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 that 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-
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 £50 going to the winner and £25 to the runner-up.

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 in industrial 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 ‘Julie and Flax Mills in Dunfermline’; a dissertation showing the changes that have taken place and for the status of the applicant. Mark has 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 marshalled 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, it is able to be gaugable 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 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 Subterranea 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 of 100 should be allocated for the standards attained within the following sections:

- Records
- Documentary Work
- Interpretation
- Drawing
- Presentation
- Initiative

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 21 May. 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; Sir Michael Lawes of the University of Hull and Ambert 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 SW1 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 MIRAS. Anita was on the Committee of Liverpool Road Station Society and involved in the preparations for the 150th anniversary of the Liverpool Inner Rings, 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 it offered other members of the Council. She addressed the annual conference at Southampon 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 I A included classical archaeology and in particular the difficulty in coming 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.
NORTHERN IRELAND

In Belfast, the team responsible for the Belfast Urban Area Plan has asked the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch of the DoE in Northern Ireland to supply lists of industrial sites and monuments. The rapid identification survey of what had existed, what survived and what appeared particularly at risk listed some 1100 sites of which 435 had been recorded and follow-up is hoped, in some cases, protection, conservation and re-use of the surviving buildings.

NORTH-WEST ENGLAND

Manchester Docks and Salford Quays

The height of Manchester's maritime prosperity came as recently as the 1950s when more than 3000 people worked in the dockland area of 700 acres. Now the upper reaches of the ship canal face closure and the dramatic changes on the Salford Quays development have transformed the area. But the old cargo cranes which have dominated the skyline for many years will not disappear and are to be moved from their present site on Pier 5 to Basin 8 (renamed Ontario Basin). Another item to be preserved is the 550 ton steel girder swing bridge which was moved almost a mile to Dock 9. The 80 year old bridge once carried rail traffic. The bridge was jacked up by Harbour and General and then floated along the dock basin at a cost of £550,000. It is to be painted blue and turned into a walkway for sightseers. The B [2-ft] span of the Trafford Road wall has also been demolished to provide a window on developments. Under MSC's community programme many environmental improvements have also been completed including omate quayside points, installing pumps to reduce pollution, and laying new sewers. A major oral history project has also been set up to study life and works in Salford Docks, run by the City of Salford Cultural Services Department and Ordsall Community Arts.

Manchester Airport celebrated the 50th anniversary of its opening on June 24 with the arrival of a special flight Douglas DC3 (Dakota) aircraft; the first scheduled flight into the new airport. In 1938 was made by a KLM DC3 air-craft. There is an Airport Archive housed in No 6 hangar with its collection of memorabilia.

A D George

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE

Dean Clough at Halifax, a massive mill complex which was the home of Crossley Carpet until it closed in 1982, has been successfully turned into an integrated industrial, educational and cultural community by its new owner, Ernest Hill. It now has an arts curator and over 20 artists permanently on site, as well as housing 500 new businesses. The new business venture is an Open College of the Arts offering regular tutorials and practical study sessions.

Bradford's Little Germany is famous for the late 19th and early 20th century warehouses of the Polish merchants. One of them, built in 1902 for Edwards Brothers, went on the market by the City Council in 1987 and is being refurbished at a cost of £1.6m. This includes a £1m Urban Programme grant, the largest ever given in Bradford. It will provide small, high quality office units. Plans for the development of the National Railway Museum at York including converting a large building, at present a store, to tell the story of the working railway; and putting more of the restored locomotives and carriages on show.

In Sheffield DoE have recently listed more than 20th century industrial buildings, mostly from the steel and cutlery industries. They include Butcher's Works (72 Arundel Street), a large and atmospheric courtyard works on a site occupied by the edge tool makers W & S Butcher from 1819 to recent times; the Weil Meadow works of Samuel Peace, steel and file making, which includes two sets of crucible furnaces; Firth's Iron Warehouse by the Sheffield Canal, built to store Swedish iron imported for conversion to steel and Firth's Gun Works, Savile Street East, built in 1863 to make heavy artillery barrels from crucible steel. Oughtbridge Forge, on the River Don north of Sheffield, has been separately spot-listed because of a threat of demolition; it is the shell of a water-powered forge of 1792, comparable to the preserved Worthley Top Forge. The privately owned remains of Mousehole Forge, an 18th century water powered anvil-making works on the Rivelin, have been scheduled as an ancient monument. The Forge's owners would like to hear of any surviving Mousehole anvils, which can be told by the mouse trademark, usually with the name Armitage.

The bicentenary of the death of Thomas Boulsover (1705-88), the inventor of Old Sheffield Plate (silver fused on to copper), is being marked by exhibitions at Sheffield City Museum and Kelham Island Industrial Museum until 31 December.

Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet is to close on Mondays and Tuesdays as an economy measure. The threat to close Sheffield Wheel (Bulletin: 15.3) has been deferred at least until next year. Abbeydale may soon be the last scythe and sickle works to survive in the Sheffield area, for both the Little London Works of Tyzack Sons & Turner at Heeley, Sheffield, and the Phoenix Works of Huttons at Ridgeway, are threatened with demolition, and the Burcroft Works at Conisbrough is empty and derelict.

The excavation of the Pond's Forge site near the centre of Sheffield for a new swimming pool (Bulletin: 15.4) has brought to light seven steam hammer anvil bases, including a giant of 80 tons of cast iron, and a maze of old coal mine shafts up to 100' [30m] deep. Only a gateway into the works, with the remains now dismantled and stored. Before John Brown set up his Atlas Works in Sheffield's East End in 1856, he had a smaller Atlas Steel Works at the corner of Furnival St and Arundel St near the city centre. The site of this, recently a car park, is being built on. Site investigations revealed old cellars from John Brown's period, and the remains of six workshops. The Sheffield City Council Planning Department and the Sheffield Trades Historical Society worked together to make a photographic record. A crucible stack at Denby St, Sheffield, has regrettably been demolished recently by the owners, car dealers T C Harrison.

Sheffield City Wildlife Group and the Sheffield Junior Chamber of Commerce have set up the Five Weirs Walk Trust to develop a footpath for 4 miles along the River Don from the city centre to Tinsley. The first phase, from East Onslow Road to Stevenson Road, must be completed by summer 1989. The weirs of the title had their origins in the 16th century or earlier, and powered the earliest iron and steel works in the area.
EAST ANGLIA

The earliest Anglo-Saxon pottery kiln found in the UK is being dismantled at Ipswich and saved for future museum display. The kiln was among the most significant discoveries during a year-long dig undertaken by Suffolk Archaeological Unit ahead of a shopping development in the town centre. Excavation was funded by a £286,000 grant from Legal & General Property. The lifting of the kiln, which weighs about two tons, is a technically difficult operation, being carried out by Conservation Services, a specialist in the removal, moulding and casting of fragile remains. The hollow oven will be filled with polyurethane foam to stop it caving in. Once the soil has been removed, the kiln will be encased in a wooden frame, surrounded by steel tubing so that it can be lifted by crane. Ipswich ware pottery was used throughout Anglo-Saxon East Anglia. The kiln was one among several surprise discoveries on the Buttermarket site, including a 7th century cemetery.

EAST MIDLANDS

The Lace Hall, in the former 1874 Unitarian Chapel on High Pavement in Nottingham has now opened with its permanent exhibition ‘The Story of Nottingham Lace’. Through an AV show and video, the development of the machine-made lace industry is explained alongside working machines and displays of Nottingham lace. In addition the evolution of buildings for lace manufacture is illustrated, from top shop to multi-storey tenement factories and the superb warehouses in the Lace Market area.

The Duke of Devonshire is to install a water turbine at a cost of £200,000 to power electricity generating plant at Chatsworth House. A development scheme for the area surrounding the listed 1844 multi-storey Pex mill in Leicester has been proposed. The former wool spinning mill is included in the 5-75 acre site of the west bank of the new river cut on which it is proposed to build 171 homes. Peter Neaverson

WEST OF ENGLAND

A Boiler for BIAS

Close co-operation between BIAS members and engineers working on the Avon Ring Road in east Bristol and a development at Crew’s Hole on the River Avon has yielded rich dividends. Work on the ring road has uncovered 17th century millworkings and later surface structures such as a horse-gin circle and the base for a haystack boiler which relate to the area’s long history of coalmining. More tangible benefits have come from Crew’s Hole in the acquisition of an egg-ended boiler of c1850. The boiler is 21” [6.4m] in length and is constructed from riveted ½” wrought-iron plate. It was formerly one of many used for tar storage at the chemical works at Crew’s Hole and is remarkably complete. The boiler was kindly given to BIAS by the contractors and transported by a friend of the Society to Bitton for storage close to the mine ventilation furnace restored by BIAS members. Clearance at Crew’s Hole has brought to light many relics of the long and varied industrial history of this site which includes coal-mining, brickworks, glass manufacture and metal-working. Mike Bone

HOME COUNTIES

A Save the Reservoirs campaign has been launched to ensure that the various councils responsible for areas through which the New River passes have a co-ordinated approach to the future of the river system and its reservoirs now that Thames Water Authority has announced a change of use. The councils concerned are Hertfordshire, Broxbourne, Haringey, Hackney and Islington, Contact Elaine Gosnell, c/o Woodberry Down Tenants Association, 6 Chattenden House, London N4 2SG, 01 809 2927.

THE IRONBRIDGE INSTITUTE

Master’s and Diploma Courses in Heritage Management are now being offered with courses on a full-time basis over one year or part-time over two to four years. There are four modules, Management, Marketing, Finance and Interpretation. For further information contact Sue Millar, 095245 2751.
News Items

Crafts and Industries on Video
The East Anglian Film Archive at the Centre for East Anglian Studies now offers two new video compilations on crafts and industries of the region. East Anglian Craftsman draws on archive film of thatching, flett-knapping, woodturning, broadcast sowing and the making of flower pots and cricket bats. Recent film shows basket making and coopering, shoe repairing and brush making. The tape runs for 60 minutes.

Industrial Archaeology in East Anglia also includes archive and recent film in its 40 minute length with coverage of wind and water mills, malting, and hand brick making. Other topics are rural iron foundries, Ransome's plough works and Snettisham lime kiln. Shortly to be available will be East Anglian Farming Scenes, a forty minute tape on agriculture in the 1960s and 70s.

The tapes may be obtained from the Archive, Centre for East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, price £15.00 each.

News from British Waterways

Coventry Canal
The original Coventry terminal basin, which was constructed in 1769 and extended in 1788, and the two canals alongside, have now been restored largely through the efforts of the Coventry Canal Society. The Coventry Canal Basin Trust has leased the warehouses and with £38,000 awarded by the DoE they have been converted into an arts and crafts centre with 25 units. The Drapers Field area nearby is to be developed jointly by the City Council and Ideal Homes (Midlands) Ltd.

Anderton Lift
Restoration of the lift is to begin early in 1989 and the Anderton Boat Lift Development Group are hoping to raise the additional £400,000 needed to see the full restoration of the lift to its 1908 condition with two counterweighted tanks operating.

Society Publications

Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society Newsletter No 59 July 1988 12pp ISSN 0263 516X
This issue contains some interesting notes by Alan Allnutt on the skeleton of the structure of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton which was developed by the Prince Regent between 1815 and 1822 with John Nash as architect. He utilised cast iron, laminated timber beams and prestressed timber beams in the building structure.

Scottish Industrial History Vol 8 1985 66pp ISSN 0226 7428
Three contributions concern the textile industry in Scotland, the Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Industries of the Vale of Leven are described by Charles G Doherty: the Edinburgh Printfields by Venessa Habib and Silk Weaving in Lochwinnoch by Christopher C Lee. The drainage of Fife coal pits by hand, which continued until about 1850, first by 'dam and lave' or bailing, then by water barrel and hand windlass followed by forcing pumps, is described by George Wilson. Two sections deal with deposits in the National Register of Archives (Scotland) and the Scottish Film Archive.

Some notes are included on an early privately-owned water-powered electricity generating system at Lark Mill in Mildenhall which was begun in 1892 and continued until 1935 when the supply was replaced by that of the East Anglian Electricity Supply Co. The Society carries out an emergency survey at the Elvedon brickworks which had operated from 1895 until closure in 1914 and were last April threatened with demolition. Further instaments of the Gazetteer of Suffolk brick kilns are also provided.

The contents include further information from a 1809 document concerning the Langport iron founders and some survey drawings of the Beards Yard buildings by Brian Murlies. The history of lime-burning at Corfe, near Taunton, is described by Peter Daniel with a gazetteer of known sites. Survey work by Derrick Warren and Brian Murlies on the Westford pumping station has included. Two Ruston oil engines drove 1886 Glenfield triple ram pumps raising water to a tower at Rockwell Green which has also been surveyed.

Excavation on the Number Four Mill at New Lanark is in progress with the aim of reconstructing the waterwheel. Stuart Nisbet writes on three early water-powered cotton mills: Dovecothall (1780), Busby (1780) and Woodside (1784). Mark Watson discusses early iron framed mills in Scotland, in particular the

Manchester, Bolton & Bury Canal
This fifteen mile long canal was opened in 1797. In 1965 the Dameses aqueduct, built by Robert Whitworth, was demolished. Now proposals by the Bolton, Bury and Salford councils include taking over ownership from BWB with a view to the waterway to the canalside industrial remains. A voluntary society formed in 1987 has already commenced clearance work; interested readers should contact Mrs Charnock at 51 Halliwell Road, Bolton BL1 3NN.

Ripon Canal
Following approval for the replacement of the Littlethorpe Road bridge by a high level bridge as part of the planned bypass, it will now be possible to restore navigation to the city centre basin, two miles from the River Ure at Oxclose lock.

News from English Heritage
Grants recently made to owners for extensive refurbishment include Stroud Station Goods Shed designed by Brunel in 1845 which is being restored for commercial use (£35,793). Tyne mouth railway station has been granted £20 25m for repair and restoration for social purposes. Other recipients of aid are the Globe Works in Sheffield which is to be the home of Sheffield's remaining 'little masters' and the railway bridge over the Thames at Kew. Chatham Historic Dockyard has received over £418,000 towards the restoration of buildings, in particular for the mast house, timber seasoning shed and the No 1 Smithery.

During 1988-9 there will be £7 26m available for funding Rescue Archaeology. Of this, nearly £6m is going to archaeological bodies including £1 44m to projects in Greater London. A total of 241 projects will be funded. Developer funding has increased this year. The number of bids for grants has fallen from 561 last year to 468 this year.

Paper Historians
The International Association of Paper Historians (IPH) held its biennial Congress in England in September, at the two centres of Hertford and Durham. The programme at Hertford was arranged to mark the 500th anniversary of the setting up of the first paper mill in England by John Tate in 1488. A plaque was unveiled at Sale Mill, which is considered to be the site of Tate’s paper mill, and a public demonstration of hand paper making was given in the town centre. The IPH deals with all aspects and periods of paper history. Enquiries may be made to the IPH Secretariat, Wehrdrau Strasse 135, D 3550 Marburg/L., Germany. A stained glass memorial commissioned by the Paper 500 Committee, was installed at Stationer’s Hall, London, on 22 June. Features of the design include watermarks of John Spilman of Dartford, Kent, who established a permanent paper making industry in England a century after John Tate, whose enterprise was of short duration, and of J Barcham Green of Hayle Mill, Maidstone, who carried the tradition of hand made paper manufacturing up to 1897. Glensy Crocker

Awards

Rural Employment Award
Country Holidays Ltd, who now occupy a former cotton mill at Earlston, in the Border Region, Lancaashire, have received an award for sustaining non-agricultural employment in an otherwise redundant building.

Museum of the Year 1988
The National Museum of Photography, Film and Television, opened in Bradford in 1983, is this year’s winner. The Colour Museum, also in Bradford received the Unilever Award for the best industrial or social history museum. The best small museum was Bromsgrove in Worcestershire. The winner of the Scottish Museum of the Year Award was the Dundee Heritage Trust, established in 1985 for their work in the restoration of the Discovery. They are currently setting up a living textile museum.

Broadford Works in Aberdeen where a fireproof mill dating from 1808 survives with cruciform cast iron columns. The industrial heritage of the Glasgow Garden Festival site is described by John Clayson.

Journal of the Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society Vol 4 No 3, 1988. 66pp 24ill. £3.00 ISSN 0142 7204.
September 1988 saw the official opening of the Gunton Saw Mill which the Society recorded in 1976 and began restoration of in 1979. The water-powered sawmill is located in the park of Gunton Hall, the former residence of the Harbord family. An article by D Durst and M Manning describes research to discover the establishment and history of the sawmill. A detailed description of the mill and the reciprocating sawing equipment is provided: an account of the restoration will be published in due course. Other contributions include a description of a Border Mill and Paul Turner bungalow, a survey of trades and industries in Cromer and a collection of references concerning the establishment of coal gas production in King’s Lynn.

Also Received

Focus on Industrial Archaeology No 30 (SUJAI, July 1988)
Condensation No 53 (Westonzoyland Engine Trust, July 1988)
Yorkshire Archaeological Society I H Section Newsletter No 28 (Autumn 1988)
NEW PUBLICATIONS

A Village Industry: W H Pool & Sons, engineers, Chesham
D W Warren.
This illustrated booklet of 44 pages describes the history and products of a Somerset agricultural machinery maker from the 1840s to the 1920s. The works concentrated first on wood and iron items such as hand tools, threshing machines, seed drills and saw benches, and from them went on to patent oil engines and power systems. Unlike larger engineers, but like many small rural works, Pool's did not have an iron foundry, but bought castings outside. The booklet is a useful contribution to the much-needed study of rural engineers, a list of which in Devon and Somerset is included. The booklet is published by Somerset IA Society and is available from the author at 52 Stoke Road, Tauton, TA1 3E2 for £2.50 inclusive.

China's Railways, Steaming Into A New Age
Still run mainly by steam, China's vast railway system serves a quarter of the world's population and is the life blood of the nation. Until the reforms of the 1980s, western railway enthusiasts could only dream of getting to China and discovering the last great treasure house of steam traction. Since his first visit to China in 1979, the author has mounted several expeditions. This book portrays the staggering beauty and spectacle of the railway system, but also shows how it reflects the society and economy of this great country. The photographs are beautiful and evocative. The volume is particularly interesting for its sections on the construction of railway locomotives.

Bristol's Railway Mania, 1862-1866
Peter Harris (The Historical Association, 1987) 22pp, ill. £1.00 ISBN 0 901388 49 1
This booklet describes the arrival of railways in Bristol, first the Great Western and then the Bristol and Exeter Railway. Brunel was engineer for both. The GWR terminus site was chosen at Temple Meads, the nearest open land to the centre of the city. The Bristol and Exeter also built their station at Temple Meads, adjacent to Brunel's, but with no rail connections. With the Railway Mania 600 schemes were proposed in 1845 and 369 in the following year; but only five concerned the Bristol area. It was not until the 1860s that a string of railway bills were promoted for the region, including one for a new Central Station. Eventually the new joint station at Temple Meads was completed in 1868 and remains in use.

The Cannon Foundry, Cosley: the first 100 years
This book is an excellent production in A4 format and well illustrated with engravings from catalogues, plans and old photographs concerning a company well known for its 'Cannon' gas cookers and fires. It is the result of a research project begun in 1979 into the history of the firm and its premises beside the Birmingham to Wolverhampton Canal at Cosley which had recently been vacated after an occupation dating from 1826. Unfortunately the buildings were damaged by fire before the building survey could be completed and were subsequently cleared for re-development. Chapters are devoted to the history of the firm which was established by the Sheldon Brothers in 1826, the development of the site and the products, from domestic holloweware to sanitary and chemical ware followed by gas cooking and heating stoves. The company became Cannon Iron Foundries Ltd in 1900 and since 1985 had also been involved in the manufacture of grindstones following the purchase of the Wolverhampton and Bリストon company of Richard Hickman. Copies may be obtained from Mr G Davies, The Black Country Society, 25 High Haden Crescent, Cradley Heath, Warley, West Midlands B64 7PD.

Shop in the Black Country
This booklet is a collection of photographs with text designed to show how the shops in the Black Country have changed. The emphasis is not on the buildings as a whole but on the shop fronts and the business that went on behind them. Shops rise and fall, premises are altered, and fashions in shopping change. This book sets out to record some of the changes up to the present day in the four metropolitan boroughs of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Sandwell and Dudley. The book may be obtained from the publishers at 23 Westland Road, Wolverhampton, West Midlands WV3 9NZ.

The second issue of this new publication from the University of Minho in Portugal contains details of proposals for the establishment of a Museum of the Textile Industry in the River Ava valley. Other contributions include one by John Hume on IA in Portugal and by J L Cordeiro on the vanishing industry of Braga.

Cotton in Ashton Ian Haynes (Tameside Local Studies Library) 55pp £3.00 inc post.
Following recent similar publications on Preston, Oldham and Bolton, the author has written a well-researched chronological account of 200 years of mill development in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne (now Tameside). An outline history of the cotton industry in Ashton is followed by four chapters on mills of different periods. Each mill has a brief history, details of buildings, power sources and successive owners. There are distribution maps and illustrations as well as detailed references concerning the mills and an indication of whether buildings still exist.

A D George
Glamorgan Farmhouses and Cottages
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, June 1988 69pp ill £4.70 ISBN 0 11 300020 0.
Volume IV Part II of An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, this book continues the story of domestic architecture in the county. The illustrated inventory describes the smaller houses of the minor gentry and tenant farmers built between the Reformation and the Industrial Revolution. It also includes a section on the older cottages of the village craftsmen and labouring poor, and a number of characteristic farm buildings.

Great American Bridges and Dams
Donald C. Jackson (The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington DC, 1988) 360pp 555il £16.95
This pocket-sized guide features 330 bridges and landmark dams throughout the USA. Introductory essays provide overviews of bridge and dam history and offer vital information on preserving this endangered public works heritage.

Shoes and Pattens
Francis Grew and Margaret de Neergaard
This book forms the second in a series of publications on medieval finds from excavations in London. It will be of most interest to excavators and students of the shoe industry. It is a model of clarity and an excellent example of how individually confusing finds can, when put together and sorted into their correct context and period, enable a clearer overall picture to emerge.

Explore Britain's Industrial Heritage
(British Rail, 1988) 27pp, free from British Rail Travel Centres.

Observations on the West of England Mining Region
H Collins.
This book, first published in 1912, is a record of geology, mining history and mineralogy in Cornwall, Devon and Somerset in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This facsimile reprint extending to over 700 pages is now available from Cornish Mining Classics for £17.95 inclusive at 11A Gleenfeda Road, Portreath, Redruth, Cornwall TR16 4JX.

A Farewell to Fleet Street
The newspaper business, established in and around Fleet Street from the 17th century to the major manufacturing industry in London, is deserted its traditional home. It leaves behind a district of London rich in historical associations and architecture: a medley of back-street offices and works, busy streets, ancient allies, time-honoured pubs once frequented by men of letters, and a few magnificent monuments to Fleet Street newspapers. This book presents some of the history of an historic and architectural study undertaken by the London Division of English Heritage. The authors trace the development and evolution of the industry in its unique metropolitan setting since 1500 and review the current changes in newspapers and newspaper buildings and in the Fleet Street area.

Covering My Tracks; Recollections of the End of Steam
The author has been a Member of Parliament since 1970, but a dedicated railway enthusiast for so long as he can remember. Twenty years ago Dr Beeching lowered his axe on the British railway system. Luckily, the author was at hand with his camera and toured Britain photographing, in colour, the end of this era. The resulting publication is a charming book making full use of the photographs to portray the last days of British steam. There is also a chapter concerning British locomotives in Turkey.

Medieval Machine--The Industrial Revolution of the Middle Ages
The second edition of this classic history argues that the Middle Ages experienced the first true industrial revolution in many ways more significant than the turning point of the 19th century. In this edition the author has provided an epilogue updating his provocative observations on the decline of the industrial west, particularly America. He describes how the development curve for the USA compares with that of Europe in the Middle Ages and discovers some alarming parallels that have come to light in the following decades. He suggests that society is experiencing a major crisis and it is only by looking towards medieval illustrations that we might avert disaster.
AIA NEWSDESK

December 11 1988
STEAM DAY
at Atlas Mills, Bolton, from 11.00AM to 6.00PM.

March 11 1989
SOUTH EAST REGIONAL I A CONFERENCE
At Chichester, the theme is Industrial Heritage on Display, the Museum Approach to Industrial Archaeology. Enquiries to Gordon Thomerson, 42 Gander Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex RH16 1RD

April 14–16 1989
AIA AFFILIATED SOCIETIES’ WEEKEND
At Ironbridge. Enquiries to Pamela Moore, 13 Bromley Road, Midanbury, Southampton, Hampshire S02 2AA  0703 558376

September 15–17 1989
AIA CONFERENCE
At Huddersfield. Pre-conference activities will commence on Tuesday September 12.

SUCCESS IN SWANSEA

The 1988 AIA Conference in Swansea in September proved to be an exceptionally enjoyable and rewarding event. The weather throughout the weekend of the main conference was perfect (for south Wales!), and was specially appreciated in the spectacular location of the conference overlooking Swansea Bay. The programme of lectures and visits gave delegates an excellent introduction to the industrial history and remains of Swansea and its region and some stimulating ideas emerged for them to take back to their home areas. Many delegates remarked that they had found the richness of industrial heritage in south Wales to be even greater than they had expected. It seemed also that some of the interest they expressed might rub off on local press and politicians, thereby helping to save some of the many sites in the area under threat of destruction or decay.

The South Wales IA Society, which hosted the event, is to be thanked for its hospitality. In particular Paul Reynolds, the Conference Secretary, must be congratulated on arranging a fascinating and smoothly-run conference which will be remembered for many years as one of the Association’s best. A detailed report on the conference, by Peter Neaverson and Marilyn Palmer, is being prepared for the next issue of the Bulletin.

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Shropshire, Staffordshire, West Midlands, Warwickshire, Hereford & Worcester
John Powell, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire TF8 7AW  095245 2752 (office hours)

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Local Societies should now have received details of the programme for the 1989 Affiliated Societies Weekend, to be held at Ironbridge from 14–16 April. In 1988 we had a very interesting and stimulating weekend, so why not come along and make your Society’s voice heard?

I have still received no ‘profiles’ of affiliated societies. These would be welcome if your group has not featured in the past. I am trying to meet members of as many affiliated societies as possible. Recently, I have been fortunate in being able to see many of the BP Research Centre Group when they visited Hampshire. I was also able to attend the Greater London IA Society AGM, and to meet members of the Somerset IA Society when Southampton University IA Group visited Somerset in May.

Finally, I have been asked by Adrian Pearce, Secretary of the National Association of Mining History Organisations, to mention that they are organising a mass ‘write-in’ to try to have opening hours of record offices extended. If any societies feel they would like to do likewise, I suggest that they write to me, and I will put them in touch with Adrian. On that point ……

NEWS FROM CBA

Archaeology in Britain, which first appeared in 1977, is an annual publication edited by Dr Henry Cieere and published by the CBA. In a given year, CBA surveys a wide range of archaeological work in this country and contributions are received from national bodies as well as local authorities and regional organisations. The 1987 edition will include I A with an outline of the role played by the AIA and reports from some affiliated societies. It is hoped that more contributions will be received for the 1988 edition.

An award has been made by the Royal Society of Arts to Dennis Chapman to assist his study of the Somerset sailcloth industry.

Historic Buildings Officer. The CBA is making a new appointment to monitor Listed Building Applications. The post will be established as a Research fellow in the Department of Archaeology at the University of York.

A Policy for the Countryside. The Countryside Committee of the CBA has produced a major policy document relating to the protection of the archaeology of the countryside.

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The AIA was established in 1973 to promote the study of Industrial Archaeology and encourage improved standards of recording, research, conservation and publication. It aims to assist and support regional and specialist survey and research groups and bodies involved in the preservation of industrial monuments, to represent the interests of Industrial Archaeology at national level, to hold conferences and seminars and to publish the results of research. Further details may be obtained from the Membership Secretary, Association for Industrial Archaeology, The Wharfage, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire TF8 7AW, England.  095245 3522.

The views expressed in this Bulletin are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Association for Industrial Archaeology.