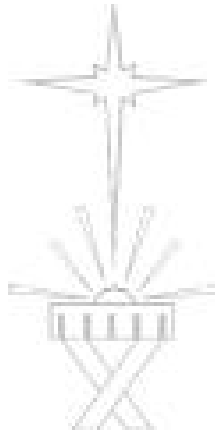


December 2005
50p

St Martin's Magazine



And, lo, the star, which they saw in the east,
went before them,
till it came and stood over where the young child was.

Matthew chapter 2 verse 9

**St Martin's Church
Hale Gardens, Acton**

St Martin's Church, Hale Gardens, Acton, W3 9SQ

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email: stmartinswestacton@btinternet.com

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SUNDAY SERVICES

8.00 am Holy Communion

10.00 am Parish Communion & (Sunday School

6.30 pm Evensong 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays

Taize Evening Service 4th Sunday

Advent – the new Christmas?

Well that's my theory but traditionally Advent has been a profound season of fasting and preparation with a strong eschatological flavour. I mean by this, in plain English, that Advent is a season for looking forward to the second coming when Christ will come in power and glory to judge the world and put all things right.

- 'and about time too', you might say. Nevertheless Jesus told a number of parables about the very situation we find ourselves in as those who watch and wait. Typically there is the short series of parables of the servants waiting for their master's return in Luke chapter 12. In these Jesus is very clear about the profound importance of being alert and waiting at all times for his coming and the consequences of failure.

This is a good antidote to the (sometimes unrealistic) interpretations that we associate with the Christian Faith roundabout Christmas time. A good deal of syncretism (mingling of different religious beliefs) takes place at this time of year. In downtown Acton the season has become 'a Midwinter Festival' with as far as I can see the only Christian input being carol singing by the local Council of Churches.

Can Ealing be far behind, a recent confusing image for me in the shopping Mall was the presence of Father Christmas in a shop nativity scene? Trouble with postage stamps and the Post Office's apparent depiction of a 'Hindu' nativity scene is another contemporary example.

In this context it is important to note that Muslims, for example, are not impressed by Christians' apparent willingness to denigrate the religious content of Christmas. Instead of being

‘appeased’ they are appalled by our lack of deference to our own faith tradition and commemoration of the birth of Jesus, who for them is the second most important prophet. I think here however the real problem lies with the political power of secular humanism with its traditional antipathy to the Church and most especially the Church of England.

The new Archbishop of York has recently said something similar as he as a self-confessed ‘foreigner’ has appealed that in a multiculturalist society we reclaim our Christian values and not be ashamed of them.

If ever there was a time for renewed Christian commitment and confidence Advent 2005 is it. All Saints has just completed centenary celebrations, St Martin’s is just beginning the same. In the Gospel of Luke chapter 12 verse 41, St Peter having listened to Jesus words asks ‘Lord are you telling this parable for us or for everyone?’

The answer is more than a simple ‘yes’, it is contained in another parable about the severe consequences of failing to see the signs of the times and it concludes with Jesus saying that he has come to ‘bring fire to the earth’. A definite Advent theme, perhaps we’d better delay Christmas until 25th December after all.

Nicholas



Bazaar Success

Thank-you everyone who helped us raise £2062.00 and made our Christmas Bazaar and Raffle such a success as well as lovely occasion of fun and fellowship.





With thanks,

Sally and Camilla

Environmental Vandalism

Dear Mr Delaney,

Re: Destruction of healthy trees in Ealing

A number of trees have recently been cut down in Ealing, W5. It's clear that some of these trees were diseased or rotten, but others appear to have been in good health.



The attached photograph (which I took on 4th November 2005) shows the stump of a tree (a fine cherry tree, I think) that was recently cut down in **Western Gardens, Ealing, W5**, just around the corner from where I live. A much younger tree has also just been cut down in Western Gardens (though I have not photographed this, and the stump has since been removed and the spot covered over - a little crudely, I might add).

Why were these healthy trees were destroyed? Having examined the immediate area of the destruction I can see no sensible reason for this.

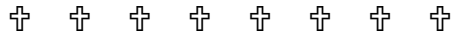
Please would you be kind enough not to destroy any more healthy trees without VERY good reason.

I have written to **Jenny Jones** at the GLA about this matter (and she has now written to the Council). I will send a copy of this email to Ms **Leo Thomson**, the Council Leader, and she may also wish to comment.

Incidentally, I am not a member of the Green Party.

Thank you for your help and co-operation. I look forward to hearing from you.

John Holt



Graffiti Hotline

www.graffitihotline.co.uk was set up in response to a high number of calls from the general public who had suffered graffiti attacks on their properties. Many of these residents lived in areas where the council offered a free-of-charge graffiti removal service but they were not aware of this.

This website maintains an up-to-date list of all councils and their graffiti and fly posting policies. GraffitiHotline makes regular contact with councils and councilors to ensure the information provided is accurate and up-to-date. If you are aware of any inaccuracies in the information on this web site please contact us.



Churchwarden Guidance

Dear Colleagues

I have received further clarification for Churchwardens in relation to interruptions to public worship, referred to in my previous email. I am most grateful to Clive Scowen and our Registrar, Paul Morris for this:

“Churchwardens should not be inhibited by protestors claiming the “right to freedom of expression” provided for in Article 10 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The view is that the legal duty of Churchwardens to maintain order and the law concerning the disruption of public worship clearly override any such right on the part of protestors. Disrupters should not generally be allowed “to have their say” during a church service, although views do vary on this. Some may judge it pastorally appropriate to make other arrangements to listen to such people and allow them to be “heard” in an appropriate setting.”

With all good wishes

Michael



Late Apologies

Sorry for the late issue of this issue of the magazine. I’m afraid my laptop keeled over at a critical point so I had to start again from scratch.

Happy Christmas

Duncan Wigney

Trafalgar Day Talk

On the 23 October 2005, Alastair Mitchell delivered this talk to celebrate the success of Trafalgar and to mark the 200th anniversary of the death of Britain's greatest admiral. It is not inappropriate even now to publish this late for Nelson's funeral was held on 9 January 1806 in St Paul's Cathedral.

To understand why the battle of Trafalgar was necessary, we need to look back to the year 1799 when Napoleon Buonaparte became First Consul, then in 1800 he invaded Austria and Italy and in 1804 he became Emperor, casting an ominous shadow throughout Europe. That ominous shadow was a distinct threat, a mighty threat that affected trade amongst nations, a threat that was to be felt that if you had been a child living on England's south coast and you had been naughty, a nurse-maid would have chided you with a chilling, anonymous rhyme:

Baby, baby, naughty baby,
Hush, you squalling thing I say;
Hush your squalling, or it may be
Bonaparte will pass this way.

Baby, baby, he's a giant
Tall and black as Rouen steeple;
And he dines and sups, rely on't,
Every day on naughty people.

Baby, baby, he will hear you
As he passes by the house,
And he, limb from limb, will tear you
Just as pussy tears a mouse.

The British Government was looking at its provisions for defending the country and for looking how to maintain peace and to maintain a

commercial viability and keeping the oceans open and free. Nelson fought at Trafalgar with that purpose in mind.

The purpose of this is to take a look at what else was happening in this country in October 1805 especially in the field of music and literature, written by those who were alive at the time. We shall also have the answers to how news was conveyed in those days, especially news relating to the success of the battle and Nelson's death. These were the days before the telephone, and news gathering technology. We shall learn of Lord Collingwood's contribution of how the news was conveyed to London, and how Robert Browning pin-pointed Trafalgar, geographically.

In the first half of the eighteenth century the Scottish poet James Thomson wrote of "the nations not so blest" as Britannia and he made special mention of "the cities shall with commerce shine," a prophetic line written into a grand chorus set to music by Thomas Arne, music which Nelson certainly knew; and would have this melody played on board his ship to provide a stimulant for the crew to give of their best endeavours.

In 1805 Beethoven had produced his opera *Fidelio* in Vienna, Schubert and Donizetti were boys of eight years old, John Field, the Irish pianist and composer, was a young man of 23; the composer of *Les Huguenots* and *L'africaine* Meyerbeer was 14. In literature, Walter Scott celebrated his 34th birthday and Wordsworth his 35th. John Constable was a young man of 29, and the architect John Nash celebrated his 43rd birthday. The Scottish poet, Robbie Burns, was in his 46th year

Where is Cape Trafalgar? Where will we find it on a map? The answer lies with Robert Browning, born in 1812 (another important year in the history of Europe), seven years after Trafalgar. As a boy, Browning had been impressed by what he had learned about the battle, and wrote the immortal lines from *Home Thoughts from the Sea*:

Nobly, nobly Cape Saint Vincent to the North-west died away;
Sunset ran, one glorious blood-red, reeking into Cadiz Bay;

Bluish 'mid the burning water, full in face Trafalgar lay;
In the dimmest North-east distance dawn'ed Gibraltar grand and gray;
'Here and here did England help me: how can I help England?' - say,
Whoso turns as I, this evening, turn to God to praise and pray,
While Jove's planet rises yonder, silent over Africa.

After the battle had been fought, the body of Lord Nelson was taken to Gibraltar before it was conveyed back to England in the 'famous' butt of brandy. In those days this was the best medical preservative for such circumstances.

In his private diary for the 21st October, Nelson wrote in his personal diary:

*'At daylight saw the Enemy's Combined Fleet from East to East South East; bore away; made the signal for Order of Sailing, and to Prepare for Battle; the Enemy with their heads to the Southward.....
May the Great God, whom I worship, grant to my Country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it; And may humanity after Victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me, and may his blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my Country faithfully. To Him, I resign myself and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen. Amen. Amen.'*

When Nelson fell and died on Victory, and although shaken by this tragedy at the loss of his long time friend, Collingwood took over the organisation of the remainder of the battle.

For the Admiralty in London he wrote this dispatch:

The ever to be lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the Commander in Chief who fell in the action of the twenty-first in the arms of victory;

Covered with glory, his memory will ever be dear to the British Navy and the British nation. His zeal for the honour of our King George, and for the interests of his country will ever be held up as a shining example for a British seaman.

It is my duty to return my thanks to the Right Honourable Rear Admiral, Captains, Officers, Seamen and Privates of Royal Marines serving on board His Majesty's Squadron now under my command, for their conduct on that day.

Where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the Officers, the seamen and the Marines in the battle with the enemy?

Where every individual appeared a hero on whom the glory of his country depended? The attack was irresistible and the issue of it adds to the page of naval history, a brilliant instance of what Britons can do when King and country need their service.

To the Right Honourable Rear Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the Captains, Officers, Seamen, Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly exemplary conduct, both in their action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the hidden sandbanks of Trafalgar, a dangerous situation in which to be in, and in boisterous weather.

I desire that the respective Captains will be pleased to communicate to the Officers, seamen, and Royal Marines this public testimony of my high approbation of their duty, and my thanks for it.

Signed Cuthbert Collingwood.

But how did the news reach London?

Collingwood's dispatch began its journey on the 27th October 1805 and conveyed by Lieutenant Lapenotiere, the captain of HM schooner Pickle at Collingwood's command.

The order from Collingwood, now held in the British Museum, reads:
'You are hereby required and directed to proceed in His majesty's Schooner under your command to England, and on your arrival at Plymouth, you are immediately to forward the Dispatches to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by taking them yourself express to him, or if Quarantine Laws prevent it, by sending them the moment of your arrival to Vice Admiral Young, for the same purpose.....'

Because of adverse weather conditions The Pickle reached Falmouth on the 4th November and it was the custom that all such news should first be notified to the Mayor, who on that particular evening was attending a ball. Ever since, a ball has always been arranged and held around that date.

Lapenotiere's journey sounds quite breathless: visualize his route: Falmouth to Truro, thence to Bodmin, Launceston, Okehampton, Crockernwell, Exeter, Honiton, Axminster, Bridport, Dorchester, Blandford, Woodyates, Salisbury, Andover, Overton, Basingstoke, Bagshot, Staines, Hounslow and ending at the gates of the Admiralty at one o'clock in the morning of the 6th November.

The journey, which took Lapenotiere 38 hours, necessitated 19 changes of horses.

Lapenotiere's first words to The Secretary were, '**Sir, we have gained a great victory, but we have lost Lord Nelson.**' At Falmouth there is a plaque situated out the Fish Strand Quay close to the Maritime Museum West which confirms the dates and the time, and the fact that normal stagecoach services usually took a week for such a journey.

In 1801 the young Scottish poet Thomas Campbell, at the age of 24, wrote a poem evoking mariners, the sea and the various moods of the sea. Here we find a reference to Admiral Robert Blake who had captured Spanish treasure fleets and of whom Nelson said modestly: "I do not reckon myself equal to Blake;" then Nelson added, "Now comes my plan, which could not fail and would immortalize the undertakers,

ruin Spain, and has every prospect of raising our country to a higher pitch of wealth...."

Ye Mariners of England!
That guard our native seas
Whose flag has brav'd a thousand years
The battle and the breeze!
Your glorious standard launch again
To match another foe!
And sweep thro' the deep
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages loud and long.
And the stormy winds do blow.

The spirits of your fathers
Shall start from every wave,
For the deck it was their field of flame
And ocean was their grave;
Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell
Your manly hearts shall glow,
As ye sweep through the deep
While the stormy winds do blow
While the battle rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow

Reflecting upon the Battle of Trafalgar in *The Dynasts* by Thomas Hardy [the novelist and poet and a distant relation of Captain Thomas Masterman Hardy, captain of Nelson's Victory] wrote:

In the wild October night time,
when the wind raved round the land,
And the Back-sea met the Front-sea,
and our doors were blocked with sand;
We heard the drub of Deadman's Bay
where bones of thousands are
We knew not what the day had done for us

At Cape Trafalgar

The joy and relief felt throughout England at the defeat of the French was muted by the news of the death of Lord Nelson. In the outpouring of grief that followed, many commemorative verses and songs were written.

I can only but pick out a few British musicians whose names may be familiar and who were working in the year 1805, during the reign [1760 - 1820] of George III, and when Pitt the Younger was our Prime Minister. This thumbnail sketch shows what music was being written at that time, and highlights some of that music and provides us with a short survey of what was going on with the state that British music was in:

Thomas Attwood [1765 - 1838] organist and composer at St Paul's Cathedral; best known for his *Come, holy ghost*, and sometimes heard in a Cathedral Evensong his anthem *They that go down to the sea in ships* [Psalm 107]; founder/director of the Philharmonic Society of London

Sir Henry Bishop [1786 - 1855] best known for his song *Home, sweet home*. Founder/director of the Philharmonic Society of London.

John Braham [1777 - 1856] composer of *The Death of Nelson* from his work *The Americans* (1811)

William Crotch [1775 - 1847] who became the first principal of the Royal Academy of Music

William Horsley [1774 - 1858] composer of the hymn tune *Horsley* used for the hymn "There is a green hill far away". Prolific composer of glees and many other vocal pieces.

Samuel Wesley [1766 - 1837] younger brother of Charles S Wesley; astonished William Boyce by shortly afterwards presenting him with his complete oratorio, *Ruth*

William Shield [1748 - 1829] Master of the King's Musick, 1817; founder/director, Philharmonic Society of London

Charles Dibdin [1745 - 1814] In 1805 Dibdin was 60 years of age, almost an 'elder statesman of the British musical stage. Much of Dibdin's output lies in some thirty eight playhouse operas and pantomimes and numerous songs connected with the sea, the most well known being *Tom Bowling* first heard in an entertainment entitled *Oddities* in 1789

A sixteen-year-old Marine Lieutenant Paul Nicolas who served in the *Belleisle* described a scene that could be mirrored in many of the surrounding ships:

'Eager inquiries were expressed, and earnest congratulations exchanged at this joyful moment. The officers came to make their report to the captain, and the fatal result cast a gloom over the scene of our triumph.....[Our first lieutenant] was severely wounded in the thigh, and underwent amputation: but his prediction [of his own death, made some hours earlier] was realised, for he expired before the action had ceased.

The junior lieutenant was likewise mortally wounded on the quarterdeck. These gallant fellows were lying beside each other in the gunroom preparatory to their being committed....The upper deck presented a confused and dreadful appearance: masts, yards, sails, ropes and fragments of wreck were scattered in every direction; nothing could be more horrible than the scene of blood and mangled remains.'

Nicolas's account continues, but when he describes the hurricane that followed the battle he makes the storm just as vivid as the scene of a battle:

'.....the breakers were distinctly seen about a mile to leeward, throwing the spray to such a terrific height that even in our security we could not behold them without shuddering.....the intense dread of the state of the storm overpowered every other feeling....but our hearts were impressed

with a due sense of the merciful protection we had experienced [as a result of Nelson's christianity]. As the day advanced the wind abated, and the enlivening rays of the sun well accorded with our happiness. The Naiad, having us in tow, spread all her canvas, steering a direct course for Gibraltar.'

It was at Gibraltar that ships had to be made ready for the return to England

Only one piece of music was written for Nelson's Funeral, structured on the Church of England's service of Evensong. This was a piece written by Attwood for when Nelson's coffin was lowered from under the dome of St Paul's Cathedral to the Crypt. and the last spoken words of the service was the Proclamation of Nelson's titles:

Proclamation of the titles

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his divine mercy

the Most Noble Lord Horatio Nelson
Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile and of
Burnham Thorpe in the county of Norfolk
Baron Nelson of the Nile and Hilborough in the same county
Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet and Commander in
chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean
Also, Duke of Bronte, in Sicily
Knight Grand Cross of the Sicilian Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit
Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent
Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St Joachim
and the Hero, who in the moment of victory, fell covered with immortal
Glory;
let us trust that he is now raised to a bliss ineffable and to glorious
immortality

No event such as this would be complete without the inclusion of Nelson's stimulant to endeavour; one can not have roast beef without

horseradish sauce nor apple pie without custard sauce. The stimulant for patriotic and maritime music is captured in a fantasia incorporating well-known seafaring tunes compiled by Albert Elms, a twentieth century musician and was a member of the professorial staff of the Royal Marines Band Service.

The title of the fantasia is *The Battle of Trafalgar*, a musical invocation of the time when a ship's company was due to return from leave on shore, the beat of side drums reminding them of what their duties entailed. With distinct nautical quotations, interspersed with superimposed sound of canon - and a gun shot reminding us of the death of Nelson - we can not but be reminded of David Garrick's words, and the music of William Boyce:

Still Britain shall triumph, her ships plough the sea,
Her standard be justice, her watchword "be free"
Then cheer up, my lads, with one heart let us sing,
Our soldiers, our sailors, our statesmen, our King.

Heart of Oak are our ships
Jolly tars are our men'
We always are ready!
Steady boys steady!
We'll fight and we'll conquer again and again

† † † † † † † †

ANYONE FOR MUSIC ?

Going upon the success of our Trafalgar celebrations on the 23 October 2,005 at All Saints, Ealing Common, it was good to receive all your kind comments over tea and cakes after the talk on Nelson and the contemporary music and musicians of his era. Please accept, by way of this, my grateful thanks; I am also most grateful to all those who made the afternoon such a success.

I am wondering, however, if there are members of St Martin's and All Saints who would enjoy periodically meeting as a recorded music group, perhaps taking a subject or theme for each meeting?

Before making any definite plan I would be glad to hear from any parishioners, in both parishes, who would be interested in such a joint venture.

I would of course need to establish a convenient day and time, how often we could meet, and what the most convenient venue would be; an indication of what your favourite type of music would be useful, and who your favourite composer is. Would you be prepared to present a programme?

Your answers would be assimilated so that we could draw up a plan.

I hope that perhaps you may be able to give this some thought after the Christmas Festivities (they must come first!) and then please drop me a line with your answers, not forgetting your name, address, telephone and portable telephone number.

It would be good to be able to announce the first such meeting perhaps at the end of January for a date at the beginning of March.

As many of you know I have been a professional musician for most of my life. I have talked about music over the last thirty years or so to music and recorded music societies throughout the U.K. being on the panel of lecturers of the Federation of Recorded Music Societies.

I have served on the Executive Committee of the British Music Society for three years from which I have retired to devote myself to writing a book on the history of the role of the Master of the Queen's Musick. And of course, as the Reverend Nicholas Henderson kindly reminded us on the 23 October in his closing remarks, the 'time of my life' was taken up with being on the professorial staff of the Royal Marines School of Music.

Alastair Mitchell

St. Martin's Centenary Launch

Friday 6th January

Elaine McKrill will Sing for your Supper



Elaine trained at the Royal Academy of Music. She recently sang the role of Guttrune in Scottish Opera's Ring Cycles. She also sang the role of Emma Hamilton in the Australian premiere of 'Nelson' by Stuart Greenbaum.

Elaine has sung for Scottish Opera, English National Opera, State Opera of South Australia, Kentish Opera and English Pocket Opera as well as Longborough, Batignano and Covent Garden Festivals.

Elaine recently completed her Ring Cycle as Brünnhilde with Edinburgh Opera Players in Götterdämmerung and will sing Isolde with them later this year. Also in 2005 Elaine makes her débuts at the Royal Opera House

Dates for Your Diary

December

Sunday 18 th	6:30pm	Nine Lessons and Carols
Christmas Eve	4pm	Children's Carol Service
	11pm	Midnight Eucharist
Christmas Day	8am	Holy Communion
	10am	Parish Communion
Monday 26 th	11am	St. Stephen's Day Holy Communion at All Saints
Tuesday 27 th		No Eucharist
Weds 28 th	11am	Holy Innocent's Day Holy Communion at St. Martin's

† † † † † † † †



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