its most famous stories and figures. This exhibition has been extended for the HODS weekend.	All ages
<b>At The Heart Of Drypool - One Year On</b>	Streetlife Museum Monday to Saturday 10am-4:30pm Sunday 11am-4pm Last admission: 30 minutes before closing time.	12th September - 9th November	Over the Autumn of 2024 volunteers from across Hull, and the wider region, came together with Humber Field Archaeology to dig into the archaeology and history of the Drypool area of the city. The dig, within the former open yard space of Clarence Flour Mill, revealed the hidden story at the heart of the village of Drypool, a story that stretches back 700 years. One year on from the dig come along to a new temporary exhibition to find out more about what was found on the site, and delve deeper into the fascinating story of Drypool and its inhabitants.	All ages



# HULL'S BUILT HERITAGE A KEY TO OUR GLOBAL

By Nicholas Evans - University of Hull

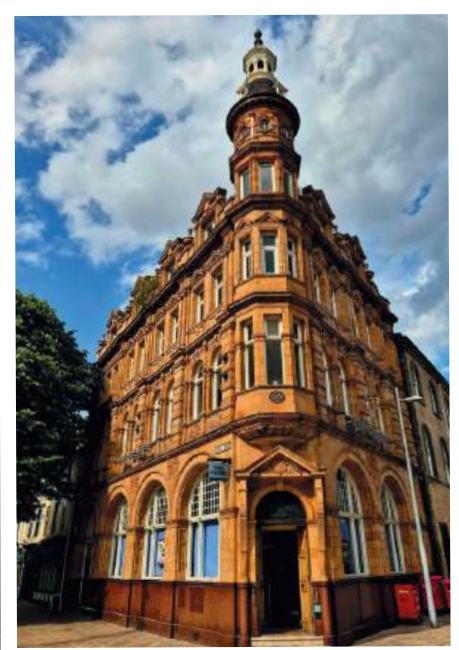


**I**n 1903 the city's Queen Victoria Square was finally completed by the installation of a new statue, by Charles Fehr, the son of Swiss immigrants, to honour Imperial Britain's former sovereign. Dignitaries including the grandson and granddaughter of the late queen paid homage as the statue was unveiled in the new heart of the rapidly changing city centre. If Queen Victoria,



the daughter of a German born princess, and wife of a German prince, and thus technically Alien according to legislation of the time, had looked beneath her feet she would have seen the latest state of the art passenger vessel, the pride of the Wilson Line fleet, carved in stone below her. The portholes on the side of the vessel, beneath the passenger deck, show where third class transmigrants bound for North America would have been berthed. The depiction of such a state-of-the-art migrant carrying vessel was not lost on civic and regal guests – the Edwardian age was the zenith for both passenger and migrant travel alike and Hull was proud to be the epicentre of that global trade – described by one recent journalist as “the Heathrow Airport of its time”. Though stories of Hull's links with nineteenth century royalty are well known, the multiple links between Hull and other less elite migrants are often less visible despite being in plain sight if you know where to look, as this article explores.

Within a short walk around the present Queen Victoria Square and its immediate hinterland, Victoria would have seen many other connections to other migrant communities who shaped how the port city was increasingly shaped by the links to continental Europe since her visit, with her husband, in 1854. The present-day Café Nero, built for the Yorkshire Bank in 1898, was designed by Benjamin Septimus Jacobs. Opening just before the statue to Queen Victoria, Jacobs was a proud British born Jew, but the grandson of immigrants from Russia who arrived during the Napoleonic Wars. Thanks to the successful integration of his father's family, a Jeweller at nearby Whitefriargate, BS Jacobs studied architecture and went on to design buildings across Britain and America. Later migrants brought skills in adorning retail and residential properties alike and helped transform the physical and commercial spaces



beyond Queen Victoria Square – including stained glass windows by Jewish migrant Harry Bennett, to Italian terrazzo mosaic flooring at prestigious shop entrances including Hammonds on Paragon Street. Other retail emporia physically commissioned for city centre locations transformed its retail offer – including the impressive neoclassical Marks and Spencer's department store on Whitefriargate replete with Roman Galley on its roof, despite being commissioned for a business founded by Russian immigrants. Most famously Burtons 1930s Art Deco Whitefriargate space for a businessman born in modern day Lithuania. Meanwhile other migrant descent entrepreneurs such as Maurice Lipman, son of Russian





# GE AS L PAST

immigrants, repurposing shops like Monumental Buildings facing Queen Victoria's statue.

Beyond the retail centre, settlers from closer European ports also left an indelible mark on infrastructure. As David Neave recalled in his excellent book, *The Dutch Connection*, Dutch design shaped the warehouses, waterways and quayside of the Georgian harbour on the High Street. Meanwhile the eighteenth-century statue to Dutch stadtholder, later King, William III in Market Place reminds us of the strong bonds linking Hull and the Netherlands since the seventeenth century. Further along High Street, at one time bedecked with the flags of most European consuls, Oriel Chambers (built in 1879) housed the Dutch Consulate, Danish Buildings



(re-fronted in 1858) was named to reflect how Carl Christian Brøchner was proud of his Danish identity, while across the city centre, the Flemish architecture and fine Belgian tiles in the entrance to King Albert Chambers on Jameson Street from 1915 remember not just a former wartime ally in King Albert of Belgium, cousin of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, but also the increasingly close maritime connections between Hull and Bruges.

Other buildings erected for other commercial, cultural, religious and residential purposes also reveal the city's expansion as the third port of England. Spaces designed for other reasons were repurposed for short or long periods of time to accommodate migrants bound for the United States, Canada, Latin America, South Africa and Australia. Most famous today was the former Lazarus hotel on Posterngate, an



earlier eighteenth century townhouse. It housed mariners and immigrants on the top floor of the property, fed transmigrants on the first floor, and operated as a tailors and bakery on the ground floor. Yet though the only surviving Victorian era migrant lodging house, at one stage several dozen premises offered housing for those in transit – including clusters around Grimsby Lane (present day site of the Magistrates Court), Blanket Row (near the marina), and later Nile Street (near the Whittington and Cat pub).



All the migrants were, after a short stay, destined for the Paragon train Station, that opened in 1851, and then Liverpool, Glasgow, London or Southampton. From 1871, extended in 1882, the purpose-built emigrant waiting room, as its name suggests, on the Anlaby Road side of this railway station provided safe refuge for emigrants awaiting trains that would take them out of Hull. Now called the Tiger's Lair, it also helped, rather than housed, Belgian refugees arriving during the First World War.



Other institutional and commercial properties provided premium space for those enabling the passenger business to flourish. The Finnish Line's headquarters (from 1909) were at Maritime Buildings on Alfred Gelder Street. Meanwhile the Wilson Line's headquarters remained close to where migrant carrying vessels arrived mid-century alongside the Railway Dock. Yet the mariners and stewardesses, who worked the steamers plying the North Sea, visited a final building linked with mass migration – the former Merchant Marine Office down Posterngate. Named after Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert, mariners from Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holland, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and later Latvia, Lithuania, and Ukraine, are all documented as enlisting here to serve on vessels sustaining the port's position as third port of England.



Hull was built on the ebb and flow of every high tide from ancient times. Yet the physical transformation of her city centre was made possible by migrants, refugees and merchants who came to trade, settle and reach promised lands. Whilst much of the heritage was destroyed during the bombing of the First and Second World Wars, if you look closely, links to our civic diversity can be found in all parts of the former third port of England. During the 2017 UK City of Culture, we were told to look up, to see the beauty of our built heritage. I would encourage you all to go one further and think about the talented people who commissioned, built or used many of the surviving architectural gems that survived war time bombing. Migrant heritage is within a touching distance of every part of the city today – above, below, and inside. This Heritage Open Days dig deeper to reveal more about how our port city was transformed by people from around the world!



# BRIDGES OF THE RIVER HULL



By Rich and Lou Duffy-Howard

**H**ull's River Bridges is an on-line tour of the bridges over the River Hull. It explores the history of the bridges with previously unpublished original architectural plans, contemporary photography and art along with personal memories and stories.

The River Hull meanders through the city as it makes its way to the Humber. No other city in the world has all opening bridges over such a short distance of navigable river. All of the 13 bridges being road, rail or foot, swing, or bascule, open to permit the passage of vessels.

Hull's River Bridges is the latest instalment of the Open Bridges project. Open Bridges made history in 2017 when, for the first and only time, all 13 of the bridges over the river raised, swung or closed all at the same time, splitting the city of Hull in two, to explore the notion of freedom and experience a freedom withheld.

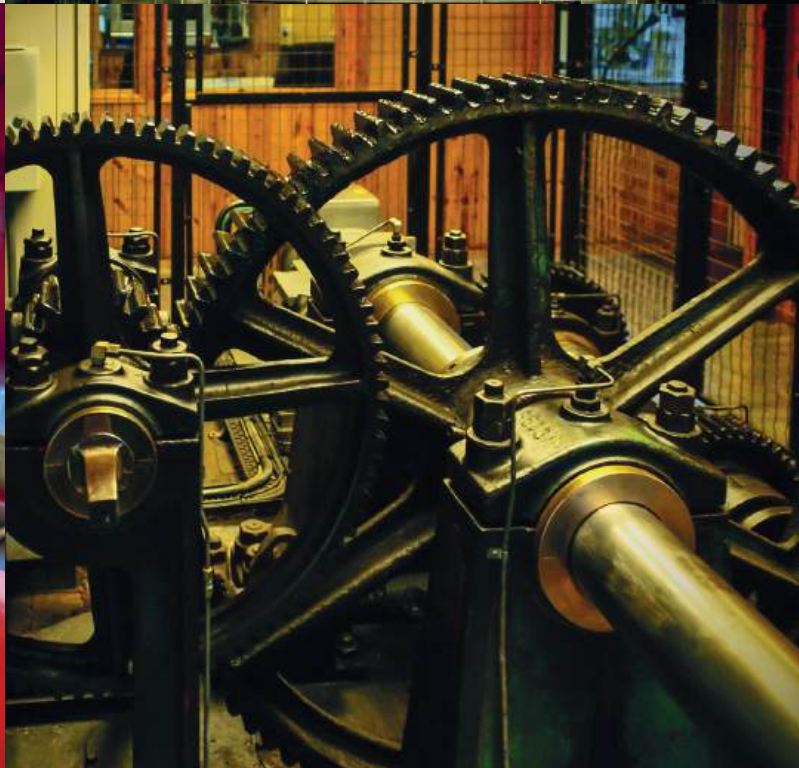
Following Open Bridges, 'A River Full of Stories' is an ongoing oral history project gathering memories of life and work on and around the River Hull.

Hull's River Bridges continues the story by returning to focus on the bridges for Heritage Open Days in 2025.

The bridges are integral to the city's heritage and culture that span the river connecting the East with the West. The on-line galleries of previously unseen images and untold stories, along with daily posts throughout the festival, will not only celebrate the history and architecture of the bridges but the unique place they hold in the city's collective psyche.







## Hull's River Bridges is an on-line only event



**WEBSITE**  
[openbridgeshull.com/hulls-river-bridges-25/](http://openbridgeshull.com/hulls-river-bridges-25/)



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# CREATING BEAUTY IN OUR URBAN LANDSCAPE

By Robb Robinson  
Honorary Research Fellow, University of Hull



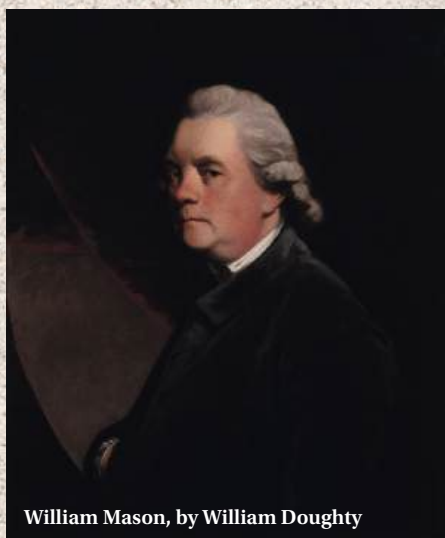
**T**his year marks the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of one of the nation's classic botanic books, the painstaking work of a Hull man, Peter William Watson. 'Dendrologia Britannica, or trees and shrubs that will live in the open air of Britain, throughout the year' was published to great acclaim in 1825. Though its title sounds somewhat unwieldy to modern ears, This two-volume book gave contemporaries a thorough and fully illustrated introduction to the important native plants of our hedgerows and forests.

Watson earned his living from trade and commerce, but made his name as a botanist and was one of the founders

of Hull's first Botanic Gardens – the thoroughfare on which it stood off Anlaby Road is still known as Linnaeus Street, as named in 1823 after Carl Linnaeus, the eminent eighteenth-century Swedish botanist. Watson, who lived in what is now called the Tudor House, down Thwaite Street in Cottingham, travelled across the East Riding in his gig collecting roots, cuttings and the seeds of many native plants and trees and today his beautifully illustrated book – there is a copy in Hull History Centre – is much sought after by botanic bibliophiles. In many ways he is the epitome of the Green Georgian.

The bi-centenary of the book provides an opportunity to mention some other Hull and East Riding Green Georgians who have contributed to our understanding of the natural world in so many different ways. The Georgian era can be defined as spanning the reigns of George I to George IV and covers the years 1715 – 1830, but is also often considered to include the reign of William IV whose death in 1837 brought Queen Victoria to the throne. Here are just a few local people who made their mark at that time. Let's start with William Mason. Born during the reign of King George I.





William Mason, by William Doughty

### William Mason

William Mason born almost exactly a hundred years before the publication of Peter Watson's great book. He was the son of the vicar of Hull's Holy Trinity church, educated at Hull Grammar School and then St John's College, Cambridge. A man of letters and regarded by many of his contemporaries as England's greatest living poet, he has a monument in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. He was also a friend of Horace Walpole, Sarah Siddons, Sir Joshua Reynolds and the young William Wilberforce as well as being a particularly close confidant of Thomas Gray, now famous for his *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*. Indeed, after Gray's death in 1771, Mason published an acclaimed biography of his friend.

Mason, who was vicar of Aston near Sheffield for more than forty years, was a polymath, inventing the Celestinet, a new musical instrument, and proved an artist of some distinction, exhibiting work at the Royal Academy in 1782 and 1786 but he is also remembered for designing gardens including one for Lord Harcourt. His long poem on gardening, *The English Garden*, published in three volumes between 1772–82, attracted much interest in its time Though largely forgotten today,

William Mason enjoyed immense fame in later eighteenth-century England.

For many aficionados, Mason is considered to have played a major role in introducing the concept of romantic flower gardening to English country houses. Eschewing formality and the hitherto conventional straight lines and borders he favoured irregular or circular flower beds, advocating plantings further away from the main house itself and closer to landscape architectural features such as orangeries, follies and the like.

In practice Mason gardened through the lens of an artist rather than that of a draughtsman, suggesting at one point in his epic poem;

*"Take thy plastic spade,  
It is thy pencil.  
Take thy seeds,  
thy plants,  
They are thy colours."*

Mason's passionate, picturesque and rather radical approach was exemplified in the garden he helped design at Nuneham near Oxford for Lord Harcourt in 1775 and his work there is still considered by many to mark the starting point for romantic flower gardening. Lord Harcourt's gardens at Nuneham can still be visited today.

### Richard Johnson

Another East Yorkshire candidate for the title of Green Georgian, who has strong Hull and East Riding links is Richard Johnson but his principal contribution to all things green might be thought to be a long way from a classic English country garden or even from the shores of his native isles. Johnson was born in Welton in 1755 during the reign of King George II and also educated, before him, at Hull Grammar School. A friend of



William Wilberforce, he was appointed chaplain of the proposed prison colony being established in New South Wales, and sailed with the First Fleet, which included the Hull built ship *Alexander*, arriving in Australia in 1786. As chaplain to the penal colony, he ministered to the spiritual concerns of the early soldiers and settlers as well as the convicts and built the first church in New South Wales. However, he might justifiably also lay claim to having established Australia's citrus fruit industry. After Johnson arrived in New South Wales he was allocated a piece of land and planted the seeds of numerous oranges and lemons he had collected in Rio when the First Fleet called there on the voyage south from England. Johnson proved to have green fingers and made a success of the venture, producing abundant harvests and being described on at least one occasion as being the best farmer in the colony. Today the Australian citrus fruit industry is said to be the country's largest fresh produce exporter and in 2023 exported 269,000 tons to many markets across south-east Asia.

Incidentally, after returning to Hull, Richard Johnson was a curate for a time with Rev Thomas Dykes at St John's church which stood on the site of Ferens Art Gallery.



St. John's Church and the Wilberforce Monument, Hull



## John Ellerton Stocks

Another Green Georgian with local connections was John Ellerton Stocks who was baptised in Cottingham in 1820, just weeks before the end of the reign of George III. His father was a merchant and commercial agent, later Chief Cashier of the Bank of England in Hull and John was brought up partly in what is now No.3, Hull Road Cottingham and partly in the old Bank of England building down Saltshouse Lane in Hull's Old Town, close to the modern Queen's Gardens.

Cottingham was then a village of plant nurseries and market gardens set in open countryside and it seems that many Cottingham inhabitants shared much more than the usual rural or agricultural interest in plant species, indeed, a fervour for all things botanical seems to have infused the very fabric of the early nineteenth century village and may well have nurtured John's first interest in the study of plants and trees which subsequently blossomed into a lifelong passion.

After qualifying as a surgeon at the University of London, John voyaged to India to join the Bombay Medical staff as a vaccinator, a role that gave him plenty of time to travel and pursue his botanical interests. He spent much time in Sind – now part of Pakistan – which occupied about one-third of the Indus Plain. Stocks was later given the job of overseeing the forests of Sind, playing a significant part in changing the East India Company's attitudes to some environmental issues, most notably the management of forest reserves and he is said to have created an early awareness of the links between uncontrolled forest clearances, environmental degradation and climatic change.



He also travelled – often alone – through much of the wider region in the later 1840s, even journeying far into Baluchistan, a plateau area lying between Persia, the Indian sub-continent and Afghanistan, and was said to have penetrated further into the area than any traveller since the British army



had quit Afghanistan in 1842. He made extensive notes about the territories and peoples he visited; accumulating a large collection of plants and a considerable catalogue of illustrations, often drawn by local people under his supervision. He is said by Arnold to have been one of a number of botanists who placed an increasing emphasis on the peoples of the Sub-Continent as repositories of empirical knowledge and was particularly keen to understand local commercial or artisanal knowledge.

Afterwards, Stocks returned to England on furlough with the aim of writing

up and publishing the results of his scientific observations and travels in the Indian Sub-Continent. He brought back his substantial botanical collection which included plants, seeds, drawings and extensive quantities of notes and writings. He arrived back in England in winter 1853 and temporarily deposited his collection in Kew but by then his health was failing and within months he had died. He was buried in Cottingham churchyard in 1854. He was only 34 years old but his ideas on environmental issues lived on and many of the plants he collected found homes in important botanical collections across Europe.





## Eva Crackles

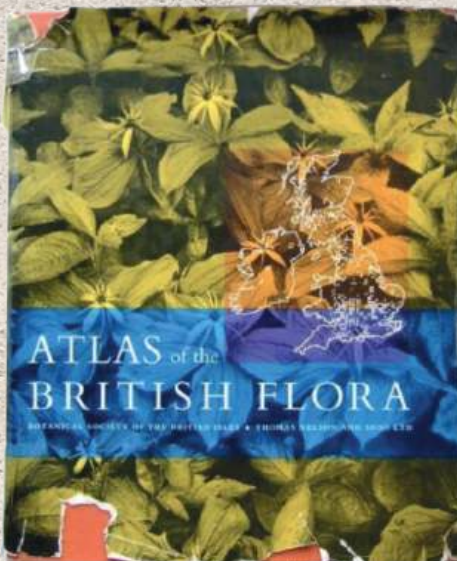


Though born not far off ninety years after the death of George IV, I am going to argue that Florence Eva Crackles, known to everyone as Eva, qualifies as a Green Georgian as she was born in 1918, during the reign of another George, in her case King George V. Eva was the eldest of the two children of Edwin and Rachel Crackles and brought up in Gipsyville. She attended Boulevard Secondary School, overcoming problems caused by family unemployment, and was successful in obtaining a three-year scholarship awarded by the Hull Education Committee to the value of £50 per annum, tenable at University College, Hull where her maths tutor was Dr Jacob Bronowski. At the age of twenty-two she obtained a University of London external Bachelor of Science (General) Degree in Maths and Chemistry.

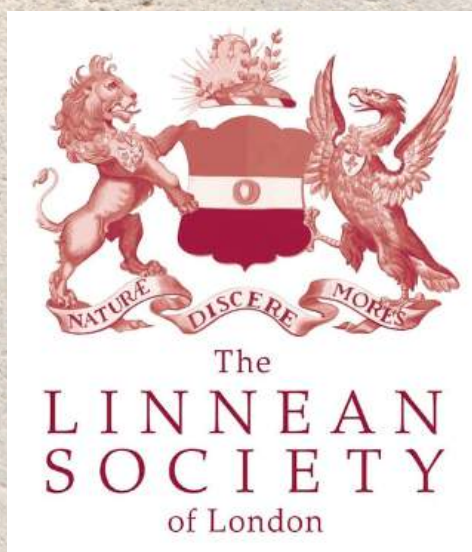
Eva subsequently taught mainly in Hull, working at Newland High School, Hull Municipal Technical College and was latterly head of department at Malet Lambert School. She was a very active member of the Hull Scientific and Naturalists Club and had a long association with the Yorkshire Naturalists Union. She was an active member giving talks, participating in excursions and occupying various administrative and recorder roles. In the early years she divided her interests between botany and ornithology, paying especial attention to the bird species frequenting Spurn Point and Bempton Cliffs but gradually she devoted more and more of her time to studying plants. During and after the Second World War numerous species of wildflowers took hold and brought nature's colour to the seemingly sterile dereliction of many of the Hull's bombsites and she chronicled accounts of these when writing 'Crackles Country' for the Hull Daily Mail, also embarking on evening class lectures for the Workers Educational Association, and becoming, as a result, better known with the wider East Riding general public as well as conventional

academic circles. Around this time, she also established her connections with the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland (BSBI) and became recorder for South East Yorkshire for both the BSBI and the Yorkshire Naturalists Union.

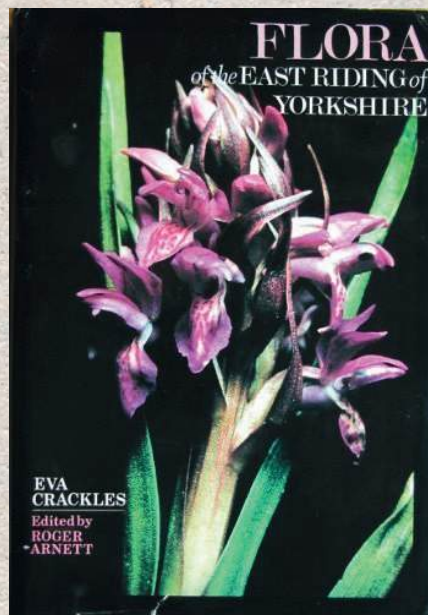
In the mid-1950s she swapped her bike for a motorcycle and her travels took her to BSBI events not only across East Anglia and the Northern Isles but onto Scandinavia. As an experienced recorder for the BSBI she contributed to the Atlas of British Flora and organised recording activities by local botanists. She worked closely with Ron Good, Professor of Botany at the University of Hull, making substantive contributions to his Atlas of British Flora.



Her dedication and abilities were eventually rewarded. In 1966 she was elected to the Fellowship of the Linnean Society and her botanical research on the taxonomy and biosystematics of the populations of the grasses *Calamagrostis stricta* and *C. canescens* and their hybrid offspring found by the banks of the Leven Canal brought her a Masters Degree from the University of Hull in 1978. After the passage of the Wildlife



and Countryside Act, Eva spent a great deal of time during the 1980s assessing the botanical significance of various places identified as potential Sites of Special Scientific Interest.



Eva also published extensively in her own right, and was the author of over ninety articles, and in 1990, she published *The Flora of the East Riding of Yorkshire* which represented the culmination of more than forty years work by both Eva and other local natural historians. In 1991 she was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Hull and the following year the MBE for her services in conservation. In failing health, she retired as BSBI recorder in the late 1990s and was elected a life member in 2000. She passed away in Sutton in 2007.



Constraints of space mean it is not really possible to include in this article other potential Green Georgians or people such as William Kent of Bridlington who was born in the seventeenth century, before the Georgian era, but hopefully this brief survey gives an essence of the green heritage of Hull and the East Riding.



# 'THE INGENIOUS MR PAGE' ARCHITECT OF GEORGIAN HULL

By David Neave

**J**ust inside the churchyard of St Peter's, Barton-on-Humber, immediately on the left, is a grave slab with the following inscription: 'To the Memory of Joseph Page of Kingston-upon-Hull Architect and Master Builder, Of an extensive Genius in the liberal Arts, superior to many, and excelled by few. He died the XXIII of April MDCCLXXVI in the LIX Year of his Age.'

Who was Joseph Page, why was he buried at Barton-on-Humber, and was he really an 'extensive Genius in the liberal Arts'? or maybe he wrote his own epitaph.

Page was buried at Barton, because it was his home town. The son of Francis Page, brickmaker, Joseph was baptised at Barton on 26th February 1719; his mother Elizabeth died the following year, and his father in 1727. Nothing is known of Joseph's education but when he was fourteen he was apprenticed to Thomas Scott of Hull, bricklayer, becoming a Freeman of Hull in 1740. As well as learning the trade of bricklaying, Joseph was evidently trained as a plasterer, for it is in this role that the first record of him has been found. In a letter written in November 1744 by Nathaniel Maister at Hull, to his brother Henry at Bath, concerning work on the rebuilding of Maister House after the tragic fire, he reports that 'Page is finished the Gallery'. Confirmation that he was the plasterer comes in a later letter from Henry Maister, junior, who refers to Page as 'the Man who was employed to do the Stucco in my house'. His work at Maister House is highly accomplished, and similar plasterwork at Blaydes House, and on the staircase at Wilberforce House, are also likely to be by him.



What buildings did Joseph Page design? Almost certainly not, as has been claimed, Maister House, but he was probably responsible for many other buildings in mid-Georgian Hull. He designed and built a new three-storey range to the Shambles in Market Place in 1770 and was the architect and developer of Prince Street and the west side of King Street in the early 1770s. Other work has been attributed to him, but his last recorded work was the fine remodelling of the court room and council chamber of Trinity House in 1773-4. By then he was clearly the leading architect-builder in Hull, and a few years after his death the historian John Tickell referred to him as the 'ingenious Mr Page' and his glowing epitaph may have had some justification.

The Georgian Society for East Yorkshire was founded in 1936 and played the key role in the preservation of Maister House and Blaydes House on the High Street, Hull. The Society is still ready to fight any threats to Georgian buildings in Hull and East Yorkshire and welcomes your support. If you are interested in the area's rich heritage of Georgian architecture or more generally in the arts, culture and history of the period then join us for: lectures, concerts and other events - guided visits to Georgian buildings and town tours - an annual journal and much more. For further details and membership form see our website: [gsey.org.uk](http://gsey.org.uk)



## Georgian Society for East Yorkshire

All are welcome to an evening of Georgian Music at Charterhouse Chapel, Charterhouse Lane, Hull on Thursday 9 October 7 p.m. For details see website: [gsey.org.uk](http://gsey.org.uk)



# FEATURE TRINITY HOUSE



By Captain Tindall

## Hull Trinity House Tours

Have you ever wondered "What is Hull Trinity House"? Are you curious about what is behind those walls and doors? Long regarded as one of Hull's best kept secrets, Hull Trinity House is opening its doors to the public during HODS. Come and learn about our history dating back to 1369 when Hull, formerly known as Wyke until 1299, was still a developing town. See rare and valued artefacts which include nautical memorabilia, furniture, artworks and treasures from around the globe. Revel in the splendour of the various rooms on display including the fabulous Court Room with its gold leaf adorned ceiling and the Council Room with its traditional floor covering. View the renowned 400 year old Arctic canoe display. Discover our beautiful chapel and its history. Tours are conducted by a dedicated team of Master Mariners & history volunteers and last around two hours.

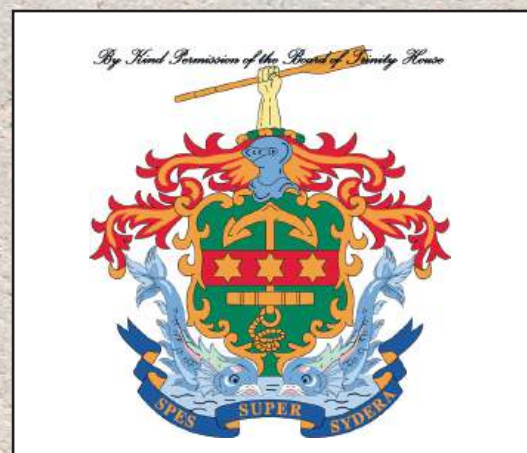
### ■ When and where:

Monday, September 15th, 9:30am & 1:00pm.

Pre-booking require. Trinity House Lane, Hull HU1 2JG

Terms and conditions

- ENTRANCE WILL ONLY BE GRANTED BY: showing tickets booked online via <https://www.ticketsource.co.uk/hull-trinity-house> TICKETS CAN BE BOOKED FROM AUGUST 13TH ONWARDS. Ticket numbers are strictly limited to 36 persons per tour & will be popular. Please be considerate? If you subsequently find that you cannot attend, make contact with the event organiser via 'Ticketsource Support' and cancel your tickets so that they can be opened up to others.
- Tickets are not available from 'Hull Trinity House' direct.
- Sadly, with our Historic Listed Building having numerous steps, mezzanine levels & a flight of stairs to climb the tour is NOT suitable for wheelchair users, prams or those with limited mobility. Hull Trinity House does NOT have a passenger lift nor any Disabled Toilet provision.
- The guided tour is free. You may purchase a booklet 'The Trinity House of Kingston upon Hull' by D.Woodward priced at £5.00 at the end of the tour.
- The Tour is not thought suitable for those under the age of 9.
- The blue entrance door situated on Trinity House Lane (opposite the Kingston Hotel) will open 15mins before each Tour. No access is provided via the Zebedee's Yard Chapel entrance.
- PHOTOGRAPHY NOT ALLOWED IN HOUSE OR CHAPEL





## OLD TOWN ALE TRAIL

# SAMPLE ALES ON OLD TOWN TRAIL

Visit some of the pubs for which our city is famous



### 1 MINERVA – NELSON STREET

Built on reclaimed land in 1820s and included a hotel to accommodate passengers using the nearby dock and pier. A character-filled interior with a maritime theme, it boasts Britain's smallest pub room. Its location offers wonderful views of the Humber and the marina. An excellent range of real ales, gins and spirits and very popular bar meals.

W: [www.minerva-hull.co.uk](http://www.minerva-hull.co.uk)  
T: 01482 210025

### 2 GEORGE HOTEL – LAND OF GREEN GINGER

The pub was part of a late 18th-century coaching inn with accommodation which fronted along Whitefriargate and into Land of Green Ginger. It has a fine panelled interior and is famous for having England's smallest window – can you find it? An excellent selection of award winning real ales, gins and spirits.

T: 01482 226373



### 3 HAWKES - SCALE LANE

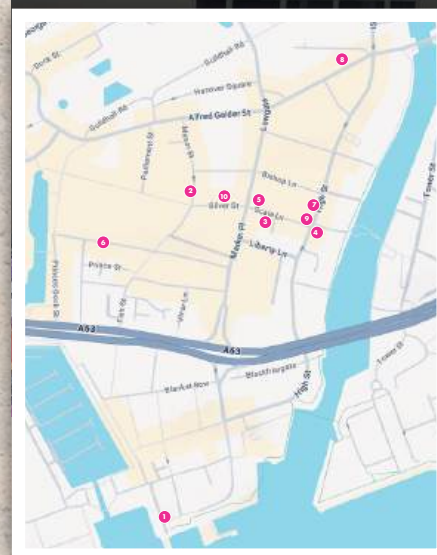
A recent pub with a surprisingly old style interior. It takes its name from the gunsmith William Hawkes who had the premises in the early 1800s, taking over from William Bottomley who was one of just two registered Hull gunsmiths in the late 18th century. Reminders of its history are displayed throughout and the bar is equipped with a large array of real ales, spirits and speciality gins.



### 4 LION AND KEY - HIGH STREET

The pub originally opened in the early 1800s as the Britannia Coffee House and renamed following Wellington's capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, the "key" to Spain during the Peninsular wars. After many changes of use, it was imaginatively restored as a pub over a decade ago and wins numerous awards and accolades for its real ales, gins, bar meals and overall ambience.

T: 01482 225212



### 5 SCALE AND FEATHER - SCALE LANE

This independent craft ale bar is right in the heart of Hull's Old Town. A friendly pub with a fantastic atmosphere serving everything you would expect from a great pub! Including cask ales, craft beers and cocktails, it also offers a range of monthly quiz and food evenings. It is also dog and child friendly.

T: 07808 832295







## 6 THE MISSION - POSTERNGATE

The building dates from 1886 and was used as a Mission to Seamen highlighting Hull's role as a thriving port. The chapel, "Mariners' Church of the Good Shepherd" was added in the 1920s and is now an outstanding feature to be discovered inside. After being used as a dockers and then Post Office club, it was creatively transformed into a pub in the 1990s. Bar meals are served daily, the Sunday carvery being extremely popular.

T: 01482 221187



## 7 YE OLDE BLACK BOY - HIGH STREET

One of Hull's oldest and most-loved pubs, its origins date back to the 1720s. There is much debate about the pub's name, one explanation being that it was named after Charles II who carried that nickname. The modest exterior hides a wonderful, panelled two-room interior, with further rooms upstairs and first-floor beer garden. An excellent choice of real ales.

T: 01482 470480



## 8 WHITE HART - ALFRED GELDER STREET

Grade II listed Public house designed by Freeman, Son and Gaskell of Hull and built 1904. The elegant "Arts Nouveau" interior features a stunning semi-circular Burmantofts tile bar, behind which is a panelled segmental wooden arch with keystone, framing a central door. On either side, tower-fronted glazed cupboards. After a few years of closure it is now successfully run as an independent pub with a large selection of real ales and craft beers.

W: [www.whiteharthullpub.co.uk](http://www.whiteharthullpub.co.uk)

## 9 FRETWELLS - HIGH STREET/ SCALE LANE

A new and welcome addition to the Old Town circuit, transformed from business premises that were once home to Fretwells printers. Imaginatively renovated with different sized rooms and large bar.



## 10 YE OLD WHITE HARTE - BETWEEN SILVER STREET AND BOWL ALLEY LANE

Originally a private residence dating from the 1660s, became a pub in the 1700s and largely remodelled in 1880. Famous for its upstairs "plotting parlour" and a mysterious skull. Grade II\* listed building.





# 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CITY PLANNING AND CONSERVATION IN HULL

By Stephen Walker MA,  
Principal Conservation Officer for Hull City Council.

**T**he history of Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings have their origins as a response to the bomb damage of WW2 and the post-war trends for urban regeneration. As the bombing of Britain increased during WW2 it was recognized that many of Britain's historic buildings were being lost. In response a Royal Commission established the National Buildings Record. Throughout the war the Commission's photographer G.B. Wood and architectural historic John Summerson would have been familiar figures photographing Hull's buildings before and after bomb-damage, and recording several of Hull's now lost buildings (see Historic England's 'red box' archives). The work of the surveyors informed the creation of the first listed buildings, created under the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act, with Hull's first listed buildings being designated in October 1952.

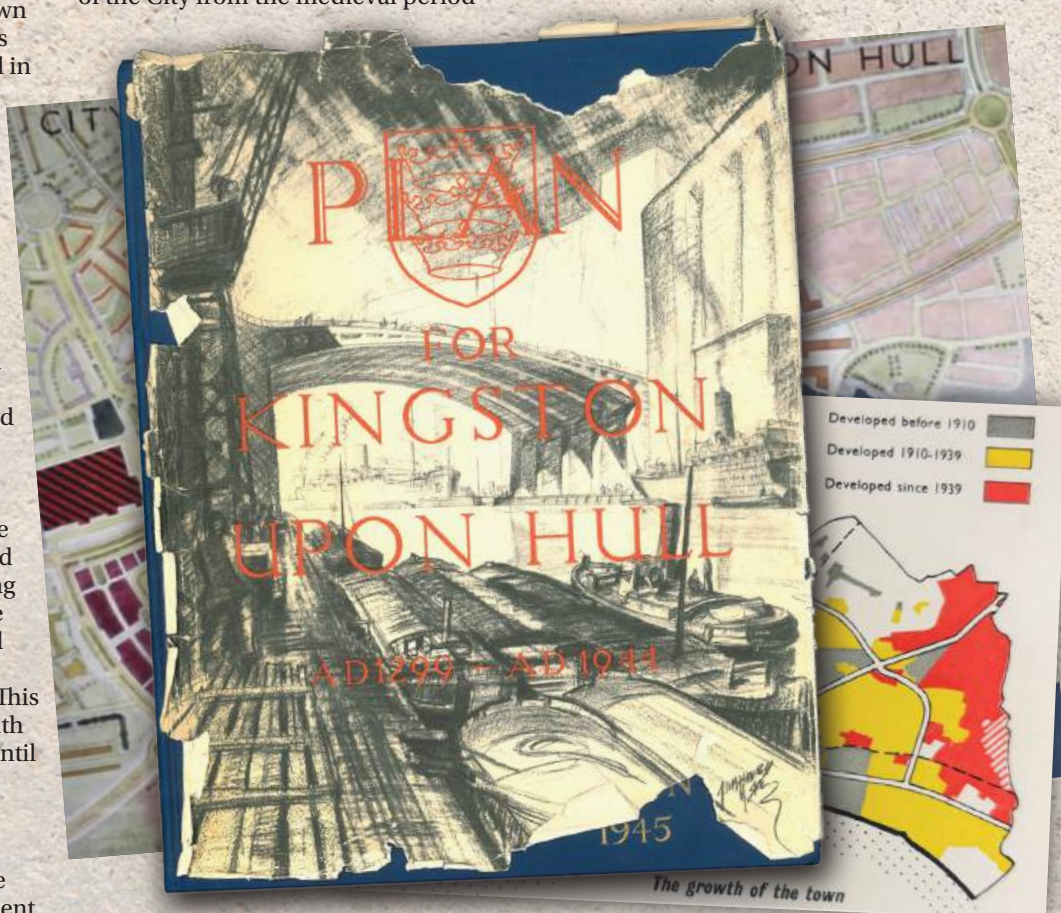
In 1942 a government directive was given that Britain's towns and cities should start planning for post-war regeneration. Many cities appointed prominent architects and urban planners to create lavish and far-reaching plans for urban regeneration. At the time there was a focus on zonal planning, the creation of ring roads and token regard to heritage management. Hull appointed the renowned architect Edward Lutyens and town planner Patrick Abercrombie to write the city plan of 1945. The plan laid out a vision for the re-development of Hull with new road layouts, shopping centres and housing estates. Hull's High Street would have been demolished in full and replaced with a principal road, with only the Wilberforce House being preserved. This plan had long-term consequences with the High Street being de-populated until a change towards regeneration in the 1970s and 1980s.

Nationally the implementation of the City Plans was countered with the founding of the conservation movement during the 1960s, which fought against

the grand scale demolition of Britain's Heritage. In cities, such as York, consideration began to be given towards the concept of area management which resulted in the passing of the Civic Amenities Act 1967. Under the Act Hull's first Conservation Area was designated in 1970 for the Garden Village, which preserves James Reckitt's Arts and Crafts Revival 'garden village' estate. The designation of the Old Town Conservation Area in 1973 began the start of the end of the demolition of the Georgian and Victorian buildings which lined High Street and Market Place.

Between 1970 and 2006 Hull City Council have adopted 26 Conservation Areas. These areas of special interest demonstrate the origins and evolution of the City from the medieval period

through to the early 20th century. They provide heritage protection to areas of Hull's Georgian and Victorian industrial and commercial developments, such as St Andrew's Dock and Princes Avenue, and to privately developed housing estates and suburbs, including Broadway and Newland Park, which were built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. All these areas are free to visit as part of Heritage Open Days, and in many areas individual buildings will be open for visits and tours. In 2022 Hull City Council began a project to re-assess all of its Conservation Area and publish new Character Appraisals, which details their history and why they have been designated.



Further information is available on the Council's website - [www.hull.gov.uk/building-standards-regulations/conservation-areas](http://www.hull.gov.uk/building-standards-regulations/conservation-areas)



## FEATURE HULL BID

# HullBID protecting heritage by ensuring a safer, smarter city centre

**HullBID**  
For a positively thriving city.

**H**ullBID has earned a deserved reputation as a key player when it comes to showcasing the city centre's heritage assets. What is not always so obvious is the work that BID carries out in the background to add to the appeal by promoting safe streets and smart premises.

The BID's support for Heritage Open Days is all part of the package – helping to raise awareness of the charming properties which enchant visitors to the city, enhance our tourism offer and increase opportunities for city centre businesses.

In addition HullBID continues to make our fantastic historic and more modern

properties part of its events programme, from the annual HullBID Awards and Inspiring People dinner to the family friendly activities which pull in vast crowds.

Dino Day, with its backdrop of the Maritime Museum, Ferens Art Gallery and City Hall surrounding Queen Victoria, is one example.

The Awards and the dinner highlight the importance to the city of two of our leaders in the hospitality sector – the DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel and the Holiday Inn Hull Marina are front and centre when it comes to presenting our city at its best.

Look a bit more closely at the Awards and you'll see how every category is geared to reinforce a culture across the business community of making our city centre the best it can be.

Linked to that is BID's commitment to keeping the city centre clean, with our cleaning and maintenance operative taking to the streets to clear graffiti and other mess long before businesses open their doors.



In addition HullBID works tirelessly with Hull City Council, Humberside Police and other stakeholders to monitor and improve safety and security throughout the city centre. The Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) which HullBID helped to secure earlier this year is already reporting impressive results.



Heritage Open Days is all about sharing the pride we have in our iconic buildings and the city itself. It is backed by the businesses which have committed huge sums to regenerating and preserving historic properties, and developing impressive new additions. HullBID's priority is to work to support that investment by enhancing the city centre as a safe, enjoyable, vibrant place for people to work, live and visit.





## TALKS PROGRAMME

# TALK OF THE TOWN

Fascinating insights into our region's hidden heritage

### 1 Sanctuaries of Time – Church Architecture in Hull & the East Riding, 1000–1914 by Rob Bell

This talk explores the rich architectural and spiritual history of churches in Hull and the East Riding from the Norman Conquest to the early 20th century.

It traces the evolution of church design, from the solid, fortress-like Romanesque style imposed by the Normans, through the soaring elegance of Gothic architecture, to the austerity of the Reformation, when whitewash replaced frescoes and altars were torn down as the word replaced the symbolic and sacramental – pulpits replaced altars, and sermons became central to worship.

The 18th century saw the rise of Nonconformist chapels; simple, functional buildings reflecting a new wave of religious energy.

The 19th century brought a revival of ecclesiastical architecture: High Church Anglicans embraced Gothic Revival with ritual and ornament; Catholics, recovering from centuries of suppression, built modest yet resilient churches; except for the grand St Charles Borromeo in Hull. Nonconformists, too, expanded rapidly, filling towns with rows of red-brick chapels.

Throughout, East Riding churches acted as mirrors to shifting religious, political, and cultural forces. Their walls, windows, and towers still speak of the communities that built, shaped, and worshipped in them.

#### ■ When and where:

Friday 12th September - 10.00 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

### 2 Walter Skirlaw the architect bishop by Carol Osgerby

Why does the small village of Skirlaugh have such a grand church? It was the birthplace of a 14th century Bishop of Durham, a poor boy who rose to become one of the country's 5 greatest landowners. The arrival of the Black Death created vacancies which allowed Skirlaw to be fast-tracked in his church career. Living in turbulent times, he managed to survive and prosper to religious, political and diplomatic heights, mainly by learning to be absent at crucial moments.

Carol is an amateur historian who, as a retirement project, has created a daily online calendar of historical events in Hull and East Yorkshire on social media ([www.facebook.com/HEYhistorycalendar](http://www.facebook.com/HEYhistorycalendar) and on the website [www.hulleastyorkshistorycalendar.com](http://www.hulleastyorkshistorycalendar.com))

#### ■ When and where:

Friday 12th September - 11.15 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

### 3 Curious Incidents in Bridlington by Carol Osgerby

Bridlington is a seaside resort with a burgeoning indoor fishing industry. It began as two towns with a variety of names, a magnificent priory and a local saint. This birthplace of artists, architects, and heroes saw innovation in diverse fields including industrial schooling, the protection of birds, surfing, whaling and political twins. The talk will include a number of events in a town which has been involved in conflicts, both national and international, and seen visits from Lawrence of Arabia and Mickey Mouse.

Carol is an amateur historian who, as a retirement project, has created a daily online calendar of historical events in Hull and East Yorkshire on social media ([www.facebook.com/HEYhistorycalendar](http://www.facebook.com/HEYhistorycalendar) and on the website [www.hulleastyorkshistorycalendar.com](http://www.hulleastyorkshistorycalendar.com))

#### ■ When and where:

Friday 12th September - 1.30 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

### 4 Hull Charters by Martin Taylor

On 1 April 1299 King Edward I – who had recently acquired the settlement of Myton at the mouth of the River Hull – granted his new acquisition the status of a Borough with the name Kingston upon Hull.

Over the following centuries successive monarchs issued further charters, confirming existing rights and privileges, and granting new ones. The charters were often a response to outside economic, military and political influences.

It was by these royal grants that Hull built walls, established the office of mayor, and came to be governed by an oligarchy of merchants.

Nearly all of these charters Hull's relationship with the Crown is often typified by the episode in 1642 when King Charles I was turned away from Beverley Gate. But for centuries Hull had much more constructive links with successive monarchs. In return for loyal service by bringing central government to the locality, Hull was granted many rights and privileges, enshrined in documents known as Charters.

#### ■ When and where:

Friday 12th September - 2.30 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate



4







## 5 A History of Hull's Library Service by Paul Schofield

A talk on the history of the library service and the historic building.

### ■ When and where:

Saturday 13th September - 10.30 p.m.  
James Reckitt Reading Room, Hull Library

## 6 Captain Wilson's Scandalous Life by David Smith

Local historian David Alexander Smith examines the life of Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, the eldest son of Arthur Wilson of the Wilson shipping line-company and Tranby Croft, Anlaby. Arthur Stanley led a rich dilettante life involving a royal scandal, political scandal, spies, daring do and threats to his life.

### ■ When and where:

Saturday 13th September - 11.00 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 7 History of Trinity House by Captain John Tindall

The History of Hull Trinity House – remains one of Hull's most historic and active institutions. Founded in 1369, the Guild has its heritage in Hull's seafaring past. This illustrated talk by Elder Brother; Captain John Tindall, will explore its origins, manuscripts, charters, artefacts, Grade 1 listed Guild House, its School, its place in the civic life of the City and continuing its mariner charity function from 1456 until today.

### ■ When and where:

Saturday 13th September - 12.45 p.m.  
Old School Room, Zebedees Yard, Posterngate

## 8 An illustrated journey through the historic and significant street of Whitefriargate by Paul Schofield

The major medieval street linking Beverley Gate to High Street and the River Hull, and latterly a street of shops and cafes, exploring its history, architecture and importance. As usual, plenty of anecdotes and maybe one or two pub references!

### ■ When and where:

Saturday 13th September - 2.00 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 9 Hull's Victoria Pier: a social history perspective by Mark Richmond

Originally established as a working pier, the Victoria or Corporation Pier acquired over time a social role in the city, notably as a viewing-point, a venue for promenading and a meeting-place. These and other social aspects (including sports, music and other entertainments) came to figure in the re-design and functioning of the pier. The pier became a city landmark, but it also was a site that attracted a number of social problems.

### ■ When and where:

Saturday 13th September - 3.00 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 10 A Short History of the Burial Sites of Hull: Part One by Pete Lowden

Talk at the Carnegie Trust Heritage Centre, Anlaby Road. The talk is part of the East Yorkshire Family Society's talks programme for 2025.

Pete Lowden explores the history of the established burial places in Hull from the medieval period up to the 20th century in this talk. It looks at the difficulties that prevailed with burial in the Hull area prior to the Norman invasion. The talk looks at the first recorded burials in Hull, and then looks at the rise of the church burial grounds and their extensions in the 18th century. By the 19th century the emergence of Hull General Cemetery heralded a revolution in the disposal of the dead and contributed to the rise of the municipal cemeteries we are familiar with today.

■ When and where: The talk begins at 2.00 p.m., Sunday 14th September at the Carnegie Heritage Centre, Anlaby Road.

The doors will open at 1.30 p.m. for visitors to access the resources and library of the Society and Society members will be on hand to answer questions and offer assistance. Also there will be the opportunity to buy the Society's many publications to help your family history research. Refreshments will be available.



**CONTINUED ON P50**



# TALKS PROGRAMME

## FROM P49

### 11 The Story of a Mural - Hull's Music Icons and its Stars of Stage, TV and Screen by Rupert Creed

In the summer 2021 as the country was emerging tentatively from the pandemic, a Hull property owner and arts supporter decided to seed-fund a mural on the wall of his property at the corner of Princes Avenue and Clumber St. Wishing to remain anonymous he kick-started a project to celebrate Hull's music icons and its stars of stage, TV and screen. This article tells the story of who is portrayed on the mural and what connects them to each other, the mural artist Ed Ulyart, and the mural's anonymous sponsor.

The musicians and bands featured are: Roland Gift (Fine Young Cannibals), Mick Ronson, Paul Heaton and Jacqui Abbot, The Beautiful South, Mandy and the Girlfriends, The Red Guitars, Tracey Thorn and Ben Watt (Everything But the Girl) The Watersons and Paul Jackson (owner of the Adelphi music club). The Hull stage, tv and film personalities are: Norman Collier, Deborah Stephenson, Anthony Minghella, John Godber, Mike Bradwell, Tom Courtenay, Alan Plater, Rupert Creed, Lucy Beaumont, Reece Shearsmith, Maureen Lipman and Barrie Rutter.

#### ■ When and where:

Monday 15th September - 11.15 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

### 12 From Hull to Bowie-how the city shaped a music legend by Rupert Creed

Although David Bowie performed only once in Hull, the story of his rise to international stardom is inextricably linked to the city and a web of local musicians. From the Hullaballoos to the Spiders from Mars, Hull in the late 1960s and early 1970s played an improbable but crucial role in the career trajectory of London-based Bowie. This article charts how Hull born Mick Wayne, who played the lead solo on 'Space Oddity', led Hull musician John Cambridge to being Bowie's drummer, and who in turn brought Mick Ronson and Bowie together in 1970, despite Ronson's huge misgivings about leaving a secure job as a council gardener in Hull. Ronson subsequently brought in Hull musicians Woody Woodmansey and Trevor Bolder to form the Spiders from Mars. Linking them all is a free outdoor concert in Hull's East Park back in 1968, organised as a profile raiser for the embryonic Hull Arts Centre. At that gig playing variously together or in different bands, were all the musicians who had or would come to play a role in shaping Bowie's subsequent career, leading to the iconic albums 'Hunky Dory', 'Ziggy Stardust' and 'Aladdin Sane'.

#### ■ When and where:

Monday 15th September - 1.30 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

### 13 Statues of Hull by Michael Free

This talk looks at over twenty of the major statues to be found within the city of Hull ranging from Edward 1st to Amy Johnson and including people such as William De la Pole, Andrew Marvell, William Wilberforce, Dr John Alderson, David Whitfield and Philip Larkin sandwiched in between and giving brief biographies of the subjects and details of their achievements. The talk is presented with contemporary and modern illustrations of the subjects discussed.

Whilst the majority of these statues feature the great and the good of Hull there are also those erected to the memory of others such as "King Billy", Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and Mahatma Ghandi and others relating to groups such as fishermen and those lost in conflicts overseas. Dovetailed in with the descriptions of the statues there are also illuminating biographies of the sculptors who created these wonderful works of art. There are local men such as the immensely talented Thomas Earle and William Day Keyworth who were two of the nineteenth century's most renowned and prolific sculptors. Between them they were responsible for ten of the statues discussed whilst other examples of their work can be found across the city.

#### ■ When and where:

Monday 15th September - 3.00 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

### 14 The history of Hull Grammar School 1330-Present by Mike Rymer

- Who started the Hull Grammar School?
- Why have a school?
- Where was it sited?
- What famous people attended the school?
- What was taught in the early days?
- Who built the school in Trinity Square?
- What happened to the school after leaving Trinity Square?
- What was the social impact of the Grammar School in the city and beyond?
- Does the school still exist and where is it?

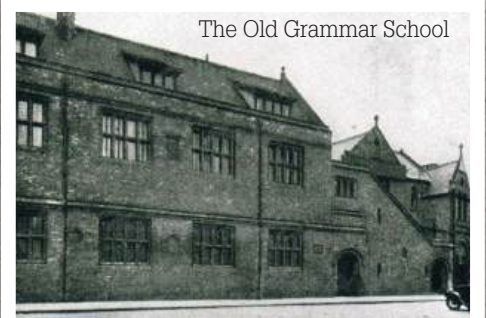
#### ■ When and where:

Tuesday 16th September - 11.15 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate



13

The Old Grammar School





## 15 Beyond the Fairer and Nobler City: tracing the shape of Hull in the postwar period from Abercrombie to the Rebirth of the Old Town by Jim Greenhalgh

In 1945, with much fanfare, Hull Corporation unveiled Abercrombie and Lutyen's plan to create a 'fairer and nobler city'. Replete with artistically rendered images of the proposed city, the Plan has attracted much debate and, sometimes, opprobrium. Yet the fact remains that relatively little of the more eye-catching development was ever realised. This talk examines what did get built and why, in the thirty or so years that followed the war. It examines the areas of the Plan that enjoyed relative success and asks why they did. In doing so it traces a line from the interwar period into the 1970s, through the building of some of Europe's largest social housing projects to the burgeoning development of the old town as a conservation asset, via arguments over shopping centres, investment areas and transport links. It's a story about how we have ended up with the city we have today, both by design and by good fortune, but it's also, I argue, the story of a city coming to recognise its own value and identity against the processes of economic and urban change.

### ■ When and where:

Tuesday 16th September - 1.30 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 16 The Poets of Hull - The history of poetry in Hull by David Osgerby

Dave Osgerby, Poet in Residence at Hull Charterhouse, will host an informative, entertaining, and (hopefully) amusing talk about poetry in this, the most poetic City in England. Dave will be examining poetic connections with Shakespeare, Chaucer, Mason, Larkin, Hughes, and a host of others in a bid to establish his claim that there is nowhere more poetic than this, our Cultured City of Hull.

### ■ When and where:

Tuesday 16th September - 3.00 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 17 Hull's Fishing Heritage by Jerry Thompson

This talk is about the ongoing work of a group of retired trawler men who helped to build the reputation of Hessle Road as the home of the greatest deep-water fishing fleet in the World, and their work now, to keep alive the history and its present-day relevance to the city. The Heritage Fishing Centre in the Boulevard, off Hessle road, is great tribute to their work.

### ■ When and where:

Tuesday 16th September - 4.00 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate



## 18 Learning from Pandemics by Ryan Clarke

Speaker: Ryan Clarke BA (hons), MA, PGCE, AFHEA. Doctoral Candidate at the University of Hull - PhD (History) Memorialising Pandemics.

The history of the 1832 and 1849 cholera epidemics in Hull is fundamentally a story of the struggle for effective public health and burial reform. The main obstacles to reform laid in both money and accountability. Both national government and Hull's local authorities were unwilling to take complete ownership and invest the required funds for change. This was significant in an environment where issues such as sanitary reform and the safe burial of diseased cadavers were pivotal to health outcomes during outbreaks of cholera. After all, cholera not only claimed countless lives, but it also overwhelmed Hull's sanitary infrastructures, local authority provisions and an infant and over stretched burial industry. This talk will explore the evolution of Hull's often inadequate sanitary and public health responses to cholera care during the period and the burial of diseased cadavers during this period. Reference will also be made to the introduction of mass burial provision for victims of cholera and the growing campaign.

### ■ When and where:

Wednesday 17th September - 10.00 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 19 Georgian Town Houses in Posterngate, Kingston upon Hull - A History of the Occupiers 1850 - 1900 by Mike Rymer

- Who built these properties and when?
- What were they used for?
- Who lived there?
- Did any famous people live or work there?
- Who was Harry Lazarus?
- Was the building a hotel?
- What was the street like in the second half of the 19th century?

The talk will explore all of the above questions and more.

### ■ When and where:

Wednesday 17th September - 11.15 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 20 Toads, Moths, Puffins and Rats - the Animal Sculptures Trails of Hull and East Yorkshire by Rick Welton

In this illustrated talk, Rick Welton will explore the process of devising and delivering Hull and East Yorkshire's four artist-decorated animal sculpture trails. He will examine their impact as popular cultural phenomena and charity fund-raisers. From the very first trail, Larkin with Toads (2010), through A Moth for Amy (2016) and Puffins Galore (2022) and most recently, A Mischief of Rats, these giant, colourful, sculptures have become firmly embedded in the cultural life of our region.

### ■ When and where:

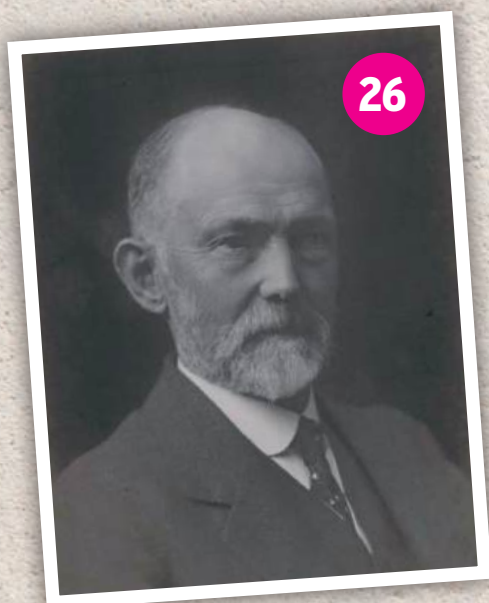
Wednesday 17th September - 1.30 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

**CONTINUED ON P52**



# TALKS PROGRAMME

FROM P51



26

## 21 Hull Video by Ian Wolstencroft

Ian Wolstencroft will present his new video about the city and its environs and will include some recent and stunning footage of aerial views over the city and the river Humber.

### ■ When and where:

Wednesday 17th September - 3.00 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 22 The Scandalous Life Story of Cuthbert Brodrick - Hull's Greatest Victorian Architect by Dennis Chapman

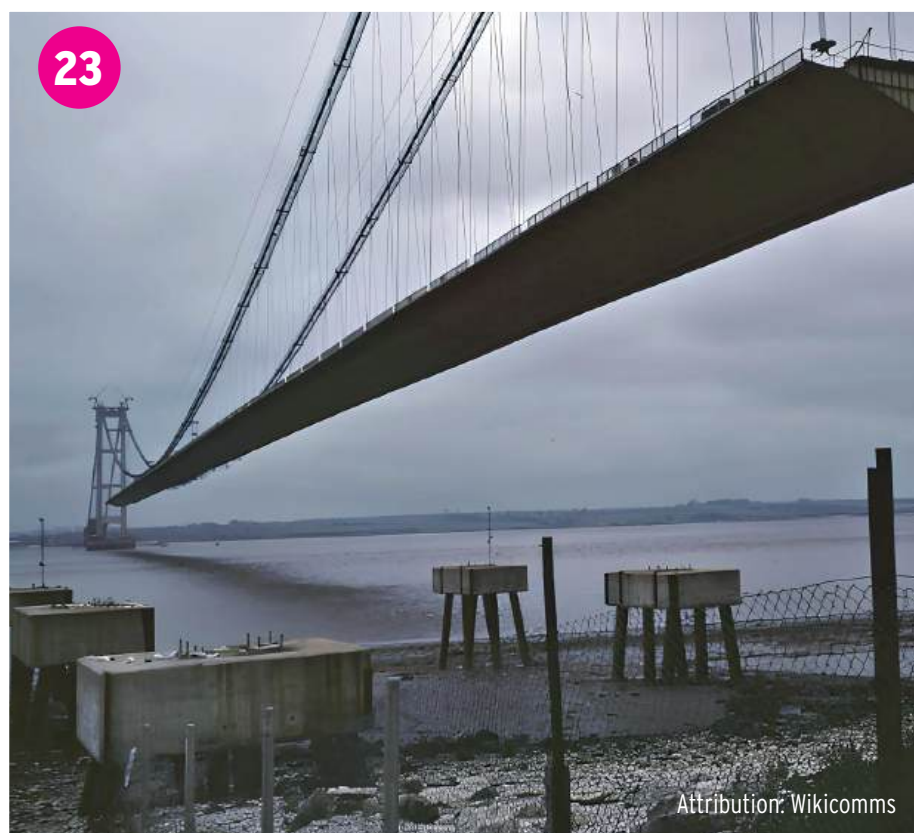
Cuthbert Brodrick was born in the Yorkshire port of Hull where his father was a well-to-do merchant and shipowner. He was the sixth son of ten children of John and Hannah Brodrick. The family lived at 39 George Street in the best residential area of Hull.

■ **When and where:** Thursday 18th September - 11.15 a.m. in the Studio of the Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square

## 23 Building the Humber Bridge by Douglas Strachan

This talk is a rare opportunity to hear 'straight from the horse's mouth' of the challenges and triumphs, in the building of our magnificent Humber Bridge, which commenced in 1973. Douglas Strachan, the Project Director of the original construction contract, recounts the story.

■ **When and where:** Thursday 18th September - 1.30 p.m. in the Studio of the Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square



23

Attribution: Wikicomms

## 24 Developments in the city by Alex Codd

Assistant Director of Economic Development - Hull City Council

Alex will provide us with his usual, popular, and informative presentation on 'what's happening in Hull'. It will provide an update on the opportunities for Hull and East Yorkshire following the election of our first Mayor in May this year. It will also cover some of the work he is involved with across the Humber in his capacity as a board member of the Humber Freeport, Humber Nature Partnership and Humber 2100+ projects.

■ **When and where:** Thursday 18th September - 3.00 p.m. in the Studio of the Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square

## 25 The Grave Robbers of Hull and the East Riding by Pete Lowden

This talk will focus upon the long-forgotten crime of grave robbing. It will explain how dead bodies became an economic commodity during the Georgian period and how the stealing of bodies became a lucrative profession. It will show how the 'Resurrectionists', as the grave robbers were known, trawled through the burial grounds of Hull and the surrounding area stealing corpses and selling them

to medical practitioners and why such medical staff wanted them.

### ■ When and where:

Friday 19th September - 10.00 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 26 Thomas Ferens by Ann Newlove and Grace Chapman

Thomas Ferens, one of Hull's greatest ever philanthropists

Thomas Robinson Ferens (1847-1930) was a businessman, politician and philanthropist whose extraordinary generosity transformed the city of Hull. Best known for his contributions to education, the arts, and social welfare, Ferens' legacy continues to shape the city nearly a century after his passing.

Born in County Durham, Ferens moved to Hull in 1868 to work for Reckitt & Sons, a leading manufacturer of household products. His hard work and business acumen saw him rise through the ranks, eventually becoming chairman of the company. His success in business brought him significant wealth, which he chose to use for the benefit of the people of Hull. Despite his financial standing, Ferens was known for his modesty and dedication to public service.

### ■ When and where:

Friday 19th September - 11.15 a.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate



# Talks at a glance



## 27 Buckets, Hooks and Ladders: protecting Elizabethan Hull from fire by Helen Good

Fire precautions traditionally follow fire disasters, and from the fire precautions ordered by the authorities in Elizabethan Hull we can see what were the usual and exceptional causes of fire in Hull. The precautions dealt with behaviour that could cause fire, control of flammable structures and material, and provision of supplies for fighting any fires that did break out. Improved safety costs; so we have fines for breaches, and subsidies for compliance.

### ■ When and where:

Friday 19th September - 1:30 p.m.  
Wrecking Ball Arts Centre, 15 Whitefriargate

## 28 Book Sale at the Hull Minster

■ When and where: Saturday 20th September from 10.00 a.m. Hull Minster



1. Sanctuaries of Time -Chruch Architecture in Hull & the East Riding, 1000-1914  
Friday 12th September 10am
2. Walter Skirlaw the architect bishop  
Friday 12th September 11:15am
3. Curious Incidents in Bridlington  
Friday 12th September 1:30pm
4. Hull Charters  
Friday 12th September 2:30pm.
5. A History of Hull's Library Service  
Saturday 13th September 10:30am
6. Captain Wilson's Scandalous Life  
Saturday 13th September 11am
7. History of Trinity House  
Saturday 13th September 12:45pm
8. An illustrated journey through the historic and significant street of Whitefriargate  
Saturday 13th September 2:00pm
9. Hull's Victoria Pier: a social history perspective  
Saturday 13th September 3:00pm
10. A Short History of the Burial Sites of Hull: Part One  
Sunday 14th September 2:00pm
11. The Story of a Mural- Hull's Music Icons and its Stars of Stage, TV, and Screen  
Monday 15th September 11:15am
12. From Hull to Bowie - how the city shaped a music legend  
Monday 15th September 1:30pm
13. Statues of Hull  
Monday 15th September 3:00pm
14. The history of Hull Grammar School 1330-Present  
Tuesday 16th September 11:15am
15. Beyond the Fairer and Nobler City: tracing the shape of Hull in the postwar period from Abercrombie to the Rebirth of the Old Town  
Tuesday 16th September 1:30pm
16. The Poets of Hull - The history of poetry in Hull  
Tuesday 16th September 3:00pm.
17. Hull's Fishing Heritage.  
Tuesday 16th September 4:00pm
18. Learning from Pandemics  
Wednesday 17th September 10am
19. Georgian Town Houses in Posterngate, Kingston upon Hull- A History of the Occupiers 1850-1900  
Wednesday 17th September 11:15am
20. Toads, Moths, Puffins, and Rats - the Animal Sculptures trails of Hull and East Yorkshire  
Wednesday 17th September 1:30pm
21. Hull Video  
Wednesday 17th September 3:00pm
22. The Scandalous Life Story of Cuthbert Brodrick - Hull's Greatest Victorian Architect  
Thursday 18th September 11:15am
23. Building the Humber Bridge  
Thursday 18th September 1:30pm
24. Developments in the city  
Thursday 18th September 3:00pm
25. The Grave Robbers of Hull and East Riding.  
Friday 19th September 10:00am
26. Thomas Ferens  
Friday 19th September 11:15am
27. Buckets, Hooks, and Ladders: protecting  
Friday 19th September 1:30pm
28. Book Sale at the Hull Minster  
Saturday 20th September 10:00am

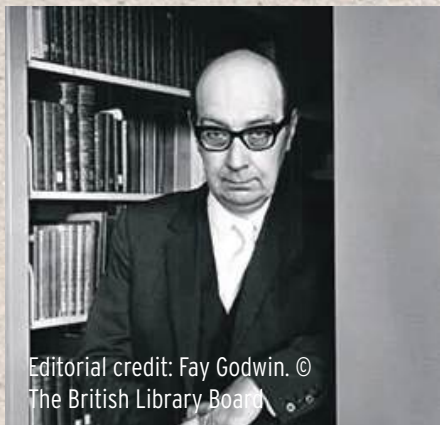




## GUIDED WALKS PROGRAMME

# Take a walk on the wild side...

Take your pick for a chance to enjoy the region's rich history



Editorial credit: Fay Godwin. © The British Library Board

### 1 Follow Hull's Literature Trail

Join tour guide, Paul Schofield for a journey through Hull's literary landscape and explore its links to Larkin, Plater, Dickens and many others, including a big whale.

#### ■ When and where:

Friday, September 12th, 11am.

Meet by the Larkin Statue in the Hull Interchange

### 2 Old Town Pub Walk

An intoxicating tour with our guide Paul Schofield and a chance to drink in a few of Hull's most historic and fascinating pubs.

#### ■ When and where:

Friday, September 12th, 7pm.

Meet at the Minerva, 10 Nelson Street, along from the Marina



### 3 A guided walk around Hull General Cemetery

Hull General Cemetery was established by a private company in 1847 on Spring Bank (now Spring Bank West[1]) in the west of Kingston upon Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire, England. In 1862 the Hull Corporation established a cemetery adjacent, now known as Western Cemetery, and in 1890 expanded the cemetery west across Chanterlands Avenue onto an adjacent site. The General Cemetery contains several notable monument and burials, including a monument to a cholera outbreak in 1849, as well as the graves of many notable persons of the Victoria era and early 20th century of Kingston upon Hull. The General Cemetery closed in 1972, the Western Cemetery is, as of 2018, still in use.

#### ■ When and where:

Saturday, September 13th, 11am.

Meet at the corner of Spring Bank West and Princes Avenue. Stout shoes and coats recommended.

### 4 Murder on the Streets Episode 1

Hull author and local historian David Alexander Smith will take you on a walking tour of the older parts of Hull to explore some of the City's more gruesome murders. Find out what happened to 'the girl with wire in her ears'; the woman covered in blood; stabbings; and the sad cases of child killing. Not for the squeamish! Places limited, booking required by emailing davidxandersmith@gmail.com

#### ■ When and where:

Saturday, September 13th, 3pm.

Meet outside Connexin Live, Myton Street, Hull HU1 2PS

### 5 The Hull Fish Trail

The much-loved Fish Trail has encouraged thousands of people to explore Hull's Old Town since it was established in 1992. Find out more as Paul guides you through the trail to point out every fish carving and explains the city's history and



architecture. Expect to hear a few fishy puns! Suitable for people of all ages.

#### ■ When and where:

Sunday, September 14th, 11am.

Meet at the Queen Victoria statue

### 6 Hull Fair in 1600 and Hull Market in 1608

In 1600 Hull Fair was moved from March to September and Hull records list where each trade should stand. Then in 1608 the Market was re-organised, and once again the records show who should stand where. The walk begins at the Wilberforce Monument and ends at King Billy.

#### ■ When and where:

Sunday, September 14th, 11am.

Meet at the Wilberforce Monument, Wilberforce Drive

### 7 From Arcade to Arcade - Paragon to Hepworth's

Join Paul Schofield, who will guide you between two of Victorian Hull's smartest shopping venues

#### ■ When and where:

Monday, September 15th, 11am.

Meet at Paragon Arcade, Paragon Street

### 8 Walking the Walls of Elizabethan Hull

The walk will follow the anti-clockwise course of the walls of Medieval and Tudor Hull ending at Beverley Gate on Whitefriargate.

#### ■ When and where:

Tuesday, September 16th, 11am.

Meet at junction of Posterngate and Princes Dock Street







## 9 Hull's Georgian Suburbs

Meet 2pm at Amy Johnson statue.  
A genteel stroll through the Hull's most elegant streets to discover more about the architecture, history and fascinating stories of this part of the city centre

### ■ When and where:

Tuesday, September 16th, 2pm.  
Meet at the Amy Johnson Statue,  
King Edward Street

## 10 A leisurely stroll around Sutton Village

A leisurely guided stroll through the heart of the village of Sutton on Hull with tour guide Paul Schofield, taking in Lowgate, Potterill Lane and Church Street, finishing at St James Church.

### ■ When and where:

Friday, September 19th, 10am & 11.30am.  
Meet outside the exhibition of Village Life

## 11 The Hidden secrets of Hull's old town

Do you love History? If the answer is yes then why not come and join Tallulah Hunt and Mr Martin Rispin on a fun packed walk of the Old Town. Learn about the hidden alley ways and secret passageways, which you might have passed but never noticed. Find out how they came by their names, like Lovitt's Entry, The pathway plus many more. So put on your walking shoes and join us.

■ **When and where:** September 19th and the 20th at 10.30 meeting point at the top of Whitefiregate. The walk should last around 2 hrs. Max 16 people per walk. To book a place, please contact Tallulah on 07502100864

## 12 A stroll around Pearson Park

Join Paul Schofield for a guided leisurely stroll round Pearson Park

### ■ When and where:

Saturday, September 20th, 10am.  
From the Beverley Road entrance

## 13 Murder on the Streets Episode 2

### ■ When and where:

Saturday, September 20th, 3pm.  
Meet outside the BBC Building,  
Dock Street, Hull HU1 3RH

## 14 Georgian Quarter Pub Walk

Meet up at Hop and Vine  
An intoxicating celebration of the diverse drinking establishments to be found in one of Hull's most splendid areas

### ■ When and where:

Saturday, September 20th, 7 for 7.30pm.  
Meet inside the Hop & Vine,  
24 Albion Street, Hull HU1 3TG

## 15 A Walk around the Western Cemetery

Opened in 1860 as part of Hull General Cemetery and leased to the Hull Corporation Board of Health, Western Cemetery is the oldest of Hull municipal cemeteries. It comprises 35 acres and is split into two portions by Chanterlands Avenue. It holds the last resting places of two famous Hull artists, the memorial to the R.38 airship disaster, the two graves of the victims of the Dogger Bank Incident when the Russian Imperial Navy fired upon the Hull Trawler fleet as well as many other graves of notable Hull citizens.

### ■ When and where:

Saturday, September 20th, 11am.  
Meet at the Lodge,  
West Side of Chanterlands Avenue



## 16 Old Town Guided Tour

Hull's Old town is clustered along High Street which runs adjacent to the wharves of the River Hull and was the centre of the city's maritime trade. Its collection of intact and restored old warehouses and Museums, in what is known as the Museums Quarter, which is gaining fame as a superb film set location for nationally acclaimed feature films.

### ■ When and where:

Sunday, September 21st, 11am.  
Meet at the Queen Victoria statue

**CONTINUED ON P56**



## 17 Garden Village

Garden Village opened in 1908 and was the idea of local philanthropist and businessman, Sir James Reckitt. The houses were to be built on a non-profit making basis. He envisaged a 'better and healthier environment' for people to live in. Each property should have its own garden and the area should also have open spaces and a large village green for sports and community activities. All a stark contrast to the notorious slums and court housing prevalent at that time.

The buildings were designed and built by a local firm, Runton and Barry. The architecture is very distinctive, typifying the Arts and Crafts movement, with overhanging eaves and catslide roofs in the style of the famous, Hessle born, architect Charles Voysey. The doors, window frames and gates were all painted in 'Garden Village green' to blend in with the privet hedges that surrounded every house and garden. Every detail was designed by Runton and Barry: from the fireplaces, garden gates, rainwater heads, drain covers, and decorative tiles, right down to the window latches. Garden Village consists of around 600 houses which when built, were well ahead of their time. It was built with its own Clubhouse, church hall and even a shopping centre. Designated, in 1970, as Hull's very first conservation area, many of the houses, along with the shopping centre and Clubhouse, are now listed buildings.

### ■ When and where:

Guided walks will be available on Saturday 20th and Sunday 21st of September at 2pm conducted by Tony Wing, lasting around an hour. Alternatively you can take away a self-guided walk booklet and follow the route in your own time.

Meet at The Clubhouse entrance. Elm Avenue, Garden Village, Hull, HU8 9PZ

## Walks at a glance

1. **Hull's Literature Trail**  
Friday, 12th Sept. 11am
2. **Old Town Pub Walk**  
Friday, 12th Sept. 7pm
3. **A guided walk around Hull General Cemetary**  
Saturday, 13th Sept. 11am
4. **Murder on the Streets Ep. 1**  
Saturday, 13th Sept. 3pm
5. **The Hull Fish Trail**  
Sunday, 14th Sept. 11am
6. **Hull Fair in 1600 and Hull Market 1608**  
Sunday, 14th Sept. 11am
7. **From Arcade to Arcade - Paragon to Hepworth**  
Monday, 15th Sept. 11am
8. **Walls of Elizabethan Hull**  
Tuesday, 16th Sept. 11am
9. **Hull's Georgian Suburbs**  
Tuesday, 16th Sept. 2pm
10. **A leisurely stroll around Sutton Village**  
Friday, 19th Sept. 10am & 11:30am
11. **The Hidden Secrets of Hull's Old Town**  
Friday 19th & Saturday 20th 10.30am
12. **Pearson Park stroll**  
Saturday, 20th Sept. 10am
13. **Murder on the Streets Ep. 2**  
Saturday, 20th Sept. 3pm
14. **Georgian Quarter Pub Walk**  
Saturday, 20th Sept. 7pm
15. **A Walk around the Western cemetery**  
Saturday, 20th Sept. 11am
16. **Old Town Guided Tour**  
Sunday, 21st Sept. 11am
17. **Walk around Garden Village**  
Saturday, 20th & Sunday, 21st Sept. 2pm

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If you would like to be a sponsor for the **2026 Heritage Open Days** please email John Netherwood at [john.netherwood42@outlook.com](mailto:john.netherwood42@outlook.com)





**S**tanding at the end of Princes Dock Street in Hull's historic heart, Warehouse 6 is a testament to both the city's rich industrial past and its vibrant future.

In the 19th century the building was a bustling hub of activity, playing a crucial role in Hull's shipping trade. Today, it is home to creative agency Pace Communications, with its journey from an industrial warehouse to a 21st century centre of creativity mirroring the evolution of the city itself.

#### A storied past

Warehouse 6 was built between 1830 and 1845, during Hull's heyday as a major port city. Hull was a thriving centre for commerce, with ships from around the world bringing goods from textiles to timber to docks in the city.

The docks were a hive of activity, with workers loading and unloading cargo, merchants negotiating deals – and buildings like Warehouse 6, with its robust brick architecture, expansive floors and high ceilings, were essential for storing goods.

For decades, Warehouse 6 served as a vital node in Hull's industrial network, but fell into disuse after Prince's Dock closed for shipping in 1968.

#### A new chapter

The turn of the millennium marked a period of revitalisation for Hull. Recognising the cultural and historical value of its waterfront, the city embarked on ambitious regeneration projects and it was as part of this renaissance that Warehouse 6 found its second life.

The building was meticulously restored and repurposed, with the ground floor occupied by the popular Ask Italian restaurant and the first and second

# Warehouse 6: From industrial heritage to creative hub

floors developed as premium office accommodation.

Pace Communications adopted Warehouse 6 as its home in October 2023. Established by Anita Pace in 2015, the agency's team of 20-plus provides services including branding development and design, marketing strategy and campaign management, PR, social media and video and film production.

"We were drawn to Warehouse 6 not just because of its city centre location, but because of its character and history. I've dreamt of basing my own agency here since I first visited the building in the early 2000s, just after it was redeveloped. It's a place that inspires creativity," says managing director Anita.

#### Connecting the past with the present

Within the historical ambience of Warehouse 6, the Pace team uses the latest marketing insights and trends to produce content and campaigns for regional, national and international clients.

"Being surrounded by our city's past and seeing its evolution reminds us every day of the

importance of storytelling and drives us to tell our clients' stories in a compelling way," Anita says.

The juxtaposition of old and new is evident in every corner of Warehouse 6. Original features such as exposed brickwork and wooden beams sit side-by-side with contemporary furnishings and the tools and technology of a creative agency.

#### A bright future

Warehouse 6's transformation from a storage space for goods to an incubator for ideas is a microcosm of Hull's broader journey from industrial powerhouse to cultural and creative hub.

Pace Communications is committed to contributing to Hull's legacy of resilience and ingenuity. "We're proud to be based in part of Hull's history," Anita says.

"Warehouse 6 is more than just our office; it's a symbol of our commitment to respecting the past while driving forward into the future."

pace

Pace  
pacecomms.co.uk  
Tel: 01482 332255  
hello@pacecomms.co.uk  
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# WELCOME TO HULL



## PROGRAMME OF OPEN BUILDINGS

**MUST SEE | MUST DO | ALL FREE**

### H.M. Prison Hull

Hedon Road, Hull, HU9 5LS

1



"BEHIND these walls" is an exhibition of the History of HMP Hull and custodial establishments within the city. The exhibition includes historical photos and artefacts from 150 years of HM Prison Hull. Unfortunately, the exhibition does not include a tour of the actual prison. Please note that for security reasons entry is restricted to the exhibition only.

#### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> - 10am to 2pm  
Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> - 10am to 2pm



### Carnegie Heritage Centre

342 Anlaby Road, Hull, HU3 6JA

2



THIS Grade II listed building was built using funds from the Scottish philanthropist Andrew Carnegie in 1905 as Hull's newest branch library. It was designed by the City Architect Joseph Hirst. The building is unusual in that it is partly timber-framed and remains largely unaltered internally since its opening. By 2006 the building had ceased its function as a library and was deemed 'surplus to requirements'. Great efforts from Carnegie

#### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 12<sup>th</sup> Noon to 2.30pm  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> Noon to 2.30pm

Centre volunteers have seen the building kept open as a facility for the study of local and family history. As well as looking at the arts and crafts designed building, visitors will also be able to see the various projects volunteers have been working on over the past year.

### 22 Cavendish Square

Margaret Street, Hull, HU3 1SS

3



#### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm  
Booking essential on  
07554 997143

DISCOVER the story of All Saints' Church and Cavendish Square. Come and explore, through an illustrated talk, the story of Hull's largest Victorian church and the elegant square of houses that surrounded it. Discover how wealthy clergy families enable the building of a new parish church for Sculcoates, the scandal of the deprived curate, how Sculcoates welcomed its first resident vicar in over half a century, how rising "middling men"

cashed-in on the building boom as the town expanded north along the Beverley road and discover something of the families who lived in the elegant square. This is a pre-bookable illustrated talk in a private house (22 Cavendish square, one of the seven surviving from the original 1860s Cavendish Square)





There has been a site of religious worship on the site of Hull Minster (or very nearby) since the twelfth century when the town was known as Wyke. The former chapel of Wyke was destroyed as part of a feud between themselves and the monks of Meaux Abbey in 1204. The chapel was then presumably rebuilt shortly thereafter, but the first written evidence of a church on this site was in 1285. By 1297, King Edward I had taken a liking to the city, designating it Kingston (or Kings-town) upon Hull, and delegated royal masons (and presumably some of his royal coffers) to aid in its completion. The Medieval Church was eventually completed in 1425, making this year our 600th anniversary!

This being our 600th year, we are also celebrating by hosting a myriad of Heritage-focused events:

- Our tower tours take visitors to see one of the

largest installations of bells in the world. (These will be at 2:00pm on the 12th & 13th)

- Our workshops will give you or your young ones an opportunity to design your own stained glass windows, try your hand at calligraphy, or get creative with medieval pottery! (These will run throughout the day in or usual opening hours, 10-4, led by our volunteers, on the 12th & 13th)

- Test your scavenger-hunting abilities as you navigate your way through some of the finest (and oldest!) existing medieval brickwork in Britain! (We are in the process of redesigning heritage trail/scavenger hunt booklets to make them more accessible, but likewise booklets already exist!)
- Access the soundscape of the Minster through our choir's Taizé and Evensong! Dating back to 1320, our choir is one of the Church's longest-standing traditions, and an example of living heritage. (The taizé is from

3:30-4:30pm on Sunday 14th, while evensong is 3:30-4:30pm Sunday 21st)

- Get hands-on with our heritage! Handle, hold and feel some of our medieval and Victorian artifacts for yourselves, including a cannonball from the English Civil War! (In our opening hours of 10-4 on 12th & 13th)

This Heritage Open Day, we're opening the floor to our longtime residents: those buried beneath the Church. Some of Hull's most famous dead are being brought back to life. Hear their dramatic stories from their own mouths, as Hull's most influential Mediaeval woman, the Victorian founder of Hull Royal Infirmary, and one of Yorkshire's most affluent families, are made to roam the aisles of the Minster once again! They will be performing multiple times throughout the days of September 12th and 13th, but will otherwise be roaming the aisles of the Minster,

engaging with passers-by. (This is being performed by Shift Key Theatre, and the characters being portrayed are Agnes Bedford, John Alderson and George and Eleanor Crowle)

As part of our celebrations, we are hosting a Harvest Festival on Sunday September 14th, which will celebrate the agricultural traditions commonplace from centuries ago. The Festival will include local agriculturalists, traditional folk dancing and music, and a green fair.

Join the parade, starting at Guildhall, and follow it to Trinity Square and take in the very best of Yorkshire Harvest! (The parade is set to launch 'before the Harvest Civic Service', which itself takes place from 2:00-3:30pm, but the actual timing of the parade is unclear to me so far: all I know is that it is before the 2pm service, but I have followed up)



## St Charles Borromeo Catholic Church

5

Jarratt Street, Hull



DESIGNED by local architect John Earle, Grade I listed St Charles is inspired by the Italian Baroque and Austrian Rococo styles. Its features include carved marble, ornate plasterwork and a vast painting of the Last Judgement above its high altar.

The foundation stone was laid in 1828 and the sumptuous designs we see today are the result of

### OPENING TIMES:

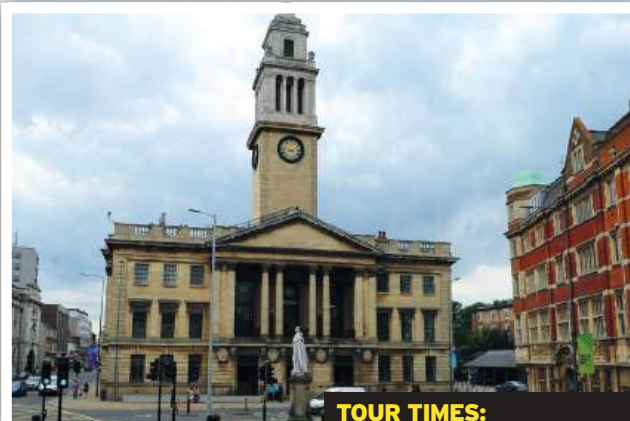
September  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm

redesigned in 1894. Restoration work continues to this day. The 'mother church' for Catholics, St Charles is a hidden gem in the heart of Hull.

## Guildhall

6

77 Lowgate, Hull, HU1 2AA



### TOUR TIMES:

September  
Friday 12<sup>th</sup> Saturday 13<sup>th</sup>  
10am and Noon  
Pre-booking required.  
Please note tours can be booked from Monday 1st of September at the Guildhall reception or call 01482 613004 or 613005.

THE Guildhall was designed by Sir Edwin Cooper and built between 1904-16, replacing a smaller Victorian Town Hall.

Its corridors are lined with acres of oak and walnut panelling, while its floors are marble.

It has a large collection of fine art, sculpture, furniture, silver and the civic insignia. This tour will cover all these as well as giving visitors a glimpse of the city's former

courts and cells.

Tour lasts approximately 1 hour. The Guided Tour is conducted by Honorary Alderman Mary Glew.

There are various paying car parks and on street parking around the Guildhall.

## Hull New Theatre - Kingston Square, Hull, HU1 3HF

7

8

Hull City Hall - Queen Victoria Square, Hull, HU1 3RQ

### OPENING TIMES:

Hull New Theatre - Friday 12 September  
Hull City Hall - Monday 15 September  
Between 11am and 3pm

Hull New Theatre and Hull City Hall are delighted to open the doors to give an inspiring glimpse of two of Hull's key cultural venues.

Join us between the 11am - 3pm to wander freely around selected areas, uncovering the fascinating stories behind each venue.

Friendly and knowledgeable staff will be available throughout your visit to answer any questions and share intriguing insights into our rich history.

No booking is necessary, simply enter through the main entrances to begin your journey.

Please note, during busy periods, you might experience short waits as we manage visitor flow to ensure a comfortable experience for everyone.

Entry is free and subject to availability, with the last admission one hour before closing.





## Hull Trinity House Chapel

Zebedee's Yard, Posterngate, Hull, HU1 2JX



**OPENING TIMES:**  
September Saturday 13<sup>th</sup>  
Open from 10am - 4pm  
A talk on Hull Trinity House  
will take place in the School  
Room, Zebedee's Yard  
See 'Talks Section'  
for details.

The Private Chapel for the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of Masters & Pilots, Seaman of the Trinity House of Kingston upon Hull. From its medieval origins, the Guild looked after the needs of the mariner community, a charitable function it continues to provide. This fifth place of worship for the Guild was built in 1843. Its architect was H.F.

Lockwood. Entered through Corinthian pilasters, its oak box pews, stained glass, Georgian alter & pulpit, Ferres monument, Foster & Andrews organ, make the Chapel a rare example of a rich early Victorian interior. Guild Brethren will be on hand to describe the chapel & history.

## Trinity House Visit

Posterngate, Hull, HU1 2JX

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**SEE PAGE 43**  
for full details  
on booking  
this visit

This HODS event forms part of the monthly public guided tours of the grade one listed 'Hull Trinity House' building. See Walks tour for more information.

**OPENING TIMES:**  
September Monday 15<sup>th</sup>  
9.30am and 1pm  
Pre-booking required via:  
[ticketsource.co.uk/hull-trinity-house](http://ticketsource.co.uk/hull-trinity-house)

## Hebrew Congregation

30 Pryme Street, Anlaby, HU10 6SH

10



THE Hull Hebrew Congregation was formed on 1st January 1994 by the merger of the Hull Old Hebrew Congregation (Osborne Street) and the Hull Western Synagogue (Linnaeus St). It is the only Orthodox synagogue in the East Riding and presently has 100 members. Visitors will be able to see the ark, pulpit and other items, all dating from 1902.

**OPENING TIMES:**  
September  
Sat 13<sup>th</sup> 10.00 to 2.00 and  
Sat 20<sup>th</sup> 14.00 to 16.00



## Sewell Group Craven Park

Preston Road, Hull, HU9 5HE

11



HULL KR are offering Rugby League fans the opportunity to see the inner workings of a professional sports club! Our unique tour will give attendees access to areas not open to the public including changing rooms, tunnel, wrestle room and chairman's box. During the tour, you will learn about the rich 140 history of Hull KR, whilst walking around the 12,000 capacity stadium which is one of Hull KR's many homes over the years, with Sewell Group Craven Park first opening in 1989. Find out about legends of the club and the game

**OPENING TIMES:**  
September  
Friday 13<sup>th</sup> 10am  
Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> 12 Noon  
Please note limited Disabled  
Access (not all areas  
accessible in the stadium)  
Booking required call 01482  
780908 or 07513 854571

including Roger Millward and Colin Hutton, at zero cost! In parts of the stadium there may be areas that are difficult to access for those with mobility issues, so please let us know when you book, and we can accommodate your needs. We have limited people per tour, so please book as soon as possible.



## Hull Truck

50 Ferensway, Hull, HU2 8LB

12



HULL Truck Theatre is a pioneering theatre with a unique Northern voice, locally rooted, global in outlook, inspiring artists, audiences, and communities to reach their greatest potential. We produce and present inspiring theatre that reflects the diversity of a modern Britain and provide the resources, space, and support to grow people and ideas. We are an ambassador for our

### TOURS:

September Saturday 13<sup>th</sup>  
from 8.45am  
Pre-booking required.  
Call the Box Office:  
01482 323638 or visit  
[www.hulltruck.co.uk](http://www.hulltruck.co.uk)

city, a flagship for our region and a welcoming home for our communities. Hull Truck Theatre gratefully acknowledges support from Arts Council England and Hull City Council.

## Maister House

160 High Street, Hull, HU1 1NL

13



A hidden-gem Georgian Townhouse in the heart of Hull's museum quarter, owned by the National Trust but run by Eclectic Music as a music school and cultural hub. Talks and live music performances will be hosted throughout the day - check out [www.eclecticmusic.co.uk](http://www.eclecticmusic.co.uk) or social media for more info. NOTE: Maister House is currently

undergoing a multi-phase refurbishment. Not all areas of the house may be open and the appearance of other parts may be affected. Please also note that there is no parking on site - pay and display car parks are available nearby.

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> + Sunday 21<sup>st</sup>  
1.30pm - 4.30pm

## West Park Minature Railway

Walton Street, Hull

14



Come for a ride on the Miniature Railway, Steam Hauled, Run by the Hull Model Engineers Society. Turn right from entrance and railway on the left.

West Park, Access from Walton Street.

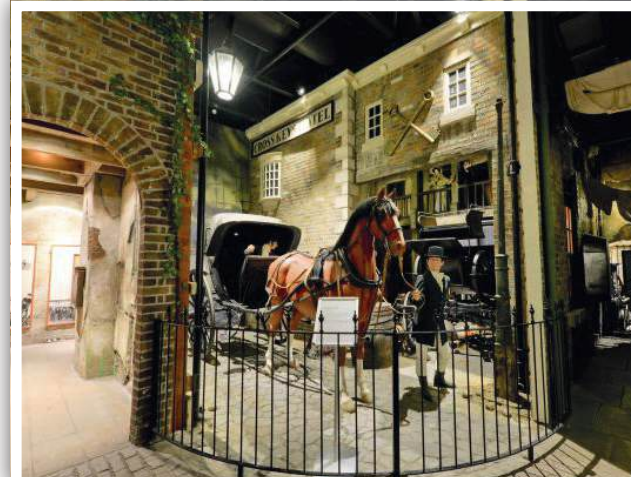
### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> 11am to 3pm  
50p a ride

## Streetlife Museum

High Street, Hull, HU1 1PS

15



Step back in time with 200 years of transport history and experience the sights, sounds and smells of the past. Walk down a 1940s high street, board a goods train and enjoy a carriage ride or vintage car ride. Great for a family day out and you can also catch the Land Train from just outside the museum. See veteran cars, trams, our

### OPENING TIMES:

September 12<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>th</sup>  
10.00am - 4.30pm

bicycle gallery, street scene gallery and experience our carriage ride. Last admission 30 mins prior to closure. Admission is free. For more information visit [www.hcandl.co.uk](http://www.hcandl.co.uk)



## Wilberforce House Museum

23-25 High Street, Hull, HU1 1NQ

16



Visit the birthplace of William Wilberforce and discover the story of the historic struggle to abolish the slave trade.

Also within the museum are fascinating galleries on local history and craftsmanship.

The museum tells the story of the transatlantic slave trade and its abolition, as well as dealing with contemporary slavery. Galleries also offer a fascinating glimpse into West African culture.

The permanent displays at Wilberforce House include journals and items that

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 12<sup>th</sup>  
1pm to 3pm

belonged to William Wilberforce, including original costumes. There are many significant items linked to slavery and the campaign to abolish it. As well as learning about Wilberforce and slavery you can also visit our East Yorkshire Regimental gallery, Clock gallery and Edwardian Parlour. Last admission 15 mins prior to closure. Admission is free.

## Hull & East Riding Museum

36 High Street, Hull, HU1 1NQ

17



### OPENING TIMES:

Monday to Saturday  
10am to 4.30pm

Enter a world where 235 million years of history is brought to life. From majestic mammoths to Saxon invaders, visitors to the Hull and East Riding Museum of archaeology can look forward to an experience that is unique, educational and fun.

Walk through an Iron Age village, enter a Roman bath

house and look at the stunning mosaics. Discover a mysterious crew of wooden warriors and see our medieval treasures. Last admission 30 mins prior to closure. Admission is free. For more information including opening times visit [www.visithull.org/to-do/east-riding-museum/](http://www.visithull.org/to-do/east-riding-museum/)

## Ferens Art Gallery

Queen Victoria Square, Carr Lane, HU1 3RA

18



Discover outstanding art collections and enjoy vibrant temporary exhibitions in this atmospheric gallery.

The site and money for the gallery were donated to the city by Thomas Ferens, after whom it is named.

The architects were S. N. Cooke and E. C. Davies. It was opened in 1927, restored and extended in 1991 and has recently undergone extensive refurbishment. Following its reopening in 2017 visitors can now enjoy

### OPENING TIMES:

Monday - Saturday  
10am to 4.30pm  
Sunday 11am to 4pm

Pietro Lorenzetti's stunning panel painting, Christ between Saints Paul and Peter (c.1320). Visit our 12 Galleries, temporary exhibitions, children's interactive gallery and café. Last admission 30 mins prior to closure. Admission is free. For more information visit, [www.hcandl.co.uk/museumsand-galleries](http://www.hcandl.co.uk/museumsand-galleries)

## Hands on History Museum

South Church Side, Hull, HU1 1RR

19



Explore one of Hull's oldest buildings, which first opened its doors as the Grammar School in 1585 and is now the Hands on History Museum.

Famous pupils included 17th-century poet Andrew Marvell and 18th century slavery abolitionist William Wilberforce.

The Tudor structure with its original brickwork and mullioned windows is now a listed building. Hands on History is also partly housed in the adjoining Fish Street Day School which was built as a charity school in 1871 but soon afterwards became a Board School. The ground

### OPENING TIMES:

For more information visit, [www.hcandl.co.uk/museums-and-galleries](http://www.hcandl.co.uk/museums-and-galleries)

floor offers a fascinating glimpse into Victorian childhood with a themed hands-on interactive exhibition which includes a Victorian school room. The first floor explores local history in the "The Story of Hull and its People" gallery and is also home to our Ancient Egypt" exhibition, where you can see a 2,600 year old Egyptian mummy and unique replicas of King Tutankhamun's treasures. Admission is free.



## Odlings Monumental Masons

59 New Cleveland Street, Hull, HU8 7HB

20



If you have ever wondered how a memorial is made, then this tour is for you.

Established in 1870, Odlings Ltd are one of the country's largest manufacturers and importers of high quality memorials to the Monument trade, supplying granite, marble and stone sourced from the UK and around the world. The process of producing highly personalised memorials requires tremendous skill, from the designers to the craftsmen, and in this regard Hull-based

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 19<sup>th</sup> 10am - 11.30am

Odlings set the standard. On your visit you will see all stages involved in the creation of a memorial, from the initial ideas behind it, the factory work involved in the creation of the stone to the addition of design work, and even the gilding using 23.5 carat gold. Spaces are limited to the first 20, so please book by contacting Odlings on 01482 324332.

## Pacific Exchange

40 High Street, Hull, HU1 1PS

21



The Exchange was used as a trading exchange for Hull's prosperous grain and seeds trade at the start of the 20th century. This prosperity continues to be reflected in the opulent fixtures and fittings, all of which can be seen in this tour which will also explain how the

### TOUR TIMES:

September  
Friday 12<sup>th</sup> 2pm  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> 2pm

building ended up being used as the headquarters of the City of Culture Company, which was charged with delivering Hull's year in the limelight in 2017.

## Charter House

Charterhouse Lane, Hull

22



FOUNDED by Sir Michael de la Pole in 1384 as an Almshouse for the elderly, the Charterhouse continues to house over 60's with a connection to Hull. The present building to the north of Charterhouse Lane dates from 1780 and has a handsome domed entrance and an impressive cupola with Bell above the fine Georgian era chapel inside. To the south is the Master's House which, despite severe war damage, essentially dates back to 1660. Its complete exterior can best be appreciated from the rear where you will also find a peaceful walled garden. The garden is where the

poet Andrew Marvell played as a boy! It contains a mulberry tree reputed to be Hull's oldest. Each Sunday in the Charterhouse Chapel, there is a sung Eucharist at 10am, which is open to the public. When you visit the Charterhouse you can view parts of the Old House and the Chapel, as well as appreciate the beautiful walled garden. You can also enjoy refreshments, which will be on sale in the Casleton Hall. We look forward to welcoming you.

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> 11am - 4pm  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> 11am - 4pm

## Rainbow Community Garden

Levisham Close, Hull, HU6 8AB

23



### OPENING TIMES:

Monday 15<sup>th</sup>, Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup>,  
Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup>,  
Thursday 18<sup>th</sup>, Friday 19<sup>th</sup>  
and Saturday 20<sup>th</sup>.  
Opening hours 9.30 - 2.30.

Come and enjoy an oasis of calm and quiet in a busy North Hull Housing Estate. The Rainbow Garden was a forgotten neglected piece of land until a group of residents and young people cleared it and began planting it up. We grow native trees and plants to encourage wildlife, have lots of vegetables and herbs growing, which we share with local residents.





## St. Vincent Church

Queens Road, Hull, HU5 2QP

24

### OPENING TIMES:

Thursday 18th and  
Friday 19th,  
12.00 to 16.00

The current St Vincent's R.C. Church was built on its present site in 1932 replacing the adjacent building which had originally served as both a school and a church, but which now houses St Vincent Primary School. The original construction had its roots in the late 19th century as Hull expanded exponentially, the Church ministering to increasing numbers of Roman Catholics.

The new church was the favourite project of the parish's dynamic priest Father Patrick Macken, who modelled the church on the Romanesque church of the English Martyrs

in York and insisted on the extravagance of the striking campanile. His determination to build an inspiring church, however, rewards the visitor today who can admire the designs and symbolism of the many colourful mosaics throughout the site. Other interesting features include the stations of the cross around the interior and the second best organ in the city (after the City Hall). Visitors can also see the original wooden cross from the Oppy Wood war memorial.



## St. Paul's Boxing Academy

North Church Side, Hull, HU1 1RP

25

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 13<sup>th</sup> 12 Noon to 4pm

Since its formation in 1948, St Paul's has been a big part in the culture of the City, training many young people in the crafts of boxing and in the skills of living. Its combination of a supportive community-based atmosphere and quality coaching has touched very many lives in a positive way. It has also produced an impressive string of champions, including Olympic Gold Medallist, Luke Campbell. St Paul's now has over 500 members, including approaching 100 girls, from 32 different ethnic backgrounds. The gym used by St Paul's (above the market hall opposite Hull Minster) had become very run down and so a group of local business leaders, Hull City Council and Sport England have combined



to completely refurbish the gym and to make it accessible to all. In August 2020 a complete renovation took place and you are invited to come along and see how this beautiful, listed building has been given a new lease of life. You will also be able to see the coaches at work as they help the youngsters to develop their skills. You may even get the chance to try some of the skills yourself! The Gym will be open to the public.

## Nordic House - Danish Church

104 Osborne Street, HU1 2PN

26

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 19th and  
Saturday 20th  
12.00 - 16.00

The first Danish Church was built in Osborne Street in 1871, to serve the spiritual and community needs of both Danes and other resident Scandinavians. It was also used by the many northern Europeans on their way to the "Promised Land" across the Atlantic before 1910. On May 9, 1941, a devastating air raid completely flattened the building. With increasing trade and number of Danes coming and living in Hull after the War, a new building was built in 1954 with some rescued items from the old church used in the new, for example the seven branched candelabra on the altar.



More contemporary features, such as, the fine wooden panelling and ceiling lights are also worthy of note. Volunteers will be on hand to explain to visitors the history of links between Danish and British fishermen. There will be a historical exhibition about the Danish Seaman's Church in Hull. Visitors will also have the chance to taste Danish foods and buy Danish goods. There will also be an organ recital.

## Sutton and Wawne Museum

25 Church Street, HU7 4TL

27

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday and Saturday 12, 13 and  
Friday and Saturday 19, 20  
- 10am to 4pm

This lovely Old School in which the museum is housed was originally a National Church of England School for Sutton and Stoneferry and was built 160 years ago in 1859 and closed in 1977. About 20 years later it opened as a museum and educational centre for the villages of Sutton and Wawne. Entirely run by a team of willing volunteers it is now regarded as one of the best history centres in the area. Sources available include the school admission registers dating back to 1876 and a vast selection of indexed photos and slide collections dating from the 1890s, which are just two of the valuable sources available for people researching their family history, which is now a core part of our work.



Once again a selection of St. James Parish birth, marriage and death Registers, kindly loaned to us by the Treasure House in Beverley, will be available for scrutiny in the museum on both Friday and Saturday Brooklands Photographic Society will again exhibit prints from the major 2019 Exhibition and will be available to purchase if required. There will be an exhibition of Royal Coronations from Queen Victoria in 1838 up to Charles 3rd. We look forward to seeing visitors and hopefully welcome new faces for 2025.



## Old Ice Cream Factory

28

47 Peel Street, Hull HU3 1QR

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 12<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> 11am to 4pm

The Old Ice Cream Factory is typical of the light industrial buildings squeezed into the back lots between Victorian terraced housing. Developed on land that was once Hull Zoological Gardens, it has been a confectioners and ice cream manufactory, a leather goods workshop, a wholesale butchers, and a refrigeration and air conditioning business. Restored from its dilapidated state by its current owners without losing its industrial style, it is now a residential property and artists' studios with attractive and peaceful gardens and ponds - a veritable oasis, yet only a few minutes' walk from the city centre. Visitors are welcome to view the gardens, studios



and gallery and browse the ceramics, paintings and prints created here. Also the registered offices of Amy Johnson Arts Trust, visitors are greeted by a Moth for Amy - 'Stop me and buy one' - above the massive green entrance gates.

Light refreshments available - proceeds to charity.

We regret that the house and gardens are not wheelchair accessible due to the number of steps and the narrow gravel paths.

Toilet facilities are available. No dogs please, except for guide dogs

### CONTACTS:

Trish Green and Rick Welton  
[www.oldicecreamfactory.co.uk](http://www.oldicecreamfactory.co.uk)  
Telephone 07411 272367

## All Saints Church Hessele

The Square, Hessele, HU13 0RH

29

THERE was a church with a priest at Hessele at the time of the Domesday Book (1086). The oldest parts of this Grade I listed church go back to the 12th-century. It has undergone many changes. The great restoration and enlargement in 1868-70 rescued a building that had suffered three centuries of neglect and poor repairs, doubled its seating capacity to meet the needs of a growing population, and faithfully preserved the character of the 15th-century Perpendicular church. The particularly fine windows are mostly from the late 19th century. Changes to the interior in the 20th century have helped to keep it a vibrant place of worship and an active centre for the community. Many of the names on the memorials both in the church and churchyard are familiar to those who live in Hessele today. Light refreshments,



### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Friday 12<sup>th</sup> - 10am to 5pm  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> - 10am to 5pm  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> - 1pm to 4pm  
Monday 15<sup>th</sup> - 10am to 4pm

'supervised trips up the tower to see the bells', demonstrations of bell ringing, an exhibition by the Hessele Local History Society.

## Burton Constable

Near Sproatley, East Yorkshire

30



For full details regarding this magnificent building and its amazing contents please refer to pages 4 through 7.

### WEBSITE:

[www.burtonconstable.com](http://www.burtonconstable.com)



## Fishing Heritage Centre

255 Hessele Road, Hull HU3 4BE

31



**OPENING TIMES:**  
Monday 10am - 4pm  
Saturday 10am - 1:30pm

Visit The Fishing Heritage Centre's exhibition of trawler models and memorabilia and see the work of a group of retired trawler men who helped to shape and build the reputation of Hessele

Road as the home of the greatest deep-water fishing fleet in the World, and their work now, to keep alive the history and its present-day relevance to the city.

## Holderness House

Holderness Road, Hull, HU8 8QX

32



Coinciding with Heritage Open Days, this event invites members of the public to visit Holderness House, the former home of Thomas Ferens, one of Hull's greatest ever philanthropists. Welcoming small groups at a time, the public will be able to see the grounds and selected areas of the main house. This will be an exciting opportunity to share the history of the building and the story of the man who gifted it to the City. Thomas Ferens was a leading figure at Hull firm Reckitt's. We're delighted that this year our event is working in partnership with this historic company and will feature items from their collection which relate to Ferens's time as he rose through the ranks from a confidential clerk to James Reckitt to Chairman. Visitors are encouraged to

bring a picnic to enjoy the grounds. In the event of bad weather, the solar dome or dining room can be used. A number of rooms will be open to the public including the main entrance and stairway, Library, Lounge and a number of rooms on the ground floor which will be set up with information on Ferens and this history of the home.

**OPENING TIMES:**  
Saturday 13 12 - 2pm & 3 - 5pm  
Tuesday 16 10am - 12pm  
Visit [eventbrite.com](https://www.eventbrite.com) to book your tickets

## The Zoo Keepers Yard

Between 46 & 45 Hutt Street, Spring Bank HU3 1QL

33

### OPENING TIMES:

Open for 3 days from Fri 12th to Sunday 14th. 10:30am to 4:30pm booking is essential as limited places available. Please call 07876213735

The Zoo Keepers Yard is a working fireplace factory, stonemasons yard & sculpture studio owned & operated by the Gomersall Partnership, historic building restoration specialists based in Hull. They are award winning stone specialists that have worked on many of the grade 1 listed building in the region including Hull Minster, Lincoln Cathedral & Beverley Minster. The recently restored workshops & yard are located directly opposite the site of the former Zoological Gardens & Keepers house (1840-61) & were brought back from dereliction in 2022 by the Gomersall Partnership. The rebirth of



the yard as a commercial & creative premises has developed to become a celebration of Hull's old Zoological Gardens & includes several displays of old posters & maps from the former Zoo as well as a few quirky features to enjoy. However the Yard was

originally built as a Cow Keepers Yard & Dairy to the rear of 45 & 46 Hutt Street (now both separate properties) sometime after the Zoological gardens closed possibly in the 1880's. They went on to become early Taxi garages up to the 1920's & latterly

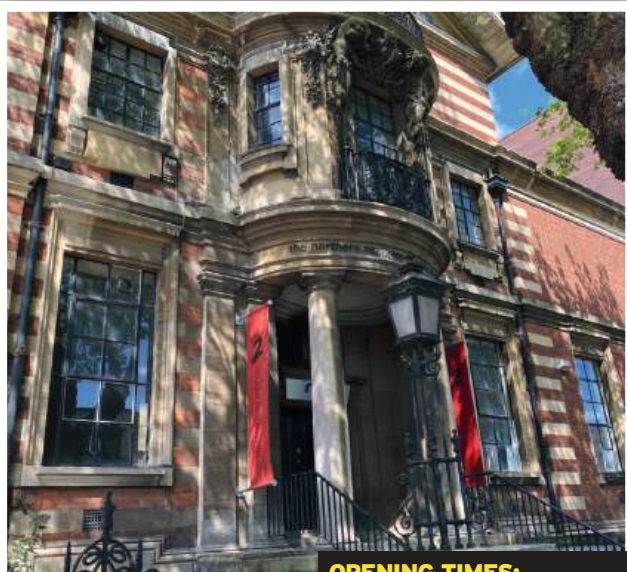
a builders yard for three generations of the Dalby family that lived & worked from the site up to the 1990's. The Yard & buildings are a rare surviving example of a Victorian urban micro dairy that has been adapted in use over time.



## NAPA

50 Anlaby Road, Hull HU1 2PD

34



NAPA is East Yorkshire's premier performing arts school, teaching over 700 young people each week in dance, acting and musical theatre. We run a full-time course with Wilberforce College and our Outreach programme works in 25

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Sunday 14<sup>th</sup> 11am - 2pm  
Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> 11am - 2pm  
Please call to book on:  
01482310690

local schools every week. Many former NAPA students now have successful careers in the arts. Tel for booking 01482 310690.

## St. Matthews Church

Anlaby Road, Hull

35



The church with its magnificent tower, the tallest in Hull, has undergone a major renovation project which has created workspaces for small companies in a way which enhances the beauty of the interior. To learn more about this aspiring project, St. Matthews Centre will be open to the public on Friday

12th September 12pm - 4pm and Saturday 13th September from 11am - 4pm. On Friday 12th September at 10.30am. Giroscope will host a short presentation and panel discussion with Q&A. on the St Matthews Church project offering first hand insight, from initial ideas to completion.

## James Reckitt Library

Albion Street, Hull HU1 3TF

36



Hull Central Library, designed by James S Gibson of London, opened in 1901. The James Reckitt Reading Room, more recently known as the Local Studies Library, was the original Reference Library. It features "beautiful fittings of mahogany inlaid with various colours and expensive woods". Now home to the Art & Music Stacks, it also houses the Hull Libraries Quaker Collection, some of which dates from the 17th century, and the

Napoleon Collection, originally purchased from Mr John Wilson Smith, a wholesale herring dealer in 1958. Items from both collections will be on display. At 10:30am on 13th Sept, Paul Schofield will be delivering a talk 'A History of Hull's Library Service' in the James Reckitt Room.

### OPENING TIMES:

Dates 12 & 13 Sept 10am-12pm and 19 & 20 Sept 10am-12pm  
Booking not required.

## Hull & ER Book Club

South Church Side, Hull, HU1 1RR

37



To be held in our beautiful Hull Minster, it's an opportunity to catch up with some old friends and some old, and not so old, books. Vendors from across the region with a wide variety of publications will be there to tempt your interest. And don't forget to take



advantage of the Minster café! The Trinity Room is an oasis of tranquillity and full of delicious teas and cakes, and light refreshments.

### OPENING TIMES:

September  
Saturday 20th  
10.00 - 16.00



## View from The Deep roof

Tower Street, Hull, HU1 4DP

38



New for 2025's Heritage Open Days programme: View from The Roof Tours! Step onto the roof of one of Hull's most iconic attractions, The Deep. Enjoy an exclusive opportunity to take in miles of stunning views over the

city of Hull and the Humber estuary. Discover more about The Deep's history as one of the UK's most successful Millennium Projects, including uncovering details about the aquarium's unique architecture. These tours are limited to

6 people at a time and run every 30 minutes, so booking is essential via <https://www.thedeep.co.uk/visit/whats-on> Please note, this tour is only suitable for individuals over the age of 16, and the roof is only accessible via stairs.

### TOUR TIMES:

September  
Thursday 18th and  
Friday 19th  
Every 30 minutes between  
10am-2pm (8 tours per day).  
**Pre-booking essential**  
via The Deep's website.

## Hull Heritage Walk

[www.visithull.org.uk](http://www.visithull.org.uk)

39



A FREE audio and written guide around Hull's Old Town. Presented in nine bite sized stage, The Hull Heritage Walk takes you on a fascinating journey through Hull's 'Old Town'. Open every day of the week, ready for you to download. You can take it in your own time, at your own pace. To see what it's all about, click on the QR code or go to [www.visithull.org.uk](http://www.visithull.org.uk)



## Liquid Jade

Whitefriargate, HU1 2ER

40



Liquid Jade Tea House, just off Whitefriargate, is the ideal place to meet friends or to spend having time to yourself. It serves over 40 different varieties of leaf tea and a range of coffees. The café also prides itself on serving fresh food and snacks which can be enjoyed with the most delicious cakes. Everyone is welcome at Liquid Jade. They have a

### OPENING TIMES:

Monday, 10am to 4pm  
Tuesday - Friday, 9am to 4pm  
Saturday, 10am to 5pm

fantastic outdoor area where you can enjoy the fresh air while indulging in some freshly brewed coffee or tea. You could even enjoy a lovely glass of wine, prosecco or beer with your snacks and cakes.



## ONLINE EVENT

# Hull's River Bridges

Hull's River Bridges is an on-line only event You'll be able to see inside bridges and restored bridge plans and diagrams along with rare and previously unpublished photographs, and historic aerial views and maps. Posts will be published on a daily basis throughout the festival to include bridge and river workers stories and also feature the work of artists who have been inspired by the bridges over the River Hull including John Stead, Gary Saunt, Jack Pell and The Broken Orchestra. To receive the daily posts just go to the website, or scan the QR code in the main feature, and subscribe, it's free and easy to do.



**WEBSITE**  
[openbridgeshull.com/hulls-river-bridges-25/](http://openbridgeshull.com/hulls-river-bridges-25/)



**INSTAGRAM**  
[www.instagram.com/open\\_bridges\\_hull/](http://www.instagram.com/open_bridges_hull/)



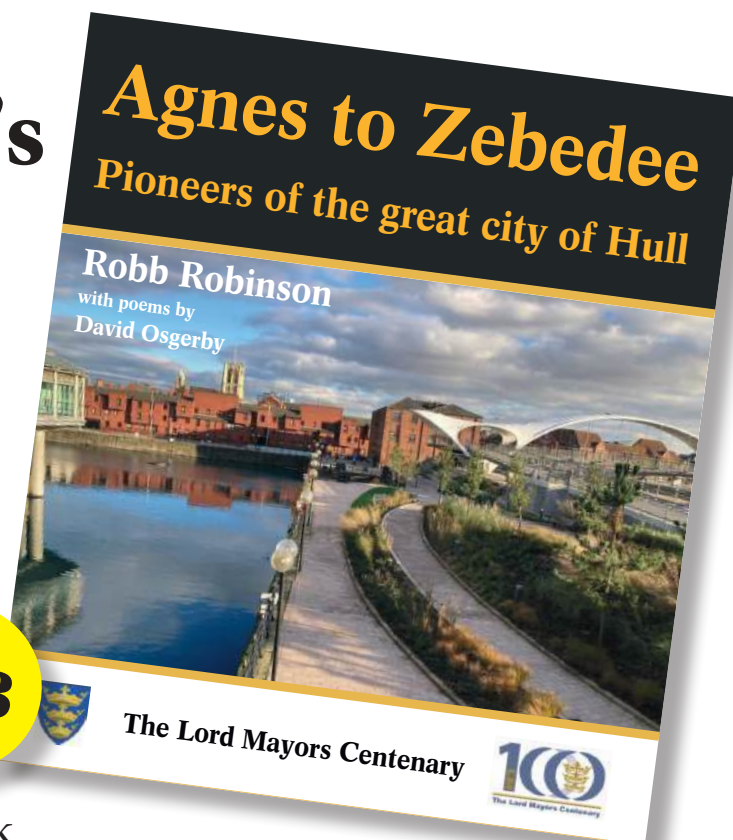
**FACEBOOK**  
[www.facebook.com/HullSubCulture](http://www.facebook.com/HullSubCulture)

## FURTHER READING

# The Lord Mayor's 100 book

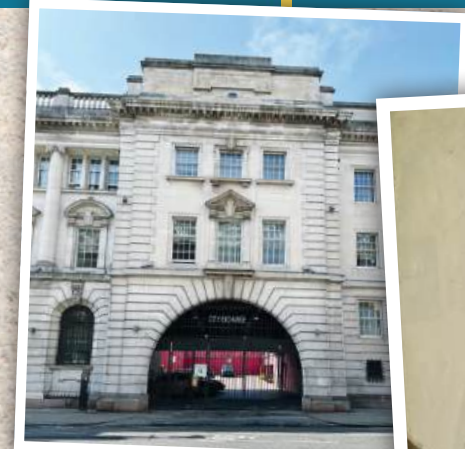
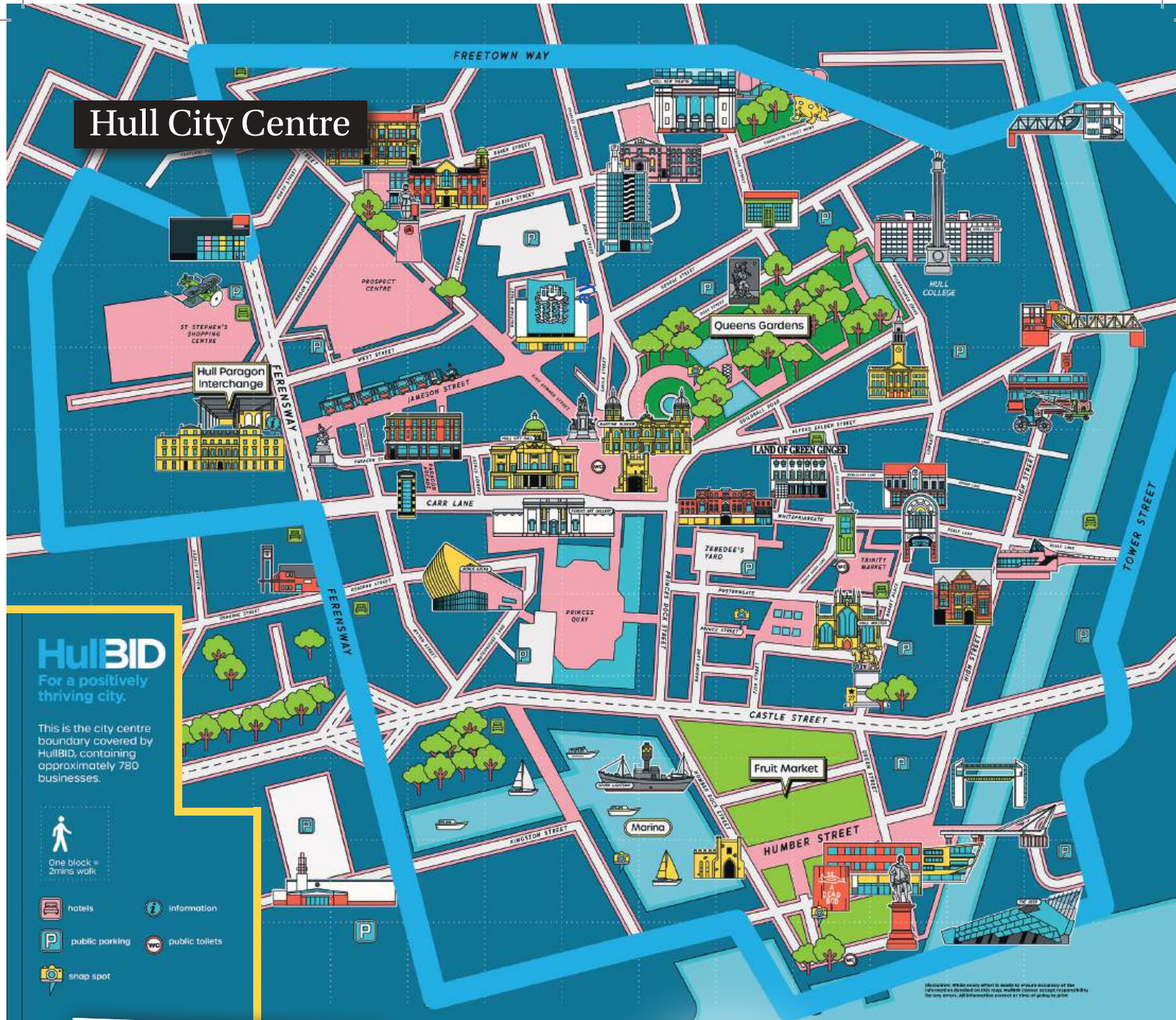
A collection of biographies of what were seen as the most memorable citizens of Hull, historically.

**£23**



Order your copy from [Amazon.co.uk](http://Amazon.co.uk)





**HERITAGE OPEN DAYS 2025**



[www.heritageopendays.org.uk](http://www.heritageopendays.org.uk)