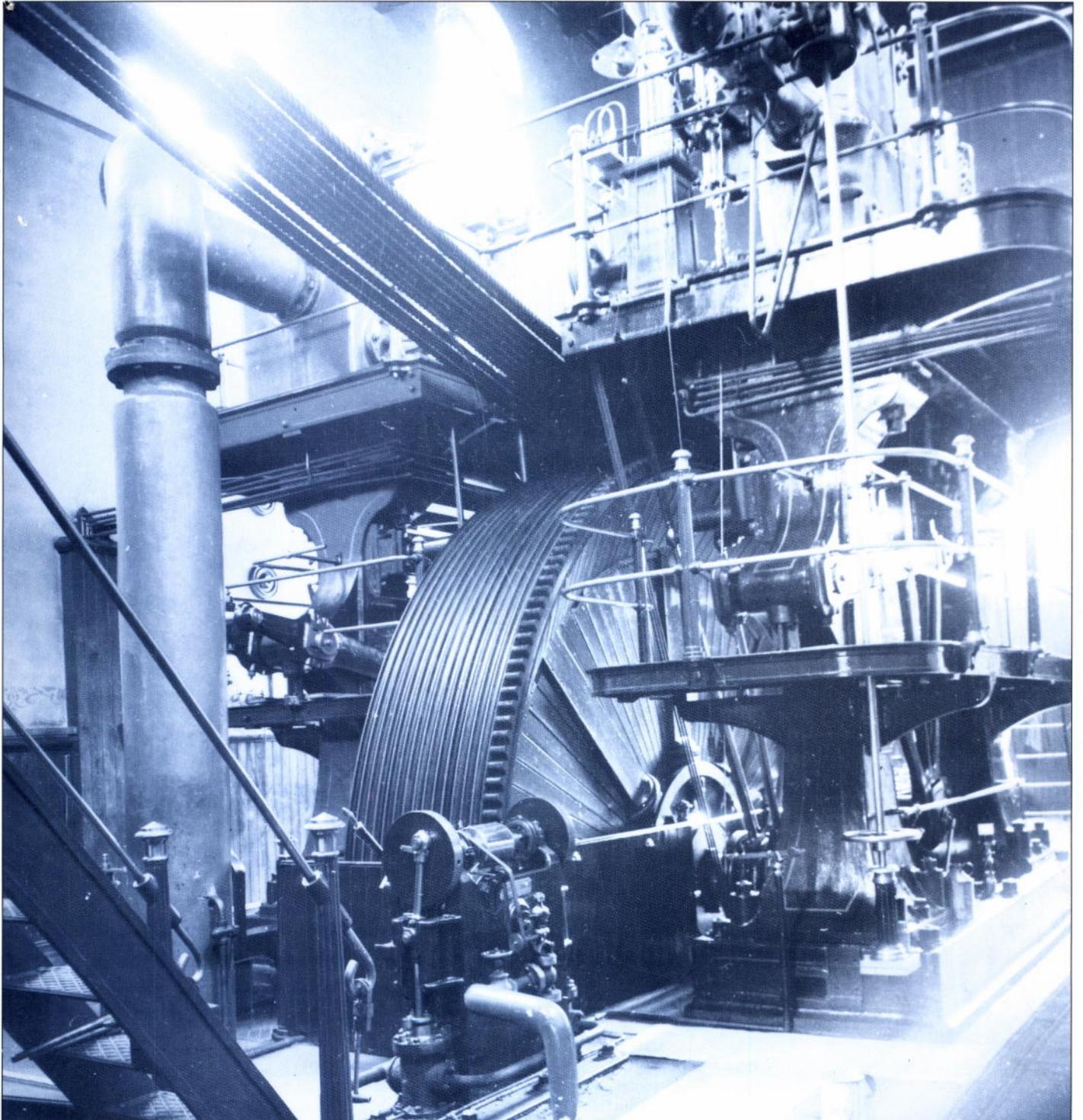


INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

115
WINTER
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Protecting industrial sites – an Interim Report on the MPP

After a review of its background and procedures, this paper gives an Interim Report on progress with the Review of Industrial Sites under English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme (MPP). The author is Manager Industrial MPP, for English Heritage.

David Stocker

Sites which preserve the remains of past industries have formed an important sub-category within the work of the MPP since it was established in 1986. Even so the archaeological remains of industry posed a number of intractable problems for the infant survey. Most difficult of all was the lack of any co-ordinated databases for the subject; on the whole Sites & Monuments Records (SMRs) did not contain much information on industrial archaeology, the AIA's IRIS programme had not yet begun, and the National Monuments Record (NMR) holdings were mostly restricted to pre nineteenth-century archaeology, and only structures which were already protected and lay under threat of drastic alteration or demolition were recorded by the (former) RCHME's building recording teams.

Fortunately things have improved in the last 10 to 15 years. Most SMRs do now collect information on sites of industrial significance as a matter of course. The IRIS programme has generated an important strategic index to data sources, and (prior to their merger with English Heritage) RCHME mounted an important series of thematic recording projects on industrial topics, such as textile mills in the North, the Midlands and South-West, the coal mining industry, workshops in Birmingham, Sheffield and the East

Midlands and the Furness iron industry. MPP, also, has been a part of this trend towards improvements in the way in which industrial sites and buildings in England are managed; indeed, in the case of SMRs, it has provided much of the core data for those industries which it has reviewed.

Because of the lack of data in some areas when we started, and because of the fractured and poorly co-ordinated nature of industrial archaeology as a topic, the MPP review was starting from a much lower base-line than was the case in most other areas of archaeology. We decided early on that, for each industry, we would need to go through a systematic procedure designed to lead, not only towards the identification of an appropriate management regime for each of the most important sites within each industry, but also one which would establish a basic record of each reviewed site within the appropriate SMR and within the NMR. We decided that it was best if the process were broken up into a number of 'Steps' for each industry; partly to make the work manageable, but also to allow for episodes of consultation with experts and institutions in the field. In some ways it has been these consultation exercises which have proved most valuable, as it has introduced a wide range of scholars and enthusiasts, who had been so active in the academic investigation of each topic, to the difficult infant subject of 'heritage management'.

The 'Step' procedure itself has been a taskmaster no less fearsome than some factory overseers, but it has served to keep us on track with our own work and it has allowed our progress through the various categories of



The Press House, Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, Essex. Waltham Abbey was a model example of how detailed recording can inform co-ordinated statutory protection. The 71 hectare site contained over 300 structures and features and more than two thirds of it was designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument with 21 listed buildings. The gunpowder press house, which retains its waterwheel, hydraulic pumps and press, was built in the mid-1850s and is the sole standing example of its type in England.

Photo: © Crown copyright NMR

COVER PICTURE

Quadruple expansion steam engine made by John Musgrave & Sons of Bolton in 1892 for Spring Bank Mill, Nelson, Lancashire. Spring Bank ran for 70 years until electric drives were installed in 1962. One of hundreds of engines captured by the late George Watkins (see page 8).

Photo: © Crown copyright NMR

English Industry to be measured by paymasters and public alike. This note is a part of that process of measuring progress, and our progress through each group of industries is presented in Table 1. In order to make much sense of the table, however, it might be helpful to lay out what happens at the various 'Steps' in our process, which are designed to lead from the initial identification and characterisation of each industry, or group of industries, through a review of the documentation for its surviving sites, towards a series of recommendations for statutory designations (Listings, Scheduling, Conservation Areas etc) to be taken up by English Heritage, as well as towards the identification of sites where recording is urgently required as part of any actions under the control of the local authority development control process.

Step 1: First we need some agreement about such matters as the definition of the industry, the terminology used for its components, its regional variability and finally we need to know where any important collections of data on the industry might be housed, and whether they are available for inspection. These important documents also lay down a series of policy parameters which we intend to use when assisting the relative

importance of each site or the importance of each component within each site.

Step 2: The Step 1 Reports are of such importance to the industry involved, and to the attitude we propose to take to it, that we undertake a major public consultation (sometimes of up to 300 individuals and institutions known to be involved in the industry) and we revise our work accordingly. Each public consultation exercise is undertaken on English Heritage's behalf by a consultant (usually the same consultant who has produced the Step 1 Report) and the lessons learnt are deposited with the Step 3 Report (see below) in the form of a subsidiary report which becomes an annex to the Step 1 Report itself. The public consultation is often combined with the exercise of drawing up a short list of sites which will be visited. The short list is drawn up using the principles laid out in the Step 1 Report and incorporating the comments made by the consultees (who often respond with lists of sites which they believe match the criteria we have laid down). Sometimes this process of drawing up a short list of sites to be visited is organised as a separate project from the actual visiting programme, but sometimes it is run together with the visiting.

Step 3: In this phase of work, the sites identified as being of potential importance are usually visited by the consultant, and evaluated against the criteria in the Step 1 Report with the aim of documenting the relative importance of the sites or components in question. This is a very rapid process which results in a tick-box pro-forma report. The resulting Step 3 Report provides a uniform level of basic documentation for all the more important sites and components in the given industry, as well as a statement regarding their status in terms of National Importance. The number of sites reported on range from less than 50 in some small industries to over 500 in larger ones. These reports are, obviously, very large and it is not possible to circulate them very widely. Instead we have developed a system whereby the consultees in any given industry are sent a basic summary of the coverage of the report and they are invited to view the complete report at one of three centres. The NMRC in Swindon, The Library of the Ironbridge Institute (where the AIA copy is deposited) and the offices of the Council for British Archaeology in York. These reports do contain a preliminary recommendation for statutory protection, where that is thought to be appropriate, but this is a recommendation from

TABLE 1. Overall progress of MPP review of industrial categories by industry/group of industries (as at March 2000).

step process: LIST OF INDUSTRIES	STEP 1 (characterisation)	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	STEP 2 (short-listing)	STEP 3 (site assessments)	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	STEP 4 (policy decisions)	STEP 5 & 6 (implementation)
1 COAL	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
2 LEAD	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
3 ALUM	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
4 BRASS	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
5 GUNPOWDER	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
6 NON-FERROUS (+) pt 1: SW England	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
7 NON-FERROUS (+) pt 2 : the rest	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
8 GLASS	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY
9 ELECTRICITY	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	
10 LIME & CEMENT	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY (including some additional step 3 work)	
11 IRON MINING & PRODUCTION OF IRON/STEEL	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY		
12 STONE QUARRYING	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	planned for 00/01		
13 WATER SUPPLY	DONE	DONE	DONE	DONE	planned for 00/01	planned for 00/01	
14 CLAY EXTRACTION	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY				
15 GAS & OIL	DONE	DONE	DONE	UNDERWAY			
16 SALT	DONE	DONE	DONE				
17 UNDERGROUND EXTRACTION FEATURES	DONE						
18 BRIDGES	DONE						
19 CHEMICALS	UNDERWAY						
20 IRON FORGES & FACTORIES	UNDERWAY						
21 ICE HOUSES	DONE	—	DONE	DONE	(combined step 1/3)	DONE	UNDERWAY
22 DOVE FARMING	DONE	—	DONE	DONE	(combined step 1/3)	DONE	UNDERWAY

+ - 'NON-FERROUS' covers metals and minerals including tin, arsenic, copper, zinc, barytes, fluorspar, silver, aluminium, witherite and other minor minerals

an external consultant to English Heritage and, although it gives owners and archaeologists an important early indication of what is likely by way of statutory protection, in practise usually about 20-30 % of these recommendations are not thought to be appropriate when the consultant's recommendation is reviewed at the next 'Step.'

Step 4: In this phase, which is undertaken 'internally' within English Heritage, the recommendations of the Step 3 Report are reviewed, boiled down, compared with the agreed policy laid out in the Step 1 Report and finally summarised in a Step 4 Report. This document is then passed through the internal English Heritage committee structure (through the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee and through the Historic Buildings and Areas Advisory Committee, who are both advised by the Industrial Archaeology Panel). Once it has been amended and approved by these Committees, we regard the Step 4 Report as a declaration, both of the overall policy which will govern our dealings with buildings and sites within the industry in question, and a statement of what action we intend to take on a site by site basis. The Step 4 Reports recommend a wide variety of responses to buildings and sites within each industry. In some industries the majority of recommendations will be Listings, in others there may be more Scheduled Ancient Monuments proposed. For some, although no statutory action will be proposed, local authorities will be advised that the sites are of a stated level of importance, and that they should be dealt with within the planning process as such (guided of course by the Government Planning Policy Guidance Notes, Nos. 15 & 16). Conservation Area protection is sometimes recommended at Step 4 as an appropriate conservation regime for industrial groups and this type of statutory designation may be implemented by local authorities. Of course, our declaration at Step 4 that a Conservation Area would be appropriate can be used by Authorities to provide support for their own designations. Table 2 summarises the conclusions of the Step 4 Reports in the eight industries and groups of industries so far covered.

Steps 5 & 6: Once the survey of the industry has been completed, public consultations have been held and policy has been agreed, it only remains for each site to be visited by English Heritage staff to confirm that the proposed action is appropriate and to draw up the appropriate documentation. This visit differs from the earlier visit at Step 3 in that a full investigation of the site is made and a proper assessment by experts in heritage management is undertaken. Table 3 shows how far this Step 6 work has progressed.

This, then, is the process through which we assess sites and structures of Industrial Archaeology interest. It is quite long and drawn out, because the decisions at the end of the process are frequently the subject of legal challenges either in Listed Building or Scheduled Monument Consent Inquiries. Because we have prepared the ground for the designation so carefully, however, we hope that, once the decision to impose a statutory designation is

TABLE 2. Breakdown of Step 4 Recommendations in the eight industries and groups of industries so far dealt with (*= Number excludes Listed structures in Non-Ferrous Metals industries)

INDUSTRIES	Sites assessed	Sites proposed for scheduling	Sites recommended for listing	Existing scheduled and listed sites affirmed	Other conservation action
Lead	251	133	56	30	70
Coal	304	70	41	47	176
Alum	25	12	4	0	11
Gunpowder	51	12	19	13	30
Brass	28	8	9	12	7
Non Ferrous Metals: Part I	388	176	40	28 SAMs	184
Non Ferrous Metals Part II	138	40	8	5 SAMs	85
Glass	135	36	8	26	82
Electric Power Generation	161	13	46	58	52
TOTALS	1481	502	231	219*	697

TABLE 3. Progress of work in scheduling recommendations only in six most advanced group of industries.

Industry Group	Total number of sites recommended for scheduling action at Step 4	Total number of sites where scheduling recommendations have been completed	Percentage of sites identified at Step 4 where statutory measures (including Scheduling, Listing and other proposed designations) have been completed
Gunpowder	18	18	100
Alum	9	8	92
Lead	131	108	78
Coal	63	60	69
Brass	9	3	33
Tin, Copper, Zinc etc.	149	133	Figure not yet available

made in one of these cases, any subsequent defence of that decision will be straightforward. The process also has the important consequence of introducing these new sites into the data-bases of curatorial authorities, with whom the day-to-day management of such sites rests. We should remember that, even if not a single monument was given a statutory designation at the end of the process, the fact that a formal and justified assessment of importance has been provided will greatly assist the protection of any given building or structure through the workings of the local planning system.

Our process, which was originally designed in discussions with the AIA amongst others in 1992-3, has now been working for seven or eight years and at this interim stage we can conclude by emphasising a few of the figures contained in the accompanying tables. During the seven years that the programme has been running, Step 1 Reports have been produced on 33 industries or groups of industries, something in the order of 1500 sites

and buildings have been reviewed at Step 3 (representing at least four times that number of individual components). In the eight Step 4 Reports which have been completed to date recommendations have been completed for 1481 sites and buildings. Amongst these recommendations are 502 proposals for new Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 231 proposals for new Listed Buildings. 219 existing schedulings and listings have been affirmed and 697 proposals for other types of designation and other management action have been put forward. As far as Step 6 is concerned, 327 Scheduled Ancient Monuments have already been designated, and for about 74% of the other management recommendations, including those buildings to be reviewed for listing, the process of review and other actions has begun.

I am grateful for comments provided by various colleagues on drafts of this paper, in particular the help of Gill Chitty, Keith Falconer and Janet Morgan is gratefully acknowledged.

Manchester 2000: the AIA annual conference

This year's conference, which came at the end of the international meeting of TICCIH, was held at Manchester. The unexpected petrol shortages that coincided with the week did nothing to prevent this being a most successful occasion.

Roger Ford

Events began on Thursday 7 September when a goodly contingent of regular conference attendees accompanied the TICCIH 2000 delegates, gathered in from their tours of Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, onto a double-decker bus from Hulme Hall to the Manchester Museum of Science & Industry, where the AIA laid on a splendid wine and buffet reception to end their conference.

Friday was Seminar day. Tim Smith opened the proceedings with an excellent presentation of photographs of hydraulic accumulator towers; Paul Sowan on the lime industry, with emphasis on the various designs to fire the coal into the hottest areas of the kilns. Next, Ray Riley's subject (in a talk that Tony Yoward also had a hand) was 'structural theory', the gist of which is that top-down and bottom-up influences are what ultimately decide the fate of any particular enterprise. To finish the morning session, Martin Roe pointed out that underground mining remains frequently bear no relationship to the IA features on the surface – particularly where mines have been reworked, often for a different material.

After lunch, the talks were on the North West, with emphasis on Greater Manchester and its bid for World Industrial Heritage Site listing. John Walker of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit showed that it was the wealthier tenant farmers who were the driving force behind the industrialisation of the region; his colleague Mike Nevell then presented ongoing research into



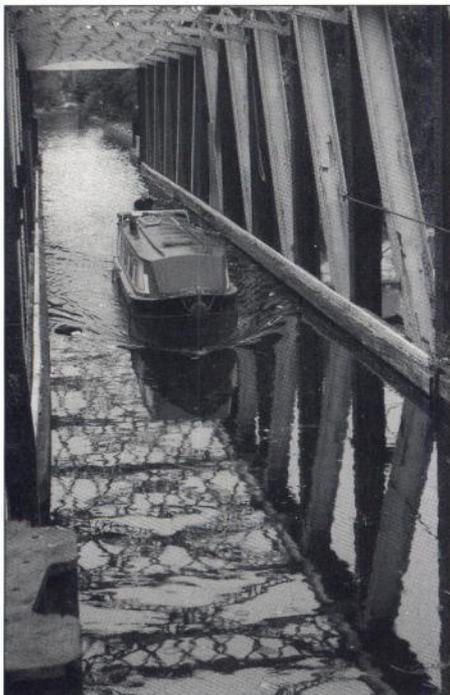
Park Bridge iron works, Oldham, Lancashire

Photo: M. Harrison



AIA group visiting the covered dry dock at Worsley, Bridgewater Canal

Photo: M. Harrison



Above and left: The Barton Aqueduct and swing bridge of 1894, carrying the Bridgewater Canal over the Manchester Ship Canal

Photos: M. Harrison



Demonstrating open pan salt evaporation at the Lion Salt Works, Marston

Photo: M. Harrison



Fairbottom Bobs site of a Newcomen colliery pumping engine at Oldham

Photo: M. Harrison



Strangely, the AIA is not caught outside a pub! It is actually the John Brunner Library at Northwich, Cheshire

Photo: M. Harrison

warehouses, showing slides of conserved canal buildings. Simon Taylor of English Heritage followed, showing some very impressive examples of commercial warehousing in the city. The final speaker was Patrick Greene, director of the Science and Industry Museum, who showed the details and further development of the 1830 station building and adjacent warehouses that contain this museum. Later that evening, he also gave the lecture on World Heritage site status for Manchester, after the delegates had been welcomed to the conference by Chairman Mike Harrison and hostess-in-chief Robina McNeil.

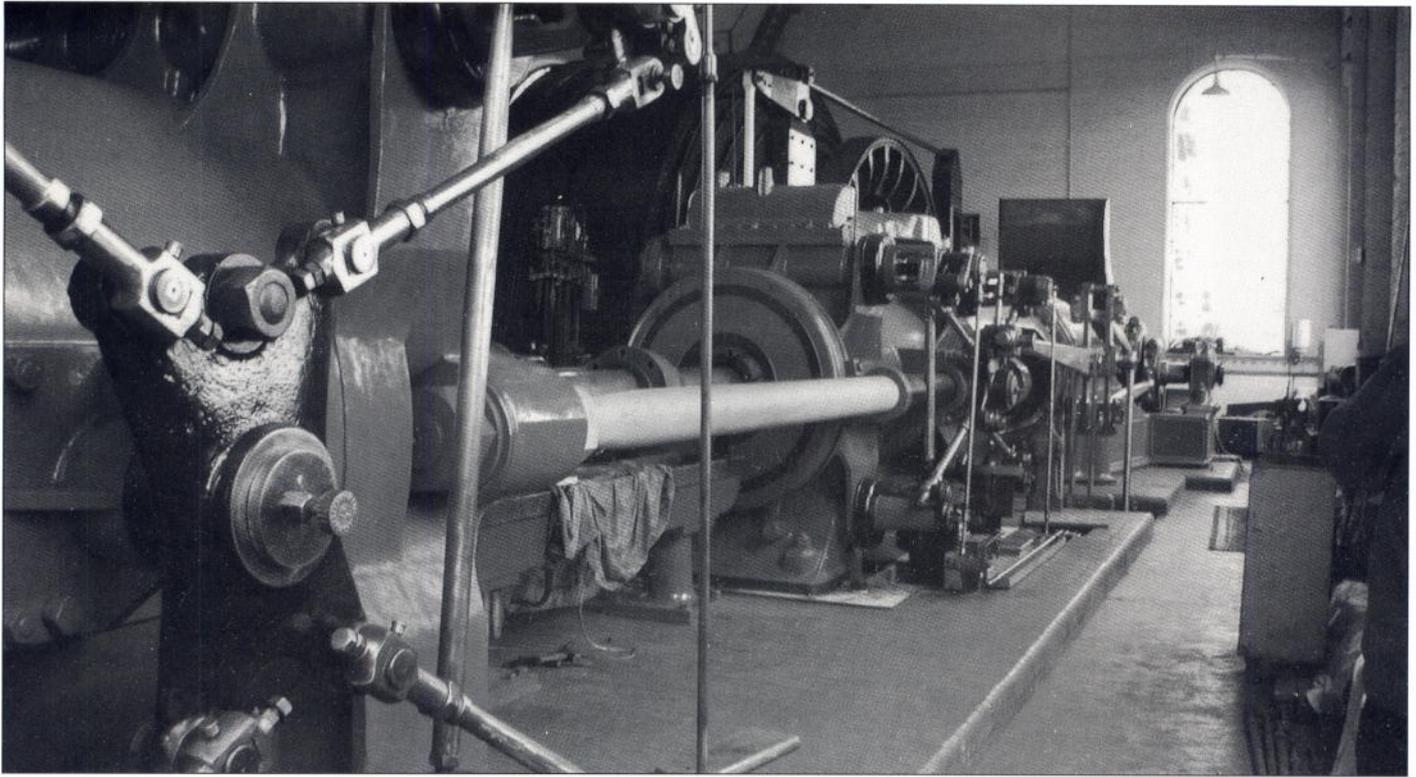
Saturday morning began with Terry Wyke's discourse on the industrial revolution in Manchester, followed by Roger Holden on the construction and form of cotton mills. Oldham once had 320 mills which contained a third of the world's spinning capacity. Roger Lorenz then gave a fascinating account of Worsley Delph as a stone quarry and of the first tunnels into the coal mine. Two million gallons of water daily went into the Bridgewater Canal (hence the ochre colour) whilst a containerisation system of the 1780s enabled two men and a boy to unload and turn the boats round at the city end using an ingenious crane system.

The morning ended with a brief burst of members' contributions – Tim Smith on the hydraulic lifts at Patshull Hall (near Wolverhampton); Paul Sowan on limekiln types; David Alderton on the Anderton boat lift and similar structures in Belgium; Ron Martin on a radio station near Crowborough, built to transmit short-wave propaganda during WW2 and at the time the biggest transmitter in the world. Local organiser David George gave the final offering on how to compose a gazetteer.

There were three Saturday afternoon field visits. One was a pleasant trip following the Bridgewater Canal from its emergence at Worsley Delph to the Barton Aqueduct with its splendid views over the Manchester Ship Canal. The second trip saw a water-frame and other interesting machinery held in store by the Bolton museums service, followed by an instructive visit to the Northern Mill Engines Society's new home. The third visit was a walk around Tameside, concentrating on the Parkbridge ironworks (started in 1784 on a corn mill site and closed in 1963) and its satellite structures. The Saturday evening conference dinner was well up to expectation – the food this year, both within Hulme Hall and outside, was more than plentiful and of a very high standard.

Sunday morning's programme started with the AGM and presentation of the Fieldwork Awards (reported on page 10). Then, the Rolt Memorial Lecture came in two parts: the first, having been written by the late Kenneth Hudson, was read by David Alderton, and then Shane Gould presented a second paper. The theme was 'Industrial Archaeology: retrospect and prospect.'

This was the end of the main conference, but for those staying on there was a choice of afternoon visits – a walk around Ancoats, taking in many fine but now mostly derelict mills; a Castlefields walk (enlivened by the annual



The Yates & Thom steam winder at Astley Green Colliery, Wigan

Photo: M. Harrison

carnival in brilliant sunshine) to include the 1830 station, railway arches and viaducts. the Bridgewater canal basin and converted warehouses; at Patrick Greene's museum, delegates got to see parts not yet opened to the public, where the remains of the LNWR's storage warehouse are still much in evidence; and a visit to the Bridge Street hydraulic pumping station which owes its survival since 1972 to its selection for a labour history museum. The first lecture that evening was delivered by Andrew Fielding, the project manager at the Lion Saltworks, followed by Robina McNeil, County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester. It was fascinating to see slides of subsidence around the Northwich area, caused by pumping brine from streams 150ft down – the rock salt beds at 300ft do not contribute to this problem, as 85-ft square pillars are left to support the workings. In Northwich, brick buildings have been gradually replaced by timber framed structures, whilst many buildings have been lifted on hydraulic jacks. the final lecturer, Ian Gibson, talked on mills and industrial landscapes.

On Monday I was one of the lucky 17 to gain access to the Salt Union's Winsford mine. The rock salt is beautiful to behold, because of its purity, and there are over 100 miles of 25-ft high roadways driven into the beds, with salt floors walls and roofs. We saw the floor of a new cut being made and the salt from the previous day's blasting being moved onto a crusher prior to be conveyed to the surface. Vehicles drive around freely in these huge tunnels; one to two million tons of rock salt are removed annually.

Other delegates visited Northwich to view the late nineteenth-century timber framed houses and visit a small but interesting salt museum. The afternoon was spent at the Lion Saltworks, and

then on to the Anderton boat lift, currently dismantled for restoration (see report, page 13). For those not into salt, there was a foray to the Cheeseden valley area, containing the museum of the Lancashire textile industry, housed in three mills spread out over 15 miles. Machinery available for demonstration includes a 500hp tandem compound steam engine driving the weaving shed with over 300 looms (Queen Street Mill) and a late 1840s waterwheel and fulling stocks (Higher Mill).

Monday evening's lectures previewed the next day's outings. Mike Nevell talked on the IA of Tameside (dominated by cotton mills) prior to a trip exploring the area of the Parkbridge ironworks, including the tramway and winding house. Then it was Derek Brumhead's turn, on Torrs, Bugsworth basin and Whaley Bridge, which were the subject of the alternative visit – a morning walk through the Torrs Newmills, sampling the magnificent millennium walkway and the outstanding scenery, and Bugsworth canal basin (1797), the interchange between the Peak Forest canal and tramway. All then visited Whaley Bridge to explore the end of the Cromford & High Peak Railway before sampling Dorothea Restoration's hospitality. Dorothea forwent all work for the afternoon to allow their men to demonstrate how rivets are removed; bar shaping by heavy automatic hammer; fire welding; upsetting (making fancy uprights for metal fencing); flanging, and riveting, utilising in-house blacksmith's hearths and tools.

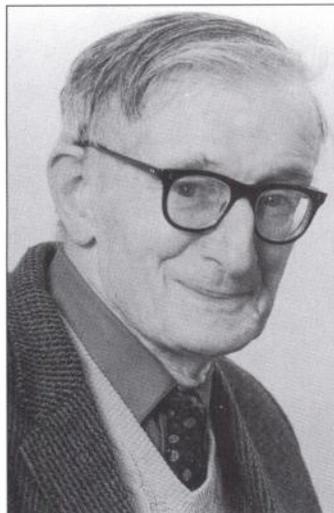
Roger Holden delivered the opening lecture of the evening on Lancashire's cotton spinning mills. Then Adrian Davies, the ex-curator of a Salford museum closed by local government cut-backs, gave the outstanding presentation of this year's conference. He, together with other

enthusiastic volunteers, set out to unravel Brindley's subterranean waterwheel system at Wet Earth Colliery. He showed mind-blowing underground photographs of flooded tunnels from the wheelpit (the original wheel was replaced by a turbine in 1867). The group spent several years digging out an outfall from the river end to intercept a tunnel communicating with the wheelpit. The site was visited the next day, then on to Astley Green Colliery museum, where the region's last iron head-frame stands and the huge winding engine is being restored. After leaving, the coach suffered a loss of power to the steering, but fortuitously this occurred almost outside an open hostelry, so hardship was avoided whilst awaiting a replacement vehicle! The rest of us viewed mills in Oldham before taking lunch at Ellenroad Mill in Rochdale. Here the magnificent tandem compound engine survives complete with boiler and chimney, and was in steam for our benefit. Only one of the original five boilers remains; the remaining space is occupied by the 1841 Whitelees beam engine, also in steam. The whole set-up is kept in immaculate condition by a volunteer trust. A works visit to Swan Lane mill in Bolton rounded off the day. This is the only Lancashire mill still producing cotton, using the ring spinning method. The final lecture on Wednesday evening was by Eric Wilkins, chief engineer at the Quarry bank Mill, a most interesting site visited on the last day of this year's conference programme.

This was the best conference of the 17 that I have attended, and hearty thanks are due to hosts Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit and Manchester University Archaeology, and to Gordon Brown and David George who chaired the conference lectures.

Watkins collection to be published

Landmark Publishing, in association with the National Monument Record, has embarked on an ambitious project to publish the important George Watkins collection of photographs in ten volumes edited by Tony Woolrich. George Watkins made a unique record of over 1,500 photographs of steam engines in situ from the early 1920s to the 1980s. The whole archive, which includes papers on many related subjects, is now housed with the NMR at Swindon. The first regional volume, on Yorkshire, is due in mid-November and it is hoped that three books will appear annually, subject to demand, ending with a last one on marine engines. Details can be obtained from Landmark Publishing Ltd, 12 Compton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 1DA.



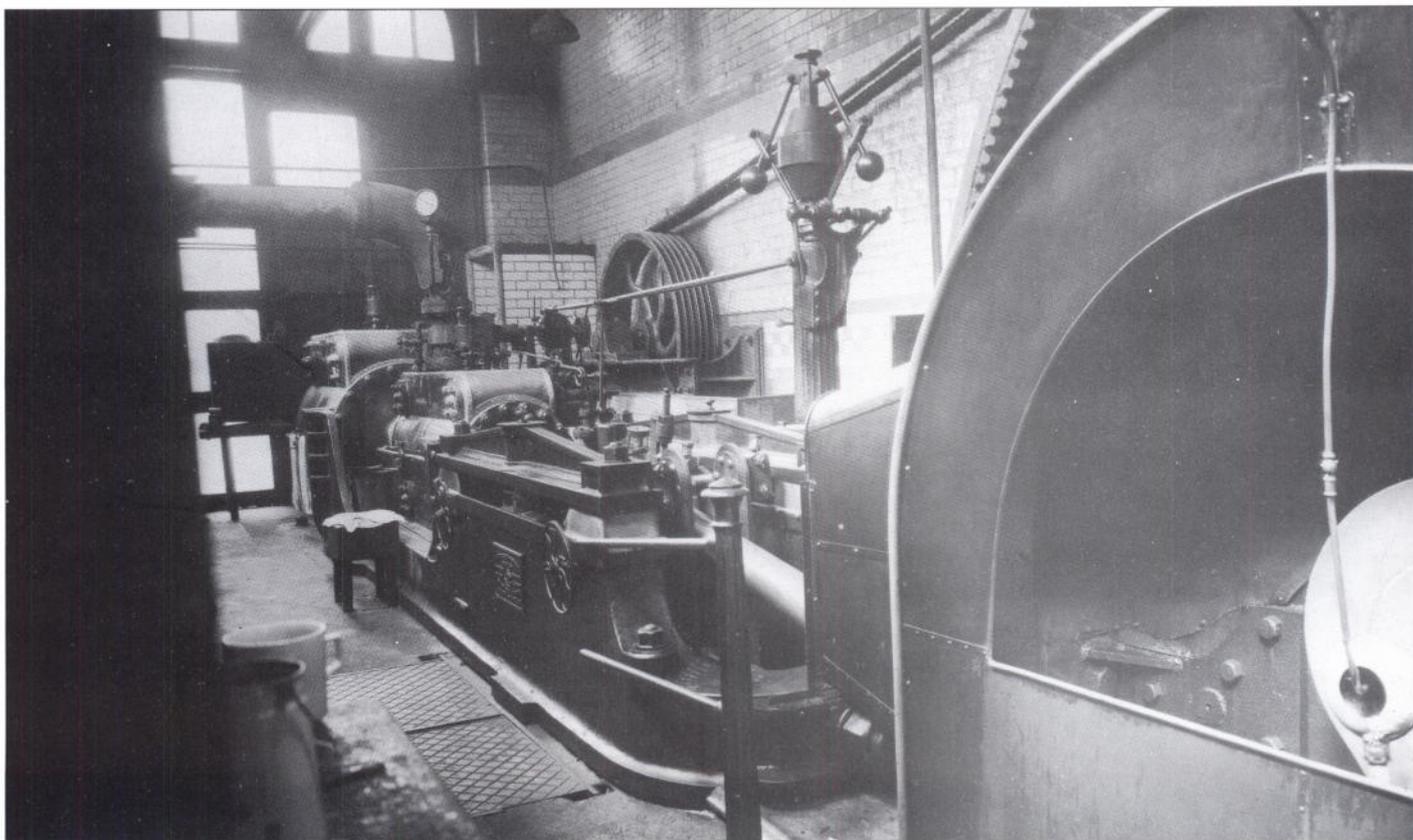
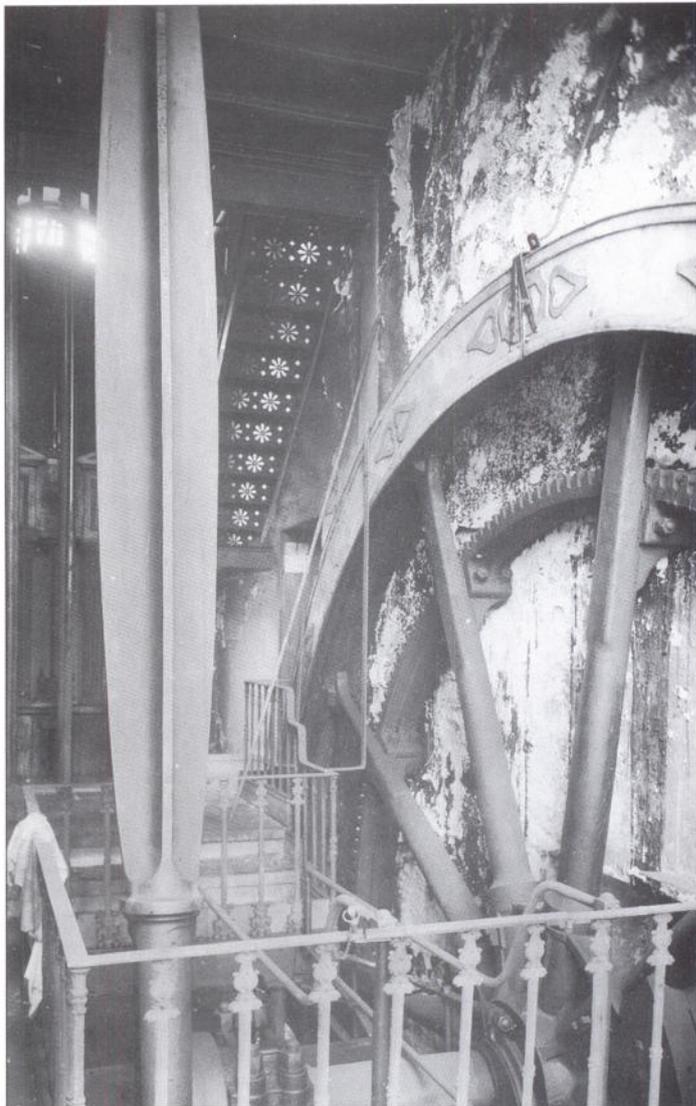
George Watkins (1904-89)

Right:
Detail of a beam engine built by J. Petrie & Co. c.1850 for powering cotton weaving looms at Martin Mill, Norden, Rochdale, photographed by George Watkins in 1959 just before it was scrapped

Photo: © Crown Copyright NMR

Below:
Twin tandem triple expansion engine, by Hick Hargreaves & Co., 1902, at Beehive No. 2 Cotton Spinning Mill, Bolton

Photo: © Crown Copyright NMR



ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNOUNCING THE THREE FIELDWORK AND RECORDING AWARDS FOR 2001

The AIA Fieldwork Award scheme exists to encourage recording of the physical remains of the industrial period to high archaeological standards. The awards are open to both amateur and professional field workers, and have been operating successfully for many years. Work submitted may already have been published or, if not, may be encouraged to publish.

As well as the main award there is also the Initiative Award for innovative projects, e.g. those from local societies; and to encourage the future industrial archaeologists, a Student Category.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES IS 1ST MAY 2001

Successful Entries will be notified in July
The successful authors will be invited to attend the AIA annual conference in Cambridge to collect their awards in August 2001

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£6.95 incl P + P

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A discount is available to booksellers on all AIA publications.

Cheques should be made payable to the *Association for Industrial Archaeology* and sent with orders to:

Roger Ford, AIA Sales Officer, Barn Cottage, Bridge Street, Bridgnorth, Shropshire WV15 6AF

The AIA can now accept payments by the following credit cards: ACCESS VISA MASTERCARD Please write for sales slip

www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk

AIA on the World Wide Web

The address of the AIA's web site is now:

www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk (do not forget the '.uk' as another organisation has a similar address). The site has been running for some time now, attached to both Twelveheads Press and to Leicester University, and has proved useful publicity for the AIA. A good number of new members have been gained through it.

As well as giving basic information about the AIA and why people should join, it also includes useful information, such as a diary (sometimes more up to date than that which appears in *Industrial Archaeology News*), a list of contacts, and a subject index to the full run of *Industrial Archaeology Review*, as well as abstracts of volumes 19 to 22.

There is a page of links to other sites but the emphasis is to be on 'useful' sites rather than duplicate the excellent listings of such sites as The Virtual Industrial Museum and IA Recordings. Both these sites are, of course, listed on our web page.

Our web site is designed to be informative rather than gimmicky, with no irritating graphics bouncing all over the page or banner advertisements crawling across one's view. If you have web access then do please have a look at the site, and add it to your bookmarks. Michael Messenger has now taken responsibility for it (webmaster is the 'in' word) and would be glad of members' comments and suggestions for enhancing the site. He can be e-mailed on mjm@industrial-archaeology.org.uk

AGM news

This year's AGM, held on 10 September at Hulme Hall, Manchester, was enlivened by that most rare of occurrences, more people (five) offering themselves for Council places than there were vacancies (four). Mike Bone, John Crompton, David Lyne and Ray Riley were the successful candidates; Paul Collins, who was not at the meeting, did not gain a place. Council's report and the Treasurer's report were received, and the special resolutions

of alteration to the memoranda and articles of the Association were passed, as were the elections of Chairman Mike Harrison, Vice-chairman Marilyn Palmer and Treasurer Michael Messenger (who wishes to be replaced in 2001).

Mike Bone requested members' views on what should constitute the key heading to the AIA's forward plan for the next three to five years, making reference to a circulated form offering three different statements. This will be discussed in detail at the next Council meeting in November. Peter Neaverson reported that the editorial board meeting convened at Imperial College prior to TICCIH 2000 achieved almost 100% attendance from the foreign members, and strongly recommended continuance of the Maney contract for printing and distributing *Industrial Archaeology Review*. John Crompton reported that 180 delegates, from 33 countries, were at TICCIH 2000, which the AIA partly sponsored, with 90 going on the field trips to Cornwall, Wales or Scotland. Thanks were due to English Heritage, the main sponsor, the Science Museum, GLIAS and the various field trip organisers.

Proposal for a panel of lecturers

We often hear of the difficulties programme secretaries sometimes have in getting hold of speakers, and although on the day they always seem to produce the goods, it nevertheless seems a sensible proposal to set up a panel of lecturers to ease the task.

If you are interested in giving talks on industrial archaeology I would be pleased to hear from you. Please indicate:

- the topic(s) you would be happy to offer
- the distance you would be prepared to travel
- whether or not you would be claiming expenses
- your name, address and phone number and
- the Society to which you belong.

A completed list will then be circulated to group secretaries.

Ray Riley, Affiliated Societies Officer, 8 Queen's Keep, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Hants PO5 3NX.



Professor Marilyn Palmer: a first for IA

First Professor of Industrial Archaeology in Britain

Marilyn Palmer became Professor of Industrial Archaeology at Leicester University on 1 October 2000 – perhaps the first time this title has been accepted in an archaeological department anywhere in the world?

Marilyn Palmer, MA, PhD, FSA, read History at Oxford University and spent ten years in teacher training before becoming a member of, and then Head of, the History Department of Loughborough University. She transferred to a joint appointment in the History and Archaeology Departments of Leicester University in 1988, finally joining the School of Archaeological Studies full-time in 1998 as a Reader, then Professor of Industrial Archaeology and Head of the School of Archaeological Studies in 2000.

She took Leicester University's Certificate in Archaeology between 1969 and 1973 and began to combine her interests in history and archaeology, and mountain walking, in the study of industrial archaeology, particularly textiles and mining. She taught industrial archaeology in adult education for 30 years, particularly Certificate courses in Industrial Archaeology for Leicester and Nottingham Universities, and was invited to join the Archaeology Department of Leicester University in 1988. Since then, she has worked hard to ensure the gradual acceptance of industrial archaeology as an academic discipline and to define a methodological framework for the study of industrial structures and landscapes within an archaeological context.

Marilyn was a Commissioner with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England from 1993 until its amalgamation with English Heritage in 1999, and now serves on various committees concerned with archaeology and industrial archaeology for English Heritage, the Council for British Archaeology and The National Trust. She was President of the Association for Industrial Archaeology from 1986-89, and is currently Vice-Chairman. She has jointly edited *Industrial Archaeology Review* with Peter Neaverson for 18 years, and together they have published *Industrial Landscapes of the East Midlands* (1992), *Industry in the Landscape: 1700-1900* (1994) and *Industrial Archaeology: Principles and Practice* (1998) as well as numerous articles.

Her current research is concerned with the social context of the textile industry on an international basis, particularly the settlements of the workforce. As an archaeologist, she is concerned to show that the archaeological evidence for the early modern period can make a substantial contribution to the ongoing debate on the origins and development of industrialisation in both Britain and Europe.

Fieldwork and Recording Awards 2000

These were presented at the Annual Conference in Manchester. The Main Award went to Mike Nevell and John Walker for the publication *Thameside in Transition*. Brian Lamb received the Initiative Award for a massive entry, using IRIS forms, on the Bugsworth Basin of the Peak Forest Canal. The Student Award went to Martin Roe for his work on reconciling surface and underground features at the Cononley lead mine in Yorkshire.

Dr Victoria Beauchamp is returning to take over the post of Fieldwork and Recording Award Officer. She can be contacted via the AIA Office, School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH.

AIA visit to Australia

Planning is well underway for a two-week visit in September/October 2001. It coincides with a national conference on engineering heritage being organised at

AIA NEWS

Canberra by the Institution of Engineers, on 8-10 October. If you are interested and have not received details, please contact Paul Salter, Heritage of Industry Ltd, 62 Marley Road, Rye, Sussex TN31 7BD.

New members

The AIA welcomes the following new members:

Mrs A. Badcock, Sheffield
Miss V.L. Brookes, Birmingham
R. Close, Drongan
H.G. Colyer, Stockport
Mr & Mrs A.R. Fragel, Axminster

M. Hargreaves, Corby
Dr A. Hiroshi, Yonezawa
D. Hughes, Preston
D. Johnson, Settle
E. Lander, Llanfairpwll
R. Leach, Shipley
N. McKenna, Basingstoke
Dr M. Nevell, Sale
J.C. Presley, Bishopton
J.M. Rettig, Santiago
J. Sechiari, Byfleet
R. Shill, Birmingham
V.J. Taylor, Clifton Beach
J. Tillman, York
Mrs A.M. Trotti, York

LETTER

Chris says thanks

When the doctor looks at you and says 'Consultant - now!' and the consultant says 'Hospital - now', and the hospital wheels you straight from X-ray to the theatre, you begin to realise you may not make it to the annual dinner that evening.

So it was that the AIA Conference found me in Blackpool instead of Manchester, having a heart by-pass and spending the next week in a semi-conscious doze. Fortunately all was successful and I am now back home where I have to

convalesce (so the book tells me) until Christmas.

It was a terrific boost to have the cards and messages from Manchester. Thank you all very much. Thanks also to those who filled in the gaps and helped Brigid with the bookstall. She tells me she thoroughly enjoyed the conference! Hopefully, I will see you all in 2001.

*Chris Irwin
The Book House
Ravenstonedale
Kirkby Stephen
Cumbria CA17 4NQ*

MYSTERY PHOTO



Preparing a giant's soup course, or an industrial process? Can anyone suggest what these two gentlemen may be up to? All sensible (or other) answers please, to the Editor.

NOTICEBOARD

Sugar up your IA on St Lucia - Caribbean Archaeological Field School

The Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol, in conjunction with St Lucia National Trust is pleased to announce a new accredited historical landscape archaeology field school in the West Indies.

Students and volunteers (members of the public as well as those already involved in archaeology) are invited to submit applications to participate in 'The Colonial Landscape of St Lucia, West Indies', a historical landscape archaeology field school, 27 December 2000-23 January 2001. The closing date for receipt of FULL applications is 30 November 2000, but there is a very limited number of

places on the course, so applicants are advised to register interest as soon as possible.

The project is based at Balenbouche Estate, an eighteenth-century sugar plantation in St Lucia, West Indies, and will constitute virtually the first formal archaeological project ever to be carried out on St Lucia. Students and volunteers will receive full training in the principles and practice of landscape archaeological survey and excavation, as well as a unique general introduction to Caribbean archaeology and historical archaeology in general.

The field school is an accredited course (ref. C00Z014RCR) run by the University of Bristol. Students may gain 4 credits (North America) or 40 points (UK). The fees for the four weeks are US\$1550, or the reduced rate of UK£700 for UK residents.

Fees will be payable to University of Bristol, which is a registered charity, and are inclusive of everything (good accommodation on site, food, tuition, transport, etc) except airfare. Applications should be submitted urgently. The project is managed by Dr Mark Horton and Dan Hicks.

Further information about the project may be obtained at <http://website.lineone.net/~field-school> or go to <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/html/homep1.htm> and select 'news'. Specific enquiries about the project should be sent to Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk

Dan Hicks BA AIFA, Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol, 43 Woodland Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1UU. ☎ 44 117 954 6060, Fax: 44 117 954 6001. <http://website.lineone.net/~field-school>

Back issues wanted

Brian Lamb is keen to acquire the following back issues of the old *AIA Bulletin*:

vol. 3 (1976) no. 3
vol. 4 (1977) nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6
vol. 5 (1978) nos. 1, 2 & 4
vol. 6 (1979) nos. 2, 3 & 4
vol. 7 (1980) no. 3
vol. 14 (1986) no.1

In addition, he is looking for *Industrial Archaeology Review* vol. 1, no. 1 (1976).

If anyone can help, please contact him at 11 Eastfield Rise, Holton Le Clay, Grimsby, Lincolnshire DN36 5AJ.

Letters and notices
for publication in
AIA News are
welcomed

Heritage Lottery Grants

Heritage Lottery Fund Grants announced between 11 September 1999 and 4 May 2000 include the following projects:

NORTH EAST

County Durham: Aycliffe & District Bus Preservation Society (£2,000)
Darlington: Darlington Railway Centre & Museum (£99,000)
Derwentside: Beamish, The North of England Open Air Museum (£470,000)
Redcar and Cleveland: Saltburn Pier restoration (£995,000)

NORTH WEST

Barrow-in-Furness: Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society (£5,000)
Bury: Jubilee Locomotive Company – LMSR Jubilee Leander (£78,400)
Eden: Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre Phase 4 (£599,500)
Eden: South Tynedale Railway Preservation Society (£4,900)
Lancaster: Friends of Lancaster Maritime Museum (£1,562)
Liverpool: Liverpool City Council – Photographs of Old Liverpool (£43,700)
Liverpool: Merseyside Maritime Museum (£90,000)
Manchester: Greater Manchester Museum of Science & Industry (£5,000)
Rochdale: Rochdale Canal Society (£5,000)
Stockport: Inland Waterways Association – Manchester Branch (£4,900)
Tameside: Manchester Transport Museum Society (£4,500)

SOUTH EAST

Chichester: Weald & Downland Open Air Museum (£850)
Fareham: Friends of Bursledon Brickworks (£2,296)
Guildford: Inland Waterways Association – Guildford & Reading Branch (£4,983)
Portsmouth: Royal Naval Museum (£80,300 & £50,200)
Woking: Surrey County Council – Basingstoke Canal (£295,000)
Wycombe: Chinnor & Princes Risborough Railway (£44,300)

SOUTH WEST

Penwith: Geevor Tin Mine Heritage Centre (£291,000)

WEST MIDLANDS

Bromsgrove: Birmingham Narrowboat Trust (£5,000)
Dudley: Broadfield House Glass Museum, Kingswinford (£23,500)
Dudley: Red House Glass Works,

Wordsley, Stourbridge (£357,000)
Sandwell: British Waterways, Tipton (£274,000)
Stoke-on-Trent: Potteries Museum (£31,500)
Stoke-on-Trent: Chatterley Whitfield (£463,500)

YORKSHIRE

Bradford: Bradford Industrial Museum & Horses at Work (£88,000)
Wakefield: National Coal Mining Museum (£224,000)

NORTHERN IRELAND

North Down: Ulster Folk & Transport Museum (£20,000)

SCOTLAND

Falkirk: Friends of Scottish Mining Museum (£3,539)
Fife: Kingdom of Fife Railway Preservation Society (£4,250)

WALES

Merthyr Tydfil: Cardiff Transport Preservation Group (£5,000)
Torfaen: Big Pit (£4,963,000)

In addition, a great number of local museums and local history societies have benefited from the Lottery.

The Heritage Lottery Fund has introduced a new way of applying for smaller grants in the hope that it will encourage more groups working with the heritage to apply for an award. The new process relates to applications for capital grants of between £5,000 and £50,000 and any non-profit distributing body may apply. Making an application will be easier than before and assessment decisions will be made more quickly – within three months. For information on how to apply for grants, write to the Heritage Lottery Fund, 7 Holbein Place, London SW1W 8NR, or contact the Helpline staff on 020 7591 6044/43/42/45.

Around Derby's houses

The 59th East Midlands IA Conference held at Derby in May was hosted by the East Midlands Group of the Railway & Canal Historical Society. The theme was 'Round the Houses in Derby', on the influence of the Midland Railway on the development of the Litchurch area of Derby.

Maxwell Craven charted the history of this area from the time of the Roman fort at Derwentio. The area of the station and locomotive works had fashionable houses set in large gardens by the start of the nineteenth century, when Derby was

still described as a town of culture rather than trade. The pioneer Derby Silk Mill of 1718 and the development of the narrow fabric industry in the Markeaton Brook area was starting to move the town towards an industrial base. The Derby canal (1796) improved transport. When the three railways, which later formed the Midland, converged on Derby in the 1830s, the Burrough family owned much of the land on which subsequent railway development took place. When they moved their family seat to Shropshire, this became available for development, enabling the Trijunct station designed by Francis Thompson to be built on the town's approaches. The city fathers were keen that the railway did not penetrate into the old town as they wished to preserve the medieval market place – a sentiment unfortunately not shared by their successors. The original station was demolished in the 1980s after a long planning battle. This was unfortunate, as it formed the centrepiece of an estate of railway-related buildings from the 1830s to the present day.

Brian Radford spoke on the development of Derby Locomotive Works, with a decided bias towards illustrations of the locomotives. However, brief illustrations showed the works itself and gave a fascinating insight into heavy engineering in the late nineteenth century. There were glimpses of the erecting shops, boiler shops, paint shop and one of the three canteens. At its zenith the works included a religious canteen.

Afternoon visits were made to sites around Derby Station. The area of the Loco Works has seen drastic demolition and redevelopment in recent years. All that remains are some later erecting shops still used by Adtrans for bogie production and parts of two of the original buildings now isolated in a sea of modern development. Visiting the site showed how it was built up from the level of the Derby canal with the buildings on arched cellars. The major building on the site from the original works is the Round House of the North Midland Railway. This was flanked by an office block and two sets of workshops, for carriage work and locomotive work. The southerly of these two was demolished but the western wing, originally used for coach repairs,

remains largely as built. The round house is almost certainly the oldest surviving such structure in the world. Although the growing size of locomotives soon rendered it obsolete, it was used until recently for the maintenance of steam cranes. Nearby is the locomotive shed and works of the Midland Counties Railway. Despite several schemes for adaptive re-use, these buildings remain empty and very much at risk through vandalism and neglect. In their semi-derelict state these buildings represent a real challenge. Derby has, to date, a fairly dismal history of conservation, and it is to be hoped that these two structures do not get added to the list of losses.

The 1840s North Midland Railway cottages, Brunswick Inn (1842), locomotive men's hostel, Railway Institute (1890), Midland Hotel and later Midland Railway Offices all survive, some from the very start of the railway period. These underline the architecturally weak new building of the main station which has, with some accuracy, been described as a 'high tech shack'.

Mark Sissons

West looks back

Somerset IA Society hosted the South Wales & West Region IA Societies Conference at Bridgwater in April. The theme for the millennium was looking back at achievements (and failures) over the last 40 years.

Alan Stoyel described the implications of the coming together of English Heritage and RCHME, and gave a well illustrated review of industrial sites in which RCHME has been recently involved. Of particular interest was the comprehensive survey of West of England textile manufacturing sites. It was especially poignant that one of the firms, Fox Brothers of Wellington, had gone into receivership only three weeks before, after over 200 years on the site (highlighted in IA News 98, Autumn 1996).

Tony Jukes and Robin Williams of Oxford House Industrial History Society showed how the 1807 Melingriffith water pump near Cardiff was an example to all of the comprehensive and large-scale restoration work that has been carried out by some societies. Mention was made of the lack of interest, almost obstruction,

displayed by public bodies! The site of the Abercarn Furnace, part of a wire-works, had been ignored for years before being recognised, fully surveyed and an artist's impression of the site produced.

Angus Buchanan chose to look back at the early days of the Bristol IA Society in the 1960s and '70s. An early walk in the docks revealed the latent interest existing in the area. Angus emphasised the influence which pioneering work by BIAS had on the interest in IA both nationally and internationally through the strong axis that grew up amongst Bristol, Bath and Ironbridge. Ray Wilson pointed out that Gloucestershire SIA's origins preceded even those of Bristol and similarly they had initially discovered a groundswell of interest from all walks of life – an early member listed as 'Museum Assistant' was Neil Cossons. Ray spoke particularly about the Stroud Valley Woollen Mills and the adaptive use of some.

Brian Murless explained how SIAS had played an important part in influencing local attitudes to industrial heritage and is still doing so in Somerset. A significant industrial presence underlies the county's largely rural character. Bill White of Southampton University IA Group reminisced over a wide field, including the many extended visits made to various parts of the country. An early mistake was booking into a Temperance Hotel!

All the speakers emphasised the enjoyment derived from an involvement in IA. Observations were made about the future and the possible changing roles of societies since the 1960s. This successful conference concluded with a guided walk of Bridgwater or a visit to the Westonzoyle Pumping Station.

Roger Eckersley

Regent's redevelopment

In London, waterside redevelopment is to take place generally along the Regent's Canal and the grade 2 listed St Pancras lock keeper's cottage in the King's Cross area is to become offices and studios. Also British Waterways and Railtrack hope to redevelop Hawley Wharf near Castlehaven Road, Camden Town, as a mixed housing, leisure and business complex. At the moment it is used as an overspill area for traders from the adjacent Camden Lock market.

In the nineteenth century the Regent's Canal, built 1812-20 with engineer James Morgan, was a very busy waterway necessitating double locks, and to supply water the Welsh Harp, Hendon, was formed by damming the river Brent in 1834-5. Despite the Welsh Harp having a larger area than it is now, even this reservoir proved insufficient during summer months and the costly expedient of back pumping at the locks had to be resorted to. Part of the present St Pancras lock keeper's cottage, a single storey building, was once in use as a back-pumping station and recording work has been carried out here by GLIAS. The last lock keeper moved out of the cottage more than a decade ago.

Robert Carr

A canal at last?

A planned 17-mile canal link from Bedford to Milton Keynes will complete a scheme first proposed in 1810. If it goes ahead, this £70m scheme will link the River Ouse in East Anglia with the Grand Union Canal and the main inland waterways network. Other important schemes announced by British Waterways include restoration work on the Droitwich, Lancaster, Montgomery, Stroudwater and Thames & Severn Canals. A £30m scheme on the Lancaster Canal includes dealing with the M6 motorway which effectively cut the canal in 1968. It could result in 2,000 jobs and tourist revenue for the area.

Anderton Boat Lift

Once again, boats will be able to pass between the Weaver Navigation and the Trent & Mersey Canal. After four years of fundraising, British Waterways are now well underway with the dismantling and restoration of the historic Anderton Boat Lift, which has been closed for some time. More than £6m has been raised to restore the Lift to working order and a public appeal was launched at Easter to raise the remaining £970,000. The date of the official re-opening is set for 26 September 2001.

Last soda

The final chapter for a small part of Northwich's industrial heritage has closed with the selling of a last consignment of soda crystals by local company Brunner Mond.

Demand for soda crystals has waned over the past 40 years. They were one of the earliest mass-market domestic cleaners, favoured for their water-softening, dirt-loosening and grease-dissolving properties. But the product gradually lost popularity with the introduction of alternative detergents, and Brunner Mond scaled down production accordingly. The crystals plant operated at the company's Winnington site from 1889, and in its heyday was producing 200,000 tonnes of the cleaning product. Although the soda crystal plant has been closed, the company still supplies soda ash to all the nation's detergent manufacturers.

Brunner Mond is a long-standing supporter of the restoration programme for the Anderton Boat Lift and gave the £1,400 proceeds from the soda crystal sale to the Appeal. In the past two years the company has donated £10,000 to the fund and has allowed part of its site to be used for storage during the restoration work (see above).

Kiln in the air

A rare and almost complete late medieval tile kiln discovered in archaeological excavations in a Hertfordshire quarry has now been protected and placed on a steel raft by conservators and was transported in mid-August to a site a quarter of a mile away. It is hoped to display the discovery by 2001. Built of flint side walls and tiles, the structure was erected over sand and loose gravel. The project shows that Britain has the expertise to retrieve intact important archaeological structures that were formerly

thought to be irrecoverable. Readers may remember a similar operation when the lifting of a glass furnace at Cannock Chase was reported in IA News 98 back in 1996. For further information, please contact John Price, Conservation Services, PO Box 46, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7XE. ☎ 01252 721455.

Big museum

The Big Pit coal mine in South Wales has received a Lottery grant of £4,963,000, which will turn the site into a 'grand National Mining Museum of Wales'.

New home for Pullmans

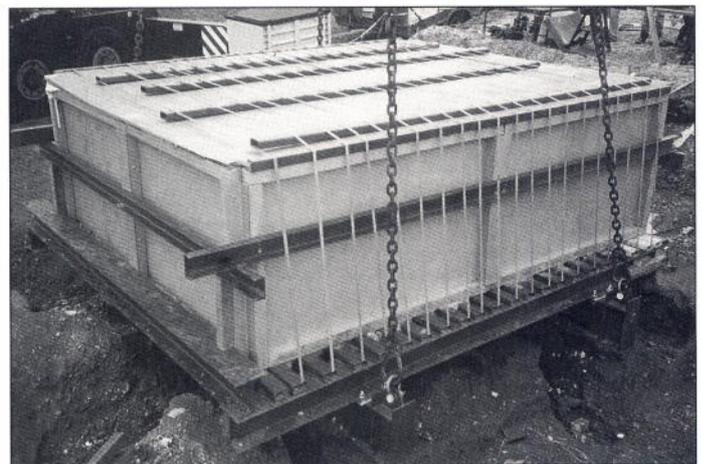
Two of the six Pullman railway carriages that for many years were used as camping coaches at Marazion in West Cornwall have been taken by road to Petworth, West Sussex, where they have been restored to be extra sleeping accommodation at a country hotel in a former railway station.

Holman bicentenary

The famous mining equipment engineers Holman Brothers, latterly Compair UK Ltd, is celebrating 200 years of trading at Camborne, Cornwall. Established in 1801 by Nicholas Holman, one of the earliest customers was Richard Trevithick.

Ribblehead restoration

Ribblehead station has been restored by the Settle & Carlisle Railway Trust, to become a visitor centre as well as a working station. A heritage trail is planned through the remains of the construction works for the Ribbleshead Viaduct and Blea Moor Tunnel.



Encased in a special raft, the well-preserved sixteenth century tile kiln weighing 25 tonnes is seen being lifted from a Hertfordshire quarry to a safer location after weeks of careful work by archaeological conservators
Photo: John Price

Accolades for Porthcurno

The Porthcurno Museum of Submarine Telegraphy in West Cornwall, which is managed by the Trevithick Trust, won the National Heritage/NPI Award for the Best Museum of Industrial History last November, and has now been declared runner-up in the European Museum of the Year Award. This successful museum, much of which is underground, will be open from Sundays to Tuesdays during the winter months. ☎ 01736 810966.

Underground studies

Subterranea Britannica's annual study day held at Imperial College on 1 April included varied lectures on the ancient Egyptian gold and emerald mines (worked by tunnels just 50cm diameter and ventilated by even narrower ones), bat conservation, Williamson's Tunnels beneath Liverpool, closed stations of the tube system, and the development of an underground visitor attraction at Reigate.

Mining water power: a conference call

A mining history conference on 'The Application of Water Power in Mining' is to be held at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, in July 2002. This conference will be the central theme of the National Association of Mining History Organisations (NAMHO) meeting for 2002, hosted by the Welsh Mines Society, with a full programme of related field trips and underground visits.

Water has proved a hindrance to mining but it has also been used to the benefits of operation from antiquity until the present day. The positive use of water power was initially limited to the hydraulic working of alluvial and soft rock deposits. By the late medieval period it had been applied to motive power for pumping and other processes. Its heyday came during the nineteenth century when waterwheels and turbines provided the power for a range of applications on mine sites across the world. In Wales, the metal mines of the Cambrian mountains provided ideal locations for the application of water power to pumping, winding and, later, for generating electricity. Examples of the use of water power, and the

infrastructure developed to support it, from the period of the Roman occupation through to the twentieth century can be found within easy reach of the conference venue at Aberystwyth.

Papers are invited on the subject of the application of water power in all aspects of mining from across the world. In addition to examples of its application, based on archival and archaeological research, papers are particularly requested on technological innovation and the economics of water power. Outlines of papers for submission should be sent to the conference co-ordinator, Peter Claughton, Blaenpant Morfil, Rosebush, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire, Wales, SA66 7RE, or e-mail: P.F.Claughton@exeter.ac.uk

Digging time

A well-known television archaeologist was overheard on the Channel Four 'Time Team' programme, 12 March 2000: 'It's got post-medieval finds in it so it's not destroying any archaeology.'

Burrells in Dorset

The Great Dorset Steam Fair, held on a 500 acre site near Blandford Forum on 30 August to 3 September, is considered to be the largest of its type in Europe with over 200 working steam engines and around 2,000 other working exhibits. Demonstrations included steam threshing, ploughing, woodsawing and road rolling. This year, to mark the new millennium, there was a

special and unique gathering of steam engines manufactured by Charles Burrell & Sons of Thetford, Norfolk. Launched at the Burrell exhibition during the fair was a new video Burrell 2000 featuring archive footage and designed to complement G.F.A. Gilbert & D.J. Osborne's book *Charles Burrell & Sons Ltd Steam Engine Builders of Thetford*, published last year to celebrate a first decade of the Charles Burrell Museum at Thetford (website www.friends-of-the-charles-burrell-museum.org.uk). The video (£13.99 incl P+P) and book (£6.50 incl P+P) can be obtained from: John Palmer, 17 Birch Close, Broom, Beds SG18 9NR.

Sheffield tanning and steel

Excavations in Sheffield have uncovered tan pits in the Markets redevelopment area which had a long history of tanning. At the Exchange Brewery site, work has revealed the location and water courses of the medieval Town Mill and the remains of eighteenth and nineteenth century steelworks. Meanwhile, two sites visited during the AIA 1995 conference have closed. The Avesta armour plating works at Cammells' Cyclops works, and the hand rolling mill at Low Matlock in the Loxley valley. The latter, water powered until 1957, may be preserved as a historic site.

Access at Ryhope

How do we tackle the problem of access to historic sites? In

Sunderland, the Ryhope Engines Trust have made this a priority for the year 2000. The first objective was the abolition of admission charges, thanks to the support of Northumbrian Water. The second goal is to tackle the problem of physical access to the pumping station building, which must be a problem faced by many similar sites across the country. Several solutions have been identified but, because part of the site is Grade II* as well as being a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the Trust must work closely with English Heritage and the local council.

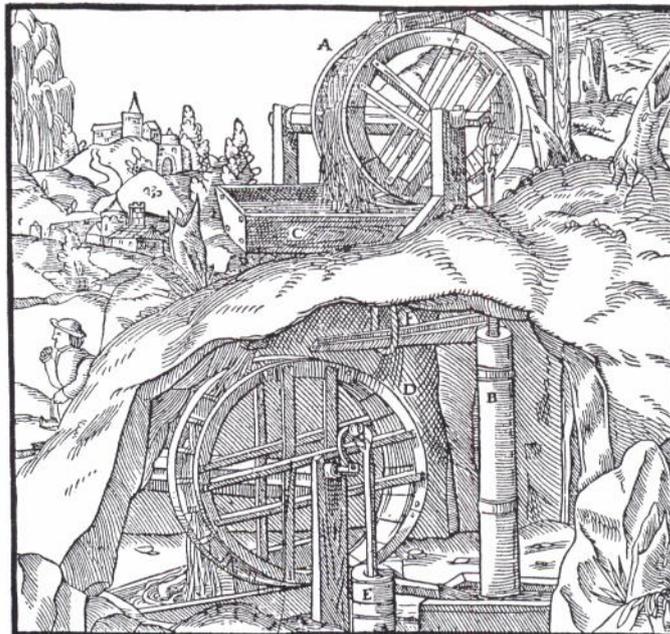
Photographic advice

Members who have collections of 35mm slides taken over the last 30-40 years should be careful if they contemplate having prints made from them, say for publication. Their transparencies may be returned from the lab remounted, heavily thumb and finger marked and sometimes scratched. In the more professional parts of the photo-processing industry there seems to be a widespread attitude that transparencies are only being sent to the lab for the purpose of making prints and that the slides will probably be discarded afterwards. This also applies to printers. Compared with a strip of negatives, single slides are awkward to handle and the slide mount may be unsuitable for print making, hence the de-mounting.

If you have a slide of historic value which you wish to retain, it is advisable to make a copy first and only send that to the processors. To make a black and white print you can photograph a projected image or use a slide duplicator which costs about £30 and fits on an SLR camera in place of the lens. You can use monochrome or colour negative film; most labs are quite happy to make a black and white print from a colour negative.

If you carry out IA recording work with publication in mind it is a good idea to take more than one photograph of each subject so you have sacrificial slides to spare for the printer. Taking several photographs at the time is the easiest and cheapest way in the long run. Kodachrome is good for at least 65 years and a photographic lifetime's collection represents an enormous amount of information.

Robert Carr



Dragline preserved

The Friends of St Aidan's 13E 1150 Dragline have held their opening ceremony at the St Aidan's opencast

site at Swillington near Leeds. Work has continued to preserve this massive machine and make arrangements for public access. It is

the world's only preserved walking dragline, built in the USA in 1948 and weighing 1200 tonnes. For details of the project, contact Dr Ivor

Brown, 95 Manyates Lane, Sandal, Wakefield WF2 7DL.

OBITUARY**Kenneth Hudson OBE MA FSA**

As reported in *IA News 113* our subject lost one of its most eminent pioneers at the very end of last year. Kenneth Hudson inspired a generation of industrial archaeologists who became numerous in the 1970s and he has a very real claim to the title 'father of industrial archaeology'. He was an ideas man rather than a meticulous historian and rapidly extended the boundaries of the subject both geographically and forwards in time. Kenneth Hudson was not a person to mince his words and probably made a few enemies but none the less we owe him a great deal. He did much else besides industrial archaeology and in the last years of his life devoted most of his time to the museum world.

He was born in 1916 at Harlesden in north-west London and read English at University College from 1935. Following World War II he worked abroad in Germany helping to heal the wounds of conflict in the cities of Europe. After several years on the staff of Bristol University, he joined the BBC at Bristol in 1954 as a producer and industrial correspondent, leaving in 1968 to set up an educational television service at the new University of Bath. His first publications had been about the English language but in 1963 he published the seminal book *Industrial Archaeology: an Introduction*.

The Industrial Archaeology of Southern England followed in 1965, setting a pattern for the David and Charles regional series. In the previous year he became the first editor of the David and Charles quarterly periodical *Industrial Archaeology: the Journal of the History of Industry and Technology*. The young Neil Cossons joined him as the journal's technical editor in about 1966. In the words of Sir Neil, Kenneth Hudson 'practically invented industrial archaeology'. Our own *Industrial Archaeology Review* can rightly be considered



Kenneth Hudson (centre) with Orjan Hamrin and Patrick Greene at the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester, 1990.

Photo: Jean Horsfall, © Museum of Science & Industry, Manchester

the direct descendant of Kenneth Hudson's pioneering journal.

There followed a spate of books, many on industrial archaeology or related topics. There was also a number of related television series. In all he published more than 50 books and a list of them makes fascinating reading. However, by no means all are about industrial archaeology and he retained his interest in the English language.

The first of three editions of his massive worldwide *Directory of Museums*, in collaboration with Ann Nicholls, appeared in 1975,

containing about 35,000 entries. In 1977 he published the *Dictionary of Diseased English*, followed by three books in 1983 – *The Language of the Teenage Revolution*, *The Dictionary of the Teenage Revolution and its Aftermath*, and *The Dictionary of Even More Diseased English*. These publications were said to be very useful in enabling parents to communicate with their adolescent children. Perhaps less well known are two books on Feminism, the first published by David and Charles in 1968.

In 1977, with John Letts, he set up the European Museum of the Year Award, which later became the European Museum Forum, remaining director of the Forum until ill health forced him to relinquish office in November 1999. Later books with Ann Nicholls include *The Cambridge Guide to the Museums of Britain and Ireland*, first published in 1987 and updated as a paperback in 1989. More than 2,000 museums are included and in the book's introduction it is pointed out that 40 years earlier two out of three of these did not exist. Such is the great museum boom we are all well-aware of and of which Mr Hudson had a good deal to say.

From about 1980 industrial archaeology began to take a back seat: perhaps nearing the age of 65 he felt that a new retirement activity was needed, and in any case museums are a corollary of industrial archaeology. Museums, their reform and progress, became his great passion in later life and he travelled widely, becoming an international celebrity. He was fluent in five European languages and was awarded an OBE in 1993.

He was Vice-President of GLIAS and in this connection gave a number of memorable lectures. His AGM lecture of April 1996, 'Industrial Archaeology and the Historical Imagination' was published in *London's Industrial Archaeology* number 6. He was absolutely a real professional writer and his work was a joy to edit.

Together with Shane Gould, he was to have given the Rolt Memorial Lecture in Manchester in September 2000 but sadly his declining health would in any case have prevented him being present in person and he died at his home in Ditcheat, Somerset, on 28 December 1999, at the age of 83. Described in *The Times* obituary as an antinomian, he remained controversial and outspoken to the end.

Robert Carr

Northern England

Newcastle's Central Station is having a facelift. The work concentrates on the train sheds, which were the first to use wrought iron arches to support a wood and glass roof. The restored woodwork is now painted white, and the ironwork a variety of colours. The *Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Tyne and Wear* (published by the Specialist Conservation Team) describes Newcastle Central as 'an important monumental station.' It was completed in 1850, which makes it 150 years old this year. The designer was John Dobson. Later additions include the 1863 portico by Thomas Prosser.

Another kind of railway restoration is taking place in Newcastle. This concerns the 1½-mile Victoria Tunnel which connected Spital Tongues Colliery with the Tyne. Built between 1839 and 1842, it runs directly under the city centre, and the intention is to open the lower part to the public, thus giving an invaluable insight into Newcastle's coal mining past. Its last use was as an air raid shelter during the Second World War.

Public parks were once the pride and joy of many towns. They provided recreational facilities for rich and poor alike. Recent decades have seen many of these fall into decay and disrepair, victims of savage cuts in public spending. It is therefore gratifying to note the restoration in Sunderland of Mowbray Park, which has been part of the city's landscape since 1857. In February 1999 the city won £10m of Lottery funds to rebuild the park and refurbish the adjacent city museum and art gallery. The total cost of the project is some £13m. Is it fair to include parks as part of industrial archaeology? I think so. They were built mainly for industrial workers and their families (I have happy memories of my father and his fellow cotton spinners playing bowls against a backdrop of cotton mills in Westwood Park in Oldham). Many contained elegant ornamental iron structures.

During the last winter a group of people in our district of Bardon Mill, in the South Tyne Valley, met to piece together some local history for the Millennium. We concentrated on living memory and personal recollections. The picture that

emerged was of a large farming community, raising sheep and cattle, among which a vigorous industrial community dug coal, quarried good building stone and made ceramic products. Our pottery is still active and sells salt-glazed plant pots as far afield as Japan (it began as a pottery-brickworks in 1868, but had been a woollen mill for nearly a century before that). All this was going on whilst visitors from far and wide came to the district, and still come, to see Hadrian's Wall and its associated Roman archaeology. The district's oldest resident will be 100 this autumn. Her father was a coal miner, and one of her favourite tales is about when she and her sister had whooping cough. As a cure, they were put into coal tubs and pushed along the adit into Barcombe Colliery to inhale the beneficial fumes. It worked!

One aspect of past life cropped up quite frequently in discussions. This was the use of fords to cross the South Tyne. In living memory they were used by farm carts and by people on foot, for several had stepping stones. The County maintained them, but they are now all gone. There was a ford near my

house and the farm opposite was only half a mile away by road. In the early part of the twentieth century the owner of Barcombe Colliery had two traction engines and several people said their parents remembered these fording the river to deliver coal to farms on the south bank, returning often with potatoes. If only we could find a photograph.

Last summer the Environment Agency bulldozed a well preserved eighteenth century lead mining site at Rookhope Old Smelt Mill, Weardale, when three settlement lagoons were dug to filter contaminated mine water. Unfortunately, and to the embarrassment of the Agency, the site had been scheduled as an ancient monument by English Heritage back in 1997.

And finally, a rum museum has opened in Whitehaven. Correction. A museum dedicated to the fascinating history of the trade in run between the West Indies and the Cumberland coast has been opened in Whitehaven – the port that John Paul Jones raided in the War of Independence.

Fred Brook

REGIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

Please support your Regional Correspondent by sending relevant material which may be of interest to our readers.

Region 1: SCOTLAND

Dr Miles Oglethorpe, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX

Region 2: IRELAND

Michael Coulter, Department of Environment, Historic Monuments and Buildings, 5-33 Hill Street, Belfast 1

Region 3: NORTHERN ENGLAND

Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Durham and Cleveland
Fred Brook, Hartland, Redburn, Hexham, Northumberland NE47 7EA

Region 4: YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside
Derek Bayliss, 30 Muskoka Avenue, Bents Green, Sheffield S11 7RL

Region 5: NORTH WEST ENGLAND

Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester and Cheshire
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Region 6: WALES

Stephen Greuter, 16 Ffordd Trem-y-Foel, Parc Bryn Coch, Mold, Clwyd CH7 1NG

Region 7: WEST MIDLANDS

Shropshire, Staffordshire, West Midlands, Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester

John Powell, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust, The Wharfage, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire TF8 7AW

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Region 10: GREATER LONDON

Dr R.J.M. Carr, 127 Queen's Drive, London N4 2BB

Region 11: HOME COUNTIES

Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire
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Region 12: SOUTH EAST ENGLAND

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Region 13: WEST OF ENGLAND

Somerset, Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Dorset
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For further details, contact the Editor.

The publication of researches and other material plays an important part in shaping our views of industrial archaeology, and it is therefore well worth publicising. This section is longer than usual because of a back-log caused by the special issue *IA News 114*. Members of the AIA are reminded that society and periodicals received are deposited in the Library at the Ironbridge Institute, where the Librarian John Powell will be pleased to give access by prior arrangement. He can be contacted at the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust, Ironbridge, Telford, Shrops TF8 7AW.

Local Society and other periodicals received

Abstracts will appear in *Industrial Archaeology Review*.

L'Archéologie Industrielle, 34 & 35, July & December 1999, 36, June 2000
BIAGscope, 45, 46 & 47, Spring, Summer & Autumn 2000
BW Monthly, December 1999, January to August 2000
British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography, 4/1, April 2000
Condensation Newsletter, (Westonzoyland), January 2000
Conservation Bulletin, 36, December 1999, 37 & 38, March & August 2000
Context, 63, September 1999
Cumbria Industrial History Society Bulletin, 45 & 46, December 1999 & April 2000
Focus on Industrial Archaeology (SUIAG), 53, December 1999 & 54, June 2000
GLIAS Newsletter, 185, December 1999, 189, August 2000
Greenwich Industrial History, 3/1, January 2000
Images of England, 4, Summer 2000
Industrial Heritage, 26/1, 2 & 3, Spring, Summer & Autumn 2000
Institute of Historic Building Conservation News, 10 & 11, August & November 1999
International Stationary Steam Engine Society Bulletin, Vol. 23, No.3, Autumn 1999
Hampshire Mills Group Newsletter, 48, Spring 2000
Industrial Heritage, Vol. 26, Nos. 1-2, Spring & Summer 2000
Journal of the Norfolk Industrial Archaeological Society, 6/4, 1999
Lancashire History Quarterly, Vol.4, Nos.1-3, March, June & September 2000
Manchester Region Industrial Archaeology Society Newsletter, 90-92, February, May & August 2000
Modern Records Centre Information Bulletin, 68, June 2000.
Modern Records Centre Report, 1998-99
The Mundling Stick, 6/1 & 6/2, Spring & Summer 2000
Museus de Sabadell Information, 8, September/December 1999
National Trust Annual Archaeological Review, 7, 1998-99
Nottinghamshire Industrial Archaeology Society Journal, 25/1, March 2000, & 25/2, October 2000
Patrimoine de l'industrie, 2, 1999 & 3, 2000
Património Industrial (Portugal), 11/2 & 3, December 1998 & June 1999
PHEW Newsletter, 84, December 1999, 85 & 86, March & June 2000
Scottish Industrial Heritage Society Bulletin, 12 & 13, May & July 2000
Scottish Industrial History, Vol. 19, 1999
Save Britain's Heritage Newsletter, September 1999
Society for Industrial Archeology Newsletter (USA), 28/3, Fall 1999 & 29/1, Spring 2000
Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin, 82, December 1999, 83 & 84, April & August 2000
Southampton University Industrial Archaeology Group Journal, 8, 1999
Suffolk Industrial Archaeology Society Newsletter, 69 & 70, April & July 2000
Surrey Industrial History Group Newsletter, 112 & 113, November 1999 & January 2000
Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society Newsletter, 105-107, January, April & July 2000
The Trevithick Trust News Letter, 18, January 2000
TICCIH Bulletin, 7-9, Winter 1999, Spring & Summer 2000
Wind and Water Mills, 2000

Yorkshire Archaeological Society Industrial History Section Newsletter, No. 50, 1999 and No.51, Spring 2000
Yorkshire History Quarterly, Vol.5, No.4, May 2000

Books Received

The following books have been received for review in *Industrial Archaeology Review*.

Alexander Raby, Ironmaster, ed. by Glenys Crocker (Surrey Industrial History Group, 2000), 48 pp, 21 illus, ISBN 0 9523918 9 9. £7.50.

This A4 booklet represents the proceedings of a one day Conference held at Cobham in November 1998. There are six papers dealing with Raby's activities in the Midlands, London and the Weald, Llanelli and the Cobham area of Surrey.

British Breweries: an Architectural History, by Lynn Pearson (Hambledon Press, 2000), 256 pp, 112 illus. ISBN 1 85285 191 0. £25.00.

Breweries were often large and striking buildings forming conspicuous landmarks in towns. Owners were aware of their buildings' marketing value and employed architects to design them for grandeur as well as functional needs. This book, copiously illustrated, covers their history from country house breweries the ornate buildings of the Georgian and Victorian period.

Derbyshire Blue John, by Trevor D. Ford (Ashbourne Editions, 2000), 112 pp, illus. ISBN 1 873775-19-9. £5.95.

The only comprehensive account of Blue John stone ever written. It covers the source, mineralogy, history of mining, its uses in ornaments, monuments and jewellery over the centuries. Copiously illustrated including many in excellent colour.

Damnable Inventions: Chilworth Gunpowder and the Paper Mills of the Tillingbourne, by Glenys & Alan Crocker (Surrey Industrial History Group, 2000), 143 pp, 62 illus. ISBN 0 9538122 0 0. £6.50.

The stories of two industries, producing gunpowder and banknote paper, are brought together here. It is a book of local history set against a background of events in the wider world and is illuminated by eminent writers of the past and a wealth of archival material.

Discover Dorset: Mills, by Peter Stanier (Dovecote Press, 2000), 80 pp, illus, ISBN 1 874336 72 5. £4.95.

Dorset's rivers and streams have powered over 400 mills. Today, only a handful of mill wheels still turn, and only one commercial watermill remains open. This book in the 'Discover Dorset' series provides an introduction to mills of all types, wind- water- and horse-driven, including farm and industrial mills. Locations, brief details and historical information on 58 are given.

The Engineering and History of 'Rocket', by Michael R. Bailey & John P. Glithero (National Railway Museum, 2000), 186 pp, 162 illus. ISBN 1 900747 18 9. £29.95.

This book describes the research project undertaken in 1999 at the National Railway Museum to investigate the locomotive's engineering and history, through both industrial archaeology and archival research.

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The Fireproof Building: Technology and Public Safety in the nineteenth century American City, by Sara E. Wermeil (John Hopkins University Press, 2000), 301 pp, 36 illus. ISBN 0 8018 6311 2. £35.00.

This book traces the development of structural fire protection in America from the 1790s to the steel and concrete high-rise buildings of the early twentieth century. Beset by many urban conflagrations which destroyed town centres, various steps were taken to make buildings fire-resistive, including space arrangement and new materials. Eventually, new building laws were enacted to govern construction of theatres and tall buildings by the end of the nineteenth century.

A History of Horseley, Tipton: two centuries of engineering progress, by J.S. Allen (Landmark Publishing, 2000), 176 pp, 72 illus. ISBN 1 901522 90 3. £18.95.

Evolving from a coal mining operation at Tipton at the end of the eighteenth century, the Horseley Company developed into one of the most important engineering and constructional steelwork companies of worldwide reputation.

Industrial Buildings: Conservation and Regeneration, ed. by Michael Stratton (Spon, 2000), 232 pp, 180 illus. ISBN 0 410 23630 9. £45.00.

This volume contains contributions by industrial archaeologists, architects and experts in regeneration and community planning. It draws closely on the work of Regeneration Through Heritage, established in 1996, and the research undertaken whilst setting up its website. Its chapters progress from an overview of British policies, to industrial conservation and regeneration, to exploring the nature and potential of multi-storey buildings, specialist works such as potteries, and even steelworks.

Lime Kilns and Limeburners in Cornwall, by Ken Isham (Cornish Hillside Publications, 2000), 230 pp, 77 illus, ISBN 1 900147 17 3 paperback. £15.99. ISBN 1 900147 18 1 hardback. £19.99.

An introduction to some 200 lime kiln sites in a county which has virtually no limestone to burn, so most of these structures were built at harbours or far inland up tidal creeks, the stone and fuel being imported by sea from Plymouth or South Wales. The heyday of the industry was the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The limeburners and merchants are described too.

London's Industrial Archaeology, 7, ed. by Mary Mills (2000), 64 pp, illus. ISSN 0142 6273.

Seven articles are published in this issue. Their topics include Greenwich Generating Station, a Bermondsey gelatin manufacturer, the machinery at House Mill, Bromley-by-Bow and the original 1852 GNR terminus at King's Cross station.

Mills around Wiveliscombe, by Martin Bodman (SIAS Survey 12, 2000), 48 pp, illus, ISBN 0 9533539 1 5. £3.50.

This is a study of the watermills on the River Tone and Hillfarrance Brook, many of which no longer exist. Brief historical details are provided, the book is well illustrated with map extracts and photographs.

Miners & Mariners of the Severn Gorge: Probate Inventories for Benthall, Broseley, Little Wenlock and Madeley, 1660-1764, ed. by Barrie Trinder & Nancy Cox (Phillimore, 2000), 357 pp, 26 illus. ISBN 1 86077 126 2. £25.00.

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A vivid picture of a community in the early stages of industrialisation is provided in the introduction which is illuminated from the analytical study of inventories, some 196 of which are published in full. The book is a sequel to *Yeomen and Colliers in Telford* (1980) which was concerned with the Shropshire parishes of Dawley, Lilleshall, Wellington and Wrockwardine.

Now you see it – then you didn't! The Inter-Channel Stop Line, by Derrick Warren. (SIAS Survey 14, 2000), 22 pp, illus, ISBN 0 9533539 3 1.

A brief study of World War Two defence structures in SW England linking Bridgwater and Axmouth.

Perspectives on Industrial Archaeology, ed. by Neil Cossons (Science Museum, 2000), 176 pp, 70 illus. ISBN 1 900747 31 6. £19.95.

Published to coincide with the TICCII International Congress held in Britain in September 2000, this book includes contributions from nine authors which review the development of industrial archaeology in Britain since the mid-1950s and offer case studies of current practice.

Rivers, Rhynes and Running Brooks: Local distinctiveness and the water in our lives, Common Ground (Common Ground, 2000), 44 pp, 24 illus. ISBN 1 870364 19 8. £4.00.

Common Ground is a national charity recognised for playing a unique role in linking nature and culture, focusing on the positive investment people can make in their own localities. Water remains fundamental to our existence and this booklet summarises various steps that can be taken to maintain rivers and streams as amenities and productive assets.

Scottish Engineering: The Machine Makers, by James L. Wood (NMS Publishing, 2000), 104 pp, illus. ISBN 1 901663 30 2. £6.99.

Engineering is a creative 'art' often viewed in a purely scientific light, or as an industry producing mostly railway locomotives and engines for ships. This book sets out to dispel this limited image. It paints a broader picture of the multi-talented people who created steam engines to power factories and who provided other engineering solutions to industries as diverse as papermaking, printing, mining and quarrying, the sugar industry, as well as designing machinery for bakeries, confectioners and public houses. This is the story of the origins and growth of the 'traditional' Scottish engineering industry.

Tameside in Transition, by Mike Nevell & John Walker (Tameside MBC, 1999) 111 pp, 63 illus. ISBN 871324 24 6. £11.95.

Subtitled 'The Archaeology of the Industrial Revolution in two North West Lordships, 1642-1870', this book, the eighth in a series of studies, marks the culmination of a three-year research project into how the area was transformed from an apparently quiet rural backwater into one of the most active zones at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution. Main winner in the AIA Fieldwork & Recording Awards, September 2000.

The Trials of Wells Harbour, by John Barney (Mintaka Books, 2000), 37 pp, 8 illus, ISBN 0 95378 090 2. £6.50.

This book traces the history and development of the harbour at Wells-next-the-Sea in Norfolk which was subject to eighteenth century encroachments by landowners enclosing marshland for conversion to pasture.

Twentieth Century Industrial Archaeology, by Michael Stratton & Barrie Trinder (Spon, 2000), 236 pp, 135 illus. ISBN 0 419 24680 0. £29.99.

This book offers a new view of twentieth century Britain. It is a guide to the artefacts, buildings and landscapes that have shaped our civilisation in the past century. It identifies the places which have shaped modern industrial Britain and shows how the observation of subtle features in the landscape can illuminate the recent history of almost any town or stretch of countryside. It also shows how the archaeological record raises questions about some of the major issues of twentieth century British history, the production of munitions, the booms in house building, the nature of coal mining communities and the take-up of scientific and technological innovations.

Short Notices

The Co-operative Way by Ron Goffey. 224 pp, 120 illus. £14.95.

This new historical study of the formation and development of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (founded 1868) and the South Suburban Co-operative Society (founded 1918) has been written by the former secretary of the RACS. The societies expanded to cover not only the inner and outer London suburbs but also parts of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire and were once two of the largest retail societies in the UK. Available from Member Relations Office, South-East Co-op, 40 Orchard Street, Dartford DA1 2DG, £14.95 inclusive; cheques payable to 'The Co-operative Way'.

Greenwich Riverside Path, by Mary Mills (M. Wright, 2000), 32 pp. ISBN 0 9535245 2 5. £1.50, incl. P + P, obtainable from M. Wright, 24 Humber Road, London SE3 7LT.

A brief exploration and walking guide along the Thames river front between Greenwich and the Dome, pointing out industrial sites along the way. Illustrated with sketches by Peter Kent.

Hell under Haycock, by Ian Winstanley (Landy Publishing, 2000), 55 pp, 13 illus. ISBN 1 872895 54 9. £6.00. Obtainable from Landy Publishing, 3 Staining Rise, Staining, Blackpool FY3 0BU.

This book recalls the events of the Lyme Pit explosion of 26 February 1930, in which 13 men were killed and many others injured when a miner drilled into a fault which held methane gas ('fire damp'). This was ignited by the firing of a shot, causing a second explosion and a fire which raged underground. There are quotations from interviews with survivors, the inquest and official inquiry.

Lathkill Dale, Derbyshire: its Mines and Miners, by J.H. Rieuwerts (Landmark Publishing, 2000), 112 pp, illus. ISBN 1 901522 80 6. £13.95.

The second edition of the original book published in 1974, incorporating considerable changes and more photographs.

Lead Mining in the Peak District, ed. by T.D. Ford & J.H. Rieuwerts (Landmark Publishing, 2000), 208 pp, illus. ISBN 1 901522 15 6. £9.95.

The fourth edition of this popular book which describes the history of the main mining areas of the Peak and itineraries for visiting 18 separate areas. The book has been updated to include new research and now includes colour illustrations.

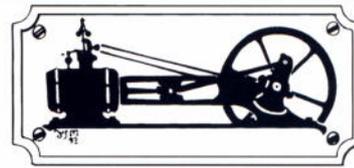
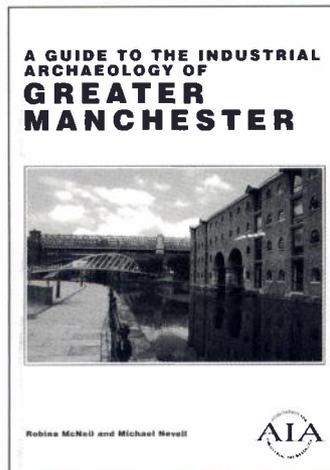
Both the above publications may be obtained from the publishers at 12 Compton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 1DA. Please add 10% for postage and packing.

Take a Closer Look at Wenningdale Mills, by Phil Hudson (Hudson History, 2000), 28pp, 19 illus. and maps. £3.00. Obtainable from Hudson History, Procter House, Kirkgate, Settle, N. Yorks, BD24 9DZ.

The first of a series of small books on the waterpowered industrial history of the River Wenning, a tributary of the Lune on the Lancashire/Yorkshire border. It includes Hornby Corn Mill, Craven's Mill at Wennington, Low Bentham Mill, a corn milling site which later became a cotton mill, and High Bentham Mill, a sailcloth (flax and hemp) mill.

AIA Manchester Guide

This year's conference gazetteer *A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Greater Manchester*, by Robina McNeil and Michael Nevell, is dedicated to the memories of Owen Ashmore, North West England's first and foremost industrial archaeologist, and Bill Thompson, past Chairman of the Manchester Region IA Society and past President of the AIA. In its 72 pages, the well illustrated book is packed with details of nearly 400 sites across ten districts. At only £4.95, a must for your bookshelf!



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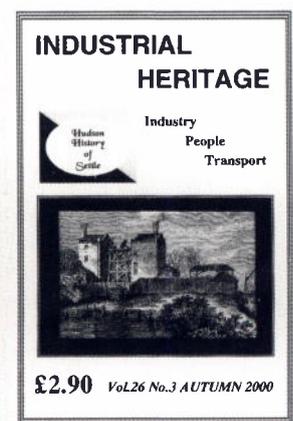
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INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Until the end of 1999, the journal *Industrial Heritage* had been published for 25 years by Chris Irwin, for which he deserves the gratitude of the IA community in the North of England. After worries for its future, we are pleased to report that the journal is now being published in an A5 format by Phil Hudson of Hudson History, Procter House, Kirkgate, Settle, North Yorkshire, BD 24 9DZ. ☎ 01729 825773, e-mail: hudson-history@daelnet.co.uk, web site: www.users.daelnet.co.uk/hudson-history/ A year's subscription for four issues is £11.50, incl. P + P.

Articles in the first three issues for volume 26 include brickmaking at Accrington, the Dalmellington Ironworks in Ayrshire, prehistoric copper mining at Ecton Hill, the Hockley viaduct in Hampshire, Mill Green Mill at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, potteries of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Mull granite quarries, passenger travel by canals, book reviews and more.

Hudson History also publishes in the same format, *Lancashire History Quarterly* and *Yorkshire History Quarterly*, both of which contain some articles of industrial interest.



27 DECEMBER 2000 – 23 JANUARY 2001
THE COLONIAL LANDSCAPE OF ST LUCIA

a field school based at Balenbouche sugar plantation, and virtually the first formal archaeological project on St Lucia, West Indies. Applications are invited. Enquiries to Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk. See page 11 for more details.

29 MARCH – 1 APRIL 2001
TICCIH INTERMEDIATE CONFERENCE ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY & INDUSTRIAL MUSEUMS

at Terrassa, Barcelona, Spain. Working sessions on progress on the study of historic textile sites for ICOMOS and visits to historic industrial sites in Catalunya. ☎ 34 93736 8960, e-mail ticcih@correu.gencat.es.

31 MARCH 2001
SERIAC

the South East of England Regional IA Conference, at Christs Hospital, Horsham, Sussex. Advance notice. For details when available, contact Ron Martin, 42 Falmer Avenue, Saltdean, Brighton BN2 8FG.

7-8 APRIL 2001
AIA IRONBRIDGE WEEKEND
 the affiliated societies' Ironbridge Weekend, on the theme of retrospective: achievements of IA in the twentieth century. Details will be posted in the next issue of *IA News*, or contact the AIA office at Leicester (see page 2 for address).

21 APRIL 2001
SWWRIAC

at Victoria Hall, Radstock, the South Wales & West Region IA Conference, organised by BIAS. Details when available from Graham Vincent, 52 Langdon Road, Bath BA2 1LS.

9 JUNE 2001
EERIAC

the East of England Region IA Conference, to be held at Stowmarket, Suffolk. Advance notice only.

21-28 JULY 2001
INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND

at Durham, with lectures and field visits on topics including coal and lead mining, railways, chemicals, iron and shipbuilding. Details from Jane Roscoe, Centre for Lifelong

Learning, University of Durham, 32 Old Elvet, Durham DH1 3HN. ☎ 01913 743735.

23-27 JULY 2001
OUR PROTECTED PAST

at Exeter, a major international conference, marking the 50th anniversary of Britain's first National Parks, to present and develop our understanding and management of the historic environment in Europe's National Parks and protected areas. Details from Centre for Education, Development & Co-operation, School of Education, University of Exeter, Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon EX1 2LU. Fax: 00 44 (0)1392 411274, e-mail: OPP-Conference@exeter.ac.uk

17-24 AUGUST 2001
AIA CONFERENCE, CAMBRIDGE

at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. Advance notice only, but please note the date has been brought forward to August. Details will be posted in a future issue of *IA News*, or contact the AIA office at Leicester (see page 2 for address).

13-21 SEPTEMBER 2001
TICCIH IN CHILE

at Santiago, the Third Colloquium on the Preservation of the Industrial Heritage, TICCIH-Chile, 13-16 September, with a conference tour 17-21 September. Papers invited before 30 April 2001. Contact TICCIH-Chile, ☎/fax 56-2 3364 2113, e-mail conpalch@entelchile.net

Information for the diary should be sent directly to the Editor as soon as it is available. Dates of mailing and last dates for receipt of copy are given below. Items will normally appear in successive issues up to the date of the event. Please ensure details are sent in if you wish your event to be advised.

The diary can also be viewed at www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk



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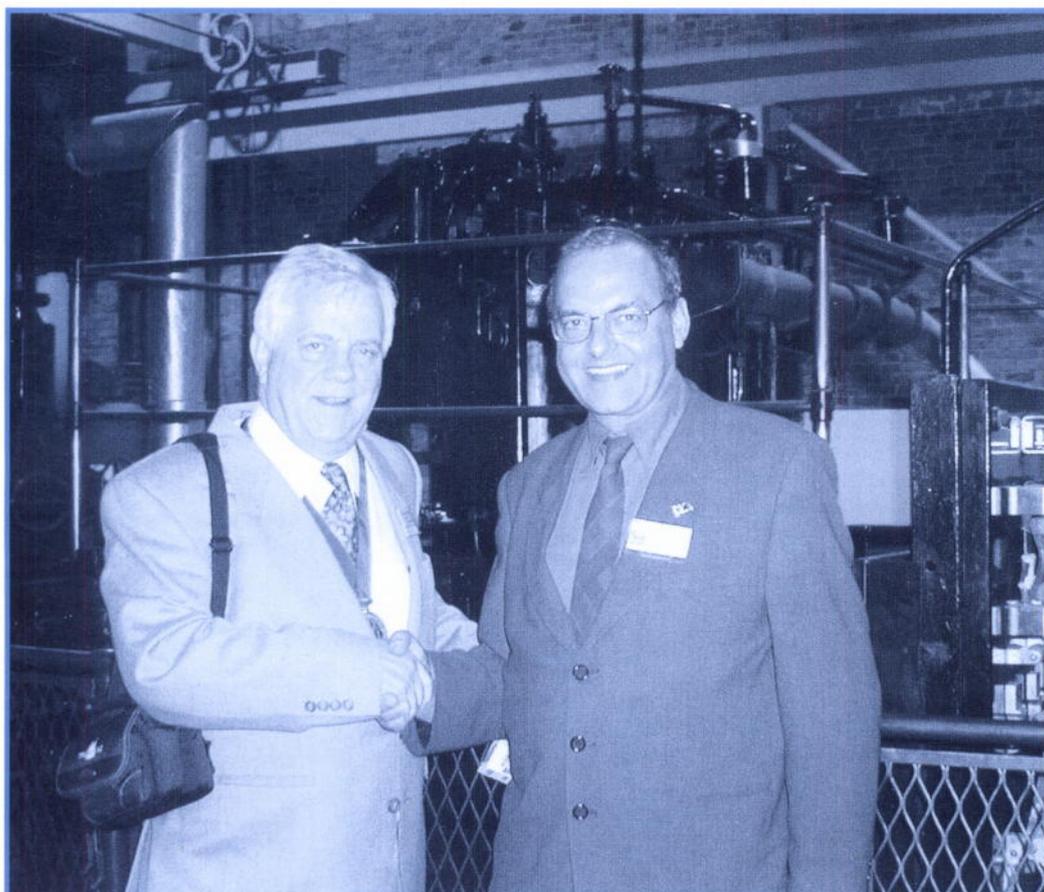
Published by the Association for Industrial Archaeology. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, Dr Peter Stanier, 49 Breach Lane, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 8LF. News and press releases may be sent to the Editor or the appropriate AIA Regional Correspondents. The Editor may be telephoned on 01747 854707.

Final copy dates are as follows:

- 30 March for May mailing
- 30 June for August mailing
- 30 September for November mailing
- 30 December for February mailing

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 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. The AIA publishes an annual Review and quarterly News bulletin. Further details may be obtained from the Liaison Officer, AIA Office, School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH. ☎ 0116 252 5337 Fax: 0116 252 5005.

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



International meeting: AIA Chairman Michael Harrison (left) greets TICCIH President Eusebi Casanelles, at the Museum of Science & Industry in Manchester during this year's conference (see inside)

Photo: Ann Harrison