

***Wishing you all a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year***

We have previously considered placing a Blue Plaque to commemorate an outstanding Scarborough character but have always been unable to find a surviving building where Oliver Sarony, the famous photographer, either lived or worked until we discovered the information at an exhibition which was displayed at St Martin's Church as part of Heritage Open Days. We plan to unveil the plaque on Civic Day. (see the events section on the back page)



I use the word "character" because few people's C.V. would start with him running a business selling beaver skins for hats, and carrying contraband silk between Canada and New York!

While in America he used all his money to buy equipment and trained as a daguerreotypist. The Daguerreotype process was the first photographic process, and for nearly twenty years, it was the one most commonly used.

When Oliver came to the UK he travelled from place to place working as an itinerant photographer in outlying towns and villages, and people who perhaps had never had the opportunity to visit a

studio before flocked to him to have their likeness taken. In 1857 he set up a number of studios. These he operated on a seasonal basis, spending the summer and autumn in Scarborough and the first part of the year in other towns. His career as an itinerant photographer had clearly been profitable enough to finance a permanent studio and he commissioned the local firm of John and David Petch, architects, to build a new photographic studio, which was opened on Monday 12th July 1858. The studio that he commissioned was one of the grandest in Europe. Built in the Louis XV style, Sarony called the premises Gainsborough House. Sarony's studio was particularly celebrated for its coloured work - photographs worked over in watercolour or oil paint.

There were approximately forty rooms in use and in 1869 about fifty employees. Some were paid £500 to £600 pounds per year and one was paid in excess of £1,000. The latter may have been the artist Thomas Barker. Barker and Sarony were to cooperate later in a rather clever attempt to extract even more money from customers.

In 1870, some weeks before the Prince of Wales came to Scarborough, Sarony advertised, 'A magnificent picture of important dimensions' which Thomas Jones Barker was to paint showing the Prince on the Spa surrounded by his loyal subjects.



The wording of the announcement was so tactful that it is at first reading difficult to derive its meaning, but those to whom it was addressed knew what it meant — that Sarony, for a fee, would take photographs and pass prints to the artist to be incorporated in the painting. The nearer to the Prince the higher the fee! The painting now hangs in the Town Hall.

## Chairman's Report

by Adrian Perry

2016 has seen the completion of some important buildings in Scarborough with the Water Park, the UTC and Coventry University. Like them or not they can be seen as an indication that people are prepared to invest in our town and that we are maintaining a vibrant economy.

The news that the Potash mine is to go ahead in 2017 should ensure that inward investment will continue to flow.

However we all know that there are elephants in the room such as the Futurist dragging on without a solution. This should be on the agenda at the full council meeting in January. I make no comment on this subject because I think the matter has been well covered by others. However I think that we all need to make a New Year's resolution that we will all work together and find solutions rather than problems because only then can we harness all the energy which the town needs if we are to succeed. We need positive energy to make things happen!

The Queen Victoria Statue appeal is over the £5K mark and as I write people are voting in the Tesco Bags of Help programme so we should see the fund boosted by a significant figure when the results are declared. There have also been some remarkable efforts from our members who have attended events to support this cause and raised hundreds of pounds so thank you all and let's hope that we can get the project fully funded during 2017. Bonnie Purchon has kindly agreed to continue arranging quarterly lunches at hostelrys around the town so keep an eye out for the events to experience good food and convivial company.

On page 3 there is a detailed report about the proposal to demolish the Conservative Club. Since that article was written I understand that the building is being considered for listing by Historic England. This would mean that if the building is listed in the near future, then clearly the demolition could not proceed as permitted in the planning application unless listed building consent for demolition was first granted. So there is still some hope that the building can be saved for future generations.

You will see in the enclosures with this Newsletter that January 1st is the time for membership renewal. As a registered charity, we depend on the subscriptions paid by our members to meet our expenses. All our Committee members are volunteers and give their time freely. What really helps us is to know that we have both your moral and financial support. We also welcome corporate members and sponsors. Civic Society projects cannot be conceived or implemented without our membership so thank you all for your continued support even if you are unable to attend all our events.

*I would also like to take this opportunity to wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year.*



## Planning Report

December 2016

by Richard Ward

We have objected to a proposal to demolish Hylands House on Filey Road and to develop its site, including its wonderful gardens, by building three blocks of yet more flats. These will "front" on to Holbeck Hill, directly opposite the site next to Seraphis Court upon which are to be

erected two more blocks of flats. The onward march of modern flats across this traditional part of the South Cliff is destined to change its nature markedly. However, all may not be lost. Hylands House may be saved by bats as a request for an ecological survey has now been lodged!

The fine building in St Nicholas Street, for the time being at least, occupied by HSBC Bank is covered in signage at ground floor level.

Why do banks consider it necessary to pretend they are retail outlets with a desire to despoil their facades instead of embracing them? The bank is seeking permission to change its signage and we have suggested to the planners that this might be an opportunity to reduce the number of signs and to allow more of the building to be exposed.

The most notable thing to report to you is the depressing trend of our planners to overrule considerations imposed by legislation in relation to Conservation Areas in favour of the economic argument. Three recent cases serve to illustrate my point. At 10 Weaponness Park, a property within the Weaponness Conservation Area, permission was granted to allow the demolition of a garage and its replacement with a dwelling. Over the last 40 years, there have been no less than six planning applications to develop this site, four of them going on to appeal. In each case bar one (which was allowed at appeal and was for the demolition of the garage only) the application was correctly refused as being inappropriate for a Conservation Area. Suddenly the planners have caved in.

In Huntriss Row, you will no doubt be aware that, despite all objections, Premier Inn is to be allowed to demolish a part of Scarborough's history and a worthy part of the street scene in the shape of the Conservative Club. This property is in the Scarborough Conservation Area, but preference was given to the economic considerations over the aesthetic. You can read more about this in my article about Conservation Areas on the next page.

The third example is on Filey Road where, again, despite all the objections to the loss of the fine Bramcote School building, the council has just granted planning permission for its demolition and replacement with another McCarthy & Stone development.

And finally, to release my festive cheer, let me conclude on a happier note. Volleyball is coming to Royal Albert Drive! We took the view that the creation of a court and associated facilities would provide a useful facility for the town. We supported the application and are pleased to see it has been approved.



# Conservation Areas

The concept of Conservation Areas was introduced to the nation by the Civic Amenities Act 1966, an Act promoted by Lord Duncan Sandys, the founder of the Civic Trust. The law is currently contained in Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which defines conservation areas as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. This is to protect our local heritage or our local distinctiveness from wanton destruction. Conservation Areas are designated by local authorities in order to give protection, not to specific buildings, but to the whole of an area, including streets, trees, paths and even views. Anyone wishing to demolish a building within a Conservation Area must first obtain Conservation Area consent from the planning authority. This process enables the planning committee to assess the building concerned, its worth to the Conservation Area and the effect of its loss. The important word here is "assess". The designation of Conservation Area is not a device for preventing change and in Historic England's **"Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas"** (simply Google the title and download the PDF file) it is stated that "The care of our built inheritance has to be carefully balanced with the economic and social imperatives of the present...the two requirements are not mutually exclusive."

There are other Historic England publications about Conservation Areas if you're looking for a good Christmas read, two of which are **Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management** (again Google & Download) and the Conservation Areas Bulletin, which is available in chunks, again downloadable from Historic England's website. Chapter 12 of the **National Planning Policy Framework** also gives clarification as to the "great weight" which should be given to the protection of the character of a Conservation Area.

Thus one might be forgiven for thinking that a local authority would act as "policeman" or guardian of our heritage, but look what is happening in Scarborough. Our Chairman addressed the planning committee at the meeting when it was agreed to demolish the Conservative Club on Huntriss Row, report as follows:

We didn't repeat the comments made by Historic England, The Victorian Society, the Scarborough Conservation Officer, Chris Hall a retired Conservation officer and the Civic Society; truly a "Chorus of Disapproval" as without exception these organisations asked for the facade to be protected for future generations. We highlighted to the committee that 2017 will be marked as the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first Conservation area to be declared in England. Historic England now have a Heritage at Risk programme which is intended to protect and manage the historic environment, so the number of 'at risk' historic places and sites across England is reduced.

They encourage people to find out what's at risk near you by searching the Heritage at Risk Register. If you check the 2016 list for Scarborough you will find the following information about the Scarborough Conservation Area which was being discussed at the meeting but it was also mentioned that Scarborough Borough has 5 Conservation areas on the at risk register, not something to be proud of!

In the at risk register the condition of the Scarborough Conservation Area is considered "Poor", the Vulnerability of the area "High", the trend for the area "Deteriorating". The proposal to demolish the building did nothing to improve the Conservation area, quite the reverse!

We reminded the committee that Scarborough had lost a number of buildings which are frequently used as examples of how things went wrong with our Town Planning and our heritage was denuded by their loss.

We asked the committee not to add to the list simply because of a short term commercial decision which even the most diehard "development at any cost" proponent could come to regret.

However for commercial reasons the committee accepted the developers request for demolition.

The only nod towards a conscience about the destruction of the building is the following statement: "It is proposed that the architectural features of the Constitutional Club building would be salvaged for use in other projects, whilst the three World War One memorial stained glass windows on the half landing of the building would be carefully removed and incorporated into a public area of the new building."

So at least something of our heritage may be retained but why should we be grateful for small mercies? The Conservation Area designation is supposed to protect against the wanton destruction of our heritage but it seems that in Scarborough we can overlook almost anything to have some/any inward investment.

This is all very sad. The quality and diversity of our buildings give us civic pride and comfort in our identity. They are also a factor in promoting our principal industry, tourism. Let us hope that the dark days of The Sixties, when councils demolished vast numbers of buildings throughout the country and replaced them with faceless shopping arcades on the basis of economic return, are not set for a revival. As our Chairman said to the Planning Committee 2017 marks 50 years of Conservation Areas and Civic Voice and Historic England are promoting The Big Conservation Conversation, a national project to celebrate the now over 10,000 such Areas. The Society will be participating in this and your committee is already discussing the way or ways we can do so. Let us hope the campaign successfully reminds us all (and the powers that be!) just how much we value our Conservation Areas. **by Richard Ward**

# Hotels through the ages by David Winpenny

The picture below shows an artist's impression of Huntriss Row with the proposed façade of the Premier Inn. We are told that Scarborough needs more of this type of hotel.



artist's impression of Premier Inn

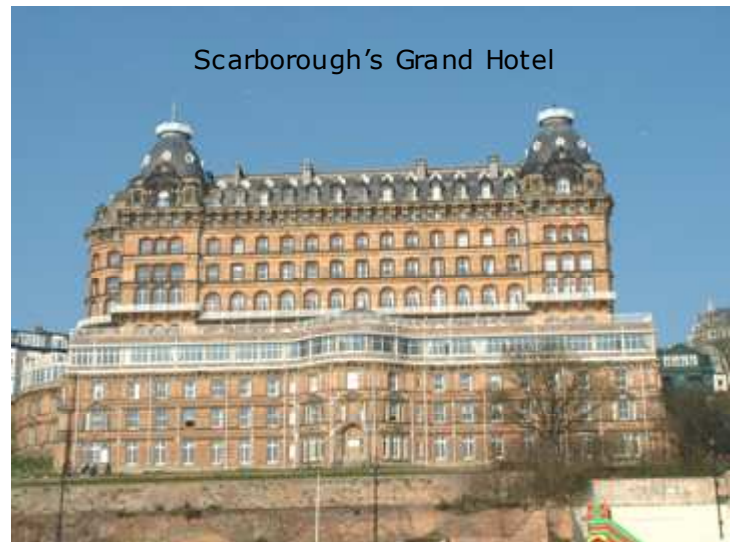
Hotels are part of most people's lives at some point – but how did they come to be organised in the way they are – and even to look as they do? When is an hotel an hotel? The Oxford English Dictionary defines an hotel as 'An establishment providing accommodation, meals, and other services for travellers and tourists.' So that's clear; except that the OED defines an inn, certainly in the past, as 'A house providing accommodation, food, and drink, especially for travellers'. So there's not much difference – except we know that there is. Generally speaking (and there are, of course, many exceptions), an inn tends to be smaller than an hotel. You would expect fewer public rooms and facilities in an inn, and you might find the bedrooms smaller.

It's not surprising to find that hotels developed out of inns. In Britain there are quite a few medieval inns that are still trading. Visitors to Venice in the 13th century were accommodated in inns – you would sleep in a common dormitory, unless you were exceptionally rich. In the mid-15th century Rome had more than 1000 inns, but they were all quite small; when the Emperor Frederick III visited the city in 1468 he and his retinue of about 600 men were accommodated in more than forty different establishments.

By the 16th century some of the inns were growing larger, the French writer Montaigne, visiting Baden in Germany in 1580 stayed in a place with 200 bedrooms. By the next century, even in England, larger inns were being established. Such larger buildings were set up for the coach trade – not just for gentry visiting in their own coaches but for the public coaches that travelled the (often inadequate) roads of the day. So they needed plenty of stabling, and many of them developed around a stable yard with galleries. As inns transmogrified into hotels, they soon became social centres of the communities they served. So, as well as the usual bedrooms and dining rooms, many hotels added an Assembly Room, so that social functions could be held, both to bring the community together and to make more money for the proprietor.

Eighteenth-century hotels could be imposing, but they lacked many of what we would think of as necessary amenities – few lavatories and even fewer bathrooms. But with plentiful staff to empty chamber pots and to bring hot water for hipbaths in a guest's room in front of the fire (which the servants also laid and lit), comfort was not entirely lacking.

The early 19th century was a boom time for hotels – especially after the introduction of the railways. The White Hart in Harrogate, for example, a modest hotel in the 18th century, was entirely rebuilt in 1846 to benefit from the railway visitors coming to take the waters in the nearby Pump Room. It was described as 'the best building in Harrogate' but it had 'nothing gaudy or showy about it.'



Scarborough's Grand Hotel

The same could not be said for the Grand Hotel in Scarborough, opened in 1867 at the cost of more than £100,000. It was one of Europe's largest hotels and the continent's largest brick building. Designed by Cuthbert Brodrick, in the French Empire style, with domes and elaborate balconies. It was rivalled in 1873 by the 300-room Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott to herald the arrival of the Midland Railway into London. Like many hotels of the period, it had no bathrooms, but it did have hydraulic lifts and revolving doors, and its floors were fireproof. Long neglected and empty, it was reopened in 2011 as the St. Pancras Renaissance Hotel. Soon large hotels were springing up in cities and seaside resorts, usually in the favoured architectural style of the day.

In the US in particular, the motel was one of the innovations of the 20th century, but more recently two typical sorts of hotel have developed – the high-end luxury, either in totally-refurbished historic buildings or in purpose-built high-rise blocks with express lifts and top-floor panoramic restaurants, and the affordable chain hotels that provide a comfortable night at a reasonable price, some even with restaurants on site, too.

Between these two extremes, of course, is the main bulk of hotels – and we know from websites like TripAdvisor just how varied they can be in their facilities and their welcome.

# THE LIFE & DEATH of MECHANICS' INSTITUTES

Next time you visit the Library on Vernon Road to attend a Civic Society meeting, to use the computers or to borrow a book, spare a thought for its origins. From 1861 until 1927 it was Scarborough's Mechanics Institute, and just one of a nationwide – indeed worldwide – network. Mechanics Institutes were not centres of training for budding railway engineers or bridge builders, but



places where ordinary people could go to be educated in matters of science and practical arts. What is recognised as the first Mechanics' Institute was established in Edinburgh in 1821. Somewhat misleadingly called 'The School of Arts of Edinburgh' it offered technical education to working people and professionals; it is now part of Heriot-Watt University. It proclaimed its purpose as being to 'address societal needs by incorporating fundamental scientific thinking and research into engineering solutions'. Yet even before this, the man who can really be credited for inspiring the growth of the movement that became the Mechanics Institutes had launched a series of free lectures. He was a Quaker, George Birkbeck. He was born in Settle in January 1776, attended Sedburgh School and then studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Andersonian Institution, which had been founded in 1796 by Professor John Anderson of Glasgow University. The Institute provided instruction on the practical application of scientific ideas.

From 1800 Birkbeck held free public lectures each Saturday evening on what he called the 'mechanical arts'; he was inspired to do so after the working men who attended his science lectures began asking about the apparatus he used. In 1821 he was instrumental in founding Glasgow's Mechanics' Institute – the first to bear the name.

Birkbeck moved to London, where in November 1823 he co-founded the London Mechanics Institute; he was elected its first President. He died in 1841, and in 1866 the Institute was renamed in his honour the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution; it later became Birkbeck College, recognised as a place of learning for working people who were unable to take a full-time educational course. Today it is Birkbeck College, part of the University of London. Birkbeck College has a special place in the development of architectural history in Britain, as it was Birkbeck that first gave the émigré Nikolaus Pevsner a full-

time job and allowed him the time twice a year to undertake the journeys he needed to produce his 'Buildings of England' volumes between 1951 and 1974. He spent part of the war fire-watching from its roof.

Once the idea of Mechanics Institutes had been established, the idea quickly caught on; in 1824 they were to be found in Ipswich and Manchester; the latter later became the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST). By 1827 a Mechanics Institute was founded in Hobart, Tasmania, and they spread to Canada and the United States. Many were in industrial areas, and their growth was in part inspired by the increasing interest in science fostered by the public lectures of scientists such as Michael Faraday.

The meeting setting up a Mechanics institute in Scarborough took place in 1851. Mr Baker and Dr Evans were the men who started the move to create a Mechanics Institute in Scarborough. A meeting place was purchased in 1859 at a cost of £1250. This was the former Oddfellows Hall in Vernon Road which had been built in 1840, Grade II listed, it is a very fine building in honey-coloured ashlar, the building was altered and reopened in 1861. According to a letter published in 'The Scarborough Mercury' in March 1861 there was a grand opening affair with a public tea. In the meeting following the tea; Mr Huie was in the chair as Mr Woodall the president, was not present. Mr Barrett-Blake represented the Union of Yorkshire Mechanics Institutes and many well known local people were present including Rev Balgarnie and his wife. JCH, who wrote the letter, was critical of the lavish affair. In 1929 the building was purchased by Scarborough Corporation and opened in 1930 as the Public Library. The building has many uses and it is most famous as the home of the very first Theatre in the Round in the UK opened by Stephen Joseph in 1955.

Scarborough's is just one of thousands of buildings around the world that were used for that remarkable educational movement that was the Mechanics Institutes. Many are still in public use as libraries, theatres, cinemas or museums, as constituent parts of universities, as adult education facilities, or community halls. So what is now our Library is in distinguished company; do bear its history in mind when you attend the next Civic Society lecture.

**by: David Winpenny  
and Christine Hepworth**



# Meetings Report

I came away from Robin Horspool's talk for the Civic Society (9th August) feeling intensely happy and sad by turns. Happy, that is, to have been introduced to Winifred Holtby on a personal level; to meet a sage, bright and generous spirit, whose presence, I think, made those who met her (and read her books) better human beings - and sad because her light was extinguished all too soon... This particular afternoon that light was burning again. Robin's grandfather, Robert Horspool, was Winifred's art teacher at Bridlington, and this family connection - illustrated with letters and reminiscences - brought her vividly to life. It was a privilege to be invited to share that presence. In *Testament of Friendship*, the writer, pacifist and feminist Vera Brittain tells us of her "deep, therapeutic friendship" with Holtby, one which enriched both women. The pain felt by Brittain at Winifred's death was keen - and Robin Horspool shared that loss with us all. The Wolds, in their vast openness under huge skies, are beautifully captured by Holtby (the farmer's daughter) and are the setting for stories of loss, frustration, fortitude and redemption - and not a little humour. And tales so specific to the area that they cannot live and breathe without the landscape in sharp focus around them. The narratives reflect the author's experiences, as well as those of her parents, friends and acquaintances. She gives, however, a written "explanation and apology" to her mother, Alderman Mrs. Holtby, in the Prefatory Letter to *South Riding*, assuring her that her 'made up characters' are precisely that (but conceding she borrowed "a few sayings" from her mother's "racy tongue!") Holtby's unique voice rings clear and although she draws on others' experience it's plain that much of what we hear is her own story. Her fiercely burning light "incandescent with rage", is strong and reflected in her Viking features... a Norse goddess, though one who doubted her own capabilities. "Why haven't we got seventy lives?!" she cries - adding that "I write like parish magazines". Her doubts are reflected in the weaknesses and failings of her characters, made all the more real because of them (viz. the hopes, disillusionment and ultimate redemption and fulfilment of Joanna Burton in *The Land of Green Ginger*)... Meanwhile in this, our "real" world, Winifred Holtby was haunted by her own mortality,



Austen Sleightholme & Robin Horspool

diagnosed with kidney disease and dying at the age of thirty-seven in 1935, shortly after the completion of *South Riding*, her novel and social commentary on Yorkshire rural life. My first encounter with Holtby was at the 2014 exhibition at Woodend recalling the bombardment of Scarborough in 1914. One of the exhibits was her first-hand account, written as a sixteen year old pupil at St. Margaret's School, of that fateful December day. The piece was journalistic and matter of fact - yet already her talents for narrative and prose are plain to see. Somerville College, Oxford, was to follow. And finally to *South Riding*, just a relatively few years later. Life is short, but her "seventy lives" were certainly lived - and lived well. Our thanks to Mr Horspool for sharing her life with us in such a personal and heartfelt way.  
**by Mark Smith**

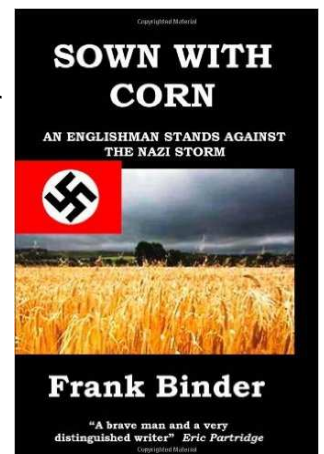
## The novel "Sown with Corn" published by Farthings Publishing.



David Fowler & Ren Yaldren

David Fowler and Ren Yaldren of Farthings Publishing gave a presentation in September about this novel which is subtitled "An Englishman stands against the Nazi storm". The title refers to a Jewish cemetery which was desecrated and then sown with corn. The author, Frank Binder (1893-1962) graduated from Liverpool University in 1915. From then until 1918 he was imprisoned in Dartmoor because he was a conscientious objector. After the First World War Frank Binder became a lecturer on English Literature at Bonn University from 1921 until 1933. He fled from Germany in 1937 as his anti-Nazi stance endangered him. In 1940 he began teaching at Scarborough High School for Boys. His grave is in Woodlands Cemetery.

During his lifetime Frank Binder had two of his books published. They were well-received. After his death, one of his former students, Michael Rines, discovered that Frank Binder's daughter had inherited her father's unpublished papers, manuscripts and documents. Among them Michael Rines found "Sown with Corn". He edited the manuscript and it was published by Farthings in 2010.



# Meetings Report

Frank Binder had witnessed the rise of Nazism first-hand and has given a fictionalised account of his experiences and impressions in this novel. David and Ren gave an excellent account of their involvement in the production of this book which clearly enthuses them. Not only did we learn about Frank Binder's extraordinary life, but we also gained an insight into the world of publishing. "Sown with corn" is now published by Pen & Sword under the title "Their cemetery sown with corn". Frank Binder's other published works are "Journey in England" (1931) and "Dialectic; or The Tactics of Thinking" (1932).

**by Chris Perry**

**In October our meeting was advertised as "British Architects" but David Winpenny was unable to show that and substituted "Sir George Gilbert Scott RA" (13 July 1811 – 27 March 1878) which did not disappoint as it showed a wonderful selection of British architecture.**

Known as **Sir Gilbert Scott**, he was a prolific English Gothic revival architect, chiefly associated with the design, building and renovation of churches and cathedrals, although he started his career as a leading designer of workhouses. He greatly admired the work of Pugin and went on to design or alter over 800 buildings. In fact Scott was the architect of many iconic buildings, including the Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras Station, the Albert Memorial, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, all in London, St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow, the main building of the University of Glasgow and King's College London Chapel.

Scott did much of the design for the Foreign and Commonwealth office while he was on holiday in Scarborough!

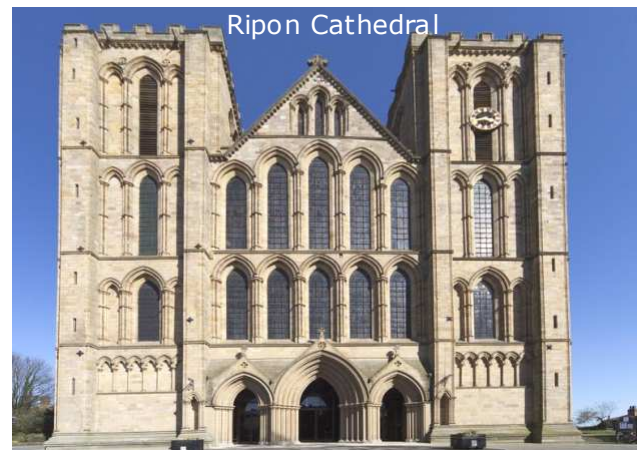


This was not typical of his style but what the client requested, so Scott obliged.

Scott preferred the high gothic style of The Midland Hotel at St Pancras Station and left us many structures which are today's Victorian marvels.



David revealed the detail of work done at Ripon Cathedral which saved the building from ruin.



William Morris was very negative about the radical changes made to many of our churches as they became a celebration of the Victorian era rather than the original medieval appearance. Interestingly Bodley the architect of St Martin's Church was a pupil of Scott.

Scott's grandson Giles Gilbert Scott followed in Sir George's footsteps and was the architect for wonderful 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings such as the Liverpool Anglican Cathedral and Battersea Power Station. **by Adrian Perry**

## Christine's North Bay Walk in July



## Society Events 2017

**Civic Society Meetings are in the concert room at the Library on Vernon Road at 2.30 p.m.**

*(unless otherwise indicated)*

**There is a charge of £2 per head at Society Meetings**

### Tuesday 10 January

Brian Mulvana will give an illustrated talk on 'Ravenscar Radar'



### Tuesday 14 February

The Annual Lunch will be at South Cliff Golf Club and our Guest Speaker will be Tim Tubbs talking about his life experiences. Tim Tubbs is from Scarborough. He read English Literature & Language at Worcester College Oxford.



### Tuesday 14 March

AGM to be followed by a presentation entitled 'A Walk down Scarborough's Main Street' by Christine Hepworth

### Tuesday 11 April

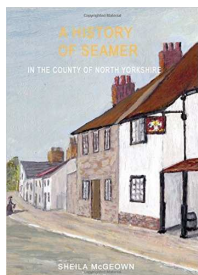
Andrew Clay, Director of Woodend Creative, which supports creative people working in areas such as digital arts, photography, fashion and graphic design will give a talk on 'Edwardian Sculpture'



Scarborough's Queen Victoria statue will feature

### Tuesday 9 May

Sheila McGeowan came to speak at our meeting last year, so will continue with 'The History of Seamer' Part II



### Tuesday 13 June

A Walk in the morning on South Cliff. This will last about 90 minutes. Meet at 10.30 at Esplanade Hotel corner of Belmont Rd & Esplanade

### Saturday 17 June

Civic Day is a national celebration of civic pride and we will unveil the Blue Plaque to commemorate Oliver Sarony. 11 a.m. at St Martin's Avenue

### The Newsletter

Feedback on the Newsletter, and letters and other contributions, including photographs, are always welcome, and should please be sent to the Editor [adrianperry@talktalk.net](mailto:adrianperry@talktalk.net)

Scarborough & District Civic Society  
P O Box No. 151, Scarborough, YO12 4YJ

Registered Charity No. 260615



### KEEP IN TOUCH

with the Society by visiting our Website  
[www.scarboroughcivicsociety.org.uk](http://www.scarboroughcivicsociety.org.uk)



## Officers & Executive Committee

CHAIRMAN	ADRIAN PERRY 379912
	E mail <a href="mailto:adrianperry@talktalk.net">adrianperry@talktalk.net</a>
VICE-CHAIRMAN	RICHARD WARD 374801
	E mail <a href="mailto:r.m.ward1@btinternet.com">r.m.ward1@btinternet.com</a>
TREASURER	MICHAEL WAINWRIGHT 363291
	E mail <a href="mailto:michael.wainwright@hotmail.co.uk">michael.wainwright@hotmail.co.uk</a>
SOCIAL SECRETARY	CHRISTINE HEPWORTH 368913
	E mail <a href="mailto:christinehepworth@googlemail.com">christinehepworth@googlemail.com</a>
ACTING SECRETARY	ADRIAN PERRY 379912
MINUTES SECRETARY	GLEN BRIDGEWOOD 341208
	E mail <a href="mailto:seasideglen@gmail.com">seasideglen@gmail.com</a>
PLANNING OFFICER	RICHARD WARD 374801

### NEWSLETTER:

EDITOR	ADRIAN PERRY 379912
PHOTOGRAPHY	STEPHEN PARNABY 353846

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

JACKIE ROBERTS	379360
JOHN POPPLETON	373143
DAVD RAINE	862661
JANET SIMPSON	341859
MARK SMITH	355826

## Executive Committee

If you think you might be interested in joining the Committee do come along and see how we work. All members are welcome to attend the meetings, but please contact the Secretary first, to help us know how many may be there. We meet at the Red Lea Hotel, on the afternoon of the second Wednesday in each month.

### Bonnies Lunch at the Three Jolly Sailors in June

