

1: Tarran Bungalows on the East Park Estate

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Wolverhampton suffered two Great Fires: The first fire lasted for five days and left nearly people homeless, whilst the second destroyed 60 homes in the first five hours. This second fire led to the purchase of the first fire engine within the city in September. In Victorian times, Wolverhampton grew to be a wealthy town mainly due to the huge amount of industry that occurred as a result of the abundance of coal and iron deposits in the area. The remains of this wealth can be seen in local houses such as Wightwick Manor and The Mount both built for the Mander family, prominent varnish and paint manufacturers, and Tettenhall Towers. All three are located in the western fringe of Wolverhampton, in the areas known as Wightwick and Tettenhall. Many other houses of similar stature were demolished in the 18s and 19s. Statue of Prince Albert, Queen Square. Wolverhampton gained its first parliamentary representation as part of the Reform Act 1832, when it was one of 22 large towns that were allocated two members of parliament. A local mob attacking electors who voted or intended to vote for the Tory candidate led to the Wolverhampton riot 1830, with Dragoons called in to end the intimidation. Wolverhampton was incorporated as a municipal borough on 15 March 1836 under the Municipal Corporations Act before becoming a county borough in 1889. In 1893, a statue was erected in memory of Prince Albert the Prince Consort, the unveiling of which brought Queen Victoria to Wolverhampton. The Queen was so pleased with the statue that she knighted the then-mayor, an industrialist named John Morris. The statue replaced a Russian cannon captured from Sevastopol during the Crimean War in 1856, [24] and remains standing in Queen Square. The statue is known locally, especially among younger residents, as "The Man on the Horse". Wolverhampton was represented politically in Victorian times by the Liberal MP Charles Pelham Villiers, a noted free trade supporter, who was also the longest serving MP in parliamentary history. The Stafford Street drill hall was completed in 1862. Closures of other smaller cycle makers followed during the 1890s including such well-known hand-builders as Percy Stallard the former professional cyclist and Jack Hateley. The site of the Low Level station, which closed to passengers in 1962 and completely in 1967, is currently undergoing redevelopment. Mass council housing development in Wolverhampton, to rehouse families from slum housing, began after the end of the World War I, with new estates at Parkfields near the border with Coseley and Birches Barn near Bantock Park in the west of Wolverhampton being built, giving the city some new council houses by 1918. The first large council housing development in Wolverhampton was the Low Hill estate to the north-east of the city, which consisted of more than 2,000 new council houses by 1918 and was one of the largest housing estates in Britain at the time. However, council house building halted in 1914 following the outbreak of World War II in September the previous year. Wolverhampton was one of the few towns to operate surface contact trams and the only town to use the Lorain Surface Contact System. He was known as "the last of the Midland radicals". After the end of World War II in 1945, the council erected prefabricated bungalows across Wolverhampton, and built its first permanent postwar houses at the Underhill Estate near Bushbury in the late 1940s. The later part of the decade saw the Heath Town district almost completely redeveloped with multi-story flats and maisonette blocks. Wolverhampton is home to a large proportion of the Sikh community, who settled there during the period 1840-1860 from the Indian state of Punjab. Today, the Sikh community in Wolverhampton is roughly 9,000. In 1972, as a result of local government reorganisation, Wolverhampton became a metropolitan borough. The United Kingdom government announced on 18 December 1999 that Wolverhampton would be granted city status 1999 an honour that had been unsuccessfully applied for in 1982, 1983, [51] [52] and [51] 1999 making it one of three "Millennium Cities". This building was originally a residential property, but later became the Hand Inn public house. It was completely restored in 1999 after a two-year refurbishment project and has been used by various businesses since then 1999 currently as a second-hand book shop. It was constructed in sections between 1840 and 1860, and carries the number A. The centre of Wolverhampton has been altered radically since the mids, with the Mander Centre plans for which were unveiled on 15 April [57] being opened in two phases, the first in 1999 and the second in 2000.

Several refurbishments have taken place since. This was officially opened by Diana, Princess of Wales , on 31 July It has since been converted into a nightclub, with part of the site being converted into the offices of a recruitment agency in Beatties , a House of Fraser store, was announced to close in Rackhams had a store on Snow Hill for some 25 years until This building was then divided between a Netto supermarket and the local archives service, but by its future was under threat as part of the proposed Summer Row retail development. This led to the closure of the Netto supermarket in June and the relocation of the archives service to the Molineux Hotel building in The building is now being demolished toward a development push from the Local Authority at various sites around the City. Art and culture[edit] From the 18th century, Wolverhampton was well known for production of japanned ware and steel jewellery. The renowned 18th- and 19th-century artists Joseph Barney , Edward Bird , and George Wallis were all born in Wolverhampton and initially trained as japanned ware painters. The School of Practical Art was opened in the s and eventually became a close associate of the Art Gallery. Wolverhampton Art Gallery was established in , whilst Wolverhampton Grand Theatre was opened in Wolverhampton has a strong history in the ornate cast iron safe painting industry from the Victorian era. Numerous companies, such as Chubb Lock and Safe Company , hired, taught and expanded their artistic status to international reputation, whereby a safe became truly a work of art with fine script and hand-painted designs, highly collectible today. Even in the United States, one can find their preserved masterpieces to this day. The building was converted into a National Historic Registered Landmark Treasure in , which now houses a cinema, art galleries, nightclub, business offices and a beautiful large stained glass rotunda in its foyer. It is among the few canal street factories so well known in the "Black Country" that has been preserved. Wolves in Wolves sees the installation of 30 wolf sculptures in the city centre and West Park, with the sculptures set to be auctioned off to raise money for charity when the event is complete. Exhibitions[edit] As its wealth and influence grew, Wolverhampton both took part in notable exhibitions and hosted them. Although housing only one international pavilion, from Canada , the scope and scale of the exhibition mirrored all the advances in other exhibitions of its time. The exhibition site featured several halls housing machinery, industrial products, a concert hall, two bandstands, a restaurant, and a fun fair with thrill rides and a water chute. Wolverhampton city centre falls outside of the area traditionally known as the Black Country , although some districts such as Bilston and Heath Town and the Willenhall side of Wolverhampton fall within the Black Country coalfields , leading to confusion as to whether the entire city falls within the region. Modern usage has tended towards using the term to refer to the western part of the West Midlands county , excluding Birmingham, Solihull and Coventry. This means that the city lies astride the main east-west watershed of England. The geology of the city is complex, with a combination of Triassic and Carboniferous geology; specifically Bunter and Keuper sandstone , and Upper and Middle Coal measures. There is also an area of dolerite intrusions. Climate data for Wolverhampton Month.

2: Living in Wolverhampton | University of Wolverhampton

*The History of Housing in Wolverhampton, [George J. Barnsby] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

It has been called council housing due to the role of district and borough councils managing the housing. The underlying principle of council house provision is that historically the private sector was deemed unable to provide adequate housing for all and state intervention was required to ensure there was good quality affordable housing for low income households. The growth of council housing in this country has been largely determined by central government policies and legislation. Throughout the twentieth century there has been a shifting emphasis between two main objectives - the need to build more houses in the face of shortages, especially in the post war periods, and the need to replace old designated slum areas of cities. Each objective has received priority from Government at different times over the years and their policies have influenced the amount of new building and the type and quality of construction. There is a variety of construction types seen in council housing through the years, among them are garden estates built on greenfield sites under early legalisation, innovative PRC construction at a time of labour and material shortage in post war Britain and the development of high density blocks of flats built in inner city slum clearance areas which echo of modernist aspirations. The following pages will guide you through the main chronological events of the twentieth century from before council housing to the early days of providing good quality homes for soldiers returning from the First World War, through slum clearance programmes and the handling of the crisis of the post Second World War housing shortage, to more current times of maintaining an aging stock and implementing regeneration strategies. House building at this time was largely done by profit-seeking private builders. Mostly they built long streets of terraced houses and these new communities were largely unplanned. The large majority of the population rented privately, from a modest room in a house to a grand residence in the country. Mainly due to the fact that borrowing and mortgages had not become commonplace, only the richest people could afford to own their own homes. Problems of poor housing conditions, mostly in inner city areas, grew steadily as city populations increased. With the development of high density unorganised neighbourhoods, overcrowding became commonplace. In the poorer areas of cities families could be found huddled in dark and unsanitary courts of squalid housing often without facilities and natural light. Some of the worst conditions were found in London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Newcastle. Concerns began to grow across the country about public health arguably this was stimulated by a fear among the middle classes of infectious disease spreading from the overcrowded and insanitary working class housing into where they lived. There was pressure on the Government to begin looking at housing issues and they were slowly persuaded to intervene. It was argued that new private housing was too expensive for most working class families and of these houses, most were built in the suburbs which were too expensive and distant from their sites of employment. Government began to pass various Acts mainly aimed to address the worst areas of housing unfit for habitation or to improve or demolish existing houses. The most important Act came in 1890. Efforts were made to build and regulate private Common Lodging Houses that catered for those in the most need, like the one purpose built in Bristol illustrated on the right. They provided accommodation mostly for single men in little dormitories as seen left. Up until 1890, although councils did have the power to build houses, most had had little involvement. Some corporation family housing was provided, mainly in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, often to rehouse those displaced as the result of street improvement schemes. The estate provided affordable rented flats for 4, people on a site that had previously been the notorious Millbank prison. However in almost all areas, efforts to clear slum areas exceeded all house construction, effectively reducing the number of low cost housing available. Most pre corporation housing was built cheaply taking the form of high density tenement blocks of flats with small rooms and limited facilities including shared kitchen and toilets and no running hot water. Typical rents were high which was no comfort to those on low and irregular wages and thus did not provide housing for the very poor. One reason for high rents was that before no corporation dwellings received subsidy from central government. The war, however, changed everything. Building activity came to a virtual standstill

whilst the country fought. By the time of the General Election in it was becoming clear that the country faced an acute shortage of housing. Building costs were inflated and this, combined with a scarcity of materials and labour, made it impossible for the private developers to provide houses with rents within reach of the average working class family. Councils were thrust to the forefront as the providers and they began to plan their post-war housing programmes. The subsidy arrangements shared the costs of this new housing between the tenants, local rate payers and the Treasury. Councils in areas of high housing need could apply for these subsidies. Mainly consisting of three bed houses for families, the design of the estates aimed to create self-contained communities of low density - often with no more than 12 houses per acre. Facilities, including churches, schools and shops, were provided; public houses were initially excluded from the plans. On most estates, house were provided with a generous size garden to encourage the tenants to grow their own vegetables, a privet hedge at the front and an apple tree at the back. The interiors varied, some having a parlour, but all had a scullery and bath. For most new tenants these new conditions were a huge improvement on their previous slum housing where they had experienced overcrowding and often were without even basic facilities. The quality of the housing was generally high. Although some slum clearance took place during the s much of the emphasis of this period was to provide new general needs housing on greenfield sites. The most ambitious estate built to reward soldiers and their families after the war was the massive Becontree estate in Dagenham which was to become the largest council housing estate in the world. Work by the London County Council on the estate started in , farms were compulsory purchased and by over 25, houses had been built and over , people had moved to the area. The new houses had gas and electricity, inside toilets, fitted baths and front and back gardens. The estate expanded over the Essex parishes of Barking, Dagenham and Ilford with nearly 27, homes in total creating a virtual new town with dwellings for over 30, families. Most of these new council estates, like Becontree, provided good quality housing for the better off working classes but did not provide a solution for the poorer people in society. Rents were high and subletting was forbidden so naturally the tenants in the best position to pay were selected. High rents sometimes meant difficulty in paying, as more applicants from unskilled occupations were housed. The Addison Act was passed initially as a temporary measure to meet the housing need felt in the country as an effect of the war and at a time when private builders could not meet the demand. It was generally assumed that the private sector would resume responsibility for working class housing once the British economy had recovered. The principle objective of the Wheatley Act of was to secure a continuous building programme for period of 15 years and to erect houses that could be let at lower rents to meet the position of lower wage earners. This put pressures to reduce the size and standard of houses and called for new council estates to be developed at a higher density. For instance, during this period, a new three bedroom house was often only square feet compared to over square feet in New council housing was gradually becoming residualised and labelled for the very poor, despite this they generally continued to provide good quality accommodation. After this initial burst of building activity across the country targeted at reducing the post-war housing shortage, local councils began to tackle the problem of its existing slum housing. The Housing Act of encouraged mass slum clearance and councils set to work to demolish poor quality housing and replace with new build. The photo on the left shows a designated Slum Officer at work to prioritise the demolition. Slum areas of housing existed in most inner city areas and were generally old, neglected and unhealthy places to live. Many of the houses had originally built for workers during the period of rapid industrial development often without thought for overcrowding or amenities such as an adequate water supply, ventilation and sunlight. Using powers available under the Act to acquire and demolish privately owned properties, slum clearance schemes were put into action across the country. By all authorities were required to concentrate efforts on slum clearance; each had to submit a programme of building and demolition aimed at eliminating slums from their districts. The city of Bristol had calculated they had 25, people living in houses unfit for human habitation and proposed the replacement of 5, unfit dwellings. Unlike the garden estates built directly after the First World War, much of the slum clearance was replaced with flats, mostly three to five storeys high. They were often modelled on schemes in continental Europe such as the Quarry Hill flats in Leeds shown left which were inspired by a tour the Karl Marx building - workers flats in Vienna. Non-traditional building techniques were embraced - the photo to the right shows the steel framework for two

of the units that would comprise Quarry Hill which was at this time the largest council house project in Europe. Local councils tried initially to rehouse people locally back into the communities they were forced to vacate following the demolition of inner city slum areas. However central redevelopment was only ever confined to relatively small schemes at this time and the vast majority of new houses were built on new estates, most located on the fringes of the cities. This was a combination of central policy and the high cost of inner city land. The new tenants had to weigh up the disadvantage of a considerably longer journey to work and sense of isolation against the benefits of a new well equipped home. Rents were generally lower in this period than they were for earlier schemes built under the Housing Act. Despite this and a general commitment to house those in most need, in practice the ability to pay the rent played a crucial factor in allocation. Rents were set much lower following the Housing Act in line with re-housing some of the poorest people in society under slum clearance policy. Tenancy conditions were strict and regulations were enforced from the start. Some tenants were put off by the oppressive housing management. In Liverpool women housing managers were employed to inspect properties and instruct tenants on good housekeeping. Below is an extract from a letter to new tenant from the Corporation of Bristol Housing Estates on 15th June making an offer of a new house on the Knowle West estate. But there will be no excuse in your new house. Do not buy secondhand furniture, bedding or pictures unless you are quite sure that the articles are free from vermin. Insects do not like soap and hot water, and they also dislike dusters and polish. So if in the new house you keep your windows open, and keep your bodies and clothing, floors and stairs, furniture and bedding clean; use the duster frequently on all skirting and ledges, you are not likely to be troubled again with vermin. The new house will be easy to keep clean and it will be well worth looking after As the war drew to a close, Britain faced its worst housing shortage of the twentieth century. Thousands of houses across the country had been lost by heavy bombing and many more were badly damaged. It was estimated that , new homes were required in England and Wales in to provide all families with accommodation. Plans were drawn up for a major building programme, drawing on the themes established prior to The election of saw a Labour government voted in and housing policy was central to their welfare reforms in their manifesto. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, was responsible for the housing programme which focused heavily on local authority involvement rather than reliance of the private sector. These were highly controversial at the time but the Prime Minister of the time, Winston Churchill, was strongly in favour and initiated the Temporary Prefabricated Housing programme. Churchill originally wanted half a million prefabs built across the country as a stopgap measure until labour could be mobilised for more permanent housing. They were expected to last for only 10 years but they proved very popular with some residents. There are still many lived in across the country with in use today in the city of Bristol - one of the largest concentrations of prefabs left in the country. Over the years most prefabs have been demolished and replaced with permanent housing. The first prefabs were completed June only weeks after the war had ended. Factories that had previously been employed to build other products such as Aeroplanes were converted to build sections of the innovative new houses. It took a minimum of 40 man-hours to assemble the two bedroom houses complete with plumbing and heating. Sometimes prisoners of war who were still being held in the country were used to help in the construction of the concrete slabs on which the sections of bungalow were erected. The prefabs could be completed very quickly once the sections were delivered to the site.

3: Accommodation - Living@

This is a snapshot of the publicly built housing within the town much of which is now owner occupied and some such as the s tower-blocks recorded before demolition. The inspiration for this article was George Barnsby's 'A History of Housing in Wolverhampton to '.

In she founded a minster church a church with a monastery attached. In Wolverhampton was granted the right to hold markets and fairs. In the Middle Ages there were few shops so if you wanted to buy or sell anything you usually went to a market. Fairs were like markets but they were held only once a year and they attracted buyers and sellers from far and wide. From that time Wolverhampton was a small market town. In Medieval and Tudor Wolverhampton the main industry was weaving wool. Through the centuries little changed in Wolverhampton. It was a small market town although it suffered a severe fire in which destroyed many buildings. Wolverhampton suffered another disastrous fire in , which again destroyed many houses. As a result many stagecoaches passed through the town and it grew larger and busier. Then from the late 18th century the industrial revolution transformed Wolverhampton. It grew from a market town into an important city. As early as the late 17th century Wolverhampton was noted for making steel buckles and sword hilts as well as steel jewelry. The industry expanded rapidly during the 18th century. Other important industries in Wolverhampton in the 18th century were lock making and from the late 18th century japanning making enamel for knick-knacks such as snuff boxes. The first canal to Wolverhampton opened in Canals helped the industrial development of Wolverhampton by making it easier to move goods and raw materials to and from the town. By Wolverhampton had a population of about 7, and it was growing rapidly. By it was over 12, By the standards of the time Wolverhampton was a large and important town. It was famous for locks and iron goods of all kinds. In the Great Western Railway opened a factory in Wolverhampton for making and repairing locomotives. It soon became a major employer in the town. From the late 19th century there was an important industry making bicycles in Wolverhampton. Life in 19th century Wolverhampton gradually improved. Wolverhampton gained gas light in From it had an electricity supply. The railway reached Wolverhampton in Railways made it even easier to transport goods to and from the town. The first public library in Wolverhampton opened in and the first public park opened in In Wolverhampton gained an art gallery. In a dispensary opened where the poor could obtain free medicines. In a hospital opened in Wolverhampton. However like all 19th century towns Wolverhampton suffered from epidemics. There were epidemics of cholera in Wolverhampton in and but conditions improved later in the century when sewers were dug. In local government was reformed and Wolverhampton gained a mayor and corporation in recognition of its growing size and importance. Wolverhampton suffered some bombing raids in but it was bombed far less heavily than neighboring towns. The s and s were years of prosperity for Wolverhampton as they were for the rest of Britain. However in the s manufacturing industry in Wolverhampton declined rapidly and the decline continued through the s and s. However there was one hopeful sign when a science park opened in Wolverhampton in the s. Meanwhile Wolverhampton continued to grow rapidly in the 20th century. In the population was nearly 95, By the population of Wolverhampton was , The rise in population was partly due to boundary extensions in and Today Wolverhampton is an important shopping centre. The Mander Shopping Centre opened in The Wulfrun Shopping Centre also opened in The Mander Shopping Centre was refurbished in Market Square, a mix of flats and shops opened in Today the population of Wolverhampton is ,

4: Work starts on new Loxdale Primary School at Urban Village - City of Wolverhampton Council

Department of History, University of Exeter George J. Barnsby A, History of Housing in Wolverhampton to Integrated Publishing Services Henwood Rd.

However, until well into the 1950s, some were built with outdoor toilets. Some did not feature an actual bathroom; the bath could often be found in the kitchen with a design which allowed it to double as a work surface. The Wheatley Act attempted to restore some of them. Smaller houses [edit] With the Housing Act of 1957, otherwise known as the Greenwood Act, the government signalled a change of priority, slum clearance. Pre-regulation terraced housing was to be cleared and the residents rehoused in new council houses. There was a cut in funding and the housing density on the peripheral estates was increased leading to a poorer build quality. The former tenants of the inner city properties, were displaced far from their workplaces unable to afford the higher rents though reduced from the levels or the cost of transport. Stable communities were broken up, and with it support networks. The house retained a coal-fire, with a back boiler to create both central heating and a constant supply of hot water. In the kitchen were a built-in oven, refrigerator and baxi water heater. All prefabs under the housing act came pre-decorated in magnolia, with gloss-green on all additional wood, including the door trimmings and skirting boards. The city of Leeds lead the way with the highest number of PRCs. The report concluded that the quality of social housing needed to be improved to match the rise in living standards. Out of the report came the Parker Morris Standards. They became mandatory for all council houses from until 1966. In one-, two- and three-bedroom dwellings, one flushing toilet is required, and it may be in the bathroom. A semi-detached or end-of- terrace house for four people should have a net floor area of 72 square metres. A dwelling for three or more people should have enclosed storage space for the kitchen of 2. Radburn Style Estates [edit] Main article: Radburn design housing The Radburn layout. The upper houses are accessed from this walk way, while car access is limited to the crossing roads. The Radburn housing layout that aimed to separate cars from housing was used extensively in New Towns. As a result, the houses are accessible to the front only by footpaths. This has created areas with poor surveillance, particularly over car parking at the rear, which have become the focus of crime. In Skelmersdale, tenants are calling for their Radburn style housing to be remodelled so that defensible space is created with parking close to their homes and a reduction in general use areas which give rise to anti-social behaviour.

5: Barnsby, George J. [WorldCat Identities]

Books by Barnsby, George J., Chartism in the Black Country, The Working Class Movement in the Black Country, , The History of Housing in Wolverhampton, , Robert Owen and the First Socialists in the Black Country, The Origins of Wolverhampton to , Socialism in Birmingham & the Black Country, , Votes for Women, Birmingham Working People.

Get daily updates directly to your inbox [Subscribe](#) Thank you for subscribing [See our privacy notice](#) Could not subscribe, try again later [Invalid Email](#) Chris Upton recounts the ups and downs of a fine Georgian mansion which fell into disrepair but found a new lease of life. Record offices turn up in all sorts of places in the West Midlands. Two of them are in public libraries, another two are in old schools and one is attached to a museum. Over in Wolverhampton, however, they have undoubtedly stolen a march on their neighbours and taken over a Georgian mansion. Quite a change from the time "not so long back" when the archives were housed above a supermarket. Molineux House, appropriately, stands next to the Molineux football ground, a place of quiet contemplation cheek-by-jowl with a theatre of raucous noise. How times have changed. But I have to make do with words or so. The founder of the Molineux fortune was one John Molineux, who made his first packet selling Black Country hardware "brass and iron" in Dublin, before returning to Wolverhampton to set up as an ironmaster in Horseley Fields to the east of the town. By he was established enough to turn some of that capital into land. John gave his new house a fresh facade, and his youngest son, Benjamin, who inherited it, added substantial wings. With extensive views across the surrounding countryside, Molineux House was the perfect rus in urbe, with one foot in industrializing Wolverhampton and one in rural Staffordshire. A sense of that rural idyll is conveyed by a painting by the French artist, Reinagle. He exported ironware to Dublin, imported Caribbean rum into Wolverhampton, invested in canals and other stock, made astute loans and steadily turned himself into one of the most respected businessmen in the Black Country. The Molineux family finally severed its connection with the house that still bears their name in , when the mansion was rented out and its contents auctioned off. By then the area to the south had changed utterly, filling up with a mixture of terraced streets, back courts and factories. This is what happens when you build too close to a growing town. The Molineuxs were happy to be rid of the family seat; the main problem was finding a buyer for it. To the north of the house, however, things looked very different. A very different sort of terrace tripped down the hill to lawns and an ornamental pool. If the house itself struggled to attract interest, there were plenty of takers for the gardens, and a line of Wolverhampton entrepreneurs moved in to stage outdoor entertainments in the grounds. There were open-air concerts and fetes, balloon ascents and this being the Black Country boxing matches. Evidently blood sports had not entirely disappeared from Molineux House. The most ambitious of the owners was undoubtedly Oliver Edgar McGregor, a Scot whose determination to make full use of the pleasure grounds knew no bounds. He put paddle boats on the pool, put on Highland Games and numerous other sporting activities. In McGregor even had the temerity to create his own version of the Great Exhibition. And when the grounds were sold to the local football club in , the hotel looked set for a bright future. But bright futures have a habit of getting tarnished. The streets that once surrounded the Molineux Hotel were knocked down, the perennially thirsty football fans were only around once a fortnight, and a vast and forbidding ring road was cut between the town and the hotel. The Molineuxs might have appreciated this divorce, but it did nothing for passing trade. The hotel finally closed in , and attempts were made by a succession of owners to have it demolished. Wolverhampton City Council can take considerable credit for not allowing this to happen. So Molineux House is once more a place of quiet tranquillity Like us on Facebook.

6: MDS: | LibraryThing

Dr. George Barnsby's "A History of Housing in Wolverhampton to ", provides details of the building of this estate. The Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act provided for the building of prefabs.

Tarran Bungalows on the East Park Estate by Frank Sharman Until the 17th century houses in England were mostly built of timber frames in-filled with wattle and daub or brick. Some brick and stone houses were built but these were usually the grander type of house. In the 17th century, when bigger and more densely packed town were frequently ravaged by fire as was Wolverhampton, brick built houses became the norm and they have remained the English favourite ever since. Tarran bungalows on the East Park Estate. The estate was carefully laid out with numbers of bungalows facing traffic free greens. From time to time there have been periods when non-traditional forms of building have been promoted. After the first world war, when it was declared that the country would build homes fit for heroes, it was obvious that the building industry had a shortage of manpower, especially of skilled men, and that traditional building materials were in short supply, most of them having been diverted into war time needs. But none of these efforts was very successful and not many non-traditional buildings were built. And not enough of the traditional type were built either. John Powis tells me that between the bungalows and the main road were rows of army huts and a large dining hall which were used for displaced persons after the Second World War. These were demolished and replaced by flats. Those flats in turn have now been demolished. The temporary bungalows, with their intended ten year life span, have outlasted them. In the s various slum clearance schemes were devised but had not been put into much effect by the time the second world war broke out. That war resulted in the destruction of many homes by bombing and, because of the lack of materials and skilled labour, they could not be replaced. Many more houses deteriorated, those at the lowest end of the scale descending into the slum category to join the millions of dwelling already there. Many of the bungalows have not been much altered and this one shows the original concrete panels with a pebbled finish and a corrugated roof. For the Labour government of housing was a priority "as it remained with successive governments for many decades. Whilst carefully avoiding the phrase "homes fit for heroes" the government set the objective of a decent home for any family which wanted one and the completion of an ambitious slum clearance programme. Post-war planning had anticipated this policy and the Burt Committee had been set up during the second war to investigate construction generally and non-traditional forms in particular. In this photo there is an original bungalow to the right and one cased in brick on the left. Most of these systems were intended to provide permanent housing. But there was an immediate and pressing problem of rehousing, especially the rehousing of those who had been bombed out of their homes and of returning servicemen. It was felt that, as after the first world war, there was a shortage of materials and of skilled workmen and more urgent provision needed to be made than the traditional building forms and industry could cope with. The answer was thought to be to supplement traditional building methods with industrialised building - the use of factory methods to produce houses, large parts of which could be pre-fabricated in factories and then erected, using relatively unskilled labour, on the site. The result of this was that, all over the country, estates of "prefabs" appeared. These prefabricated houses, erected on site, came in a number of designs. They were mostly intended to be a temporary solution and were expected to last for about ten years. But when the ten years had elapsed it was found that there was still a housing shortage and much slum clearance still to be done. Replacing the prefabs got low priority. In any event it had been discovered by then that the prefabs had been very well designed and well constructed, that they seemed fit for at least another ten years and that, very importantly, the people who lived in them loved them and were quite sure that they were the best housing that there was. As a result the prefab estates hung on, many of them surviving into the right to buy era. This bungalow is certainly on the site of one of the old Tarran bungalows but, now in private ownership, has undergone such a transformation that its origins have quite disappeared. Now in private ownership, this bungalow, with its new bay windows, porch and garden wall, shows how the old prefab can still meet new needs and tastes. The Housing Temporary Accommodation Act provided for the building of prefabs. Under the Act the local authority provided the sites and the site works, the Ministry of Works erected

the prefabs and painted them externally and made a garden path and fencing. Maintenance and repairs then became the responsibility of the council, who arranged the lettings, for a rent that was then not to exceed 10 shilling per week. Two more examples, showing more and less radical improvements. In November the Housing Committee presented a report to the council proposing that prefabs should be obtained for erection on sites which had originally been acquired for permanent housing in Bushbury and off the Willenhall Road "the East Park Estate was in the Willenhall Road South area. In this they were being optimistic because the government policy was to allocate available prefabs to those areas which had suffered worst bomb damage. This did not include Wolverhampton. But the government had targets to meet and so would allocate prefabs to less badly hit areas if they had sites prepared. So in early the council had prefab sites ready and by March the prefabs had been allocated and work had started on them. They were all finished by 23rd November. Another row of original bungalows look out on to their communal green. Barnsby says that of these prefabs, " were of the Tarran type and were of an American type". The remaining prefabs on the East Park estate all appear to be of the Tarran type. The walls were units of resin bonded plywood covered with asbestos sheeting. Bathroom units and kitchen cupboards, etc. The accommodation comprised a living room of sq. Although at this time the use of asbestos was common it is not at all clear that there actually was any in the Tarran homes. Indeed all of those on the East Park Estate have walls on concrete panels finished with pebbles. There may be some sort of confusion here. The Tarran bungalows were designed in the USA and some were imported from there. At the moment, October, there are only of them left. As appears to be the case with all such bungalows, the residents were and are greatly appreciative of them. All the remaining bungalows on the estate are now doomed, both the council owned ones and the ones recently sold by the council to their occupants. There are many long term residents, now elderly, who will have to move out. The report was duly received and it was to the effect that the bungalows could not be bought up to standard in a way that was financially viable. The council decided to demolish the whole lot, including those they had recently sold to their occupants, and redevelop the whole site. Having decided that they then sent out officers to consult individually with every occupant. The occupants seem reluctantly to have accepted the inevitable, rather than to have welcomed being thrown out of their comfortable homes. In the Express and Star in October the mainly elderly residents were all expressing the feeling that they would rather have stayed in them than be moved out. Indeed under the right to buy scheme several of them had been bought by the tenants and varying degrees of improvement were carried out by the purchasers, at least one case seeming to have involved a complete rebuild. It is a great tribute to the original design and building of these houses that, although intended to last for only 10 years, nearly 60 years later their residents are still happy in them.

7: Council housing - City of Wolverhampton Council

The council housing programme of the s was driven by slum clearance of the areas close to the town centre. Despite some misgivings with regard to the social effects Wolverhampton Council adopted the policy of building flats.

Living in Wolverhampton The University has campuses in great locations. Telford, our youngest campus is set in the grounds of an 18th century mansion, but has a distinctly cosmopolitan feel. Walsall campus is a hub of activity, but set in the leafy suburbs with easy access to the town centre and beyond. With excellent road, rail, bus and coach connections, as well as direct train routes to Birmingham Airport, the region is truly accessible. Housing and accommodation The West Midlands offers an excellent range of housing to suit any budget, ranging from Victorian houses to new-builds. The great diversity of areas and properties available within easy reach of our campuses means that if you need to relocate, you are sure to find a suitable address, whether your choice is city living, a home on a brand new development, canal-side or a country cottage in rural Shropshire. Entertainment Apart from the well-known Grand Theatre, the capacity Civic Hall and its smaller capacity sister venue the Wulfrun Hall are the major hub for live entertainment in Wolverhampton and the Black Country. The Arena has also developed a reputation as one of the leading venues in the country supporting Deaf and disabled artists. Telford boasts the Oakengates Theatre, a newly transformed performance and community space offering a truly varied programme of comedy, music, dance and theatre. There are also multi- screen cinemas in Wolverhampton, Walsall and Telford, including the Lighthouse Cinema in Wolverhampton, an independent cinema providing daily screenings of contemporary and retrospective films. Our very own Performance Hub at Walsall doubles up as a performance venue, with shows and independent cinema at the Black Box Theatre. Sport and leisure A little known fact is that there are 17 miles of navigable canals around Wolverhampton alone and the wider region boasts a network of cycle and footpaths. The Walsall Campus Sports Centre was an official training base for the Olympics and offers a court, multi-activity sports hall, a six-lane, floodlit athletics track, all-weather floodlit pitch, throws and jumps area, dance studios and swimming pool. The City Campus has a gym as well as a sports hall and MUGA which can be booked by staff, and the Telford campus has a multi-purpose court and trim trail. There are a number of parks and golf courses in the region and the Long Mynd and Shropshire countryside beckon anyone with a love of walking. Winter sports lovers can take advantage of the Telford Snowboard and Ski Centre, or join an ice hockey team at the Ice Rink. Telford boasts the world heritage site at Ironbridge, the Severn Gorge, the fully-working Victorian village at Blists Hill and a number of related museums. The award-winning Black Country Museum, recognised as one of the finest, largest open-air museums in the UK is a short distance away. Both Telford and Walsall boast new shopping centres and developments and a diverse range of pubs, bars and restaurants. Media The region is served by the biggest selling regional paper in the UK, the Express and Star, which publishes eleven local editions from its Wolverhampton headquarters. There are a healthy number of independent radio stations as well as the local BBC options.

8: Wolverhampton - Wikipedia

Housing the history of Molineux House in Wolverhampton. Chris Upton recounts the ups and downs of a fine Georgian mansion which fell into disrepair but found a new lease of life.

9: Category:Wolverhampton | UK Housing Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Wolverhampton (/ˈɒlvərhæmptən/ (listen)) is a city and metropolitan borough in the West Midlands, www.enganchecubano.com the census, it had a population of , The demonym for people from the city is 'Wulfrunian'.

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