

Grass Roots

Number 3 February, 1974

Price 2p

How TRAP was set up



30 YEARS AGO THE AREA around the Polytechnic was what is termed today a "quiet residential area". The houses, then 50 years old, were soundly constructed and in relatively good condition. At that time a decision was taken by the reconstruction committee of the Nottingham City Council that the area extending as far as Forest Road should be developed as a "Civic Centre". This decision led to what is today called "Planning Blight".

The owner occupiers gradually moved out, selling their properties to other business interests or to absentee landlords who turned the large houses into flats and bed-sitters. The landlords of the majority of the houses, for what seemed to them sound financial reasons, refused to spend any money except for serious defects. This led to the gradual deterioration in the structures of the houses, which in turn led to a lessening in the pride of many of the residents. The area became a "Slum".

It is the cumulative action of individuals and officials that causes the problem. For instance, after the 30 year period the original Civic Centre Plan has been "Reassessed, Rephased, and Replanned" until it was eventually dropped in favour of a Polytechnic. The local press has reported the progress of these developments over the years, and in hindsight it appears that they are the only ones who have given any information about the area.

When individual tenants have been to councillors, or council departments for information about the area, it

has been of a varying character. This situation led to the gradual growth in uncertainty and frustration within the local residents.

When the local press reported the proposed expansion of the Polytechnic there was a renewed interest by the residents. It seemed to be the only subject of conversation. "When will it start?" "When will we be rehoused?" "Will we still be able to live around here?" "If it takes a long time, will they do any repairs to the houses?" But the years of uncertainty had taken their toll. Many people were saying, "We will believe it when we see the bulldozers."

This renewed speculation, with its attendant cynicism, prompted myself and a group of other residents to organise a public meeting to which we invited the local councillors and the relevant heads of corporation departments. It was intended that at this meeting the invited speakers would be able to give those residents that attended the information that would help to end the speculation. Only one councillor and the deputy town clerk attended. The information that they gave was of a similar calibre to that which had been given in the past. The difference was that over 80 of the residents heard this information for themselves instead of it being filtered and distorted by rumour and pub conversation.

TRAP was formed. We felt that 30 years of uncertainty, frustration and cynicism were enough, it was time for some action and results.

J.A.Hartshorne (Chairman, TRAP)

Council aids OAPs

IMPROVED FACILITIES for Nottingham homes for the elderly have been agreed by the City Council.

Additional rooms will be provided at Braddock House and Broxtowe House with new furnishings in the re-sited smoke room.

And curtained partitioning has been agreed for the Old Rectory, Mount Vernon Lodge, Fernleigh and the Elms.

Carry on organising

Following the declaration of a General Improvement Area in Carrington, local residents have set up a Committee of ten members and a representative of each street in the area. The committee's aim is to ensure representation of and consultation with local people.

Local contact is John Boyce, 7 May Terrace Carrington.

More offices!

The Toll House Hill office development in the City centre is reported to be costing £ 10 million. By comparison, the new St. Ann's Estate, which provides homes for 8,000 people cost £ 20 million. Opposite the office building site empty office space is advertised to let.

TRAP makes it

TRAP (Tenants and Residents around the Polytechnic) have received an invitation to the next Joint Advisory Meeting with Council Officials. The quarterly meetings, to discuss problems arising from redevelopment, now include SATRA, Sneinton Tenants Association, MATAR and TRAP. At first the Council were hesitant about having TRAP included.

GRASS ROOTS offers its columns to any individual or organisation wishing to discuss personal or local issues, needs or services, projects which have failed or succeeded, or merely seeking information. The material printed is the work of individual contributors and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Grass Roots Support Group. This group came into being with the help of the Nottingham Council of Social Service. It is now established as an independent Committee, and its function is to transmit neighbourhood and city news and views through the medium of a monthly newspaper. Your contributions and comments please to the Editor, c/o 31a Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

With this issue is distributed Forum Focus, a news-sheet published by Forum for the Handicapped. Copies may be obtained from the Editor, c/o same address.

Grass Roots

Organising pays!

Featured in this issue is the story of TRAP - a familiar story - shared by many people in Nottingham.

For many years residents living around the Trent Polytechnic have watched their neighbourhood decay.

But was this necessary? Many local people do not think so, but individually they have been unable to overcome the difficulties of living in this area.

They have not been involved in the future plans for the area, nor could the residents exert much influence over the decisions taken about their future.

So they got organised. Already TRAP has been invited to the regular meeting between council officials and residents groups which discusses problems arising from clearance programmes.

It is a mistake to see TRAP as simply an organisation opposed to the corporation. TRAP accepts the need for the demolition of slum housing, but believes that residents should have a say in decisions that affect their lives.

At present the process of rehousing and demolition is mainly determined by the requirements of the corporation officials. It is no bad thing that this is under attack. So often the control over public money is geared to the requirements of the public agencies administering them, rather than the needs and problems of the people who receive them.

No group can effectively challenge such control by individual action. It is only by organising around public issues that groups will gain any significant results. If such a group is ignored or refused then a conflict will naturally arise between those who have control over resources and those who are in need of them. But such conflicts need not be destructive if they form a part of genuine public participation.

* ORDER FORM *

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* c/o 31a Mansfield Road, *
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Halt the bulldozers?

Housing is a basic need. The type and character of houses form the physical fabric on which the community is based. On the free market, in which 50% of dwellings are provided, the individual gets what he can afford, which may not be what he needs.

During the year 1972/3, 2,202 dwellings were cleared in Nottingham and 1,117 Council houses were completed. This deficit, together with a reduced number of Council tenants moving into the private sector because of high mortgage rates, resulted in the Council waiting list leaping to 9,188.

There are 8,000 slums in Nottingham. When an area is condemned to clearance, owners, occupiers and the Corporation find it uneconomic to spend resources on a 'sinking ship' and a vicious cycle of dereliction and demoralisation occurs.

Within the framework of the policies and resources determined by the Government, the Council can firstly build new houses and secondly improve the existing stock.

The building programme has been expanded. New projects such as Grotto Farm and Radford Colliery have been added to the existing sites of St. Ann's, the Meadows and Top Valley. Further high density housing for students, single persons, childless families and old age pensioners is planned in the central area.

New housing developments often have a population density of only 30% of the housing which they replace. The development of social ties and a community fabric can take decades.

The Council is therefore rehabilitating the housing stock as an alternative policy. This may be a more efficient use of inadequate housing resources. In addition, the community structure and architectural heritage is preserved.

There are many advantages to selective renewal, as an alternative approach to comprehensive clearance. The uprooting of long

established communities and polarisation of a conurbation into urban and sub-urban sectors and council and owner-occupied estates is avoided. Planning Blight is avoided. More community facilities can be supported. Small businesses and shops can survive at a low rental. Labour-intensive building methods can be employed which provide stable employment for traditional skills and the opportunity to expand the Corporation building department.

Nevertheless, selective renewal is not a cheap or a simple solution to the problem of redevelopment. There would be the temptation of making it an excuse to do nothing, together with the danger of speculative buying of property where an area is being improved. A policy of municipalisation of private-rented accommodation would need to be pursued.

The recent housing policy statements of the government propose land holding charges and more emphasis on rehabilitation and improvement through Housing Action Areas. Any measure less than public ownership of development land is unlikely to prevent speculation and profiteering.

The problem of homelessness is likely to become more acute in Nottingham. In London, local authorities were eventually forced to cooperate with Squatters' Groups in the utilisation of short-life condemned property, with the assurance from the Squatters that the premises would be vacated when the property needed to be demolished.

A recent Shelter report recommends that strong tenants organisations are needed to protect the rights of tenants acting in the same way as a trades union.

The conclusion from the report is proof that housing problems cannot be viewed in isolation from the type of society and economy in which we live. Only under a planned economy can the necessary resources be allocated to building the homes and communities people need.

Councillor Stephen Evans

Forum Focus

THE NEWS-SHEET OF FORUM for the HANDICAPPED

No.1 February, 1974

Forum newspaper

THIS INCLUSION IN 'GRASS ROOTS' is the intended forerunner of a newspaper for handicapped and chronically ill people. Many handicapped people already receive publications from their own societies, but it is hoped that 'our' newspaper, the content of which is independent of Grass Roots, will be an umbrella publication airing problems and complaints of all handicapped people.

At this stage it is necessary to explain the newspaper.

For some considerable time, 'FORUM' has been thinking about and discussing the feasibility of a newspaper.

In early discussions the idea was well received, and most groups representing the handicapped are keen to see the project successful, but delay has been inevitable owing to the problem of raising money. 'Forum' itself has no money, consequently appeals were launched in an attempt to meet the cost of production. Such an attempt is, of necessity a lengthy business, but we had the good fortune, at an early stage, to receive sufficient encouragement to go ahead with the project.

Students of Basford Hall College, by means of a subsidised walk in November 1972, raised the sum of £ 132. The Spastics Society offered a grant of £ 164 to finance 50% of the balance required to meet the cost of production for ten months, provided that other organisations matched the offer Pound for Pound.

This sounded easy! In fact matching this amount has been a long drawn out business.

Events have overtaken us. In October 1973 'Grass Roots' appeared and we now have to establish how possible duplication may be avoided. Until this has been done, we are making use of the machinery of 'Grass Roots'.

Your assistance and that of your societies is vital if we are to progress. By assistance we mean the supply of information, complaints, criticism of the newspaper or methods.

There is one request regarding criticism and complaints. Please restrict your praise to four sheets of foolscap and your criticism to the back of a postage stamp, or vice versa.

Having outlined the beginning of the project, and the assistance from two sources, it is only proper that we should list the groups which are making donations. These are:-

St. Ann's Mental & Physical Handicapped Association,
Nottingham 62 Club,=
Nottingham & District Soc. for Mentally Handicapped Children,
Nottingham & District Social Club for the Hard of Hearing,

Nottingham Age Concern,
Clifton Care Group,
N.A.W.C.H.
Multiple Sclerosis Society,
Bilborough Club for the Disabled,
Friends of Spastics,
Spina Bifida & Hydracephalus Society,
Deaf Childrens' Society,
Nottingham Cripples Seaside Home.

On behalf of all the handicapped who may benefit from reading, or contributing to the newspaper a sincere thank you is offered to all the groups who have contributed.

ANYONE, handicapped or not is invited to comment, contribute, offer assistance anonymously or not.

Your letter please at this stage to: The Editorial Committee, Forum Newspaper, c/o Nottingham Council of Social Service, 31A Mansfield Rd., Nottingham.

Anyone requiring further copies of Grass Roots may use the order form.

An unfinished story

Once upon a time, way back in 1971, in Nottingham (and district) some representatives of a few organisations for the handicapped and disabled got together and said, "We don't think much to the way they are implementing our Act!"

In this case 'they' were the local authorities and the 'Act' was the chronically sick and disabled persons act).

"Perhaps we should meet other groups and find out what they think", said the organisations. And so they did. Six months later about 25 organisations issued jointly to the local authorities a 'summary of decisions'. Some of the recommendations made then are now local authority policy.

"What next?" asked the organisations. "Shall we disband or shall we continue to talk?"

"We've got plenty in common to talk about!" muttered some.

"Well, two heads or rather upwards of twentyfive heads must be better than one", was the reply, so they set about arranging to talk some more.

"We can talk about difficulties of arranging transport - and its cost, low incomes, lack of employment opportunities, inaccessibility of most places, the appalling lack of communications between agencies, and shortage of suitable housing, and aids to the disabled, the poor quality and clumsiness of many appliances, and adaptations to the home, and the need for changing attitudes!"

"We won't form an organising committee yet!" they agreed.
"We'll call ourselves the Forum

for the Handicapped. We don't know each other well enough and we can't all be represented."

"But we will apply for financial aid to get the project off the ground".

So the Forum began its talks. Sometimes ideas were picked up by a person here and a person there and translated into action. A Mini-Bus was acquired and paved the way for a shopping service, a social group for young adults was initiated, a series of radio programmes organised; they even jointly subscribed towards the cost of a newspaper. But all these things were fragmented events and elicited very little response from the organisations as a whole.

Even after two years of fairly exhaustive talks very little in the way of active co-ordination had been achieved.

"We can't spare the time", they protested. If working committees were proposed or joint projects suggested, "What is there in it for us? We are busy with our own projects", they cried.

Perhaps it is only to be expected, as one of the major common problems brought to light in the earlier meetings, was the classic shortage of manpower for essential work.

Alas, when it became apparent, late in 1973, that financial aid would not be immediately forthcoming, the Forum had to take a long look at itself and decide whether it was worthwhile to continue.

"What we need is an organisation committee", said some. "We believe that co-ordination in certain selected areas of work with the handicapped seems logical and could be advantageous", said others. (You can tell how much they have learned by the long words they use!).

"BUT THEY HAVEN'T GOT THE TIME!"
Much gloom! Must the Forum disband?

But wait. Six unattached members (that is unattached to any organisation) offered their services to form a working party.

"Allow us to speak on your behalf", they offered "and give us three months from January to ask lots of questions of lots of people. We shall see if the Forum can expand into the county to bring it in line with the new County Authority. We shall investigate which areas of work with the handicapped can be usefully co-ordinated. We shall enquire into the possibilities of forming an executive committee who would form policies from your joint decisions, and guide development work".

The story of the Forum for the Handicapped must remain unfinished for the time being until the working party has completed its report.

Obviously the members of the working party, three of whom are disabled, feel that there are tremendous advantages to be gained by the formation of a county wide group that will

act as a co-ordinator for the voluntary organisations in the field, and could be in a position to collect and distribute information and initiate 'action' on a large scale and draw attention to some of the many problems facing handicapped people.

What do you think? Are we wasting our time or could co-ordination be a viable proposition?

Ideas and comments please to:-
Forum for the Handicapped,
c/o 31A Mansfield Rd., Nottingham

The 1970 Act

The Chronically sick & Disabled Persons Act 1970.

THERE IS MUCH to be written and discussed about this Act, particularly its cynical approach to those so severely discriminated against for so long. The very late date of the Act itself is significant.

Much will be written, including the historical reasons for the neglect of the group affected, and the prevailing climate and unbalanced priorities over the previous two decades. Some bitterness is unavoidable.

At this stage there is space for only one comment. That is the 'Climate' of December 1973.

Many handicapped people are, historically, poor. They can, therefore, be grouped with the elderly poor.

Despite 'conscience' abolition of capital punishment, there seems to be no conscience involved over casual death sentences passed, this winter, on the before mentioned group. Whether or not these sentences are carried out is now purely a matter of chance. Certainly thousands will die more than a little every cold day - thanks to everyone with a 'conscience'

Following the Act of 1970, local authorities have discovered tens of thousands of people, handicapped to a greater or lesser degree, about whom there was no previous information. Large numbers of these are confined to their homes apart from the odd 'run out' when taken by family or friends on Sundays or perhaps summer evenings. This fact has now been known for some time, yet the published intention in the event of petrol rationing, ignores totally the information yielded by the Act of 1970.

Only those categories recognised in 1966 were taken into account, thus knowingly confining thousands of handicapped people to the house.

Petrol for money? Yes - 3 car families - 3 rations - transport for handicapped passengers? - Rubbish.

This contemptuous ignoring of the Act is inexcusable. The 'crisis' now upon us is not sudden. Anyone listening to radios Moscow, Prague and Tirana, knew that either last winter, this winter or next winter a strike

at power here (either coal extraction or movement) would coincide with oil being withheld. Less oil imported plus more oil consumed in place of coal = shortage of fuel for transport.

The BBC canvassed very hard for no Sunday motoring (i.e. Sunday imprisonment for the handicapped passengers) and/or limit sales to a minimum of five or six gallons, check your tank size and gauge reliability!

This was intended to make petrol available only to those like themselves, who lived in status symbol areas, driving status symbol cars, over fairly long distances to status symbol jobs.

Thank you BBC!

All aspects of the Act will, with your assistance, be covered in future issues.

Understanding disability

We must accept that able bodied people cannot comprehend the problems of the Handicapped. We must also accept the need for the Handicapped and their representatives, to attempt to realise the problems of other handicapped people before we can hope for the able bodied to be aware of any of the problems of the handicapped. Groups must, therefore, inquire, seek out the general picture.

A suggested starting point is Harpenden House, Edwards Lane, Sherwood, Nottingham - date: February 14th, time: 7.30 p.m., when a film 'WHO'S HANDICAPPED' will be shown. Admission free, accessible for wheelchairs, toilets also accessible.

This film, made by the Mental Health Film Council, filmed in three different locations, is of interest to all groups.

Take this first step. Reciprocation may follow. A stairway may be formed.

Further information from:
Mrs. D.M. Kabon, 20, Wentworth Rd.,
Sherwood, Nottingham NG5 2LL

Is transport your problem?

LAST YEAR the Nottingham University students presented the Forum with a Mini-Bus, specially converted for HANDICAPPED PEOPLE.

Since last July the vehicle has been used by a number of organisations, some who use it regularly, others occasionally, when their need arises.

The Mini-Bus is available to anyone concerned with transporting the disabled.

Should you wish to make any enquiries about the vehicle or its availability, would you please write to:

MRS. M. HAZZLEDINE, FORUM
TRANSPORT OFFICER, C/O
GOODWILL COMPLEX, 14 NOTINTONE
PLACE, SNEINTON, NOTTINGHAM.

THE DETAILS OF THE MINI-BUS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The seating arrangements are variable, 8 Inward Facing seats, which can be tipped up to allow wheelchair accommodation.
i.e. 3 wheelchairs and 4 Inward Facing seats.
2. A Hydraulic Lift is fitted to the rear of the vehicle, which will carry 2 passengers, or 1 person sitting in a wheelchair.
3. Unfortunately we cannot provide drivers at all times, so we must ask each organisation to provide their own driver, who must be over 21 years old.
4. We naturally have to make a charge and this works out very reasonably at 8p per mile (at the moment), this includes Diesel.

THIS VEHICLE WAS PROVIDED TO BE USED SO PLEASE DON'T HESITATE TO MAKE ENQUIRIES.

Flip side

HAVING GIVEN two examples of the attitudes of young people, an attitude which can be found down to the very young, it is necessary to ask what can be done about the 'Flip Side' - those who bully, destroy and were ripe for the brain-washing of 'Zigger, Zagger', 'Clock work Orange' etc.

Whether destroying, raping, mugging, intimidating, annoying or whatever, these types select the weak as their victims. The old, the sick, the handicapped are, in urban areas, prime targets for school age bullies. During school holidays selected 'targets' are assaulted for 12 hours per day. This must be stopped, and schools are places from which the answer must come.

We know that some parents may not care may even encourage their offsprings to annoy a neighbour who at some time remonstrated with them, but the schools' approach over the past two decades has much to answer for. 'Free expression' before learning - 'do your own thing', coupled with strict instructions to parents not to interfere with their children's tuition, whilst at the same time, from all quarters, the never ending trumpeting of 'generation gap' plus the encouragement to listen, non stop, to the soporific, mindless trivia of radio one, has ensured that many parents have no influence over their children.

The problem of annoyance and intimidation is real. Have any suffering handicapped people any suggestions or comments? Meanwhile, over to you schools. This is a matter of education.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL HAVE TWICE THE CONTENT OF THIS ONE. WRITE NOW TO GIVE GIVE US A KICK IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A matter of survival

IT'S NOT a bad old world to live in. It's not the people we live amongst. Some of us do not choose the way we have to live. Destiny decides it for us.

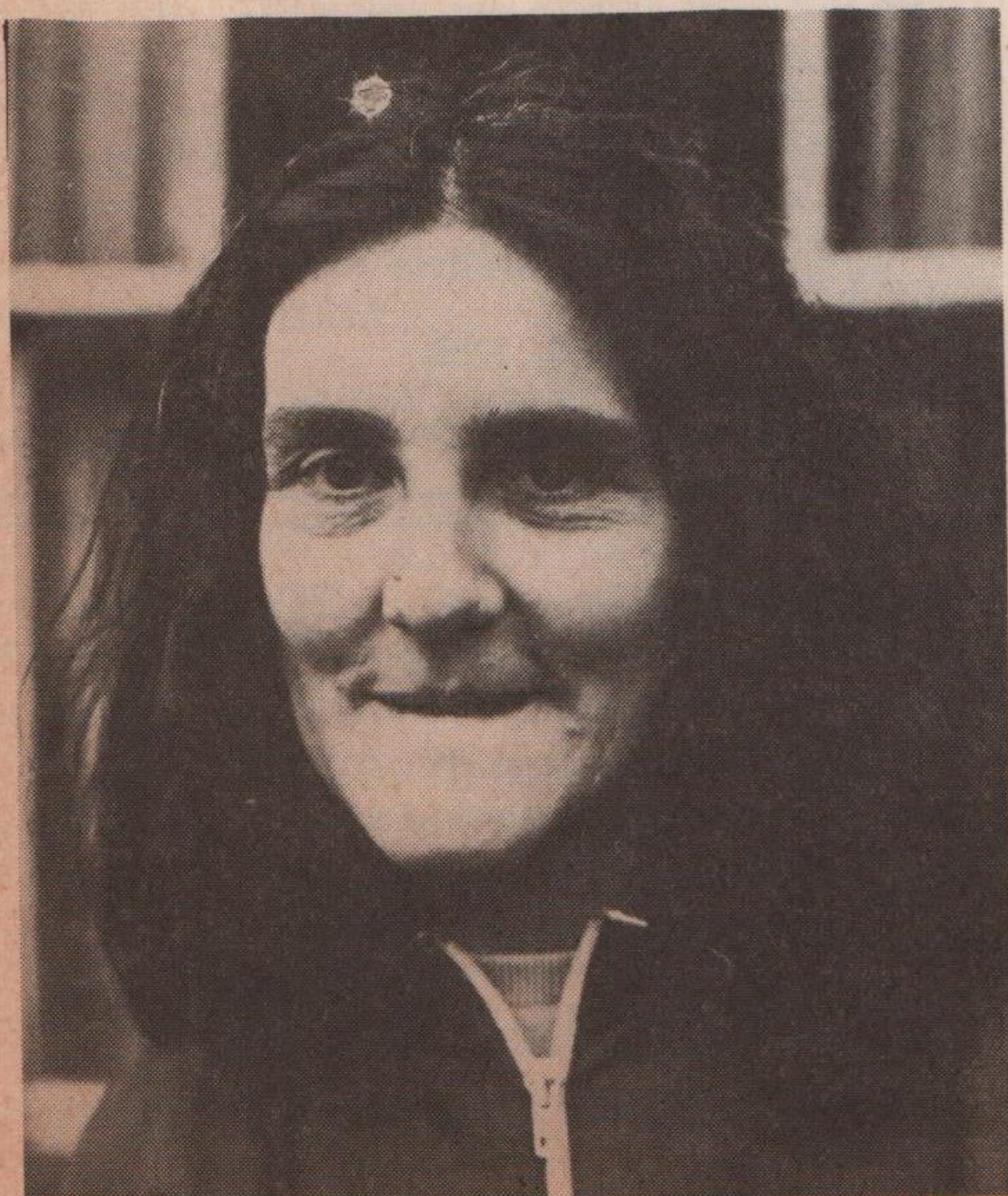
For instance, if you are a divorced woman, and you are on your own with six or eight children, you feel as if your whole life has crashed to rack and ruin. You must piece yourself up with a mighty big bang. Money is now very tight. There is no one to turn to and say - "Can you spare another pound love?". There is no one there any more.

The kids need new shoes, or your book is finished. You have to sit at that dreary Office and repeat everything they already know - just the same things all over again. If you are lucky, they give you £1.50. That is supposed to buy a lad of 15 years a pair of size 9 mens shoes, and a lad of 12 years a size 3 boys shoes. If you can get two pairs of shoes for that price you are damn clever.

May be your money has not come on the day the Social Security Officer is supposed to visit and he hasn't come. If the kids' stomachs are empty and he still hasn't come, you do the only thing left to do and sell your wedding ring - or hock your iron or clock for a few shillings, if you are lucky and still have them left. When the man does visit you he might give you a hand-out of 50p and that has to feed you whilst he does his round - pay gas and light as well, and wait until he has gone back into his Office to write out his notes, get them passed by his boss and had them put through the post and then you have to wait for the postman to come. Sometimes three deliveries come, but no money letter.

I guess this is a test of survival, by hanging on, committing no crime and still being alive with your six or eight kids and without going crazy!

Joan Merrin



Know your rights

Clearance manifesto

A detailed code of practice in Clearance Areas has been drawn up by the Union of Clearance Area Associations (UCAA). The Union includes SATRA, TRAP, MATAR, Carrington Street Tenants Association and NBRA.

UCAA is asking the Council to implement the new code in all Nottingham Clearance Areas.

Main points from the Code are:

Better information to tenants at all stages of redevelopment including public Health and compensation rights.

An improved standard of environment during clearance including better street cleaning and rubbish disposal and demolition of dangerous buildings.

Information about other estates and availability of houses to tenants associations.

Better use of existing houses; no house with a bathroom or which is classified fit should be boarded up until the C.P.O. is confirmed.

Community facilities that are demolished should be replaced.

Regular advice centres should be provided by the Corporation.

More information about housing allocations; reasons for delays in rehousing; and better information in new houses.

UCAA believes that if this code of conduct for Clearance areas were implemented it would radically improve conditions in Clearance Areas. It would help to improve relations between tenants and officials. And it would raise the moral of the tenants for whose good redevelopment is taking place.

War widows' pensions

WIDOWS who married wounded soldiers after the First World War and whose husbands subsequently died of their war wounds are now eligible for a pension of £10 a week or more, according to the rank of their husbands.

Women who think they have a claim should write to BLESMA, Frankland Moore House, 185/187 High Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex RM6 6NA.

Home loss payments

Owner Occupiers,
Furnished Tenants,
Unfurnished Tenants

in Clearance Areas.

Home loss payments are quite new payments which apply to all tenants and owner-occupiers who had lived in a house for 5 years or more before being rehoused due to compulsory purchase.

The payment is three times the rateable value of the house (or part of a house) which is occupied. The minimum payment is £150.

Home loss payments are not affected by any other payment which may be made, and are not affected by whether the house is fit or unfit. It does not matter whether a person is rehoused by the Council or not.

At present people are receiving forms to claim for the Home loss payment after they are rehoused, but soon people should receive forms when they are visited by the Housing Department. If people rehouse themselves they must make sure they get a form (Estates Dept.) and apply.

Remember, people are eligible if

they are furnished and unfurnished tenants or owner-occupiers and have lived in the same house for 5 years before the date of actual rehousing (i.e. the date of actual moving from a house to another).

However, it seems that payments will be made by cheque which cannot be cashed either at the City Treasury or through anyone else's bank account. That means that tenants receiving a Home Loss Payment will have to open a bank account in order to get the money. The Union of Clearance Area Associations is to take up this matter with the Council.
(Information:- Community Action Magazine).

Rate rebates

RATE REBATES to households with a weekly income up to £30 are to be paid from April 1st this year.

The following are examples of the increases based on the assumption that the weekly rates in each case are an average of £1 a week.

Single persons:

Weekly income £11, current rebate 57p, new rebate 96p,
£18, no rebate, new rebate 45p,
£20, no rebate, new rebate 33p,
£22, no rebate, new rebate 21p.

Married couple without children:

£14, 57p, £1; £18, 19p, 82p;
£22.50, no rebate, new rebate 49p;
£24, no rebate, new rebate 41p.

Not only will nearly four times the number of households become eligible for rebates, the structure has also been remodelled to give a finer adjustment to differences in income. Disability pensions will be discounted in the calculation for rebate.

News & views

New officer



Chief Inspector S.F. Rising has recently been appointed by the local Police as their Community Relations Officer. His responsibility covers the whole of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Chief Inspector Rising is

free to travel anywhere getting acquainted with the "community", you and me. He has been a Police Officer for 26 years and has seen service in a variety of Police Departments. He describes himself as "an educator" rather than a troubleshooter and he hopes to be known and trusted not just by the minority or immigrant groups but by the community as a whole. Already he is visiting schools, youth clubs, homes, organisations, etc.

He is assisted by a small group of Officers whose main task lies in visiting schools and youth clubs. Some of them should already be well known by our children.

In a day when the work of the police is constantly increasing and they are often too busy simply just to talk here is a senior Police Officer whose job is to do just that. Contact him if you feel he could assist you in any way at Nottingham 269700, extensions 4 or 213.

On the 'phone

TOP VALLEY COMMUNITY HOUSE, 18 Bakewell Drive is now on the phone. The telephone number is Nottingham 272103.

Post floats Ark?

IF YOU HAVE ANY OLD NEWSPAPERS pass them on to The Ark. It's their latest money raising venture to help buy sports equipment for the youth Club, housed in the old junior school in Huntingdon Street.

Libraries adapted

SIXTEEN BRANCH LIBRARIES in Nottingham are to be adapted to provide access for handicapped people.

The modifications will cost £ 8,000, the City Council have been told.

Community point

A COMMUNITY POINT FOR THE EDWARDS LANE ESTATE, Nottingham is to be created in a converted council house at 36 Northwood Crescent.

This will fulfill an urgent need in the area and will provide a much-needed meeting place for groups in the area.

The City Council have also agreed to put up a £ 4,500 pre-fabricated unit at the side of the house so the point can be used for playgroups, luncheon clubs, mothers' discussion groups and old people's clubs.

Nottingham University Hospital Management Committee

Full or part-time, Male or female, CRAFT INSTRUCTOR required to supervise diversional activities for ward patients at the Cedars Hospital. This is a new post, starting salary £900 p.a. (for full-time appointment) rising to £1,044 p.a. by four annual increments for a 38-hour week. The person appointed will require initiative, drive and enthusiasm to

develop this work in conjunction with medical, nursing and professional staff. A qualification in the teaching of handicrafts is essential.

Application forms and further particulars available from Mr D. Halling, Administrative Officer, Cedars Hospital, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

Nottingham Areas Project (Community & Youth Action)

Five Neighbourhood Project Workers

An Urban Aid grant has been received for the appointment of workers in five areas of Nottingham: Clifton, Balloon Woods, Russell Fields, Broxtowe and Edwards Lane Estate. Each area experiences a high degree of delinquency. The main objective of the workers is to be the involvement of local residents in identifying and attempting to solve the problems of delinquency (as they see them) in their area. Academic or professional qualifications are not essential; however, an ability to work with groups and individuals in an unstructured setting is important.

Salary scale yet to be approved, but likely to be Local Authorities Scale AP 2/3 (£1,644 - £2,235) with commencing point dependent upon experience.

Further details and application forms from:

John Pendleton,
Secretary & Assistant Principal
Probation Officer,
Probation Office,
High Pavement,
Nottingham, NG1 1HR

who would welcome informal discussion.

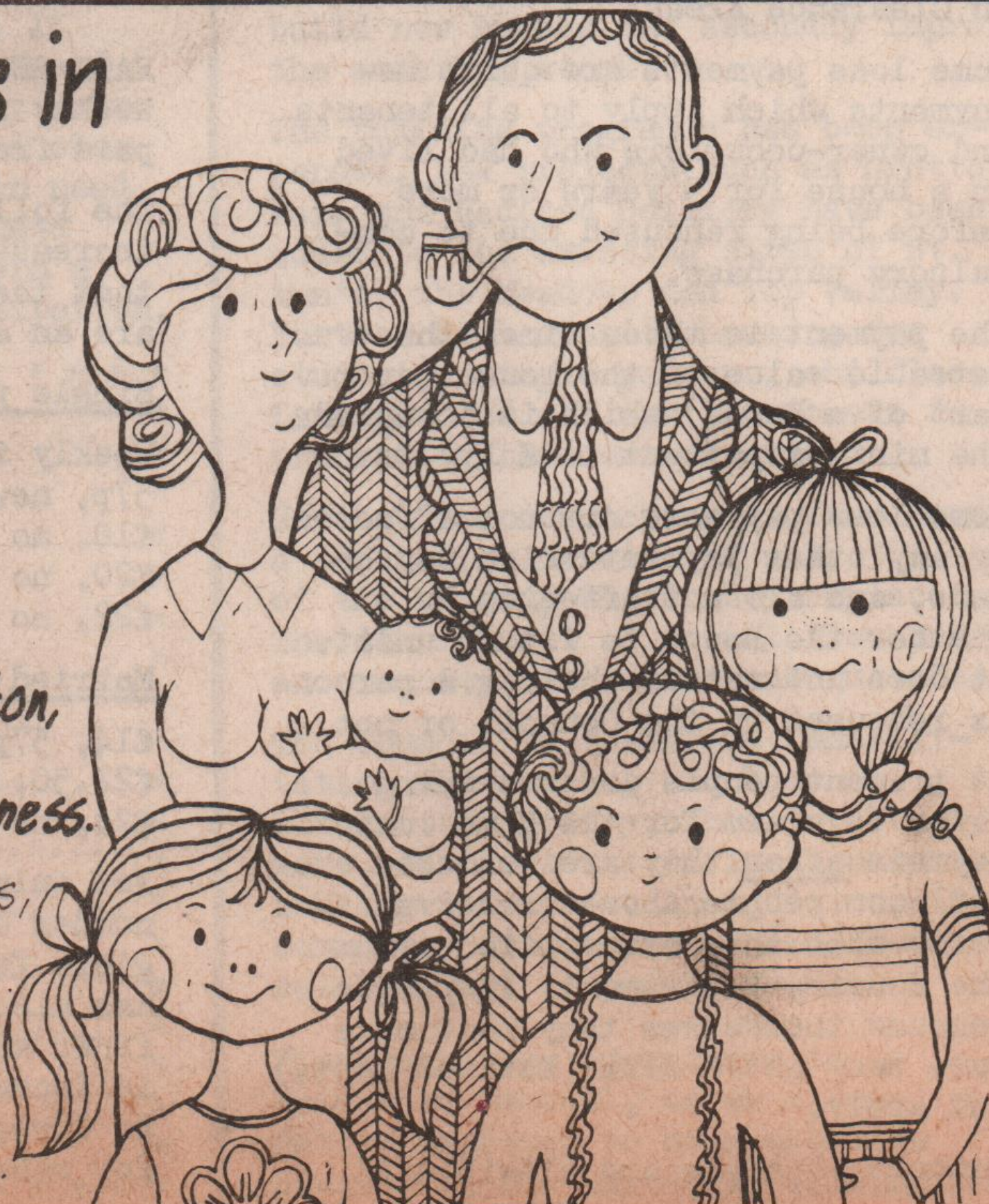


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