

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

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Josiah Wedgwood Bicentenary

The great potter Josiah Wedgwood died on 3 January 1795, and it is right that the event should be celebrated. But what is it that made him so famous? He certainly revolutionised the manufacture of pottery by introducing new fine wares along with mass production which increased efficiency and reduced costs to provide inexpensive quality pottery within the reach of more people. He was also successful in marketing and was influential in the development of transport systems around Stoke-on-Trent.

The 'Father of English Potters' was born at Burslem, Staffordshire in 1730, the youngest of 12 children in a family with a potting tradition. After his apprenticeship, he became a partner in 1754 of Thomas Whieldon of Fenton, said by some to be the greatest English potter of his time. Whieldon gave him reign to experiment, but within five years he set up on his own at the Ivy House and Potworks at Burslem.

It is said that Wedgwood's greatest achievement and contribution to the British pottery industry was the development and production in 1762 of the cream coloured earthenware which later became known as Queen's Ware after the unsolicited patronage of Queen Charlotte. Commercialising on this, he was quick to print 'Potter to Her Majesty' on his bill headings. He found that by first cultivating the custom of royalty it was inevitable that the 'middling people' would wish to follow their example. Catherine the Great's famous 'Frog Service' of 1774 was of this type. This enormous dinner and dessert service for 50 people consisted of 952 pieces hand-decorated with paintings of 1,244 different English scenes, with the addition of green enamel frog crests. The bill came to £2,290 12s 4d.

With great patience, Wedgwood experimented with many ceramic bodies, as his notebooks record. His first ornamental ware was developed in 1768. This was Black Basalt, an improvement on the cruder 'Egyptian black' already being manufactured by Staffordshire potters. True to his prediction that 'the Black is sterling and will last forever,' it has remained popular ever since for vases, teawares, busts and cameos. After thousands of experiments over three years, Wedg-

wood perfected his last ceramic body known as Jasper in 1774. This is an unglazed vitreous fine stoneware which can be stained blue, green or other colours as a base for applied white classical reliefs or portraits in the same material. It was prized above all his products and is still a valued ornamental ware of world class. He considered his finest ever achievement was the replica of the Barberini or Portland Vase in 1789. Jasper ware continues to be made today, with its finely detailed bas-relief ornaments still applied by hand.

Cameos in Jasper and Black Basalt wares were produced as jewellery in metal mounts manufactured by, among others, Matthew Boulton at Birmingham. Medallions were produced too, among them the well-known Slave Medallion of 1787 depicting a manacled kneeling slave with the caption 'Am I Not A Man And A Brother?' for Josiah was a campaigner for the abolition of slavery. He was also sympathetic to the American War of Independence and the French Revolution.

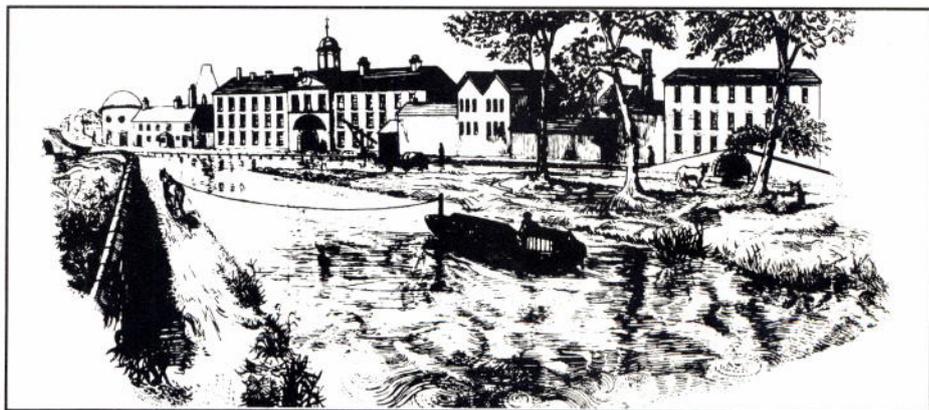
Wedgwood was in partnership with his close friend Thomas Bentley, a Liverpool merchant, from 1769 until the latter's death in 1780. The international success of the firm was undoubtedly aided through Bentley's many contacts, and travellers throughout Europe, and even North America, soon became familiar with Wedgwood earthenwares. Many of the great European potteries were soon imitating Wedgwood's work, which can only be seen as a compliment.



Josiah Wedgwood I by George Stubbs, enamel on bisque plaque Photo: Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd

The enquiring and scientific side of Wedgwood turned to matters other than the perfection of new bodies and manufacturing processes. For example, he invented a pyrometer which could measure very high temperatures, valuable in the ceramics industry, and for this he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1783.

His other key role in the developing Industrial Revolution was his active promotion of transport



The Etruria factory, Stoke-on-Trent, (1759-1950)

Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Limited

**Limekiln typology • AIA Awards • Jackfield Bridge • National Trust and IA
Wedgwood bicentenary • Conference News • AIA Forward Plan • 1994 AGM Report**

systems to open up the isolated Staffordshire potteries district, first turnpikes and then the Trent and Mersey Canal, of which he was treasurer. It was Wedgwood who cut the first sod in 1766, but the full 93-mile route was not completed until 1777. He had his own interest in this of course for it reduced transport costs through to Liverpool and Hull, and opened up the continental markets. The waterway facilitated the carriage of delicate pottery products and also allowed for the importation of bulky raw materials such as Cornish clays.

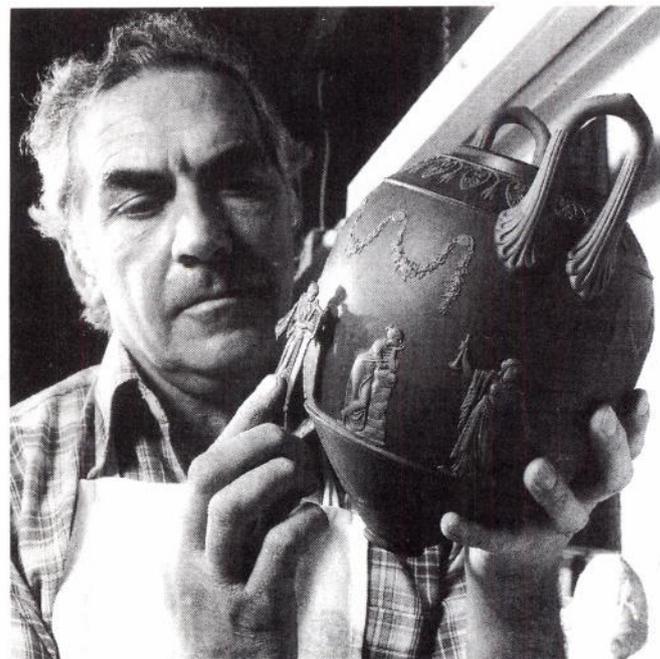
Meanwhile, Wedgwood's manufacturing base had moved first to the Brick House Works (known as the Bell Works because he installed a bell to summon his workers), and then on 13 June 1769 to a purpose-built factory beside the line of the proposed Trent and Mersey Canal. The layout of this Etruria Works is said to have been influenced by Matthew Bolton's Soho Works at Birmingham which was opened just three years before. Wedgwood's famous factory took the name 'Etruria' because at the time there was a widespread belief that the Greek and Italian pottery being excavated at Pompeii was Etruscan. Here, mechanisation was introduced in the 1770s, which increased output and lowered costs. Mass production of ornamental wares was achieved with moulds which could be used by semi-skilled workers.

Around 160 years later, through foresight and at a time of difficulties in the industry, the fifth Josiah Wedgwood purchased a site with room for expansion for a new factory at Barlaston. Production started in 1940 but it was not until 1950s that the old Etruria site was closed.

It is satisfying that unlike so many famous

industrial names, the Wedgwood company, founded in 1759, is still going strong. Indeed the Wedgwood Group includes several famous names, including Coalport China (established c1750) and Mason's Ironstone (established 1795). The headquarters factory site at Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, is the most extensive and modern of its type in the world, combining traditional eighteenth century craft skills with the latest technical processes in the manufacture of high quality tableware and ornamental wares in fine bone china, fine earthenware (Queen's Ware), Jasper Ware and Black Basalt.

So 1995, this bicentenary year of Josiah's death, is being celebrated in great style. A major exhibition entitled 'The Genius of Wedgwood' is to be held at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London from 8 June to 17 September. The central attraction will be around 250 pieces of the Frog Service produced for Catherine II of Russia in 1774, sent direct from St Petersburg for this exhibition. Back at Stoke-on-Trent, there will be special exhibitions at the



Ornamenting: each bas-relief ornament is applied by hand to Jasper Ware by a method unaltered since the days of Josiah Wedgwood I - not for the sake of tradition but because it is the best way to preserve the clarity of the fine detail

Photo: Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd

City Museum and Art Gallery, Hanley, and at the Wedgwood Visitor Centre and Museum at Barlaston (☎ 01782 204141). Gallery, Hanley, and at the Wedgwood Visitor Centre and Museum at Barlaston (☎ 01782 204141). □

Limekilns and typologies

Geoffrey Starmor

Typologies have long been an important tool of mainstream archaeology, and last year's AIA affiliated societies weekend at Ironbridge examined their use in industrial archaeology. Different industries were discussed, eg. malting (see a summary of Amber Patrick's paper in IA News 91), but a major part of the weekend concentrated on limekilns. The following account summarises the proceedings.

Midland limekilns were taken by Marilyn Palmer as a particular case for typology. She re-emphasised that typologies provide a theoretical basis for tackling huge banks of data but they had to take into account regional variations. Using some splendid slides to illustrate the main points, Marilyn considered three aspects when studying limekilns:

- Physical content
 - What is the local geology?
 - Is it burning local limestone, (a) for local use, or (b) for export elsewhere?
 - Is it importing stone for use in its hinterland?
 - Is it along a line of communication, such as a canal or railway?
- Spatial distribution
 - Is it a single, isolated kiln?
 - Is it a battery of kilns?
 - Is it a group of kilns in close proximity (as at Calke Abbey)?
- Type of kiln
 - Intermittent or flare kiln?
 - Continuous or draw kiln?

The interpretation of the physical remains to determine whether a kiln has been intermittent or continuous required detailed consideration of the features. Marilyn referred to the excavations by the Leicestershire Industrial History Society at Calke Abbey where the shape of the hearths could be used as a basis for classification. Because burnt lime had to be kept dry, there was a need for storage space close to the kiln, and some kilns incorporated large arches for this purpose.

In conclusion, Marilyn proposed stages in the methodology for establishing a typology:

- Construction of a spatial map of sites
- Interpret the physical evidence on each site, in relation to landowners, topography, geology and communications
- Develop a working hypothesis as to which kilns are intermittent and which are continuous
- Extend the regional hypothesis to a national typology

Subsequent sessions were devoted to shorter contributions from delegates. In Dorset, there were around 80 limekiln sites where enough survives to begin to classify into groups. The classification was based on the draw arch style (see Peter Stanier's accompanying article in this issue). A study of the numerous small farmers' limekilns in the Yorkshire Dales placed great emphasis on the orientation of the draw hole. Of 200 limekiln sites identified in Herefordshire, 59 had remains significant enough to be regarded as buildings, and another 35 were in ruins. A notable regional variation quite unlike anywhere else was found in Norfolk, where nearly all the limekilns were underground, normally with a circular gallery around the central column of the firing chamber.

On the Saturday afternoon, delegates met on the Iron Bridge with the object of gaining experi-

ence in using the AIA-devised Index Record for Industrial Sites (IRIS) forms to record the limekilns in the vicinity. Trying to complete the forms with such a large group was not very successful but the walk to see the limekilns took in the heights of Lincoln Hill above Ironbridge, with unusual views of the wharf warehouse, the Iron Bridge and the power station at Buildwas. The tour crossed the bridge to the less-frequented and wooded side of the gorge where the Bower Yard bank of limekilns was explored.

Some general points about typologies emerged from the weekend:

- Typology is the study of types, which are classes of things having some common characteristics
- Typology is more than merely classification, but is structuring data in sequence by considering changes through time
- Typology is important because it gives order to study it enables groups to be identified in a meaningful way and having identified types, one can choose what to record thoroughly it is a tool in pursuing academic development
- There are possible dangers in using typologies:
 - Typology can cause us to look at some points about a structure and not notice other features
 - Typologies can lead to circular arguments and self-justifying hypotheses, eg. if you say all canal-sited kilns are commercial kilns, then you can show that all commercial kilns are situated on canals.
 - 'Process' is the key to most industrial archaeology but it is easier to base a typology on form, eg. the shape of the draw arch may have no effect on the process of lime-burning.

It was also noted that regional terminology for limekilns causes problems for typology. □

A suggested typology for Dorset limekilns

Peter Stanier

A survey which set out to establish the age, number, location and survival of limekilns in Dorset gathered enough material to attempt a simple typology based on the draw arch. Although some larger commercial limekilns were operated by lime merchants mostly in the twentieth century, this article is concerned with rural farmers' kilns pre-dating 1900. From over 300 sites, only 71 survive in a condition suitable for making observations on style (for the main results, see *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* vol 115, 1993).

Each limekiln is so individual that there is little evidence that any two were built by the same hand. Despite this, some general styles can be identified from the most prominent architectural feature, the draw arch. Using this classification, the known limekilns were grouped into five types (with the addition of four others for the commercial-sized kilns). Some regional groupings are suggested when plotted on a map. Type A (round stone arches) are more common around Sherborne in north Dorset. Type B (round brick arches) are common on the chalk areas, where flint could not be used. It was felt initially that Type C (pointed arch) was an early design. This may still be true as these are common in west Dorset, where agricultural writers described early lime-burning in the eighteenth century. However, geology could be a factor, reflecting certain stones' suitability for constructing this simple form of arch. Type D (timber lintels), were cheaper to build in terms of materials. Again, are they an early design? This seems to be evidenced at one site, where a timber lintel was replaced by a brick arch.

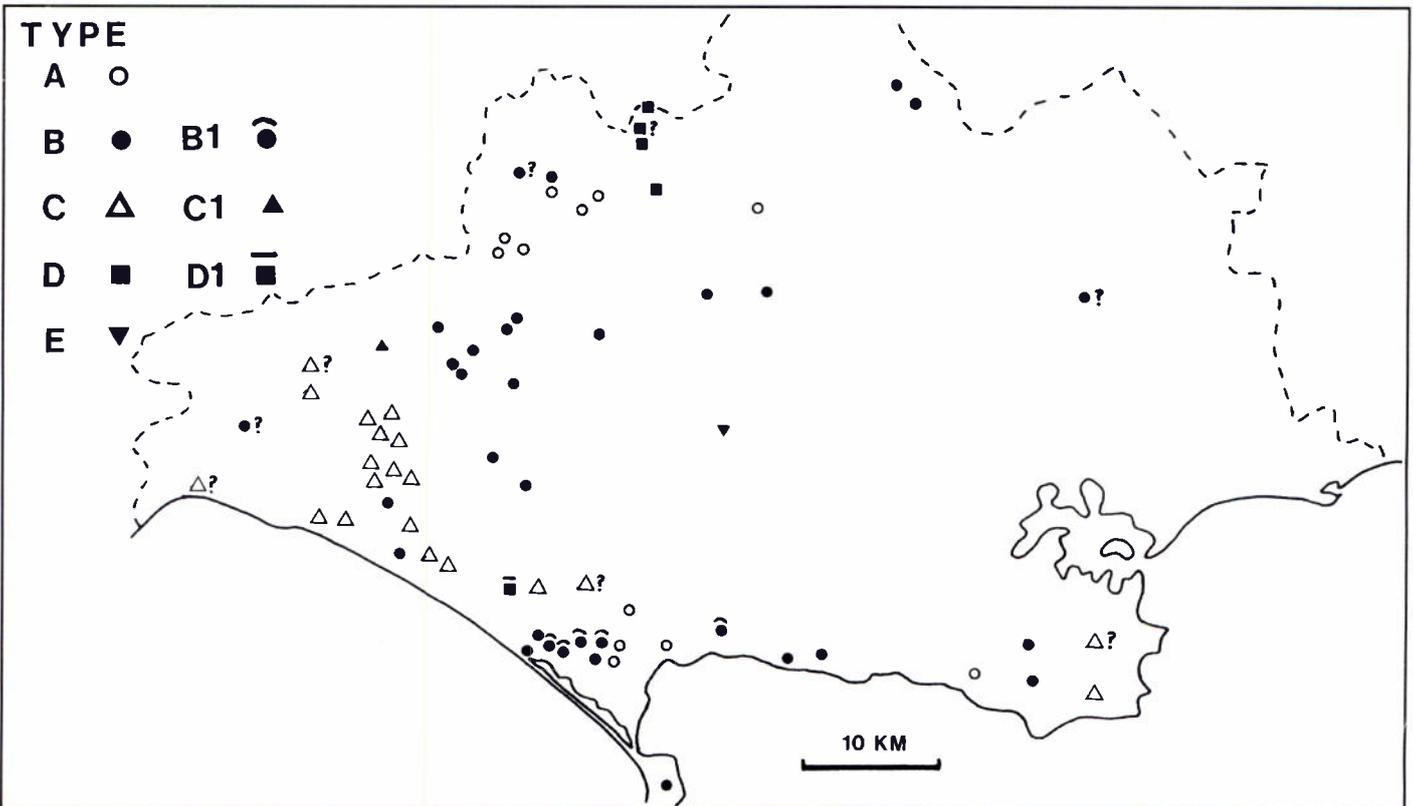


above left: Limekiln with round draw arch in stone (type A) at Longburton, North Dorset above right: Limekiln with pointed draw arch (type C) at Loders, West Dorset below: Limekiln with round brick draw arch (type B) at Woolland, North Dorset

Photos: Peter Stanier

Variations include B1 (double brick arch), C1 (pointed brick arch), D1 (double timber lintels) and E (a one-off 'miscellaneous').

It must be emphasised that this is a simple scheme, and the arches vary within each category. The arch feature was chosen as a starting point, being immediately accessible for study, without resort to excavation. It is recognised that the draw arch recess or the draw-hole could be also studied, but the size and shape of the kiln pot is likely to yield most information (except most are infilled and require excavation!). Marilyn Palmer's observations on the shape of the hearth could prove more conclusive when considering the age of the kilns.



Looking forwards - the National Trust and IA

Gary Marshall

In this its centenary year the National Trust is no longer just a custodian of country houses, gardens, estates, countryside and coastlines, but finds itself in possession of a wide array of industrial sites and landscapes. As part of the celebrations to mark the achievements of the past 100 years since its inauguration in 1895, the Trust has initiated a number of conservation projects throughout its sixteen regions. These include several major projects on industrial archaeological sites.

Quarry Bank Mill in Cheshire was one of the Trust's earliest industrial acquisitions and at the time (1939) was recognised as a rare surviving example of an eighteenth-century industrial complex. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, several beam engines were introduced into the mill to supplement the power supplied by the existing water wheels, and as one of its centenary projects the Mercia region of the Trust will be reinstating an engine into one of the engine houses on the north side of the mill. This 10HP engine - built to a Bolton and Watt configuration - was salvaged from a Macclesfield sawmill, and once installed will be used to run some of the machinery within the body of the mill.

In Cornwall, the acceptance of the two pumping and winding engines at East Pool in 1967 represented something of a milestone for the Trust, since these were an acquisition made largely on engineering achievement rather than on architectural or aesthetic merit. The Cornwall region now owns a number of engine houses on the north coast, including the winding engine at the Levant Mine. During the centenary year, the region will focus its attention on the management and interpretation of the engine houses forming part of the Kenidjack complex near St Just. These were acquired at the end of 1994 and the programme of management, prepared in conjunction with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit who have completed an extensive survey of the mines in this area, will include consolidation of the engine houses and ancillary buildings and the consolidation and capping of shaft collars.

The Yorkshire region of the Trust has highlighted the renovation of Gibson's Mill in Hebden-dale, West Yorkshire, as one of its centenary projects. The mill together with workers' housing, is part of an early nineteenth-century cotton spinning complex which was cleared of machinery at the turn of the century and subsequently used

during the 1930s as a roller skating rink. Ultimately the mill and its surroundings are to be used as a local resource and interpretation centre with several of the cottage interiors reinstated to their nineteenth-century appearance. One of the first tasks will be to renovate the roof of the mill, and the building will be lit by electricity generated from a hydro-electric installation after the mill pond has been dredged. As a preliminary to this work, the mill complex and its surroundings have been the subject of an archaeological appraisal undertaken by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Service.

Too numerous to mention are the many smaller on-going projects within the regions, such as the repair of erosion damage around the Holy Island limekilns in Northumbria and the continuing consolidation and maintenance of the Ravenscar Alum Works in North Yorkshire. The centenary projects outlined above are significant developments for the Trust since they represent major commitments towards the management and interpretation of large industrial archaeological projects. The 1990s has perhaps seen the Trust's policy on industrial archaeology reaching a degree of maturity since it was first formulated in the 1960s. This has arisen partly as a response to outside pressure and influence, and partly as a consequence of a gradual internal change of direction and attitude which sees the Trust's objective of 'preserving places of historic interest' as having a wider remit beyond that of the Country House and its garden and estate landscape.

Not that this should detract from the enormous industrial archaeological potential of the Country House and its estate. The Trust owns and manages a huge range and diversity of industrial archaeological sites and has acquired unrivalled evidence of domestic service technology, farm and estate technology, and small scale commercial industry. The Calke estate in Derbyshire, with its lime-burning complex and brickworks, highlights the self-sufficiency attained by such estates, whilst the survival of the kitchen, laundry, bakehouse, sawmill, smithy and joiner's shop at Erdigg near Wrexham provides testimony to the contribution made by domestic staff in the running of the house and its estate. The survival of Sir William Armstrong's hydro-electric scheme at Crag-side in Northumbria illustrates the sort of technical innovation often found as a response to the demands of the Country House.

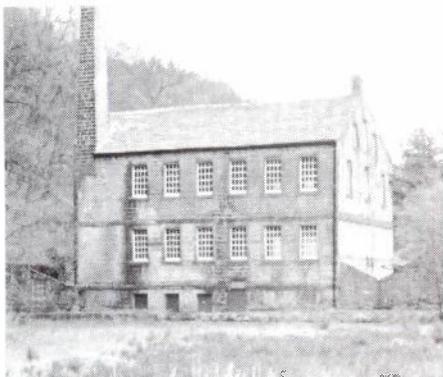
The Trust's other great strength is in the acquisition and management of landscapes, many characterised by past industrial activity. In particular, the Trust's 'Enterprise Neptune' (which



Ravenscar alum works, North Yorkshire, showing a cistern for alum liquor on the upper level of the 18th century alum house.
Photo: The National Trust

aims to acquire threatened coastline) has brought in many such landscapes, including the alum quarries of the Yorkshire coast and the complex slate quarries on the north Cornish coast. The challenge with such landscapes is to identify their significance and requirements for management, and to identify important components within these landscapes. Two examples which have recently come to the Trust's Yorkshire region are the ironstone calcining kilns in Runswick Bay and the massive Guibal ventilating fanhouse associated with the Huntcliffe ironstone mine in Cleveland.

As the Trust continues into and beyond its centenary year it will continue to respond to the needs of industrial archaeology. Recent acquisitions, such as Patterson's Spade Mill in Northern Ireland and the Finch Foundry in Devon, are part of a more proactive response towards these requirements. To some extent the Trust will also respond towards parameters set by external organisations, for example through judicious acquisition and sympathetic management of sites highlighted by English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme. The Trust's recently revised archaeological sites and monuments database will at the same time provide a clearer picture of what the Trust owns and how it should be properly managed. This is an important development, since one of the Trust's greatest assets is the evidence of small scale estate technology which it owns, and this needs to be presented alongside the aesthetic, architectural and artistic achievements of the Country House. □



Gibson's Mill in Hebden-dale
Photo: The National Trust



A 19th century Scotch kiln forming part of the Ticknall brickworks on the Calke Abbey estate
Photo: The National Trust

The AIA Fieldwork Awards for 1994

Stephen Hughes

For this the ninth year of the awards there was a most impressive range of entries, both in quality and quantity. The professionalism of all the entries was outstanding, whether by those who financed their own studies, by those who did projects as part of their student courses, or by 'dirt' archaeologists applying their training to remains of the industrial period.

Of the last category, Jeremy Milln's first venture into the field of industrial archaeology was outstanding. Jeremy, the National Trust's Field Archaeologist for the Mercia (Midlands) region, compiled a report on Power Development at the northern end of the Trust's famous Quarry Bank textile mill at Styal near Manchester. This involved a masterly investigation of the 'ghosts' of a succession of large waterwheels, evolving into the technical sophistication of Fairbairn's 'suspension' wheel, water turbines and steam engines. This involved the exploration and interpretation of

pits and underground culverts with the production of wonderfully comprehensive site drawings relating these subterranean and lower structures to the upper floors of the mill. The text accompanying the illustrated record may have been a piece of technical work but the judges also found it a joy to read. The judges were unanimous in giving the 1994 AIA Award for the Most Outstanding Piece of Fieldwork in the Area of Industrial Archaeology to this very fine recording exercise. The presentation of the certificate and cash award was made by the AIA President, John Crompton, at the Winchester Conference last September.

The AIA Award for the Most Enterprising Piece of Industrial Archaeological Fieldwork in 1994 went to Mark Walters of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. His Powys Metal Mines Survey is an impressive example of a non-intensive rapid survey of mining landscapes, and arranged complex by complex. A very lucid summary of the

history of non-ferrous mining is followed by what is a comprehensive catalogue of mining features in the county. Material marshalled in this way is a prerequisite for good heritage management. All of this is doubly impressive for being largely the product of one individual's voluntary enthusiasm. The presentation of this AIA Initiative Award to Mark was made by the retiring Chairman of the Awards, Stephen Hughes, at the Llanberis meeting of the Welsh Industrial Archaeology Panel in November.

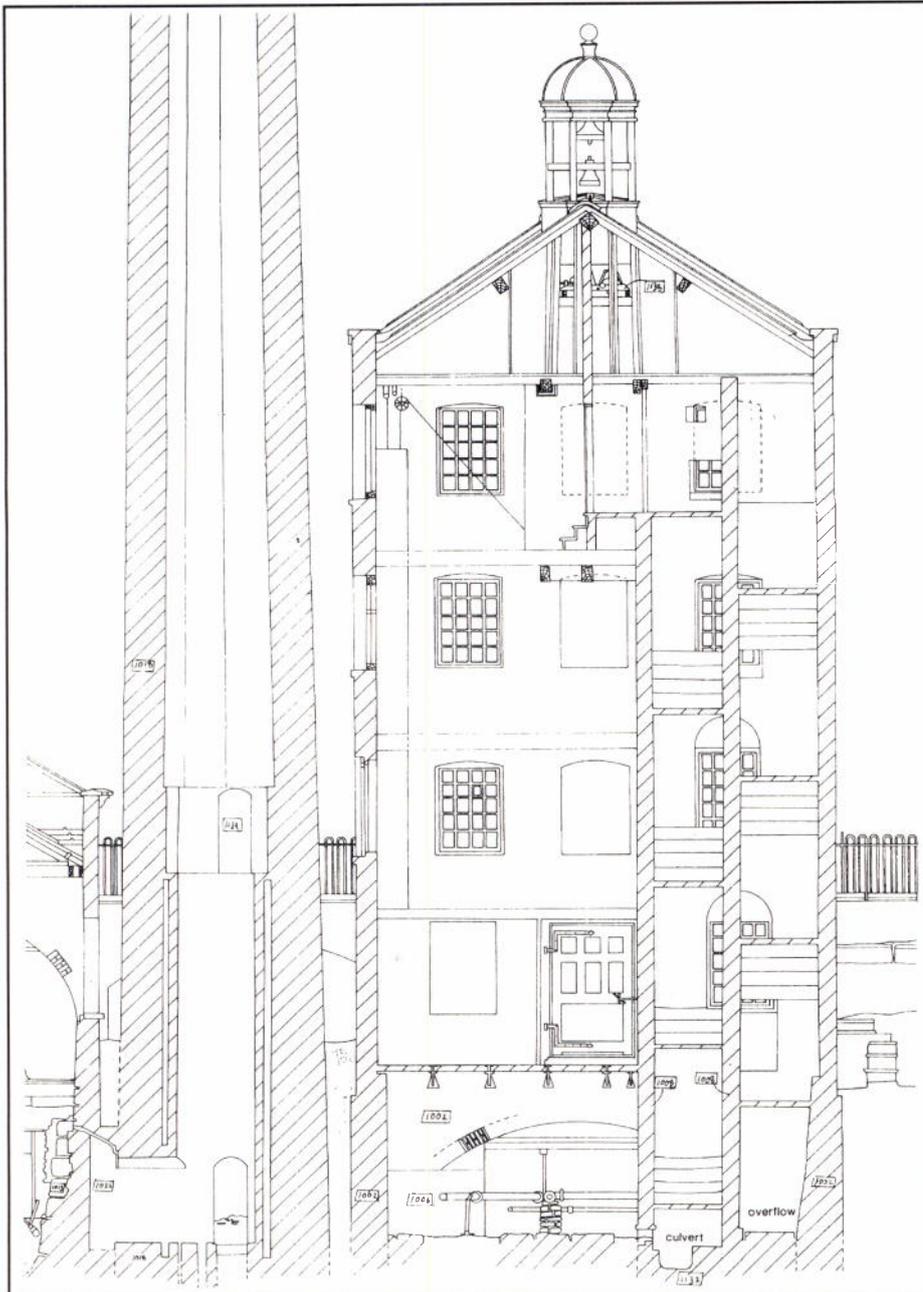
Pat Frost's study of the Clwyd Metal Mines, undertaken for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, and following Mark's model methodology was also a very impressive piece of work and is highly commended.

David Cranstone and Eric Instone produced a very competent and thorough archaeological survey of a small but intensively worked mining landscape at the Gunnerside Gill Lead Mines, off Swaledale in North Yorkshire. The report discusses methodology, conclusions, comparisons and recommendations, and has substantial gazetteers that will provide valuable records for the future.

The other three entries were student studies. Helen Gomershall's study of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Boot and Shoe Factories covered an unusual and interesting subject. Myfanwy Eaves and Sharon Hall dealt with the unique site at Leighton near Ironbridge in Shropshire, where an ordinary-looking pub sits on top of a large diameter waterwheel driving a corn mill in the basement, and also the base of an early blast-furnace. The use of comparative material in order to understand and interpret the layout of the visible remains is commendable.

Last year's winners, Grenville Astill's study of the Medieval Ironworking Forges at Bordesley Abbey (most outstanding piece of fieldwork) and the Great Orme Copper Mines Ltd's survey (enterprising fieldwork project), have been able to utilise the accolade given by the Awards in the publicity surrounding, and publication of, their work and sites by the Council for British Archaeology and by the Great Orme Mines Ltd. This in turn has brought credit to the Association for running these Award Schemes.

Finally I must thank my fellow judges, Keith Falconer, Michael Lewis and Amber Patrick, for being willing to spend the time and thought necessary to read, judge and report on these Awards. I wish Victoria Beauchamp well in the continuance of the Fieldwork Awards Scheme. All entries should be sent by 1st May 1995 to Victoria Beauchamp, c/o The Division of Adult Continuing Education, University of Sheffield, 196-198 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ET. □



Cross-section of Styal Mill, near Manchester, showing the superlative standard of recording, drawing and interpretation of the power generation structures at its base that won Jeremy Milln the AIA Fieldwork Award for 1994

Drawing : The National Trust

EDITORIAL

A new year, a new Editor and a short editorial. Like Peter Wakelin, I do not intend to adopt editorials as a regular feature. However, this is an opportunity to give all our thanks for the hard work (and I am beginning to find out how much!) put in by Peter, who has so successfully guided the old *Bulletin* through into this new improved and enlarged *IA News*. This is also a chance to introduce myself. At the Winchester conference (as it seems is usually the case at every one) there was much talk of who was in at the beginning of the AIA. I am pleased to say that I have been around quite a while - since the inaugural meeting in March 1974, an event followed later that year by a memorable first national conference under the Association's banner at Keele University. I have not been able to attend every conference since and, apart from contributions to the *IA Review*, I have kept a low profile, so now is perhaps the time to put something back into the Association. *Peter Stanier*

Planning the AIA's future

Now that the Association has a Forward Plan, duly approved by the membership at the 1994 AGM, Council has a new responsibility. The Forward Plan must be kept under review, and desirable activities must be prioritised in line with the Association's resources. Those resources are chiefly human, but even a superhuman Council cannot do all the things which would be useful - not all at once, anyway!

So Council has been considering which activities should have priority in 1995. There is no argument about the first priority, which is to maintain the IRIS project. The present grant aid from the Department of National Heritage, which since 1992 has enabled AIA to employ Michael Trueman, Julie Williams and now Jane Robson, comes to an end in March 1995. Over that same period we have used grant from the Lyndhurst Trust and from the Association's reserves, i.e., your money. We have made another application to DNH for a Management Grant towards the continuation of Jane Robson's work through the Archaeology Unit at Lancaster, but the Association will have to find 50% of the cost of continuation. Council is quite sure that this is our most important activity, showing enormous benefits even if we are not getting in as many IRIS forms as we could. In 1995 we will be arrang-

ing more IRIS training sessions, and establishing a sub-committee of trainers. But this isn't just an issue for Council; the Association needs a priority commitment from the total membership, and we look forward to the proof of that commitment in terms of completed records.

In 1995 the Association will be pursuing ever closer liaison with government (and non-departmental) institutions concerned with recording and conservation. IRIS will remain an important vehicle for information exchange with the National Monuments Record, and there will be further discussions on a joint 'publication' for the Millennium. The millennium conference of the International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) is now being planned by a Working Party bringing together representatives of the Commissions, English Heritage, The Science Museum, TICCIH itself and the AIA. Here we seek a longer term benefit, of better representation and liaison with IA in Europe and throughout the world.

One very important event in 1994 was the two-day Leicester seminar on Managing the Industrial Heritage; it was an excellent gathering in its own right, and it brought the Association before a new audience and brought an influx of new members. The papers will be published in 1995, and a similar seminar is already being planned for 1996. The Association is concerned to encourage new members, particularly from the new student courses which are appearing. We hope to make it easier for students to attend conference and other activities, and the 1995 Conference introduces a new development, a day for short research papers from students and indeed from any members who wish to make a presentation of moderate length.

Oh yes - and we will continue to improve and publish the *News* and the *Review*, organise the Ironbridge Weekend and the Conference, encourage research, recording and evaluation, make representations on planning applications, and do all those things which make the Association the lively body which you all enjoy and appreciate. Best wishes for 1995 from the President and Council. *John Crompton*

1995 AIA Conference

The AIA's 1995 Conference will be held in Sheffield on Friday 8 to Sunday 10 September, with a supporting programme on Sunday 10 to Thursday 14 September. The venue will be Ranmoor House, the largest of the University of Sheffield's halls

of residence, where accommodation, meeting space and meals will all be in the same building. It lies about two miles west of the city centre in a pleasant Victorian suburb, just off the A57 Manchester road, and is well served by buses.

The host organisations will be the Sheffield Trades Historical Society - the world's oldest local society for industrial history and industrial preservation, founded in 1933 - and the University of Sheffield's Division of Adult Continuing Education. The Society has voted to rename itself the South Yorkshire Industrial History Society to reflect its wider current area of activity, and is awaiting approval from the Charity Commissioners.

The Society and the Division look forward to welcoming the AIA to South Yorkshire, which has a long history of industry including water power, iron, steel, engineering, coal and glass, as well as local specialities such as cutlery, silverware, edge tool manufacture, and linen weaving.

At Elsecar the only Newcomen atmospheric engine still in its original engine house celebrates its bicentenary in 1995, which is also the 150th anniversary of the Woodhead railway tunnel and of Sheffield's first rail connected steelworks.

We shall visit these and some of the many other working and preserved sites that survive to tell us about the area's industrial past. David Crossley and I, the local organisers, do hope you will join us.

Derek Bayliss

Getting along with IRIS

In the autumn issue (90) of *IA News* I told you about the enthusiasm with which the IRIS Initiative has been received, and of the various different approaches there are to the recording. I also informed you of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) involvement, and of our offer of free AIA membership to all societies returning over 100 completed IRIS forms in the given twelve month period. Since then the IRIS Initiative has progressed further, so here is a quick update.

Many local societies and groups have taken up the offer of free affiliation to the AIA and are busy recording the various industrial archaeological sites found in their localities. Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) Officers have welcomed the offer, hoping that it will stimulate action where, up until now, it has perhaps been quiet in their counties. If each county completes 100 forms and

adds these to the SMR, this would mean that 4600 new industrial archaeological sites in England would be offered some kind of protection. Not bad when you think about it!

It is not only the current affiliated societies that have taken up the offer. Several local history groups or groups of specific interest have become involved, and as a result the AIA should see its membership growing and reaching a wider audience. A number of societies are already well on their way to the 100 mark; including the Shropshire Caving and Mining Club, the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology and the Black Country Society.

In the autumn issue I mentioned the imminent integration of some of the terms from the IRIS wordlist into the RCHME thesaurus. This work has now been completed, much to the satisfaction of the Royal Commission, and establishes the IRIS wordlist as the most definitive set of industrial archaeology terms to be found. In due course, it is hoped the IRIS wordlist will stand as an official sub-set of the RCHME thesaurus.

Those of you who attended the AIA Conference in Winchester last September may remember my plea for help in the counties where no industrial archaeology society appears to exist or there are no other known contacts. I received little response from this, so once again I appeal to those of you in the following counties. If you are willing to become involved with IRIS and live in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent or Tyne and Wear, please get in touch with me at the address below. Kent is of particular urgency as the new county SMR Officer, David Eve, is very keen to enhance the records with industrial archaeology, but neither he nor I know where to begin!

Remember, it is up to you to help save the industrial heritage. Buildings disappear almost overnight and, unless you have completed an IRIS form and added the site to the county SMR, you have only got yourself to blame when this happens. How can it be saved when it isn't known about? Once underway, the IRIS volunteers are finding the form quick and easy to use. Any amount of information is useful, be it a complete site survey or a few jotted notes! So why not give it a go, and give your local heritage a helping hand towards its protection. For more information on IRIS (Index Record for Industrial Sites), please contact me at Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster LA1 1TH, ☎ 01524 848666.

Jane Robson

Readers are encouraged to write to the Editor with their views on the Comment feature or other issues.

COMMENT

The beginning of a New Year, it is said, is a good time for resolutions. One might be to avoid the endless reviews of the previous twelve months; the 'goal of the year', the sports personality, the great political events of the year.

How does IA fare in an end of year review? In round terms, it's forty years since Donald Dudley and Michael Rix wrote and used the term 'industrial archaeology', thirty years since the first local IA societies were formed, and twenty years since the AIA got into its stride. These forty years have seen many arguments and some setbacks, but the main characteristic has been continuous progress. The existence of IA is generally acknowledged, and most libraries have a decent stock of books in the subject. Government institutions recognise, research and protect industrial monuments in the same way that they deal with monuments of other periods, within the constraints of economic reality and public perception. Industrial landscapes are identified and designated for their historic and cultural significance; local authorities look to industrial monuments for assistance with economic regeneration, and industrial recording has become a significant element in the work of regional archaeology units. New academic courses and new periodicals are appearing to supplement those which are already firmly established.

In terms of that oft-used activity planning process, the SWOT analysis, the strengths of IA are pretty impressive. But there are some weaknesses perceived on two different fronts. On the 'personnel' front is decreasing support for evening classes, and declining numbers/increasing age profile of many local societies; on the 'results' front is the

far from complete task of evaluating, rather than just recording, our stock of industrial sites and monuments. Progress will depend on seizing opportunities for overcoming the weaknesses. Local societies (and the Association itself) should not expect to retain existing and attract new members by maintaining the same types of programmes and activity which were successful in the 1970s, and should consider whether the opportunities and needs of IA today can provide the required stimulus. The need to evaluate and prioritise industrial sites is society's need, and the network established by the AIA IRIS project provides the best opportunity for local societies and individuals to satisfy that need.

Threats? - recession may have temporarily diminished the rate of threats to old industrial buildings, but a lead role in forming public opinion is still the most important contribution we can make to conservation issues. This means talking amongst ourselves about the priorities and value of industrial heritage, and involving others, particularly those in positions of influence, in our conversations and activities. If we cannot, as groups or individuals, become involved we expose ourselves to the greatest threat of all, that from within the IA movement itself as it fails to adapt to new challenges in a developing social context.

How long is it since we actually wrote up a site? How long is it since we told anyone else about a site, particularly someone who is in a position to use the information and to do something about it? How long since we led a discussion at our society meeting, or put something other than our subscriptions into it?

Will our New Year resolutions ensure progress for another forty years?

John Crompton

Ironbridge Weekend

The annual AIA Ironbridge weekend, for affiliated society representatives and other members of the Association, will be held from 31 March to 2 April. This year it is on the theme of coping with the closure of major industrial sites. The obvious mammoth problems of recording and preservation, and the fate of relevant company records, have taxed industrial archaeologists increasingly in recent years and we hope these questions will get a good airing over the weekend. The full and interesting programme has been arranged by the AIA's Affiliated Societies Liaison Officer, Gordon Knowles, and includes speakers with experience of specific types of site and their problems, while a visit to the Ironbridge 'B' power station should present the opportunity for seeing the scale of the task at first hand. Shorter contributions from delegates are also invited.

Details and booking forms are enclosed with this mailing. Please book for the weekend using the enclosed form. Queries should be addressed to Gordon Knowles, 7 Squirrels Green, Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 3LE.

IA seminar at Sheffield

A seminar on the theme of current research and thinking in industrial archaeology will be held on Friday 8 September before the start of the

main proceedings at this year's AIA Sheffield conference. Papers are invited of approximately 20 minutes duration, each of which will be followed by a discussion period. Papers should either present recent, previously unpublished research, or make a contribution towards the philosophy, methodology or other similar aspect of industrial archaeology. Suitable papers will be considered for publication in the *Industrial Archaeology Review*. The closing date for offers is 30 April 1995, and potential contributors are invited to contact Dr Marilyn Palmer, Department of History and Archaeology, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH ☎ 01162 522821.

Announcing Three AIA Fieldwork and Recording Awards for 1995

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 almost a decade. Work submitted may already have been published or if not, entrants may be encouraged to publish. As well as the main award there is also the Initiative Award for innovative projects, eg. those from local societies. This year we are also encouraging the future industrial archaeolo-

gists by introducing a new Student Category.

The Closing Date for Entries is 1 May 1995. Successful entries will be notified in August. The successful authors will be invited to attend the AIA annual conference in Sheffield to collect their award in early September. Entries should be sent to: Victoria Beauchamp, c/o The Division of Adult Continuing Education, University of Sheffield, 196-198 West Street, Sheffield S14ET. Further details are also available from the above address.

Off to the continent

Reading through the Diary page, you will see that two continental tours have been arranged in late May-early June 1995. The AIA's own visit to the Netherlands is almost fully booked, so if you are still interested, contact David Alderton immediately. To name just some of the delights, the busy itinerary includes distilling, paper making, a complex of 12 drainage windmills, museums covering dredging, railways and maritime archaeology, steam trams and the famous Cruquius steam pumping station. If you miss this, try the second trip, which is being organised by the Railway and Canal Historical Society. It starts in Brussels and will be based near Charleroi in southern Belgium. The tour will include canal lifts and preserved railways. Or, if you cannot choose, and while you are across the Channel it seems possible to join them both!

Members news

The Association welcomes the following new members:

Carol Bartlett, Harrogate
J W Bower, Bury
Pietro Capone, Castri di Lecce, Italy
Isabelle Cases, Caveirac, France
Dr J C Cutler, Sheffield
Jean Davidson, Southampton
Malcolm Hitt, Bradford
A D Hodgson, Wirral
J C Jasper, Kentisbeare
Daisy B Lange, Uppingham
Adam Menuge, York
Nicholas Molyneux, Birmingham
Michael Price, London
J M Proctor, Sheffield
W L Short, Leighton Buzzard
Alan Sibley, Royston
Mr & Mrs R B Styles, Devizes
Peter Witts, Cheltenham
Kenneth Wood, Huddersfield

The following institutions have also become subscribers:

Bradford Libraries
Department of Planning, Birmingham City Council
Stockport Central Library

It is with sadness that we announce the death of members Eric Lodge of Skipton, North Yorkshire and of Douglas Francis Pluck, of Harleston, Norfolk.

Mailing error

A computer error may have resulted in some members not receiving the last *IA News* and *IA Review*, which were mailed together in December. If you think you have lost out, please contact the Membership Secretary, David Perrett, 33 St Margaret's Road, Brockley, London SE4 1YL.

From sea to sea

Opened in 1681, the broad Canal du Midi in south western France links the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea and was one of the great achievements of the reign of King Louis XIV. Voltaire wrote of it as the most glorious monument and Professor A W Skempton referred to it as the greatest feat of civil engineering in Europe between Roman times and the nineteenth century. It was this mighty work which inspired the young Francis Egerton 3rd Duke of Bridgewater. Known as the Canal Duke, he was a major figure in the establishment of inland navigation in this country, the transport system which enabled what we know as the Industrial Revolution to take place.

In 1973 L T C Rolt published *From Sea to Sea*, his account of the Canal du Midi or Grand Canal of Languedoc and its system of water supply. He deals with its remarkable engineer Baron Pierre-Paul Riquet de Bonrepos (1604-1680) who invested huge amounts of his own money in the scheme and overcame tremendous difficulties including a particularly difficult tunnel through soft sandy ground. From the book one also gets a good idea of the canal and its traffic in the 1970s. Seeing the drinking problem the young Duke of Bridgewater had at the time of his Grand Tour it is perhaps fortunate that in 1754 wine tankers had not yet been introduced onto the canal.

Readers will be pleased to hear that Tom Rolt's *From Sea to Sea* is now being republished. The accompanying photograph shows Sonia Rolt, widow of the eminent writer, at a relaunch ceremony on 5 November 1994 with publisher David Edwards-May. They are both at the Kew Bridge Steam Museum at the driving position of the 90-inch Cornish beam engine. Kew Bridge, Brentford, Middlesex, was considered an appropriate venue as it was originally a pumping station of the Grand Junction Water Works Company associated with the Grand

Junction Canal. The event also marked the 200th anniversary of the opening of the Brentford to Uxbridge section of the Grand Junction Canal on 3 November 1794. A rally attended by more than 50 boats was held in Uxbridge to commemorate the bicentenary. *Bob Carr*

Water at Kew Bridge

Lest it be thought that the Kew Bridge Steam Museum is just a collection of working steam engines it should be mentioned that the Museum is planning a major new gallery to be opened in 1996 which will illustrate the history of London's water supply. Items at present in store will be able to go on display and the new 'Water for Life' gallery is to be approached through what will appear to visitors to be a large diameter water pipe. Interactive displays and an exhibition will illustrate the development of the London water supply industry from Roman times with special emphasis on the nineteenth century, culminating in the recent work of the Ring Main. It is hoped the opening of the new gallery will coincide with the celebration of 21 years since the Kew Bridge Steam Museum first opened to the public. *Bob Carr*

Sussex steam restoration

The Brede Steam Engine Society was formed in July 1994 to renovate two steam engines at the Brede Waterworks, a water pumping station of the Hastings Water Co. A team of volunteers has been working on the Worthington-Simpson engine of 1939, which has already been freed and turned under compressed air. Work will begin this year on the earlier, 1904 Tangye engine. It is hoped that ultimately both engines will be operating under steam. Meanwhile, visitors to the site just north of Hastings are welcome to view the progress so far on the first Saturday of each month. *Ron Martin*

New Planning Guidance

The new *Planning and the Historical Environment* or PPG15 has now been published by HMSO. It gives planning guidance on listed buildings and conservation areas. There are now some 500,000 listed buildings, the number having quadrupled since 1970. Recommendations are made for the selection of future additions to the lists. There should be a presumption in favour of preservation for listed buildings and for unlisted ones within a conservation area. In general, listed buildings should be kept in use even if alterations 'compatible' with the building's fabric, interior or setting are necessary for re-use. Local authorities are urged to monitor listed buildings at risk from neglect and to implement their statutory powers to enforce repairs. The new publication is obtainable from HMSO for £8.40.

News from English Heritage

In their publication *Grants 1992-93*, English Heritage list over 600 properties which were offered financial assistance with grants totalling some £20 million. Among these are several industrial sites and their range in type and locality makes interesting reading. The listed industrial sites included Temple Meads Station, Bristol; Quarry Bank Mill, Styal; Cromford Mill, Derbyshire; Chetnole malthouse in Dorset; the iron bridge at Avington Park in Hampshire; India Mills, Darwen; Southorn's pipe works at Broseley; Clay Mills pumping station at Burton-on-Trent; Beck's garage building at Lewes in East Sussex; the Lemington glass cone, Tyne and Wear; and Huddersfield station. Watermills which received grants were Caudwell's Mill at Rowsley in Derbyshire, Thorrington tide mill in Essex, Brinkburn Priory mill in Northumberland and Baylham Mill in Suffolk. Windmills were at Stock in Essex, Horncastle in Lincolnshire, Little Cressingham and Old Buckenham in Norfolk and Wilton in Wiltshire.

Ancient Monuments in receipt of grants were Saltford Brass Mill near Bristol; Stretham Pump, Cambridgeshire; the Brunton arsenic calciner at Tolgus and the Treffry viaduct at Luxulyan, both in Cornwall; the Dartmoor powder mills and Gawton Mine in Devon; Brusselton incline in County Durham; storehouses at HM Naval Base, Portsmouth; Cannington Shaw Bottle Shop at St Helens; Shildon engine house at Blanchland and limekilns on Lindisfarne in Northumberland; Wappenshall canal

bridge and wharf in Shropshire; the Bowes Railway in Tyne and Wear, and the Old Kilns at Rosedale East Mine in North Yorkshire; finally, the Langdale stone axe factories in Cumbria, these Neolithic quarries being the oldest listed 'industry' in the list by several thousand years.

In English Heritage's Annual Report and Accounts 1993-94, it was reported that 599 ancient monuments had been scheduled in England bringing the total to 14,463, an increase of 16.5 per cent over ten years. Listings rose 28.7 per cent over a similar period, with 2,988 new recommendations bringing the total to 444,508. A survey of the architecture of London's Underground stations led to the listing of another 11 stations, so that 46 of a total of 273 are now listed.

New future for Irish corn mill

After 25 years of being virtually lost and forgotten, Lifeorce Mill will open to the public in Cavan Town, Co. Cavan, in April 1995. Established in 1846, it will be one of the few remaining corn mills of the early nineteenth century working in Ireland today. All the original machinery and buildings will be restored and working as they did 150 years ago. The mill is powered by the acclaimed McAdam water turbine manufactured in Belfast and a more modern Royston engine of 1918.

The restoration project has been initiated by Lifeorce Foods Ltd of Drogheda, Co. Louth, who plan to produce stoneground wholemeal flour on site. The realisation of the archaeological value of this project has meant that the company has put considerable resources into the visitor facilities to cater for mill, machinery and other enthusiasts who may wish to visit this historical site. Lifeorce Mill is an ongoing project of restoration and research. For further information contact Hugh Dorrian ☎ 00 353 41 35853.

Pennine canals

Major engineering projects have affected two of the trans-Pennine canals recently. In Bingley, north-west of Bradford, a new line has been dug for the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, parallel to the old course, from the Three Rise Locks to the centre of town. Park Lane overbridge, part of which dated from the opening of this stretch in the 1770s, and widened in 1890, has been completely replaced.

The work is to allow the old line of the canal to be used for the Aire Valley Trunk Road, which will also be responsible for the demolition of



Sonia Rolt and David Edwards-May at Kew Bridge, November 1994, after the relaunch of L T C Rolt's book *From Sea to Sea*

Photo: courtesy of Kew Bridge Steam Museum

several industrial buildings in its path. The plans for avoiding Saltaire, the model industrial village and mills a few miles east, have yet to be finalised.

In 1804 the Rochdale was the first canal to be completed over the Pennines. Remaining in private hands after nationalisation, it has acted principally as a water feeder since the 1940s, and road schemes and other blockages effectively isolated several stretches. Gradual reinstatement work has been in progress for the last twenty years to reverse this process. Now, a major scheme is in progress at Sowerby Bridge to provide a cut and cover tunnel under the 1970s Tuel Lane road junction, and replace two in-filled locks with one 20 feet deep.

This scheme is being funded with a £2.5 million Derelict Land Grant, and has made good progress in revealing the old canal bed and lock chambers, which had disappeared beneath a road and car park. The work is scheduled to finish in mid-1995, and will link a long

stretch of the canal from Todmorden, through Hebden Bridge, to the Calder and Hebble and the rest of the network at Sowerby Bridge.

David Cant

Large Industrial Sites and Buildings in West Yorkshire

The rapid decline of manufacturing industry over the past twenty years has left this area with a large number of sites whose re-use often seems to require the obliteration of existing structures. In recent months Halifax has lost several more industrial buildings, including the Automatic Standard Screw Co. engineering works of 1897, although the front warehouse and offices have been retained.

The decision of a Public Enquiry held in August will decide the fate of one of the earliest large textile mills on the eastern approach to the town. Garden Street Mill was built in the 1830s and still retains many original features, as the Grade II



The 1819 Terminal Warehouse at Sheffield Canal Basin during restoration

Photo: Sheffield Development Corporation

listing recognised in 1989. However, the owner claims it is impossible to find alternate uses, and the local councillors agreed, despite objections from the CBA, the Georgian and Victorian Societies, and local groups.

In Huddersfield, the Folly Hall Mills site has been cleared except for the five-storey pediment building which has been converted for office use. Plans have been submitted for the conversion of the striking six-storey London and North Western Railway warehouse, with its hydraulic wagon lift tower, to car parking. At least it should be possible to retain the interior scale and features here. The classical station buildings, dating from the 1840s by Pritchett of York, and the forecourt, have been restored recently.

David Cant

Prince Charles launches Sheffield

During a visit to Sheffield on Monday 12 December 1994, Prince Charles launched the redeveloped Sheffield Canal Basin, which we must now learn to call Victoria Quays. He said that he had been frustrated over the years by the lack of vision to restore such sites, but was heartened that Sheffield had had the foresight and determination to enable the development to take place - and had managed to squeeze money out of the financial institutions to make it happen. His frustration has been shared by many in Sheffield because the site has lain neglected for many years, and two earlier development plans have fallen through.

The River Don was made navigable to Tinsley between Sheffield and Rotherham in 1751, but because of opposition by the Duke of Norfolk and other landowners, the final link to Sheffield was by road until the four-mile Sheffield Canal was opened in 1819.

A canal basin was built, ending

continued over

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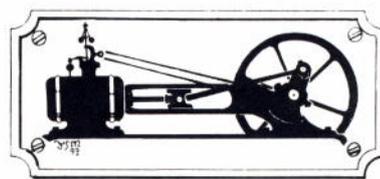
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in the massive brick Terminal Warehouse. This has a boat hole, so that valuable cargoes could be loaded or unloaded inside the building, and spiral chutes to bring goods down from the upper floors. Later, an extension was built at right angles, and this was converted in 1925 to a 2,000-ton grain silo, the Grain Warehouse, with a bucket elevator and 34 bins. The four-storey steel framed Straddle Warehouse, on columns over the basin, was added in 1895 when the South Yorkshire Navigation Company was modernising the river and canal. This and the Terminal Warehouse are listed.

The last commercial traffic ended in 1970, and since then there has only been a modest leisure traffic. Sheffield Development Corporation took control of the site in 1992 and brought in four developers to spread the risk. The work has attracted a European Regional Development Fund grant of £1.1 million. The Straddle Warehouse has been converted to offices, and the Terminal and Grain Warehouses will become offices, a pub, a restaurant and speciality shops. The bin hoppers in the Grain Warehouse have been kept. British Waterways is spending £3.5 million to restore the basin and canal for leisure boating. An old dry dock has been uncovered and retained.

New buildings have gone up around the six-acre site, but one further important listed building is being kept. This is the 1823 office and warehouse block of the Sheaf Works, which was Sheffield's first integrated steel, cutlery and edge tool works using steam power, and was built here to take advantage of the new canal. Most of the rest of

the Works has been lost, although there are some remains of its enginehouse. There is concern at the moment about the extent of the alterations and additions proposed in order to convert the listed building to modern offices.

Prince Charles's visit to Sheffield was largely concerned with industrial history, for he began at Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, the water-powered scythe works preserved by the City Council, and ended at the West Gun Works, built in the 1860s by Firths to make steel guns, and newly refurbished for Gripple Ltd. The 'gripple' is a successful Sheffield invention of the 1980s, a device for joining strands of wire, which won its inventor, Hugh Facey, the Prince of Wales Award for Innovation in 1991.

Derek Bayliss

Fairground Archive

The National Fairground Archive was inaugurated on 17 November 1994 at the University of Sheffield, where it will be housed in the Main Library. It will include thousands of documents, photographs and videotaped interviews about the history of fairs and showpeople.

The Fairground Association initiated the proposal and discussed it with Vanessa Toulmin, a postgraduate student from a fairground family who is doing research at the University on the social history of travelling showpeople.

The Showmen's Guild has given a complete run of the weekly *World's Fair* since it began in 1904. The Archive will also include a full set of the Fairground Association's *Fairground Mercury*; the Margaret Shuffelbottom Collection of rare documents and photographs from the turn of the century; and audio re-

cordings of the memories of fairground families in the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire area.

This archive complements a scheme to establish a National Fairground Museum near Northampton, which was reported in *IA News* 88.

Derek Bayliss

Safety error

The editors wish to apologise that on page 3 of the last issue of *IA News* a photograph of a mill during demolition, taken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, was used to illustrate an article about site safety. It has been brought to our attention that readers could have believed this photograph was selected as an example of bad practice. This was certainly not our intention, which was on the contrary to illustrate the difficult circumstances in which recording sometimes has to be undertaken, with great care. It should be noted that the men in the photograph without hard hats were demolition contractors, not staff of RCAHMW! The Commission photographer was standing well clear of the demolition work: following the most sensible safety policy of all.

Peter Wakelin

Trevithick Trust moves

The Trevithick Trust, which was formally launched in January 1994, has now obtained charitable status and is registered charity no. 1041752. The address of the Trust's offices is now 'Chygarth', 5 Beacon Terrace, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 7BU ☎ and FAX 01209 612142. There will be further news of the Trust's activities in the next issue of *IA News*.

Mappin and Webb demolition

The demolition of the Mappin and Webb building, Poultry, London EC2, has now taken place. We await the erection of the building which is to replace it. Altogether a group of eight listed Victorian commercial buildings are to go (see *IA Bulletin* 18.3). Ironically, the loss of these industrial period buildings will allow archaeological excavations below the site in an area which is likely to yield important clues about the development of Roman and medieval London.

Robert Carr

Round the bend in Leicester

The newly refurbished Abbey Pumping Station in Leicester re-opens on 9 April 1995 with an exhibition provisionally entitled 'Round the Bend'. This will look at the science, technology and social history of public health in Leicestershire and will tell the story of water supplies, sewage removal and treatment, toilets, cleanliness, human biology and ecology. A key feature of the site are the four large Gimson's of Leicester Woolf compound beam engines of 1887-91 which worked until 1964. Two of these are steamed during special events four times a year. If you wish to see the engines the museum can be found in Corporation Road, Leicester, and will be open daily after the Grand Re-opening Day on 9 April. During this event the engines and the Ruston Bucyrus steam navvie will be in steam. Further information on this and other special events, contact me at Snibston Discovery Park, Ashby Road, Coalville, Leicestershire ☎ 01530 510851 or 661330.

Stuart Warburton

ARCHIVE

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Archive intends to cover the entire spectrum of industrial and transport history the length and breadth of the British Isles. Topics covered so far include East Greenwich Gasworks, the Glamorganshire Canal, Coals to Portreath, Mostyn Ironworks, The Grand Surrey Canal, Calstock Viaduct, Brodsworth Colliery, and Holman's Ironworks. The latest issue, No. 4, available from the 1st December, contains articles on Seend Ironworks, Wiltshire; Hartley Main Colliery, Northumberland; the Woolmer Instructional Military Railway (later Longmoor Military Railway); Llanberis Copper Mine; the Guernsey Steam Tram; and Dry Docking the *Berengaria* at Southampton.

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The new Jackfield Bridge

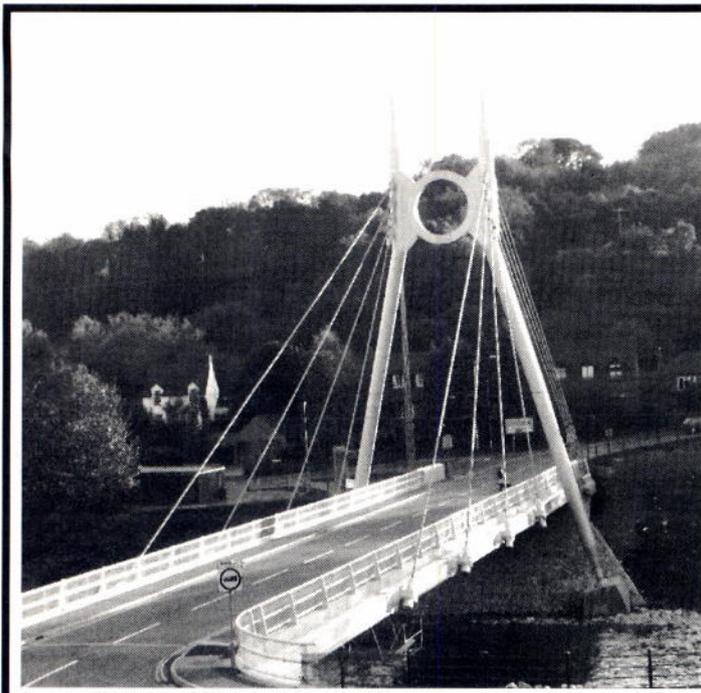
The long running saga of a new bridge for Jackfield, in the Ironbridge Gorge, finally reached a conclusion with the opening of a new cable stay bridge on Tuesday October 18th 1994. The latter stages of its construction had become a popular spectator event with locals, particularly on 10 May when the largest crane ever seen in the Gorge raised the tower from the horizontal position in which it had been put together. A small but vociferous group of locals complained about the size and design of the new bridge, once it was completed, though the majority of people felt that it is far more in keeping with the area's tradition of innovative bridge engineering than the mundane concrete structure rejected at the Public Enquiry some years ago.

In the photograph the new Jackfield

Bridge is seen from the north shortly after its official opening in Autumn 1994. A short section of the old Free Bridge (see *AIA Bulletin* 87 for a photo of its demolition), together with an explanatory plaque, is preserved on the downstream, south side of the new structure.

Attention now focuses on Coalport Bridge (subject of a detailed article in *IA Review* Vol III, no. 2, 1979) a couple of miles downstream, which many drivers have been using as a short cut while work on the Jackfield site was in progress. The Shropshire County Council Bridge Engineer has reported that it is in a parlous state, due to people ignoring weight restrictions, and its future as a route for road vehicles could be threatened if things don't improve. It is likely to be closed for some months in 1995 whilst work on an adjacent railway overbridge which is also in need of repair.

John Powell



NOTICEBOARD

Tom Rolt sought

Peter Roberts is seeking an original copy (not photocopy) of *AIA Bulletin* 1.2 1974, for which he is prepared to pay. Only the second *Bulletin* of the AIA, this contains Angus Buchanan's obituary notice of Tom Rolt, our first President. Also sought is notification of any original material relating to L T C Rolt - by him or about him. If any member can help, please contact Peter at 48 Pool Crescent, Harborne, Birmingham B17 0PB.

Latvia calling

Readers who were interested in the short article on Latvia (*IA News* 90) might like to correspond with Andris Biedrins who would welcome news from the UK. Write to Andris Biedrins, Viestura prospekts 17-2, Riga

LV-1005, Latvia. By coincidence, Andris appears in the same *IA News*, on page 3; he is the man in the dark jacket with a white label, in the bottom right of Peter Wakelin's photograph of TICCIH delegates in Canada.

Mining scenes

Malcom Newton of the Shropshire Caving and Mining Club can produce a drawing - such as the one reproduced on the right - or painting of the scene of your choice, as a fundraiser or popular item to sell in museum shops or elsewhere. To take advantage of this offer, please contact the club's secretary, Adrian Pearce, 72 Hopkins Heath, Shawburch, Telford, Shropshire TF5 0LZ ☎ 01952 405369.



REGIONAL NEWS

Yorkshire and Humberside

The tourist and leisure industries continue to offer a future for many important industrial monuments. English Heritage and the North York Moors National Park have funded a £300,000 project to preserve the best parts of the Rosedale ironstone kilns, and English Heritage has given grant aid for the consolidation of the peat store at the Grinton lead smelting mill in Swaledale (Yorkshire Dales). The National Trust has completed its work to save and interpret the remains of Ravenscar alum works on the coast near Scarborough (see *IA News* 90), and it plans to restore Gibson Mill, Hardcastle

Crags, Calderdale, with its water supply system, to show the use of natural resources and sustainable energy.

An eight-mile Heritage Trail has been opened along the Leeds waterfront, where the Tetley Brewery Wharf heritage centre and beer and brewing museum opened at Easter 1994. A new pub, the Dry Dock, has been opened in a 100-foot barge. Hull's last traditional trawler, the *Arctic Corsair*, is being restored and will be opened to visitors.

Student accommodation is providing a new use for Kirkstall Brewery, where a £17 million plan will give rooms for one thousand Leeds Metropolitan University students in converted buildings and new blocks; the University has already converted

the 1866 Cliff Tannery, Meanwood Road, for 400 students. Sheffield Hallam University has converted Truro Works, a mid-nineteenth century silver and plate works, for student housing, which is also proposed for part of the huge 1873 Manningham Mill in Bradford, with social housing, leisure facilities and a factory shopping centre. At Saltaire, the New Mill is becoming Riverside Court with 97 mid-price flats. Greenups Mill of 1792 and Carlton Mill of 1850, on the riverside at Sowerby Bridge, are to be converted to flats and offices.

Sheffield Industrial Museum is now being run by a company set up by the City Council, the Cutlers' Company representing local industry, and Sheffield Hallam University;

a Director, John Hamshere (an Ironbridge graduate), has been appointed. We hope that these changes will lead to better funding and marketing, new displays, and more visitors. Rotherham is studying plans to convert the closed Templeborough steel works into a £20 million 'industrial theme park' based on the coal, iron and steel industries.

North Yorkshire Council has built a new three-arch dressed stone bridge in traditional style across the Esk at Egton Bridge near Whitby.

Funds are being raised for work on the Dearne and Dove Canal at Elsecar by selling jars of '100 per cent hand selected mud' at £1 each!

Derek Bayliss and David Cant

17 - 19 March 1995**INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEKEND**

at Matlock, Derbyshire. Details from Peter and Ursula Brending, The Wardens, Youth Hostel, 40 Bank Road, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3NF ☎ 01629 582983.

31 March - 2 April 1995**INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE: POST-MEDIEVAL UPLAND LANDSCAPES IN NORTHERN ENGLAND**

a joint Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and Historical Metallurgical Society conference. Details from Eric Instone, Cranstorte Consultancy, 267 Kells Lane, Low Fell, Gateshead NE9 5HU ☎ 0191 482 2004.

1 - 2 April**1995 AIA IRONBRIDGE WEEKEND**

at the Long Warehouse, Coalbrookdale, on the subject of coping with the closure of large scale industries. Details with this mailing.

8 April 1995**SERIAC 95**

the South East Regional IA Conference on the theme of 'Hot Stuff', at Bexhill on Sea, East Sussex. Organised by the Sussex IA Society. Details from the Hon Sec, 42 Falmer Avenue, Saltdean, Brighton, East Sussex BN2 8FG.

22 April 1995**26TH WESTERN REGIONAL IA CONFERENCE**

at the College of Higher Education, Worcester. Further details and booking forms from Roger Tapping, 155 Northwick Road, Worcester WR3 7EQ ☎ 01905 455597.

22 April 1995**THE RIVER IRWELL CORRIDOR IN MANCHESTER: ITS HISTORY AND REDEVELOPMENT**

at the Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester. Details from D D Brumhead, Gayton, Laneside Road, New Mills, Stockport SK12 4LU ☎ 01663 744863.

8 - 13 May 1995**THE IMPORTANCE OF IRONMAKING**

a conference on technical innovation and social change in the iron industry, in Sweden. Details from Jernkontoret, Kerstin Fernheden, Box 1721, S-111 87 STOCKHOLM, Sweden, or FAX 010 46 8 611 20 89.

9 - 11 May 1995**THE CANAL HERITAGE: A CONSULTATION**

at York. Details from Pam Burton, Institute for Advanced Architectural Studies, The King's Manor, York YO1 2EP ☎ 01904 433963.

13 May 1995**EMIAIC 49**

the East Midlands IA Conference at The Masonic Hall, West Bridgford, on the theme of Nottingham's municipal transport and other matters. Details from Mrs P.A. Baker, 14 Orchard Way, Wymeswold, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE12 6SW ☎ 01509 881473.

18 - 19 May 1995**NATIONAL TRUST ARCHAEOLOGY CENTENARY CONFERENCE**

part of the Trust's centenary celebrations, at the Society of Antiquaries, London. Details from Archaeology Conference Coordinator, The National

Trust, 33 Sheep Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1QW ☎ 01285 651818.

31 May - 3 June 1995**AIA VISIT TO NETHERLANDS**

some spaces still available. SAE for details from David Alderton, 48 Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk, IP19 8EY.

2-5 June 1995**RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY TOUR TO SOUTHERN BELGIUM**

canal lifts and preserved railways of southern Belgium. Details from Geoff Gwatkin, Hon Sec R&CHS, 17 Clumber Crescent North, The Park, Nottingham NG7 1EY ☎ 0115 941 4844.

17 June 1995**EAST OF ENGLAND REGIONAL IA CONFERENCE**

based in the Thetford area. Details after March from Brenda Taylor, Crown House, Horsham St Faith, Norwich NR10 3JJ ☎ 01603 897912.

14-17 July 1995**NAMHO 95**

weekend conference of the National Association of Mining History Organisations, at Newport, Shropshire. Large SAE for details from Adrian Pearce, 72 Hopkins Heath, Shawbirch, Telford, Shropshire TF5 0LZ ☎ 01952 405369.

8-13 September 1995**AIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1995**

in Sheffield. Details and booking forms are mailed with this issue.

11-15 September 1995**MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

at the University of Leicester. Details

from Sue Robinson, Conference Organiser, Museums Association, 42 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1R 0PA, FAX 0171 250 1929.

4 - 7 October 1995**PRESERVATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE**

at Gdansk, Poland. Details from Waldemar Affelt, Politechnika Gdanska, Wydział Budownictwa Ladowego, ul Gabriela Narutowicza 11/12, PL-80952, Gdansk, Poland.

14 October 1995**EMIAIC 50**

at Loughborough University, to celebrate 25 years of IA in the East Midlands, with prominent speakers. Details to follow.

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Designer: John Stengelhofen

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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.

Final copy dates are as follows:

30 December for February mailing

30 March for May mailing

30 June for August mailing

30 September for November 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 and research groups and bodies involved in the preservation of industrial monuments, to represent the interests of Industrial Archaeology at national level, to hold conferences and seminars and to publish the results of research. Further details may be obtained from the Membership Secretary, Association for Industrial Archaeology, The Wharfage, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire, TF8 7AW, England ☎ 01952 433522.

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