



Engineers do it Abseiling, a civil engineer inspecting the pillars of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct on the Llangollen Canal.
Photo: courtesy of Waterways News Copyright BWB.

PROSECUTING PROTECTION

English Heritage and local authorities throughout the country claim to be getting tough with people who damage Ancient Monuments. With the Local Authorities Association, English Heritage has devised a new policy aiming to take more offenders to court. This should be welcomed by those concerned with industrial heritage in England, who should be aware of the new policy so they can help ensure it bears fruit.

There are about 13,000 *Scheduled Sites* in England (as opposed to the many thousands of *Listed Buildings*), and English Heritage aims to raise this to 60,000 in the next five to ten years. If a site is scheduled, to damage it by building, deep ploughing, or other means is an offence; yet over 200 Scheduled monuments are damaged or completely destroyed every year. Recent examples have been Oakford Fitzpaine earthworks in Dorset, which was bulldozed by its owner, and Dodder Hill Roman fort near Hereford, levelled for a school playing field. These sites, like many others, contained important buried remains whose context and full importance awaited investigation by archaeological means. Among industrial sites, close analogy can be found in the metal mining sites of south-west England, Wales and the Pennines. Most of these are not fully investigated, and some have been the subjects of development attempts and damage. More substantial monuments, too, may be vulnerable: witness a recent arson attempt on the Jubilee Mill engine and engine house at Padiham, Lancashire.

Offenders have been successfully prosecuted in some cases, but in others action has been hampered by an unclear division of responsibility between the different authorities who could institute proceedings. The new policy affirms that English Heritage rather than the Department of the Environment is the central government organisation to have the prime role in taking action. It is to make preliminary investigations of damage or unauthorised work on monuments. Information will then be passed to the police for them to consider whether there are grounds to forward the case to the Crown Prosecution Service.

If the police do not proceed with the case, English Heritage will consider whether to proceed itself. However, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, all bodies have the right to institute proceedings, and local authorities are encouraged to take the leading role if they are ready and

equipped to do so. Local authorities are often in a better position to carry cases forward because they can make prompt local investigations and have superior in-house legal resources. English Heritage will assist by providing expertise and information, and in some circumstances a share of the legal costs.

With the stated willingness of English Heritage and local authorities to prosecute, it is all the more important that industrial archaeologists be aware which sites are protected and which in danger, and observe the progress of legal actions. Official bodies often do not know of damage done clandestinely to isolated sites, and it has not been unknown for the local authority itself to be the offender. It is therefore vital that interested parties like the **AIA** and its members keep their eyes open to threats. How-

EDITORIAL NOTE

The first Editor of the *AIA Bulletin*, Roy Day, resigned in 1987 after 14 years of editing and designing the Association's newsletter. The **AIA** owes Roy an enormous debt for the excellent job he did in establishing an effective organ of communication. As a typographic designer as well as an industrial archaeologist he set a high standard of production which was extremely important in creating a businesslike image for the Association in its early years. Having retired from the *Bulletin*, he will be concentrating his attentions on the production of the prestigious journal of the Historical Metallurgy Society.

Following Roy's resignation, Peter Wakelin was appointed as Editor, but was unable immediately to take over the work. As a result, Peter Neaverson generously volunteered to serve temporarily as Editor, and was responsible for the whole of Volume 15 as well as most of this issue. He deserves sincere thanks from the Association for leaping into the breach despite his continuing responsibilities as Chairman of the **AIA** Publications Committee and Joint Editor of *Industrial Archaeology Review*. In this interim period, several changes have been in-

NEW KNIGHT FOR INDUSTRIAL SITES

The job of Endangered Sites Officer for the **AIA** is one of the most demanding that industrial archaeology has to offer. Its purpose is to go into battle over important parts of Britain's industrial heritage with anyone who damages it unjustifiably, from high-powered developers and vicious vandals to the well intentioned but simply ill-informed. This job has been done gallantly for as long as most **AIA** members can remember by John Crompton, who has fought for hundreds of industrial sites in the past few years whilst continuing full-time jobs, first as a lecturer in higher education and now an officer of the Black Country Museum. For many years he has been the only person who would do the job, but a successor has emerged at last who will allow John to retire a few steps from the fray, whilst remaining Chairman of the **AIA** Heritage Committee.

The new Endangered Sites Officer is Donald Storer, who has recently retired as Keeper of the Department of Science, Technology and Working Life for the National Museums of Scotland. He and his wife have now moved to Coalbrookdale, from where the Endangered Sites campaign will now be fought. Don was educated as an engineer at Imperial College and worked in aeronautics for the first half of his career, with Vickers Armstrongs. He moved to the Royal Scottish Museum as Assistant Keeper of Technology in 1966 before rising to head the

ever, only 281 sites so far scheduled are industrial ones, and it is unusual for members of the public who see damage done to them to know that they belong to this select number. Lists of English sites already Scheduled are currently being produced in the form of county-by-county booklets, available for £2.50 each from Miss M Trim, Chief Inspector's Division, English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London W1. Cases of imminent or recent damage should be notified as soon as possible to the appropriate County Archaeologist and the **AIA**'s own Endangered Sites Officer, Don Storer, c/o The Ironbridge Institute, Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire, TF8 7AW, who can be telephoned at home on 095245 3534. The next few years will tell how forceful the new policy will be in pursuing convictions and cre-

introduced to the *Bulletin*. John Stengelhofen has kindly agreed to become the regular designer of the newsletter, and puts in a great deal of work having each issue typeset, pasting it up and arranging its printing. A very significant contribution is now also being made by a new network of Regional Correspondents, who glean industrial archaeological news from all parts of the United Kingdom. Local news and press releases for the *Bulletin* should be sent to the appropriate Regional Correspondents for incorporation in their reports (see back page).

It is hoped that with the editorship of the *Bulletin* now settling down it will be possible to take stock and to consider the ways that the publication should develop to serve its audience best. The Editor would be very grateful to receive comments and ideas from readers on this matter. Contributions for publication will also be welcomed: especially short and lively articles of general interest, letters, pictures, and occasionally more light-hearted items. Write to Peter Wakelin, School of Humanities and Cultural Studies, Wolverhampton Polytechnic, Castle View, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 3HR. The next copy date is 15 December.

department for the National Museums in 1985. He has been a member of numerous committees concerned with industrial archaeology, such as the International Association of Transport Museums, the Scottish Museums Council and the Scottish Society for Industrial Archaeology, and has written a large number of books on the history of technology and aeronautics. He will undoubtedly be an important asset to the **AIA** and to endangered sites work nationally.

Don will be based in Coalbrookdale at the Ironbridge Institute, where advice and assistance will be provided by numerous people, including Stuart Smith, John Powell, Barrie Trinder, and Helen Edwards, who was appointed briefly as **AIA** Endangered Sites assistant before becoming a student at the Institute this September. Expenses in travel and the provision of other resources are being met substantially through a generous grant from the Lyndhurst Settlement Trustees. The largest parts of the work carried out will be the collection of information on important industrial sites and monuments in Britain and the organisation of objections to development proposals where appropriate. Don can be contacted by post at the Ironbridge Institute, Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire, TF8 7AW, or by telephone at home on 095245 3534.

ating a deterrent. For the policy to become really effective with regard to our industrial heritage, however, it will be essential for many more sites to be given statutory protection: by English Heritage and by its Celtic counterparts. The representation of industrial sites in the Schedules is still woefully inadequate. Among the 281 industrial sites currently protected there is still a predominance of romantic ruins at the expense of the majority of unattractive though important sites: hence there are twelve times as many in Devon as in West Yorkshire. Over the past six years industrial Scheduled monuments have grown by only 27 in number. We must hope that in the planned expansion of the Schedules in the next five to ten years, industrial archaeology will have a lion's share.

Peter Wakelin and John Crompton

PRESERVATION AND RE-USE

CROMFORD MILL

The whole of Richard Arkwright's Cromford mill site is now re-united in single ownership with the purchase by the Arkwright Society of the former trout farm. The purchase has been funded by English Heritage and the National Heritage Memorial Fund. Nearly £1m has been spent on the mill site since 1979 and the new area is intended for administration and visitor facilities.

RAILWAY HERITAGE TRUST

The annual report of the Trust, which was formed in 1985 with the support of British Rail and the Government, lists 160 applications for work on saving railway monuments. Of this total, 60 were for viaducts, and assistance has been given for those at Burnstones in Northumberland and the 1842 Stockport viaduct. Assistance has been given to station restorations at Elgin, Newark Castle, Great Malvern, Brighton, Windsor and Eton, whilst bridge restorations at St Enoch in Glasgow, Commercial Road in Stepney and the High Level Bridge at Newcastle were also funded.

BRANNAM'S POTTERY, BARNSTAPLE

These Grade II listed buildings are under threat from a planning application to re-develop the Litchdon Pottery which is the last place where bottle kilns were used commercially in the south-west. The plan, for 33 units of sheltered housing means the destruction of most of the buildings on the site although the 19th century facade will be retained and one of the bottle kilns incorporated as a garden feature.

MUSEUM NEWS

NEW MILLS HERITAGE CENTRE

Work is now advanced in the establishment of a new facility which will tell the story of New Mills, Stockport, and its industries and provide added interest to visitors on the Torrs and Sett Valley Trail. The administrator, Derek Brumhead, is looking for suitable items for loan or donation to the centre; his address is 3 Falcon Close, New Mills, via Stockport SK12 4JQ.

CARLISLE TULLIE HOUSE REDEVELOPMENT

An ambitious scheme has been prepared for new buildings to supplement the present museum and gallery facilities and the City Council is to spend some £3.25m on the project due for completion in 1991. Displays will include the Environment and History of the City, including the textile and other industries, the coming of the railway and the unusual State Management Scheme for the brewery and public houses in Carlisle.

AIA's FIELDWORK AWARD FOR 1987

This was the second and very successful year for this award. The judges felt that there had been a significant improvement in the quality of the entries submitted. For the first time local industrial archaeology societies submitted entries but by contrast only one entry was received from a professional group against four in 1986.

This is much regretted and reflects both the lack of professional activity in industrial archaeology and the lack of communication between the Association and the slowly growing numbers of professional archaeologists who are involved in the subject. As a result it can be expected that the number of professional entries will fluctuate from year to year and in future all entries will be considered together for the award of £100 with due regard being made for the status of the applicant. It has in any case been extremely difficult to categorise all entries into separate amateur and professional groups: salaried archaeologists, MSC teams, postgraduate students and retired academics, surveyors or other 'amateurs' go right across the spectrum of both groups and all shades in between. What must be the significant difference between entrants is that between a planned and informed interpretative approach and one that is largely a single piece of recording carried out without thought to the context and value of the work done. However it is recognised that large-scale and well executed recording is needed for its own sake and it is proposed that future judging take more note of the need to encourage all groups, of whatever status, to go and carry out fieldwork on threatened or 'key' sites and landscapes. Nevertheless any entry is unlikely to win unless some attempt is made to at least interpret and draw some historical conclusions from the structure or archaeological remains recorded.

If we are both to promote a competent standard of recording in industrial archaeology and to harness the vast and urgently needed participation of institutionalised archaeology, then standards in the subject have to be seen to be created and maintained. It is particularly gratifying therefore to see such 'professional' standards being set by several of our 'amateur' entrants for this year.

The winner of the 1987 award was Mark Watson for his study of the 'Jute and Flax Mills in Dundee', submitted as a dissertation for the Master's degree in industrial archaeology at the Ironbridge Institute. Mark had no grant for his studies, working part-time while pursuing his course, and is now an Historic Buildings Inspector in Scotland using the fruits of his labours in listing the most significant of these monumental structures. His work will soon be published in book form and has recently been seen in *Industrial Archaeology Review*.

The comments of two of the judges illustrate why this study was chosen to be the recipient of the award:

This is a very impressive study and a very timely one. The evidence is fast disappearing and despite the lack of measured drawings the fieldwork element is obvious from photographs and some sketched elevations. The use of captioned isometric sketches derived from a variety of sources is imaginative and illuminating as are the schematic sections showing the changes in process vertically within a mill. The available material has been very well mar-

shalled and there is a lot of original interpretation.

An admirable marriage of the written and archaeological evidence, which reveals extensive research in both departments, a profound understanding of the subject, and excellent interpretation. While there is no recording in the sense of full measured drawings, this is entirely excusable in view of the number and size of the buildings involved; and fieldwork aplenty was clearly carried out. For breadth of scope, sureness of touch, and value of contribution to industrial history Watson must come first.

There were two excellent runners up. The first of these was by Gwen Jones and John Bell, who together form the 'Hop Industry Research Survey', and was entitled 'The Hop Industry in Ewhurst Parish'. The scope of this study was smaller than that of Mark Watson's but nevertheless comments included *very thorough, excellent interpretation, good recording*. Gwen and John have been asked to re-submit their entries and constructive comments have been forwarded to them together with a letter supporting their attempt to obtain funding from breweries in order to support a larger and more ambitious study. Their re-submission is eagerly awaited. In the meantime some of their work may be published in the *Sussex Archaeological Transactions*.

The second runner-up was entitled 'Ice Houses in Sussex' and carried out by Ron Martin of the Sussex IA Society in co-operation with the national Ice House Hunt organised by Subteranea Britannica. What can be said about Ron's superlative surveying and drawing work? (see illustration). He has been admirably assiduous in searching out examples. Ron submitted his work admitting that it was unfinished. All the judges hope that Ron will re-submit his excellent and ambitious work when the time-consuming fieldwork is complete.

A praiseworthy published record of the Colwich Brickworks, carried out using electronic distance measuring equipment by members of the Staffordshire IA Society was also submitted. May other societies follow their lead in entering for the award.

A Diploma dissertation by John Moore of the Ironbridge Institute entitled 'Report on a survey of an eighteenth century squatter's cottage near Stocking Farm, Woodlands Lane, Little Dawley, Shropshire' was commended for the standard of its survey drawings.

The judges are at present considering the organisation of marking for the award but it is provisionally proposed that a total marking out of 100 should be allocated for the standards attained within the following sections:

Recording & Documentary Work	40
Interpretation	20
Drawing	15
Presentation	10
Initiative	15

Entries can be submitted in whatever form is considered appropriate by the entrant and all entries for the award must be with the Chairman of the judges by 1 May, or preferably before. The presentation of the Award will take place at the annual conference of the Association at the beginning of September in each year. Entrants should state whether it is possible for the Association to keep the copy of the work submitted for possible full or partial publication and/or copying of the work by the National Monuments Records. The winner will be notified as soon as possible and the runners-up will be contacted

in due course with whatever helpful advice is possible.

I would like to thank my fellow judges for their considerable efforts spent in examining the entries and commenting on their content in detail. My fellow judges are Keith Falconer of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in England; Dr Michael Lewis of the University of Hull and Amber Patrick of the Gloucester IA Society and the Council of the AIA. Entries should be submitted to myself as Chairman of the Judges, that is to Stephen Hughes, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, Edleston House, Queen's Road, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 2HP. Some further notes for entrants and the AIA Guidelines for the Preparation of Industrial Archaeology Site Reports can be obtained from me, but entrants are not obliged to follow any set form of submission.

Stephen Hughes

CIVIC TRUST

The seventh edition of the Civic Trust's *Environmental Directory* has just been published. It lists over 300 organisations concerned with amenity and environment, indicating such information as whether they give grants or offer an advisory service. Government departments and agencies, voluntary societies, professional institutions, educational bodies and trade associations are all included. It is obtainable for £4.00 post paid, from Publications, Civic Trust, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AW.

ANITA GEORGE

Anita George died on 18 September after a short illness, at the age of 53. In May she had enjoyed what was to be her last IA course at Grange-over-Sands, run, in collaboration with a colleague, by her husband David.

For many years Anita, with David, had been at the core of the activities of Manchester Region IA Society. For eleven years she had been Secretary, and more recently, up to the time of her last illness, she was Editor of the Society's Newsletter. Her involvement in IA ranged far beyond the activities of MRIAS. Anita was on the Committee of Liverpool Road Station Society and involved in the preparations for the 150th anniversary of the Liverpool to Manchester Railway and played a part in the crucial negotiations with GMC which secured the preservation of the station and so laid the foundations for the establishment of the Greater Manchester Museum of Science and Technology.

She was interested in, and committed to, the work of the AIA, appreciating the opportunity of meeting other members at conferences; she addressed the annual conference at Southampton and was on the organising Committee for the Manchester conference. Anita qualified as a teacher, and later became a part-time lecturer in Communications and Industrial Studies at Manchester Polytechnic. Her wide interests outside IA included classical archaeology.

It is difficult to come to terms with the loss of a person like Anita. David and her were an inseparable couple—one invariably thought and spoke of them together. She was a very lively and cheerful person who extended the horizons of all who grew to know and love her. Our condolences and sympathy go to David, their four daughters, baby granddaughter and relations.

DDB