



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

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-

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-

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

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-

troduced 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.

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

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.

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

REGIONAL NEWS

SCOTLAND

The centre of **Glasgow** has once again become the focus of attention in Scotland with the announcement of the Broomielaw development. The project embraces four streets leading up to the Broomielaw, which runs along the north bank of the Clyde, just to the west of Central Station. With Scottish Development Agency support, the plans involve a blend of demolition and new-build, as well as some constructive re-use of some of the more imposing buildings. The area contains many of Glasgow's finest warehouses, some of which may be threatened by the development. The plan is symptomatic of Glasgow's continued rejuvenation, and illustrates the point that industrial archaeology can suffer both in times of prosperity and stagnation. Whatever the outcome of the efforts of the heritage bodies, the priority is obviously to record the area thoroughly before the transformation begins.

The Scottish Development Agency is also involved in a project in **Greenock**, known as the 'Inverclyde Initiative'. Inverclyde District, which contains Greenock, Port Glasgow, and West Renfrewshire as far as Inverkip and the Clyde Estuary, has suffered a catastrophic decline in its industries. These have included ship building, marine engineering, textiles and sugar refining. Many of the buildings associated with these industries were spectacular, but were judged to be unlistable. During the last few years, large areas of Greenock and Part Glasgow have been demolished in an attempt to rid the District of its depressed image. Recent disappearances have included Scott Lithgow's Carsburn Shipyard, Scott's Engine Works, and Walker's Sugar Refinery. Also due to go very soon are Shaws Water Mill (Rockfield Worsted Mills) and Clark Kincaid's Arthur Street Works. Most of these sites had become severe environmental problems, and were unusable in the current economic climate afflicting the area. The environmental improvement achieved through their demolition is obvious, and bodies involved in these projects should be commended for their work. However, without adequate recording, the disappearance of these monuments signals the loss of Inverclyde's most important period of history. More resources need to be allocated for the recording of such sites. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland is doing all that it can, but more local involvement is necessary, as is the assistance of the project co-ordinators and sponsors, such as the Scottish Development Agency.

On a concluding note, it is sobering to have to report a continued tendency amongst local authorities in favour of erasing recent industrial history from official displays, exhibitions and local plans. This was well illustrated by the Glasgow Garden Festival, which itself wasted the opportunity to exploit Glaswegian and Scottish contributions to global industrial development. Perhaps most disappointing at the Festival was the exhibition celebrating the burgh of Paisley's 500th anniversary (nicely located on a converted Renfrew ferry!). The exhibition failed to provide any mention of Coats & Clark, pioneers of the cotton thread industry, and the largest company in the world in 1900. The company (now Coats Viyella), still occupies half the vast Anchor Mills site in the heart of the town.

Miles Oglethorpe

NORTHERN IRELAND

In **Belfast**, the team responsible for the Belfast Urban Area Plan has asked the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch of the DoENI 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 survived. Selective recording will follow and it 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 (re-named 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 at a cost of £550,000. It is to be painted blue and turned into a walkway for sightseers. The 8' [2.4m] high 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 ornate quayside posts, installing pumps to reduce pollution, and laying new setts. 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 DC2 aircraft. 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 Carpets 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 180 new businesses. The latest 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 woollen merchants. One of them, built in 1902 for Edelstein & Moser, was bought 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 twenty 19th 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 Well Meadow works of Samuel Peace, steel and file makers, 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. Oughtibridge 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 Wortley 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 Shepherd 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 is left of the works, and it is now proposed to dismantle and store this. 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 later crucible furnaces. The 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 Coast Road to Stevenson Road should 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.

Derek Bayliss

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 cut away, 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.

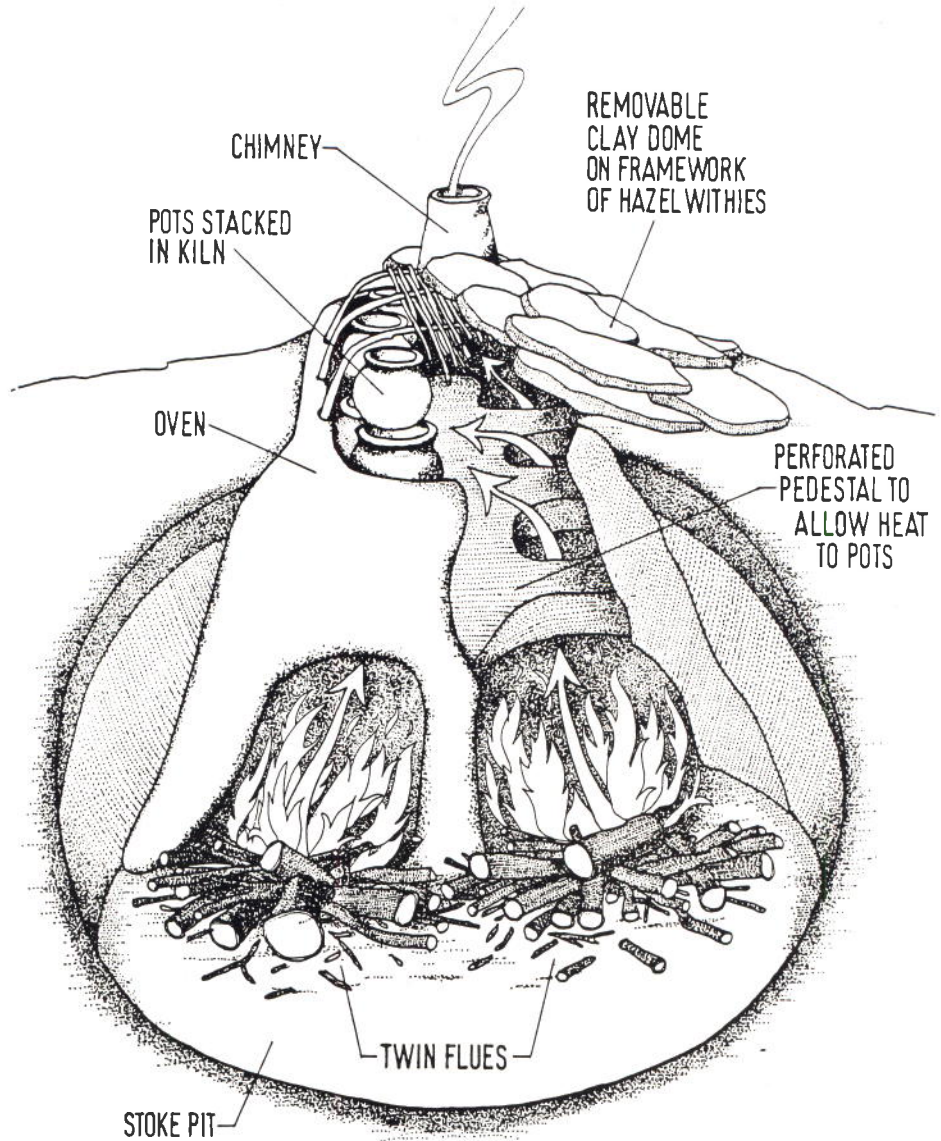
The Duke of Devonshire is to install a water turbine at a cost of £200,000 to power electricity generating plant at **Chatsworth House**.

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 mineworkings and later surface structures such as a horse-gin circle and the



Butter Market Excavation: the Middle Saxon pottery kiln.

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 1/2" wrought-iron plate. It was latterly 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 has included coal-mining, brickworks, glass manufacture and metal-working.

Mike Bone

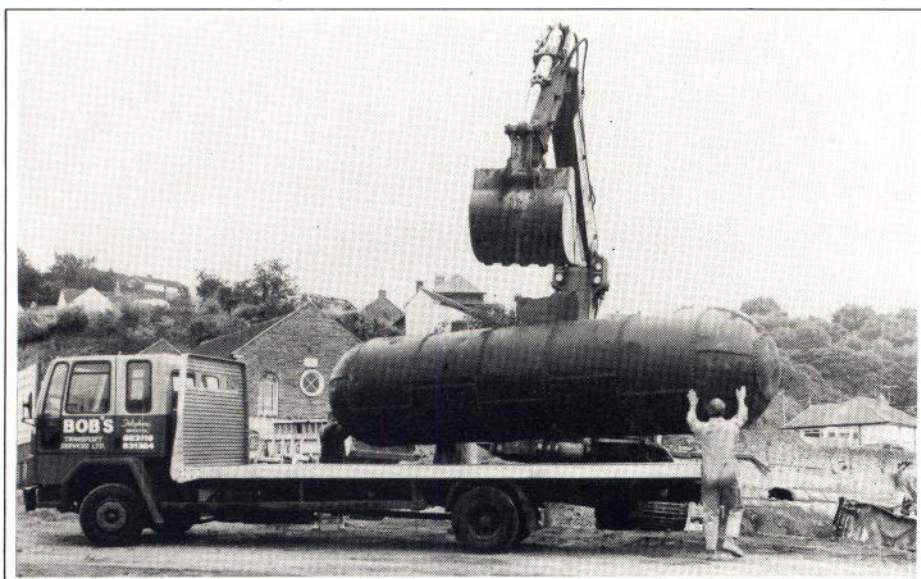
HOME COUNTIES

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, Broxborne, 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.

Photo: John Cornwell



The 1850 boiler rescued by BIAS for Crew's Hole, Bristol.

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 Craftsmen* draws on archive film of thatching, flint-knapping, wood turning, 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 warehouses 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 skeletons 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 8.2 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.

Suffolk Industrial Archaeology Society Newsletter No 23 September 1988.

Some notes are included on an early privately-owned water-powered electricity generating system at Lark Mill in Mildenhall which was

MANCHESTER, BOLTON & BURY CANAL

This fifteen mile long canal was opened in 1797. In 1965 the Dameside 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 restoration of the waterway and 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). Tynemouth railway station has been granted £0.25m 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.

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 instalments of the Gazetteer of Suffolk brick kilns are also provided.

Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin No 47 April 1988 14pp.

The contents include further information from an 1809 document concerning the Langport ironfounders and some survey drawings of the Beards Yard buildings by Brian Murless. 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 Murless on the Westford pumping station is included. Two Ruston oil engines drove 1886 Glenfield triple ram pumps raising water to a tower at Rockwell Green which has also been surveyed.

Scottish Industrial Heritage Society Newsletter No 16 July 1988.

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

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, Wehrdaer Strasse 135, D 3550 Marburg/L, Germany. A stained glass window, 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 1987. *Glenys Crocker*

AWARDS

Rural Employment Award

Country Holidays Ltd, who now occupy a former cotton mill at Earby, near Colne in Lancashire, 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 7040.

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 saw equipment is provided: an account of the restoration will be published in due course. Other contributions include a description of a Boulton and Paul timber 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 (SUIAG, 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, Chipstable 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 c1890 also their own 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, Taunton, TA1 3EJ for £2.50 inclusive.

China's Railways, Steaming Into A New Age Colin Garratt. Patrick Stephens Ltd, 1988, £12.98 hardback.

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 1983 the author has mounted several exhibitions. 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, 1862-1864 Peter Harris (Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 1987) 22pp, 6ill, £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 the earlier station but with no rail connections. With the Railway Mania 620 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 1878 and remains in use.

The Cannon Foundry, Coseley: The first 100 years 1826-1926 edited by Ron Moss (The Black Country Society Studies in Industrial Archaeology No 5, 1987) 32pp £2.25 inc p & p. ISBN 0 904015 25 4.

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 Coseley 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 hollowware to sanitary and chemical ware followed by gas cooking and heating stoves. The company became Cannon Iron Foundries Ltd in 1900 and since 1895 had also been involved in the manufacture of grindstones following the purchase of the Wolverhampton and Bilston 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 Ned Williams (Uralia Press, 1986) 72pp £5.45 inc p & p ISBN 0 9511223 1 2.

This booklet is a collection of photographs with text designed to show how 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.

Arqueologia Industrial Vol 1 No 2 (Winter 1987-88) 46pp ISSN 0870 8355.

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 postage.

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) 698pp ill £47.00 ISBN 0 11 300020 0.

Volume IV Part II of *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan*, this book completes 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 555ill \$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 Margrethe de Neergaard (HMSO, 1988) 146pp £11.95 ISBN 0 11 290443 2.

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 J 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 Glenfeadon Terrace, Portreath, Redruth, Cornwall TR16 4JX.

A Farewell to Fleet Street Susie Barson and Andrew Saint (English Heritage, 1988) 60pp £4.95 ISBN 0 85031 971 4.

The newspaper business, established in and around Fleet Street for centuries and the last major manufacturing industry in London, is deserting 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 alleys, time-honoured pubs once frequented by men of letters, and a few magnificent monuments to Fleet Street newspapers. This book presents the results 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 Robert Adley (Patrick Stephens Ltd, 1988) £14.95.

The author has been a Member of Parliament since 1970, but a dedicated railway enthusiast for as 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 Jean Gimpel (2nd edition, 1988) 320pp £14.95.

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 been borne out in the crash of October 1987. He suggests that society is experiencing a major crisis and it is only by looking towards medieval illustrations that we might avert disaster.

**December 11 1988
STEAM DAY**

at Atlas Mills, Bolton, from 11.00AM to 6.00PM.

**March 11 1989
SOUTH EAST REGIONAL
IA 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 SO2 2AA ☎ 0703 558376

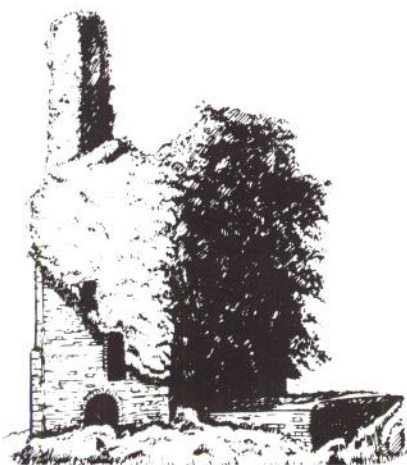
**September 15-17 1989
AIA CONFERENCE**

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*.



Scot's Pit, Llanamlet, the symbol of the South West Wales IA Society.

REGIONAL CORRESPONDENTS FOR AIA BULLETIN

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Region 3: *NORTHERN ENGLAND*
Cumbria:
M Davies-Sheil, 12 St Mary's Park, Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1AY.

Northumberland, Tyne & Wear, Durham and Cleveland:
G Muirhead, 3 Barton Court, Seaburn Dene, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, SR6 8PF.

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Derek Bayliss, 30 Muskoka Avenue, Bents Green, Sheffield S11 7RL.

Region 5: *NORTH WEST ENGLAND*
Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester and Cheshire
A D George, 30 Kingsway, Worsley, Manchester M28 4FD.

Region 6: *WALES*
Mrs Hilary Malaws, RCAHM Wales, Edleston House, Queens Road, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 2HP ☎ 0970 4381 (office hours).

Region 7: *WEST MIDLANDS*
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

Region 8: *EAST MIDLANDS*
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire.

Peter Neaverson, 6 Grey Crescent, Newton Linford, Leicestershire LE6 0AA ☎ 0530 242911.

Region 9: *EAST ANGLIA*
Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex
David Alderton, 48 Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 8EY ☎ Halesworth 2343.

Region 10: *GREATER LONDON*
Dr R J M Carr, 127 Queen's Drive, London N4 2BB.

Region 11: *HOME COUNTIES*
Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire.
Ms Kay Owen, 18 Millstream Close, Hertford SG14 1LJ.

Region 12: *SOUTHEAST ENGLAND*
Hampshire and IOW, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent
Mrs Glenys Crocker, 6 Burwood Close, Merrow, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2SB

Region 13: *WEST OF ENGLAND*
Somerset, Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Dorset
Mrs Joan Day, 3 Oakfield Road, Keynsham, Bristol BS19 1JQ.

Region 14: *SOUTH WEST ENGLAND*
Devon and Cornwall
John Stengelhofen, Kelly Coppice, Calstock, Cornwall PL18 9RA.

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 the 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 do write about anything you feel would be of interest to other groups. My address is 13 Bromley Road, Midanbury, Southampton, Hants SO2 2AA.

Pam Moore

NEWS FROM CBA

Archaeology in Britain, which first appeared in 1977, is an annual publication edited by Dr Henry Cleere 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 IA 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.

AIA Bulletin

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Edited by Peter Wakelin from the School of Humanities and Cultural Studies, Wolverhampton Polytechnic, Castle View, Dudley, West Midlands DY1 3HR, and published by the Association for Industrial Archaeology. Contributions should be sent to the Editor at the above address. Local news and press releases should be sent to the appropriate AIA Regional Correspondents, names and addresses for whom are given above.

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.