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Throughout this project local young people have had the chance to explore the heritage of the NGY Youth Centre (29-31 Castle Gate - Grade II listed building), its surroundings and its historical context within Nottingham. The building has previously held a variety of uses including a cavalry barracks, Nottingham Women's Hospital, and Radio Trent, to name a few.

The group have been researching and developing stories from the buildings history, as well as exploring the rich local history of heritage sites around the city centre. The project has taken us out of the building on heritage walks, trips to the National Justice Museum and Nottingham Castle. Working alongside the project team the group have been guided by local history specialist Yvonne Armitage and Craig Proud, Director of Dizzy Ink.

The project has supported young people to gain heritage research and creative skills, allowing them to explore, archive and creatively respond to the heritage of the NGY building, a building they feel a strong connection with. Week after week the group have explored various printing techniques, design, photography, collage and zine making which has led to the creation of the artwork and zines in this exhibition.

The project has also focussed on the stories of the people and characters that have worked (and lived) within the building through its history, most recently this included a talk and Q&A session with Jo Russell, previously a radio presenter at Trent FM. Some of the group have subsequently joined the YMCA Radio programme following sessions around the buildings connections to radio in the studios at NGY. Both Jo Russell and former Trent FM presenter David Lloyd will be returning to work alongside this group on their radio skills in the future.

The zines will be held within the Notts Zine Library; accessible to the public for future generations to further explore the history of the building and the people that have used it. We will also have the zines available digitally in the near future, so keep your eyes peeled!

We hope you enjoy the exhibition and have as much fun exploring the works as we've had making them.

What

Castle Gate is first mentioned in records in 1315, it was originally known as French Gate.

The NGY Building, 29 – 31, Castle Gate started life in 1794 as 2 separate Georgian townhouses.

Down

There is a story about a cavalry officer riding a horse up the staircase in the building, sadly there is no proof!

We

There is a reference to Inland Revenue Offices in the building before it became a hospital.

How

The Nottingham Hospital for Women opened here in 1893, when it moved from its first location at 45, Castle Gate where it had opened in 1875.

Alterations had to be made to the building to convert it into a single building with beds for 25 in-patients, the architects were Evans & Jolley.

Abouir

Miss Emily Marten was the Matron at the hospital for 36 years.

Dr Sarah Gray, Nottingham's first female doctor started working at the hospital in 1899.

The NGY

The hospital closed in 1923.

The building was given a Grade II listing in 1952.

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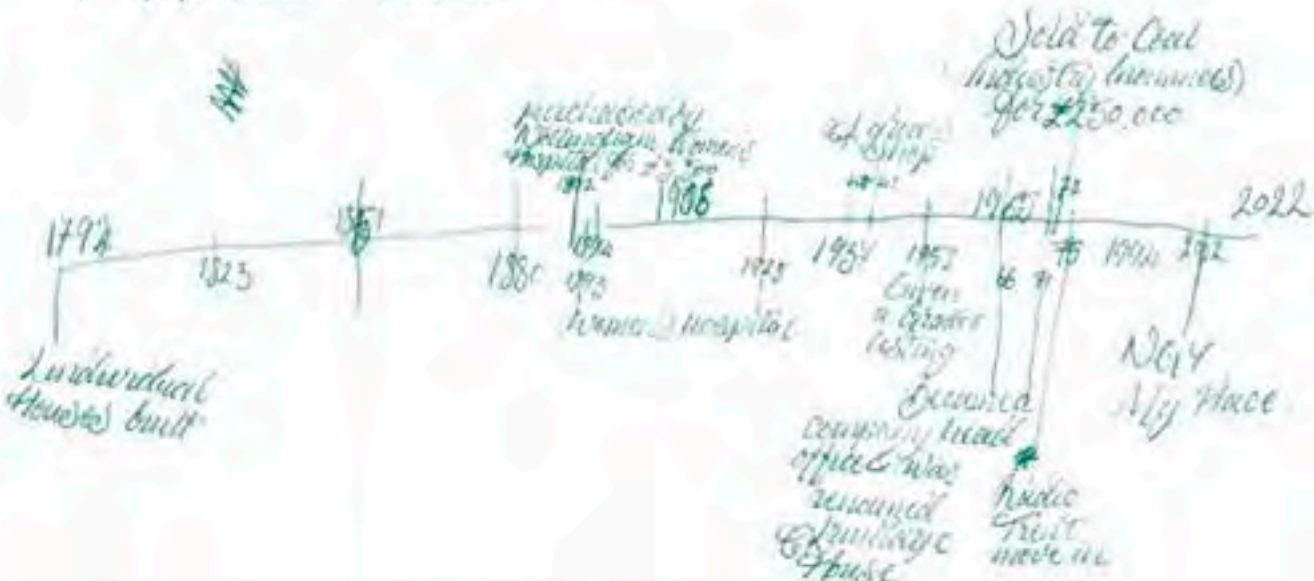
The building was known as Armitage House when it was used as the company headquarters for Armitage's pet food company. The company left the building in 1971.

Building?

NGY opened in 2012.

Radio Trent took over the building in 1975 & left in 2007.

1792 - 2022



The History of the Castle Gate Women's Hospital Nottingham

The population of Nottingham in the late 19th Century had more women than men. If men fell ill women were expected to nurse them, if women became ill & could not afford to pay for medical treatment it often resulted in them being sent into the workhouse. This usually proved disastrous for them & their families & expensive for local ratepayers.

The Castle Gate Women's Hospital was set up to provide more affordable access to medical care for local working-class women. Although they were expected to pay something towards their treatment, it was much less than the fees at the General Hospital. A combination of subscriptions by wealthier people, charitable donations & lots of fund raising aimed to cover the extra fees & running costs of the hospital. In reality as time went on fundraising of all sorts became more urgent as the hospital often ran at a loss. The hospital had a board of governors & was run on a day-to-day basis by a very efficient & strong-minded Ladies' Committee. Very unusually for the day some of these women were also on the board of governors.

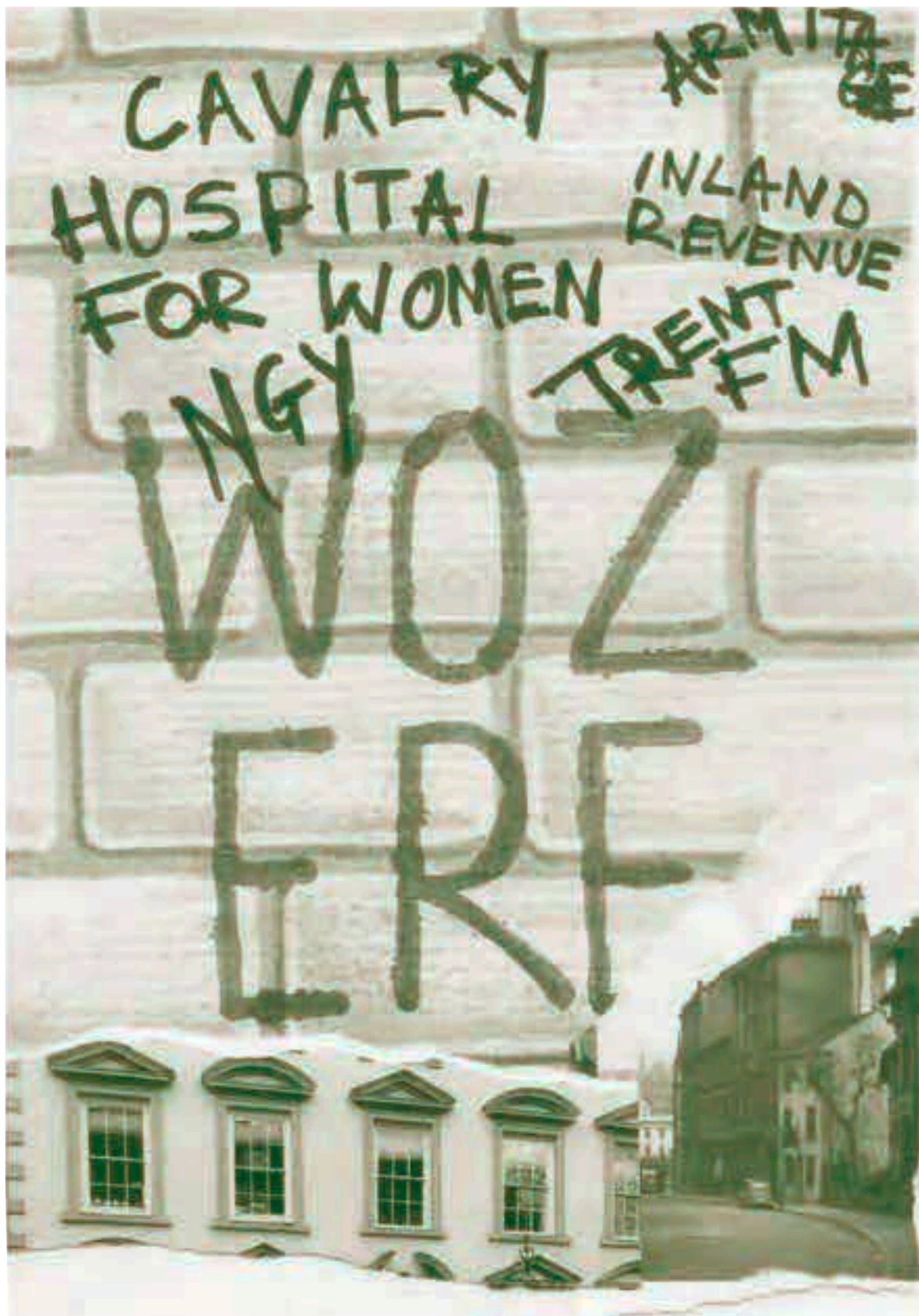
Two of the earlier doctors at the hospital, Dr Elder & Dr Truman, strongly resented the active work of the Ladies' Committee in

scrutinising accounts. Dr Elder took serious objection to their complaints when he purchased some equipment without the expenditure being approved by them first. He & Dr Truman resigned from the hospital in protest & set up the Samaritan Women's Hospital on Raleigh Street, Nottingham in 1885.

Many people in Nottingham questioned the wisdom of having 2 women's hospitals competing for the donations they needed to keep going. The Ladies' Committee at Castle Gate refused all offers of amalgamation while Dr Elder remained at the Samaritan Hospital. As demand for treatment continued to outstrip what the 2 hospitals could offer between them, they came together to focus on fundraising to create the new hospital at Peel Street.

- The hospital began life at 45, Castle Gate, Nottingham in 1875, it originally had only 2 beds for in-patients.
- New wards were opened in July 1876 which provided 6 extra beds. Doctors Morris & Elder worked there.
- At the Annual Supporters' meeting in February 1885 the committee reported a shortfall in donations to cover coats. The building was by then much too small to meet demand. The hospital address was still 45, Castle Gate. (Nottinghamshire Guardian 13/2/1885)
- The hospital had been renting their premises, but the building was put up for sale in 1889 & unable to find anywhere else which was suitable, the governors & committee were forced to buy 45, Castle Gate for £400. The council had put in wooden paving outside it for them. (Nottinghamshire Guardian 25/1/1889)
- The hospital bought its new premises at 29 -31, Castle Gate in 1892 for £3,500 & started on a big renovation programme to create enough ward space for 25 beds. The building had previously been used by the Inland Revenue & had been laid out as separate offices. (Nottinghamshire Guardian 26/3/1892)
- The new hospital was officially opened by Lady Belper on Thursday October 12th 1893. The final bill for the building purchase, the alterations done to bring it up to the most modern sanitary standards & the new furnishings was £6,750. As part of

- the renovations the inside of the building was whitewashed by a Mr Gasgoyne & a lift donated by Mr W E Farmer was installed by Messrs Cowan & Co. (Nottinghamshire Journal 27/1/1893)
- The new hospital had kitchens in the basement, wards & an out-patients' department on the first floor, 2 more wards on the second floor & accommodation for staff & servants on the third floor. The space outside was for the use of staff & convalescent patients. The ground floor presumably housed a general reception area & possibly later the dispensary which was installed in 1898? (Nottinghamshire Guardian 2/9/1893)
- Nottingham's first female doctor, Sarah Gray, began working at the hospital in 1899. She remained at the hospital until 1919, but continued practising as a GP from her home surgery at 21, Regent Street until her retirement in 1926.
- In 1904 the Ladies' Committee were getting quotes for installing electricity in the building after yet more fundraising to cover the costs.
- Castle Gate Women's Hospital finally closed its doors in 1929 when a new purpose-built women's hospital was opened on Peel Street. The proceeds from the sale of 29 - 31, Castle Gate were put towards paying off the debt for the costs of building the new hospital.
- Peel Street Women's Hospital closed in 1981 when services were moved to the Queens Medical Centre.



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APPRECIATION

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port-

Medical Staff Who Worked at Castle Gate Women's Hospital

Doctors



Elder.—GEORGE ELDER, M.D., 17, Regent Street, Nottingham, and Redhill Lodge, Notts; eldest son of the late David Elder, merchant, Glasgow; born at Drogheda, Ireland, March 25th, 1847; educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow. M.D., C.M., of Glasgow University, 1868; Consulting Surgeon and late Senior Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Hospital for Women; Hon. President of the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Brussels, 1892; Fellow of the British Gynaecological Society and Vice-President, 1897-99; member of the Pathological Society, London. Dr. Elder is the author of "Lectures on Public Health," and of numerous medical papers to professional journals.



Thompson.—JOSEPH THOMPSON, 1, Oxford Street, Nottingham; son of the late Joseph Thompson, surgeon; born in Nottingham, 1844; educated locally, and at University College, London; L.R.C.P.Lond.; M.R.C.S.Eng. Surgeon to the Nottingham General Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Women's Hospital; late Hon. Consulting Surgeon to the Nottingham Dispensary; Medical Referee to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Isle of Wight; Fellow and Hon. Local Secretary to the Obstetrical Society of London, and on the Council, 1896-98; late Vice-President of the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society; member of the British Medical Association; presented

with a testimonial and silver salver on February 22nd, 1897, by the Court Prosperity, A.O.F., for twenty-five years' work, and with a testimonial and silver goblet on March 13th, 1899, by the Loyal Forest Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U., "in appreciation of his uniform kindness during twenty-eight years." Married, 1874, Edith M., daughter of W. H. Wilcockson, bank

Other doctors who worked at the hospital were; Dr Edgar Becket Truman, Dr Henry Williams, Dr Tressider & Dr Sarah Gray (see separate document).

Taylor.—C. VERNON TAYLOR, M.D., North Circus Street, Nottingham; son of Henry Taylor, J.P., M.D.; born in Nottingham, May 14th, 1855; educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, and Edinburgh University; M.D. (highly commended), 1879; M.B. and CM., 1877; L.R.C.P., 1877; L.R.C.S. and L.M., 1877. Senior Surgeon to Nottingham Hospital for Women; Hon. Surgeon to the Gordon Home for Destitute Boys; late Hon. Consulting Surgeon to the Lenton Orphanage for Girls; medical examiner for several life assurance offices. Married Nora, daughter of Henry Williams, of The Old Manor, Beeston, Notts; has two sons, Henry Vernon and Aubrey Dean, both studying for the medical profession.



Matrons

Miss Emily Martin (sometimes spelled Marten) was the matron from when the hospital first opened in 1875 to her retirement in 1912 after 36 years of service. At some point she & a nurse Lucy had been subject to an underhand rumour campaign against them. The Ladies' Committee investigated this & finding no truth at all in the rumours made the perpetrators write a letter of apology to both women.

Emily Martin was succeeded by a Miss Haslam.

Catherine Herald was matron in 1923 when she testified in a court case against the supposed husband of a patient whose cheque for payment of her treatment proved to be fraudulent.

Another woman who is referred to frequently in documents is Miss Catherine Wood of Castle Bank, Lenton Road, Nottingham. She seems to have been the treasurer of the hospital Ladies' Committee for a long time & was instrumental in setting the hospital up in the first place.



Dorothea Crewdson

1886 - 1919

Dorothea was the younger daughter of Henry Crewdson, churchwarden & choirmaster of Holy Trinity Church, Lenton, Nottingham. She trained as a nurse at hospitals in & around Nottingham & her diary records spending a month at the Women's Hospital too.

When World War I broke out, Dorothea went to France as a VAD nurse. She was awarded a military medal for "distinguished service in the field" in 1918. Dorothea died in France in March 1919 from peritonitis aged just 32. She is buried in a war cemetery in Etaples, France & is recorded on the Nottinghamshire Roll of Honour. There is also a memorial plaque to her in Holy Trinity Church, Lenton.

Dorothea would have known Nottingham Suffragette Helen Kirkpatrick Watts, whose father was the vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Lenton. Perhaps it's not surprising that Dorothea is recorded as not at home & her name cannot be found elsewhere on the census taken on the night of Sunday 2nd April 1911 when Suffragette organisations were urging women to boycott it.

The reason we know so much about Dorothea's life & wartime experiences is because the diaries she left behind were donated to the Imperial War Museum & edited into a book by her nephew in 2013.



Dr. Sarah Gray

1860 - 1941

Amongst pioneer medical women Dr. Sarah Gray will have an honourable place. Born in Tipperary she determined on a medical career at a time when, for a woman, such a course was still considered eccentric, if not improper. She studied in London, but London granted no degrees to women, so in 1888 she took the Scottish conjoint qualification.

Three years later she settled down in Nottingham, the first woman to undertake general practice in that city. Opposition was bitter, nor was it made less so by her very patient ability. Women doctors were not wanted, except perhaps by women; certainly not by the profession. The first years were bleak and discouraging. Nevertheless, in 1899 she was elected to her first public appointment. At the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, she became assistant surgeon in charge of outpatients, and, as it was then called, chloroformist.

Her advent was viewed by most of her colleagues with distrust. For a whole year one of them insisted on being present whenever she administered an anaesthetic, eager to discover and proclaim some negligence or inefficiency. She disappointed him. And worse was to come. She applied for the post of consulting surgeon in charge of inpatients. Her suitability could not be questioned, yet some excuse had to be found for keeping her out. She was told that her qualifications, the highest open to women when she took them,

were not high enough. Nothing daunted, at the age of forty, she took her F.R.C.S.I. The opposition was cowed, and in 1902 she became one of the two most highly qualified members of the staff. She became surgeon to the Nottingham and Nott's Convalescent Home, medical examiner to the Board of Education and the Nottingham Education Committee, where her outstanding ability and her sense of duty failed to convince she carried the day to day warm sympathy, her sense of humour, her volcanic energy, her Irish brogue, or her golden voice. She even mastered the early motorcar.

In the year 1921-22 she was elected the first, and up to that present time the only, woman president of the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society. She could, and did, laugh at her difficulties. She had gained her rightful place. She had many interests in the city where she practised for 37 years. Temperance, foreign missions, rescue work, social reform in all aspects, were sure of her sympathy and help. She was an eloquent speaker, and contributed to articles to the medical press. Her life was rich and full and her loss will bring grief to many.

Dr Gray was a supporter of "Mothers' & Babies' Welcomes" in Nottingham, these were forerunners to baby clinics. Mothers could go along to get help & information about caring for their babies, discounted food was also available for those who needed it.



The aim was to improve the health & wellbeing of babies & children & reduce the infant mortality rate, healthier infants were more able to survive childhood diseases if they caught them. She was also a campaigner for educating the public about sexual health & advocated educating girls & boys to value their own worth & that of others. Effective treatments for sexually transmitted diseases were becoming available & she worked to remove the stigma which prevented patients from

seeking medical help. Her home & surgery in Nottingham was at 21, Regent Street.

Dr Gray was an active Suffragist who campaigned for women to be allowed to vote.

Retiring in 1926 after practising medicine in Nottingham for 37 years, she moved away & died in 1941 at the age of 81. (Report of her funeral in Nottingham Journal February 21st 1941.)

Trent FM

Nottingham's most popular radio station, Trent FM took over the building in 1975 and left in 2007



Our Studio was where your performance space is, it was very dark and dingey and we had to guess the weather because we couldn't see outside. Ours was not a serious news show, it was a really fun show and we didn't have to be serious, we never have been serious! The studios were a wonderful thing.

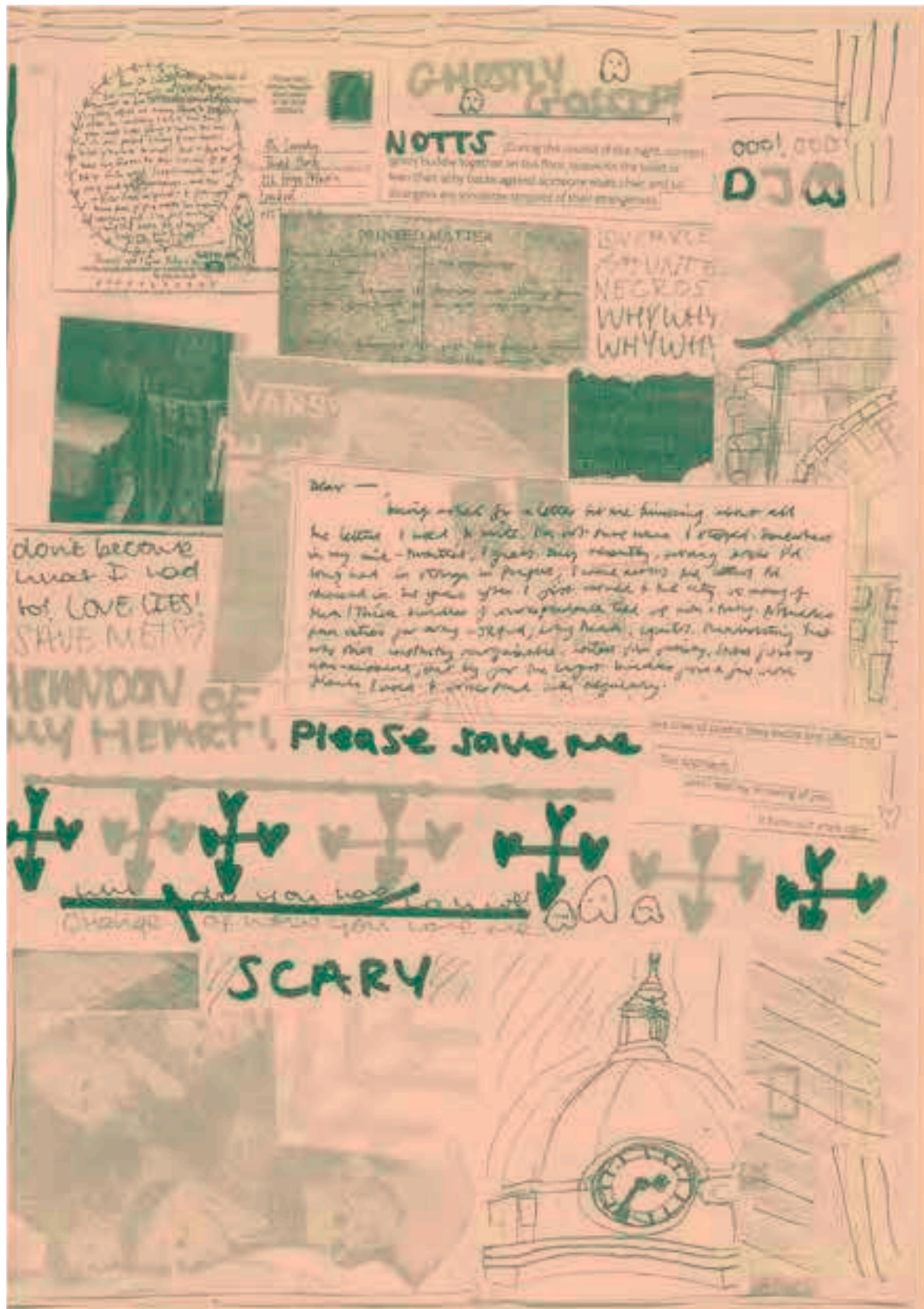
There was an air conditioning unit down there that had a fake bird hanging from it, no one knew why it was there. People used to say 'don't take it down, or bad things will happen!' so we didn't touch it. That weird bird was a big memory for a lot of people.

Bands would send out fan letters to tell fans when they would be visiting Trent FM, so hundreds of fans would block up the street and make out they were just coming to get a Trent FM Car sticker. In the reception area we would do the shows and broadcast there so that we could interview actors, bands, and their fans...so this building has housed many of them.

Dale Winton started his career here...in his autobiography he talks about Castle Gate and the studios.

The lift was rickety and took forever, so there was real danger game we would play where we would put on a 4 minute song and run up two flights of stairs to go get coffee and run back down with it before the song finished. You never knew if you would get out of the lift, it was horrible!





GHOST STORY

The studios and the first floor are where the ghost stories have all happened. A friend of mine was on Trent many years before me, I rang him and asked for his best stories. He was doing a late night show, he came upstairs to the record library, heard footsteps walking through the room next door, he went down to the studio assuming someone had come in, but the show before his was pre recorded and no one was there. He said there was one night he was foing a show late ar night and he went deathly cold and as he went cold he felt someone tap his shoulder.

Tim Disney who worked here at Trent and he remembers seeing a small woman late one night in the studio downstairs. I've done lots of shows here over the years, and I never saw anything. And we always used to talk about it. But I was doing a

show one morning and I was out of the studio, and I came back in and the guys looked pure white and scared, they said that when I left the studio a mist came from one side of the room to the other...and when we looked up we saw that the bird had gone. We found it and put it back up, it still makes me goosbumpy now!

Jo Russel



I was told a story on the weekend after mentioning this thread about Castle Gate, Trent's old studios. Steve Merike was doing a late night programme and he saw a woman walk around, disappear then reappear a few spaces forward, the old Trent studios were in the basement which was the old morgue as the building was a hospital, it is believed the reason the figures disappeared and then reappeared is down to where the old walls used to be before Trent rebuilt the building inside

Dan Martin

Its been said that Trent FM's old studios in Castle Gate were haunted, as it was an old hospital and the studios were in the old morgue.

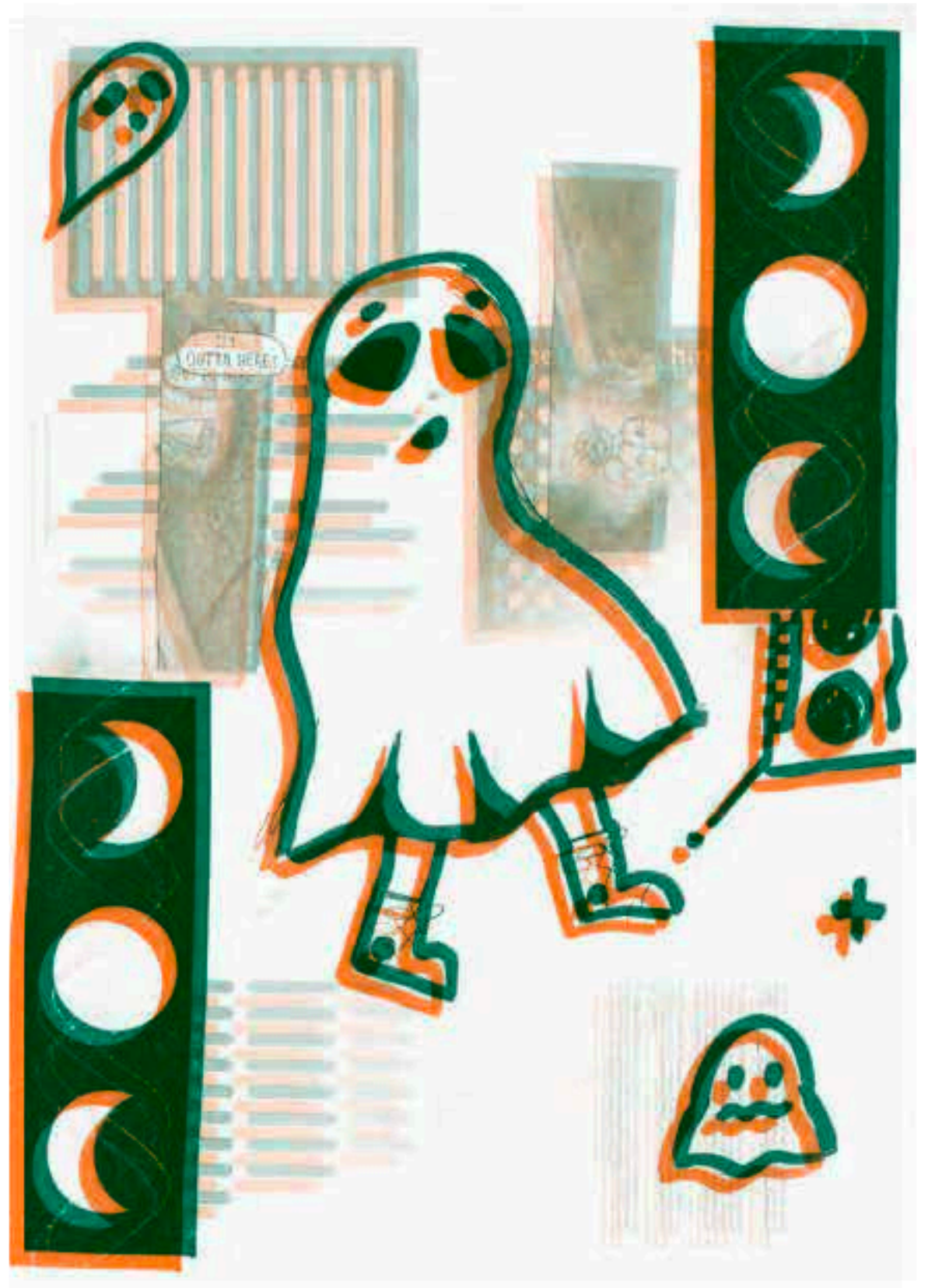
There was a tale about a log tape being turned off already pre-GWR days.

Retracted

Radio Trent ghost. Many people claim to have seen it but I haven't. The nearest thing I suppose was on a very hot summer night I had just got back to the building after an outside broadcast well after midnight to deposit the master tape. As I went to the top of the building I went through a patch of icy draught about six feet wide, I looked up thinking someone had left the fanlight open, but no it was shut. Not thinking much about it I deposited the tapes and started to go downstairs. Once again I went through this icy draught which became more intense and I felt my hackles go up, proceeding down the stairs I was once again greeted by the warm air of a summer night. In previous years the building had been a tax office, granary warehouse and a womens' hospital. My production studio was the womens' morgue (spooky or what?).

Earl B.





his trial in Nottingham High Court in January 1985, the defence argued that it was a spur-of-the-moment attack rather than a premeditated one. However, the jury took a different view. They knew that Karen was the same age as his previous victim, who had been threatened with strangulation before being killed. They also found that when Karen's back was cut, her clothes were disarranged. Had her killer been looking to attack her when she brought up the matter of her past?

The jury found Phillip Wright guilty of murder. The 31-year-old, Mr Justice Barker told him, 'You were determined to let her struggle for and then you stabbed her to death. It was a serious and brutal offence, and such a young life has been taken.' He sentenced him to life imprisonment.

LIKE A FIRE OUT OF CONTROL

AT THE AGE OF 32, GRAHAM NEALE HAD IT ALL. HE HAD THE JOB HE'D ALWAYS DREAMED OF: A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRLFRIEND AND A BUNGALOW IN THE DUNDERHILL AREA OF NOTTINGHAM. HE WAS THE PRESENTER OF TWO RADIO SHOWS, THE CASTLE ROCK SHOW ON NOTTINGHAM'S TRENT RADIO AND THE GRAHAM NEALE ROCK SHOW ON LEICESTER SOUND, HAVING PREVIOUSLY WORKED ON BBC RADIO NOTTINGHAM AND ON RADIO 1 IN LONDON. HIS CASTLE ROCK WAS THE ONLY NIGHTLY INDEPENDENT RADIO ROCK SHOW OUTSIDE LONDON. HE WAS A CELEBRITY IN NOTTINGHAM AND BEYOND.

When his twenty-year-old girlfriend, Lynn Giddings, moved in to live with him in 1981, his life was perfect. Lynn worked as a secretary at a firm of accountants, Davy Phipps & Co, but she also took a part-time evening job as a receptionist at Radio Trent, so she could be there

Lynn's body was found buried in a shallow grave in nearby woodland. Graham had broken down under questioning and admitted that he had killed Lynn.

They had argued on the Monday evening on the way back from the Dad's Army concert, when their car had broken down. The row had continued into the night, and Lynn had told him that there was only one way to get the car - and it wasn't him. It was the engine that she had met at work. Graham had lost control, picked up a hammer and had battered her to death. Later on Tuesday evening, he had wrapped her body in a carpet, driven it to the power station, and buried it.

When Lynette Giddings, Lynn's father, had gone to see into on the Tuesday morning, to ask if he knew where his daughter might be, Graham had said that she had left for work at her usual time. This meant that not only had he lied, but also that Lynn's body had still been in the house, just feet from where they were talking.

Just twenty days after the story took another twist with the discovery of a young man's body inside a car in a garage on Gimpsey Wood Road, near to the office where Lynn had worked. The car was full of carbon monoxide fumes. Duncan McCracken had committed suicide. He was surrounded by pictures of Lynn and of photos of places he and Lynn had visited together. Duncan was the young man who had fallen in love with Lynn, and

was with him. He had left a letter saying that he could no longer live without the girl he loved. The tragedy had seemed to be over.

Graham Neale was being held at the hospital wing of Lincoln Prison, awaiting his trial. When he heard of Duncan McCracken's suicide, he became even more depressed. He had been hoping to get the murder charge reduced to manslaughter, but now thought that the second death made it very unlikely when the jury opened its cell on the morning of his trial, they found Graham hanging behind the door. He had hanged himself, using a twisted string as a noose. Graham, whose mother had hugged the whole world, had become its final and final victim.

Ellen Dill and former radio presenter/Dave Wilson, who had worked with Graham on Radio Trent, said that she was saddened but not really surprised. When he told Graham's death I wasn't as shocked as I thought I might have been, he said, 'because of the elimination of suicide. Lynn was beautiful. She was lovely. I couldn't believe that he could have done something like that.'

Graham Neale left letters claiming that he wasn't the murderer people were claiming. Lynn had told him that her relationship with Duncan was not casual. He had really loved Lynn, and still did. Lynn's father could not meet this young man. How can you kill someone you love?

while Graham was presenting his weekly programme. Graham and Lynn were a golden couple. However, in early 1983 Lynn told Graham that she had been getting close to a man who worked with her at



Graham Neale, the Nottingham radio presenter

the accountants, and she was trying to live with her parents in Mapperley while she sought longer holidays. He was relieved when, eight weeks later, Lynn returned to live with him again. Graham Neale thought his life was back on track, and that Lynn had forgiven her company's infatuation with the twenty-year-old boy from work.

Two days later, on Monday 25th March, he took Lynn to a concert by Dad's Army, a band whom Graham had helped in his early days. His car had a bang and a screeching sound as they got broken down on the way.

On the following day, Tuesday, Lynn asked to turn up at work and her employers tried to ask Graham where she was. He told them that she had set out for work at 8.30am as normal. The police soon called in, and by Wednesday they had found a description of the woman. She was 5'7" tall, with shoulder-length blonde hair. They were also showing her photos of people on the bus routes into Nottingham, and asking if anyone had seen her on the Tuesday evening. Lynn's parents were called and very concerned. Lynn had always kept in touch with them, and told them where she was.

Graham Neale was taken to Hucknall police station and interviewed. Sixty-four, a former oil police car - one of them containing Graham Neale - was seen speeding all around the power station at Rufford-on-Sun when

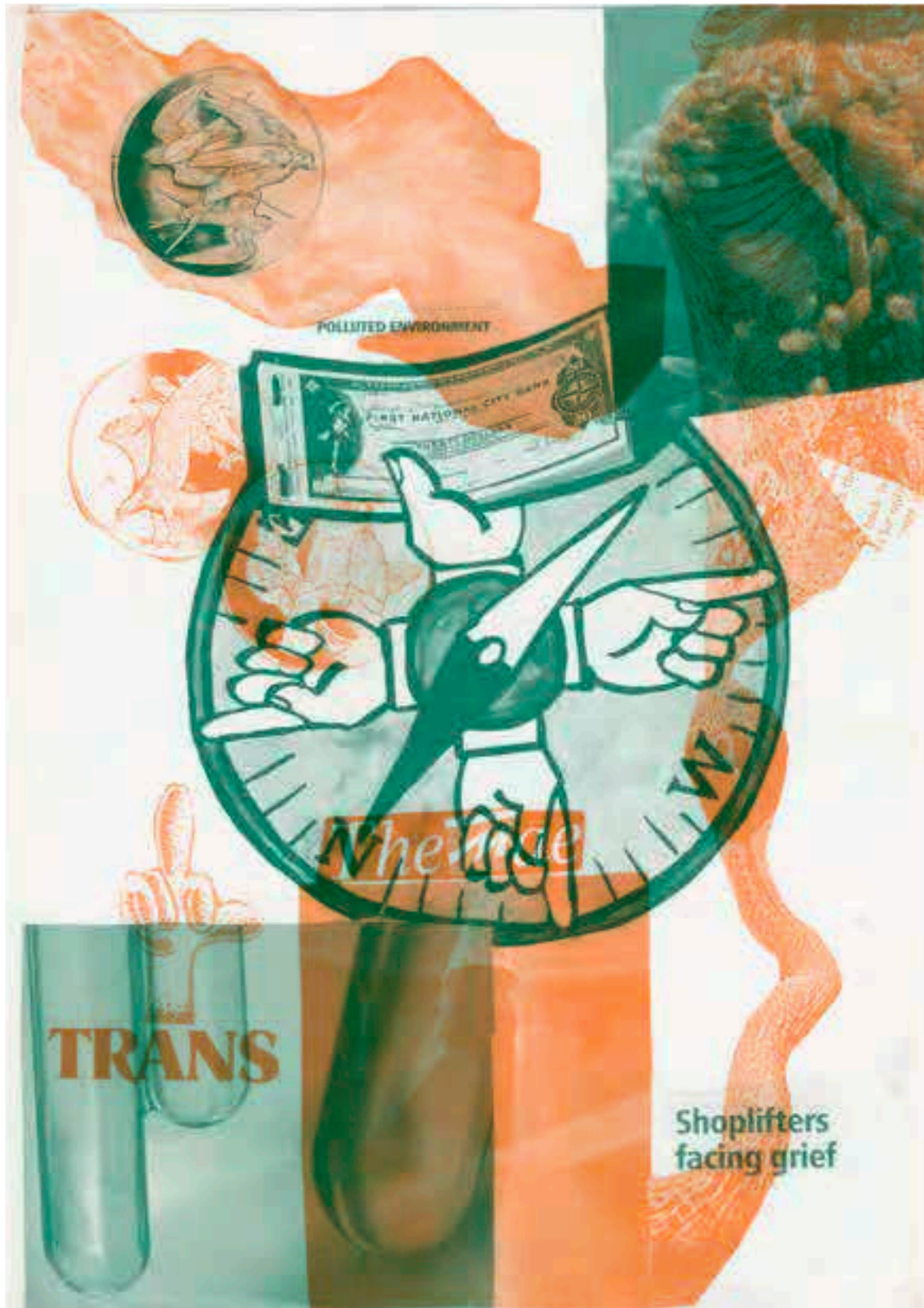
for much? She had left Graham, gone back to him for a final period, and she had informed him that she was leaving him again. She had only been back with him three days, but she realised that she was so much in love with Duncan. She was leaving Graham and was going to buy a masonette with Duncan. I think that is the reason he killed her. But you don't kill people you love. One might wonder if Graham was also conscious of the fact that Duncan was twelve years younger than him, indeed even younger than Lynn.

The funerals of Lynn Giddings and Graham Neale were held on the same day, just a week after that of Duncan McCracken. At Lynn's funeral, the Revd Richard Mann commented, 'Love is like fire. Man depends on it, but when it gets out of control it becomes one of the deadliest enemies.' But perhaps the final word should go to Lynn's father, who said, 'Three young people have just been wiped out. Life for us - and for Duncan's family - will never be the same. How can you explain it? You can't. She was such a beautiful daughter.'

THE DEATH OF A P... LANDLO...

THE FOX AND GRAPES IN SLEIGHTON WAS BE... ITS NICKNAME. THE PRETTY WINDOWS'... INTRICATE PATTERNS ON THE PUB WINDOWS... LANDLORD WAS GEORGE WILSON, A FORMER... BEEN THERE FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS AND WAS... HIS CUSTOMERS AND ALL THE LOCAL RESIDENT... ON 6TH SEPTEMBER, GEORGE USHERED OUT THE... REGULARS AND PROCEEDED TO LOCK UP...

... about 11pm, George, his wife Betty and... at the bar having a drink along with two c... able to buy Saturday evening of selling... There was a knock at the door, but when the... there was no one there. The two men... had all been...





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Ethan, Yvonne & Craig!

dizzy ink.

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