1 . The Four Aces Club, 12 Dalston Lane, Dalston

For over thirty years Dalston resident Newton Dunbar ran The Four Aces Club . The venue started its life in 1967 at 12 Dalston Lane, in the entrance halls of the original 1886 Dalston circus and theatre buildings.

Arriving in Dalston from Jamaica in 1956, Newton Dunbar first established The Four Aces in a run-down basement in Highbury Grove in 1966. Named after a popular Jamaican cigarette brand, the club began to attract growing crowds and Newton was forced to relocate to larger premises. When an old Victorian Theatre on Dalston Lane became available, Newton could not believe his luck. "We were thrilled when 12 Dalston Lane came up in 1967. With bigger crowds and the ambition of wanting to put on live shows, it was an ideal space."

The first club to open in Hackney, The Four Aces also became one of the first venues to play black music in Britain, and quickly became a meeting point for newly arrived Afro-Caribbean immigrants experiencing cultural exile. The arrival of Desmond Dekker marked a breakthrough moment in the life-span of the club. "When we booked Dekker for a nominal sum, we had no idea that three weeks later he would go into the charts at No. 1, and become the first black superstar. This was a stroke of luck and providence, because it put Four Aces on the map as a credible, affordable and interesting venue."

In the 1970s the club remained a favourite of well known musicians and locals alike, with Bob Marley, Johnny Rotten, Bob Dylan, and Chrissie Hynde attending, as it began showcasing sound systems and DJs from the Reggae scene and the new sound of Lovers Rock.

Targeted by the police the club subsequently became a centre of the rave culture scene between 1988 and 1998 with the club night Labyrinth. The building was demolished in 2007.

2. The Q Club,  5a [Praed Street](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Praed_Street" \o "Praed Street), [Paddington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddington)

Opened in 1964 by Count Suckle who arrived in London from Jamaica in the early 1950s. He introduced one of the first sound systems into London and was resident dj at the Roaring Twenties at 50, Carnaby Street. The Q Club played a mixture of ska, soul and funk. It became the People’s Club in 1981 before finally closing in 1986. Count Suckle died in 2014.

3. The Flamingo Club, 33-37 Wardour Street, London

4. Latimer Road Market, Notting Hill

5. Notting Hill Carnival, 1966

6. Desmond’s Hip City Records, 55, Atlantic Road, Brixton

7. Ram Jam Club, 390 Brixton Road, Brixton

8. Ready Steady Go, Rediffusion Headquarters, Television House, Kingsway, London. Broadcast on Fridays with the opening slogan ‘The Weekend Starts Here’, RSG lasted from 9 August 1963 to 23 December 1966. Initially, *RSG!* artists mimed but by late 1964 some performed live and the show switched to all-live performances in April 1965 at which point RSG moved from Studio 9 in Kingsway o Studio 5 at Wembley.

9. BBC studios – Top of the Pop launched in 1964. Initially broadcast from Manchester it moved to BBC TV Centre Studio 2, White City, London in 1966. The show broadcast the top twenty and lasted until 2006. Radio 1 was launched on 30 September 1967 and was broadcast from Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London.

10. Peckings Records 81, Askew Road, Shepherd’s Busg, London, W12 9AY Peckings records was established by George Price in 1960, bonafide friend of the late coxsone Dodd & Duke Reid. The shop & label is now run by chris & duke.