



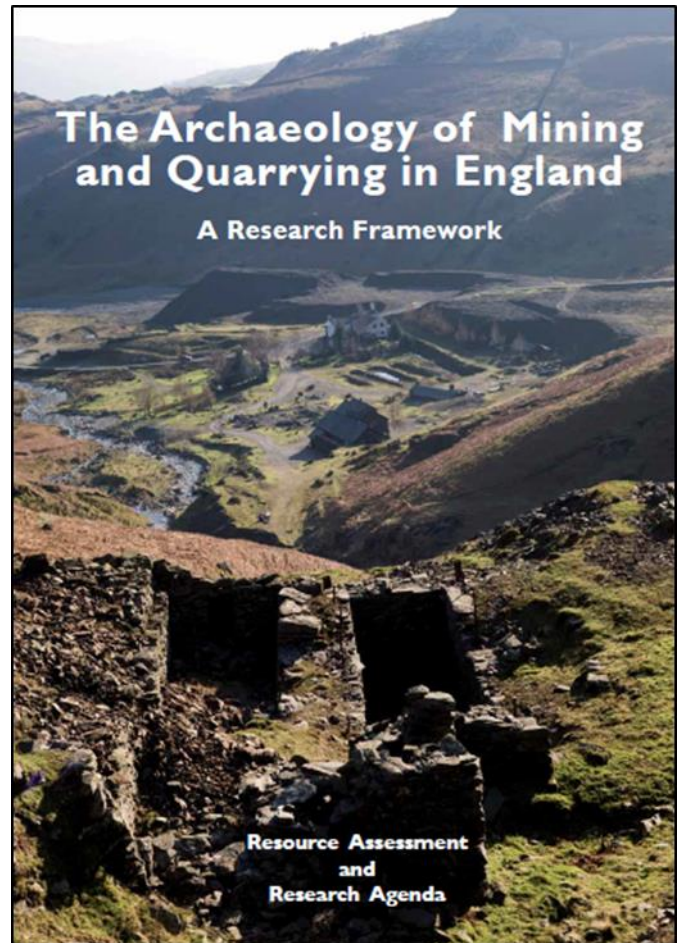
The Archaeology of Mining and Quarrying in England: A Research Framework

Report on the seminar to launch the publication of the first part of the framework project - The Archaeology of Mining and Quarrying in England: A Research Framework (Resource Assessment and Research Agenda) - held at the Lion Saltworks, near Northwich in Cheshire, on Sunday 24 April 2016.

The seminar was well attended, with around 35 delegates reflecting a wide range of our constituent groups along with a small number of professional archaeologists with interests in mining and quarrying. After an introduction by the Project Director, Peter Claughton, the seminar heard four presentations on the archaeology of the industries which flagged up the direction of future work on the subject.

Glyn Davies of ArchHeritage, based in Sheffield, introduced a new project funded by Historic England to assess the landscape of the Nottinghamshire Coalfield - not just the mines but the full range of the infrastructure of the coalfield, transport, settlements and the social facilities within those settlements. The project will work to understand the views of the local communities through a series of workshops. Perhaps the most important aspect of this project is that it addresses the whole landscape, not just the individual features related to mining. This was followed by a comprehensive overview on underground archaeology by John Barnatt, based on an unpublished report to Historic England. The value of underground archaeology has been sidelined in the past in favour of surface features but work by John and other with both speological and archaeological skills is bringing it to the forefront. There is nevertheless much work to be done on identifying and understanding features underground, a systematic review, particularly for areas outside Derbyshire. The report covered all England but the Peak was presented as a pilot showing what was needed elsewhere. Work which needs to be completed and made available to Historic England.

After lunch Ian Thomas explained the value of quarrying heritage and put forward the concept of 'heritage quarries', sites which would be valued for the archaeology of the industry. Doing so would arrest the



dramatic loss of many quarrying features, grossly undervalued by those responsible for maintaining the historic environment over past decades. We then moved back to the Bronze Age and the evidence for copper mining at Ecton, in Staffordshire. Simon Timberlake explained the context for prehistoric mining in England, Wales and Ireland, and the importance of the evidence found so far at Ecton. In questions, Simon did however indicate that the focus for work in the near future would be on Cwmystwyth, in Mid-Wales, where it is hoped to identify deeper working using advanced geophysical survey - highlighting the fact that the investigation of early mining cannot be confined within modern national boundaries.

After the presentations the seminar was opened to discussion on the future for the Research Framework in its key tasks. To initiate the session, Phil Newman, our project officer, emphasised the key aims set out in

the published Research Agenda - Section 16.3.1, Research Aims 01, 04, 05, 06, 07 and 10.

It was Research Aims 04 and 05 - on maintaining comprehensive inventories of mining and quarrying heritage assets, and establishing a mutual awareness between Historic Environment Record (HER) officers and mining historians which prompted the most discussion, highlighting what has been repeated cause for concern throughout the first part of the Framework.



Phil Newman, NAMHO Project Officer (Photo courtesy of Pete Jackson)

It was clear from discussion that some form of national on-line method of recording information and making that available to the appropriate HER is required. Data would need a vetting approach so that appropriate information is passed to the HER. There are differences between the systems used by various HERs, but the main problem is the lack of time available to HER staff. We need to make it clear that information will be welcomed by HERs, but they are limited primarily by lack of finance at present.

The principal question was whether we need a central initiative to help HERs with mining and quarrying heritage data? And, if so, how might that be implemented?

The view was that we need a method which allowed us to send data in an appropriate way that can be used by HER officers. A number of delegates expressed an interest in this area and it is proposed that we hold a workshop on the subject in the near future. Investigation by the Project Director has determined that the software to create an online recording system which is compatible with HERs across England, Wales and Scotland is available, along with expertise to set

up such a system, at a relatively low cost - and this will be considered at the forthcoming workshop.

In further discussion it was suggested that there is a perception that industrial archaeology is less desirable than the natural environment and we need to change attitudes. There also may be more interest in mining history rather than mining archaeology. Questions were also raised as to how we might progress underground mine archaeology?

Public finances have changed in the last five years - since we started work on the framework. Designation of some mines sites which we might consider to be key sites is delayed through lack of resources. Things may improve in time, but that cannot be relied upon and action from within the Association will be required. We can all get involved in spreading the word to local politicians. Consideration should be given to approaching MPs - is there an all-party group for archaeology? The House of Lords might be useful - a register of Lords interests is online.

Mining and quarrying sites tend not to be developed, so no developer archaeology funding - and therefore not much commercial archaeology. Most is probably going to be volunteer led archaeology. However, we should inform commercial archaeology companies by sending them the link to the Framework PDF. We should also consider enlisting help from other organisations - AIA (which is already a NAMHO constituent group) and CBA (who are already in receipt of a copy of the Framework publication).

What is progress? A press release synopsis is available and was posted in the last NAMHO newsletter (No 75, March 2016). We already have a Steering Group will start work again soon - on the next step, the Research Strategy. A number of volunteers from amongst the audience put their names forward to join the Steering Group.

The seminar closed at 16:15 and all those involved were thanked for their contributions.

The publication is available as a PDF, free to download from <http://namho.org/research.php> A limited supply of hard copies are available at £18 incl. postage - contact Peter Cloughton <P.F.Cloughton@exeter.ac.uk> for details.

Peter Cloughton, NAMHO Conservation Officer

NAMHO AGM & Council Meeting

This 2016 AGM and following Council Meeting was held at The Dean Studies Centre, Parkend in the Forest of Dean on 19th March. The following Officers being elected/re-elected:

Chair-Sallie Bassham

Vice Chair-Peter Claughton

Editor-Roy Meldrum

Treasurer-George Price

Secretary-Peter Jackson

Accounts Examiner-Roger Gosling

Webmaster-Nigel Dibben

Conservation Officer-Peter Caughton

Museums-Vacant

BCA Council Representative-Steve Holding

BCA Conservation & Access Representatives-Peter Claughton and John Hine.

BCA Equipment and Training Representative-Vacant

The key points from the Council Meeting were:

- Research Framework to be published. See report in this Newsletter. Will be cost neutral.
- BCA is continuing to debate the CRoW proposals re Caving. See the BCA Newsletters on their website.
- The BCA Insurance scheme Manager has asked to be informed of any sites where there is a potential for increased pollution discharges, for example if a catastrophic collapse occurred in an old mine. The secretary will contact all member organisations for information on possible sites.
- Possibility of a NAMHO Facebook Page - this was set-up after the Council meeting.
<https://www.facebook.com/National-Association-of-Mining-History-Organisations-205801649787180/>
- The role of the NAMHO Chair was analysed. Agreed that the next Council Meeting will discuss the Role of the NAMHO Chair.

Peter Jackson, NAMHO Secretary

NAMHO Conference, 17th -19th June 2016

The Conference is being hosted by the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland, with the theme "Mining and Social Change". It will be based at Dublin City University, which is handy for the airport in the north of the city, and for ferries to Dublin Port. The full programme and

a booking form are available on the NAMHO website:

http://www.namho.org/conference_2016.php

Lecture programme (Friday evening and Saturday):

Celebrating 20 Years of the MHTI

Mining in Ireland from the earliest times to 1922: an archaeology

Mining corporations, 12th -14th centuries: a succinct global survey

In Search of a Journey: To what extent does the heritage of iron mining define the identity and culture of the local population of the communities of the Canigou, South Eastern Pyrenees

The ironworkers and miners in 17th-century Ireland

Social Conflict in the Castlecomer Colliery 1826-34

Nixie Boran, Mining and Social Change in Castlecomer

A Sociological Perspective on the Local Impact of Tynagh Mine, Co. Galway

Mining Tenancy Systems in Pennsylvania and the United Kingdom: A Comparative Study

'The struggle you have here is the same you knew in Ireland': Butte's rising during the First World War

'Turning Stone into Bread: The millstone quarries of post-medieval Ireland'

The migration of granite quarrying from Golden Hill to Ballyknockan, Co. Wicklow, around 1824

The Hidden Legacy of UK Mineral Extraction and its impact on the Built Environment

A landscape archaeology of coal mining in County Tipperary, Ireland

Social programme, Saturday 18th June

Dinner in the 1838 Club Restaurant. Live

Entertainment by Andy Irvine, an Irish folk musician, singer-songwriter, and a founding member of popular bands, Sweeney's Men, Planxty, Patrick Street, Mozaik, LAPD and Usher's Island. Andy's repertoire for the night will have a mining related theme.

Surface visits to disused mines in County Wicklow, Sunday 19th June

Avoca Mines: underground and open pit copper mines.
Glendalough & Glendasan Mines: underground lead mines.

Post conference visits to working mines, Monday 20th June

Tara Mine, Navan, Co. Meath: underground zinc-lead mine.

Omagh Mine, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland: open-pit gold mine.

Curraghinalt Adit, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, NI: underground gold exploration.

Kilroot Mine, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, NI: underground salt mine.

Post conference visits to disused mines, 21st-24th June

These visits are to the region around Sligo in NW Ireland. They will include Arigna Mining Experience (visitor mine, coal), Benbulbin Mine (barite), Bencroy Mine (coal), Drumkeelan Mine (sandstone), Creevelea Blast Furnace and iron mines in the Connaught Coalfield. We hope to get access to Abbeytown Mine (zinc-lead) and Crohy Head Mine (talc).

Further information

For further information and updates please contact Nigel Monaghan, nmonaghan@museum.ie or phone +353 (0)87 798 5570 (mobile). (15/05/016)

Alastair Lings, MHTI

NAMHO Conference 2017

The NAMHO 2017 Conference, hosted by the Wealden Cave and Mine Society, will be held in East Surrey between 23rd and 26th June 2017. The theme of the conference is *Mining History Organisations- 'Achievements and Challenges'*, with the venue being in the Godstone area of Surrey. Full details and booking information will be announced in due course.

<https://www.facebook.com/NAMHO-Conference-2017-163590290674847/>

http://www.namho.org/conference_2017.php

A word from the Editor

In this issue it's good to be able to announce that Heritage Lottery Funding has been granted for a number of projects, including work at Magpie Mine, Coniston copper mine and Allen Smelt Mills. Whilst a colliery headstock building in South Tyneside will be given a new lease of life and a former colliery engine house has been saved from demolition by the Scottish Government.

Once again I must thank the usual contributors for their help in providing copy for the newsletter, but I'm always looking for more. So if you or your organisation have anything of interest, please forward to me.

Roy Meldrum, NAMHO Editor

Around the NAMHO Groups

Magpie Mine wins Heritage Lottery Fund support

The Peak District Mines Historical Society has received £74,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to carry out essential repairs to one of the oldest buildings on the Magpie Mine site, the Square Chimney.

Ever since it was formed in 1959, the Peak District Mines Historical Society (PDMHS) has tried to record and preserve the fast-disappearing evidence of the lead mining industry in Derbyshire and further afield. Magpie Mine, between Bakewell, Monyash and Sheldon, where mining has taken place for more than two centuries, is one of the best examples of a former lead mining site.

The buildings at Magpie Mine, constructed from the local limestone, suffer from the severe weather conditions experienced on this exposed site. A survey, funded by Natural England and carried out for the Society in 2013, identified that the buildings will require some £¼-million pounds-worth of repair work to maintain them in a safe and viable condition for the future.

The priority for repair is the Square Chimney. This is one of the oldest structures on the site, having been built in 1840 to serve a steam-powered winding engine. The original boiler house and engine house have long since gone, but the chimney was retained and re-used to serve another winding engine. The survey reported that although the Square Chimney appeared from the outside to be in reasonable condition, an internal examination using modern rope-access techniques revealed that some of the inner skin of stonework had fallen away. The examiner reported: 'I could see daylight through the gaps between the stones.'

The Heritage Lottery Fund grant will enable the Society to employ conservation experts to repair the Square Chimney, the associated ground-level flue, and a small building at the base of the Chimney.

The restoration will be carried out using traditional techniques, including the use of lime mortar, and it is planned to complete this work in the summer of 2016 so that the lime mortar can start to cure before the onset of frosty weather.

The HLF Grant will also be used to improve the information that is provided to visitors to Magpie Mine. A series of display panels in the building at the base of the chimney will explain the history and development of the Magpie Mine and the work carried out on the Square Chimney. They will also describe the ecology of the area, with information about the wild flowers (including unusual lead-tolerant species) that can be found on the site.

<http://www.peakdistrictleadminingmuseum.co.uk/news>

Behind the scenes at Chatterley Whitfield

When you pass Chatterley Whitfield Coal mine and former museum, nothing appears to be going on. The buildings although deteriorating, are still imposing and remind us of our industrial past. It has been a few years now since I became a member and got 'volunteered' for various roles and placed onto the committee, so what do I do as the Secretary?

The biggest change we have seen is social media, with a revamped web site, online membership renewal, new accounts with Twitter, Youtube and the very active page on Facebook. The updating of these sites keeps me very busy and it does generate a lot of emails for various requests, such as access to the site, historical research and also a place for people to share memories and photographs. So far this year we have had a couple of local students on site filming for their respective college film projects, students from as far afield as Edinburgh and a local pop group doing some filming for a promotional video. Only recently we had a visit from the Evans brothers, who are now well into their seventies, one brother George, visiting from Australia. So as you can see we are still getting a lot of interest, so much so we made a big decision to have Heritage Open Day on two days this year, Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th of September. All the details are on the Heritage Open Days website site and booking via the internet goes live in August.

We have been working very closely with the City Council, mainly on the Health and Safety issues onsite and in the next couple of months should be in a position to have emptied a steel container in one of the buildings. The container has been storing maps, books, artefacts rescued by the 'The Friends' when the museum closed in 1993. Once this is complete we can start archiving, which will take a fair bit of time. We have started by putting up more storage in the Deployment Centre and also, through the work of a

committee member Brittain Adams, have been looking at how to tackle the massive job. In April he arranged a visit by Conservators from Staffordshire Archives and Heritage which consists of Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Archive Service with the William Salt Library and the County Museum Service. The talk and demonstration on preservation was very well received and something the 'Friends' will be actively looking at.

The problem you get with all the material around you, you delve into the boxes and you never know what treasures you can find. Well recently we found a book called Employees Book One and it contained all the names of the miners from Chatterley Whitfield who left between 04/01/1965 and 18/01/1965. Then no more entries until 01/01/1972 to 21/01/1978. Our aim to record all the information onto computer. Another box, contained some diaries from 1913 up to 1928. In the same box was a year's record of pay slips for the year 1913. In the name of W. Brown, an average week of between 56 to 85 hours paid at seven and a half OLD PENCE an hour..... and then you find something else.

We are planning to run some restoration courses, in preparation to clean and scan all the documents we have, hopefully with the assistance of grants.

Nigel Bowers, Secretary FoCW

Nenthead Mines Conservation Society

Over the weekends of 6th and 7th August 2016, the Alston Moor Historical Society are holding a Conference to celebrate 120 years since the Vieille Montagne (VM) Company arrived at Nenthead. The programme will include exhibitions and talks on Saturday, followed by tours, walks and underground visits on the Sunday. You can read more about this on the website at:

<http://vieillemontagnehistory.com/anniversary/>

Nenthead Mines Conservation Society (NMCS) are a partner in the Conference.

Saturday 6th August 2016- Conference:

10.30-11.15 VM on Alston Moor - General

- Alastair Robertson

11.15-12.00 VM origins and in the world

- Rudy Devriese

12.00-12.45 VM on Alston Moor - Technical

- Peter Jackson

12.45-13.45 Lunch

13.45-14.30 Lives of the Italians

- Armando Angelucci
14.30-15.15 Ore processing and museums
- Daniel Sobanski
15.15-16.00 VM since 1950
- Jonathan Lowy VMZinc - Umicore
16.00-16.30 Discussion and closing address
- Alastair Robertson followed by the Unveiling Of A
Plaque to remember The Vieille Montagne

Sunday 7th August 2016:

Vintage coach tours, village walks and underground
trips including Brewery Shaft. Booking process is via
the Conference website.

Vieille Montagne History

<http://vieillemontagnehistory.com>

A Charitable Incorporated Organisation has been
registered by the Charity Commission. NMCS Members
are expected to endorse the new organisation in May
2016. (09/05/2016)

Peter Jackson on behalf of NMCS

Northern Mines Research Society

Member Lynne Mayers reports completion of
transcription of the 1842 Commission on Children at
the Mines for Devon and Cornwall and it is available on
the website www.balmaiden.co.uk (This has been
done from scratch and is not copied Ian Winstanley's
text version).

NMRS Newsletter May 2016

CATMHS Assess Damage to Greenburn Mine

On Tuesday 8th of March a small group met up at the
Little Langdale Ford, parked up their cars and prepared
to set off up to the Greenburn Mine. The group
consisted of two members of CATMHS and two
pollution specialists from the Environment Agency, all
of whom had some concern over the possible effect
Storm Desmond had had on the site and on pollution
into the River Brathay. Previously I had been
approached by Dorothy Wilkinson (Tilberthwaite Farm)
who passed on a message from her husband Glenn
who was concerned that there had been *'very heavy
weather yon side of Long Crag'*. Elderly Joe Birkett,
formerly of Little Langdale, had also passed on similar
comments. It was good that they had taken the
trouble to inform us.

Greenburn Mine is an extremely special site. It was
included by CATMHS in their report *'Mining Sites
within the Lake District National Park recommended*

for Protection'. Those who drafted the report also
noted that *"...this site is almost certainly the most
complete mining and mineral processing site in the
Lake District..."*. And I'm now convinced they were
right.

After a pleasant walk up from the Ford, most of the
day was spent inspecting and photographing the
buildings, wheel pits and the primary processing sites
at Greenburn and up at the Pave York workings. In
general there had been hardly any damage from the
storm and little evidence of spoil or tailings being
washed into the river. Jamie Lund, National Trust
archaeologist, had provided us with photographs taken
of the site in 2002 and also 2009. In 2002 the
'revetment' wall behind No 2 wheel pit had been
rebuilt and the site below tidied up. This had allowed
remains of the jigs, cranks and machinery which were
used for separation and had lain underneath the
collapses, to be displayed. Jamie's photographs show
this clearly. Sadly by 2009 the wall had collapsed again
and has remained so ever since.

Two types of ore were handled by the site.
Chalcopyrite (a complex of copper and iron sulphides)
was obtained from the underground workings at the
Greenburn Mine which had been taken down to the
120 fathom level. The head of the engine shaft serving
these workings is on the site. A pump rod, complete
with eye, sticks out of the top. After primary
processing the ore was sent away for smelting. The site
also handled copper oxide ore, a form of cuprite,
which was mined high above Greenburn at Pave York,
on the shoulder of Wetherlam at about 1400ft
altitude. Pave York was linked to Greenburn by a long
inclined railway and ore was brought down this way.
The route of the railway can still be followed. Cuprite
can be processed by treatment with sulphuric acid and
this is how the ore was handled at Greenburn.
Remains of the tanks in which this took place are still
at the site. Many years ago CATMHS carried out a
survey of the Pave York surface and underground
workings and the results are in the Trust's archives.

All who took part in the visit were relieved at the lack
of damage and lack of evidence of contamination. It
was also very clear to them that the comments made
in the CATMHS report from many years ago about the
site were still correct. There is huge potential for the
site to be a landmark interpretation facility. Acid
treatment of copper ores is now used on an enormous
scale throughout the world and at Greenburn there

are still good remains of one of the very first primitive facilities set up in the 19th century for this purpose – and it actually worked!

We are very grateful to Jamie Lund for information and copies of images of the site taken in 2002 and 2009 and to colleagues from the EA who readily helped in the investigation of the site.

A D Cameron, CAT, Newsletter of the Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society, No.123, May 2016

The Welsh Mines Preservation Trust

The powder magazine situated in Cwm Rheidol is a rectangular masonry structure located in a farmer's field. Built c.1868, the building measures approximately 7'x 10'. It is unique in Mid Wales, not only in retaining its original slate roof, but in containing almost perfectly preserved wooden panelling around the inside of the building. Similar panelling was installed across the country as a health-and-safety measure, in order to reduce the risk of sparks being struck from the bare masonry walls. The external fabric is in poor condition, and several roof slates are in need of replacement. With permission from the local farmer, the Trust intends to carry out conservation work on this remarkable feature in 2016.

Ioan Lord, WMPT, News Sheet 1, March 2016

The battle to retain the Avoca mine spoils and associated disturbed land in the County Wickow RPS continues

Works on shaft capping at Ballymurtagh, which had been suspended in late 2015 due to the discovery of an unexpected inclined shaft, have now been given the go ahead by Wicklow County Council (WCC).

This decision is based upon the fact that CDM Smith (the consultants for the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources) will apply the same methodology as used on Air Shaft and Whelan's Shaft (and which the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland has previously challenged).

The MHTI recommended to WCC that an archaeological survey of the inclined shaft is undertaken prior to capping. It remains to be seen whether this will be carried out.

CDM Smith have also submitted a method statement for the conservation of the ore bins at Tigroney. This involves the removal of the ore bins, removal of the existing wooden crib supports and removal of the spoil

wall behind the ore bins. The ore bin's steel work will be conserved or replaced with new steel. The restored ore bins will be reinstalled on a concrete base and the crib wall reconstructed using salvage and new larch timbers.

CDM-Smith recommended the ore bins be painted black, but WCC have insisted that the colour of the restored ore bins should match that of their present colour to retain their visual appearance.

The portal of the 850 level will be rebuilt, a plastic pipe will be installed along the level to manage water flow, and the level will be double gated. The mine spoil around the 850 level and ore bins will be regraded, an orange coloured 'barleycorn gravel' aggregate laid down to simulate the removed mine spoil and the area sown with plants. The end result will greatly reduce the authenticity and integrity of the site. This methodology was challenged by the MHTI.

The MHTI has made a submission on the draft Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022 concerning the Avoca, and other, mine sites. The MHTI was particularly concerned about the proposal in the draft plan to remove the mine spoil at Avoca from the county list of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) – something which had been sought by the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources in their comments on the first draft of the plan.

The MHTI opposes the removal of the mine spoil from the RPS which flies in the face of best practice elsewhere, on the grounds that this would allow unregulated removal or vegetation of the spoil, and consequent severe reduction in the authenticity and integrity of the mine sites.

The MHTI has located all of the built mine structures in the county and provided comprehensive GIS based maps showing these and the surrounding associated mine spoil for inclusion in the revised RPS. This has been submitted to WCC. A decision on the county development plan, and any revisions to the RPS, will be made by county councillors later in the year.

Martin Critchley, MHTI Newsletter No.72, Spring 2016

Mining News

England

Grove Rake Mine, Rookhope, North Pennines

This fluorspar mine closed in 1999 and was the last operating fluorspar producer in the North Pennines. The site has two shafts and one of those retains a steel headframe. The current lessee has been given notice to clear and vacate the site by September 2016. This will necessarily mean that the headframe will be demolished. Approximately two years ago, a request was made for statutory protection of the headframe and site. This request was refused by Historic England.

The Friends of Groverake are attempting to secure the preservation of the headframe in situ. We have asked the Management Unit of the North Pennines AONB Partnership to facilitate a meeting between the Friends and the landowner's agent. Groverake headframe is one of only two surviving on fluorspar mine sites in the UK and has a historic value in the landscape and as a representative monument to the North Pennines fluorspar mining industry and its people. Our Facebook page - <https://www.facebook.com/Friendsofgroverake/> - will include news about the attempt to protect the headframe. (09/05/2016)

Peter Jackson, on behalf of the Friends of Groverake

Nentsberry Hags Mine- Proposals for treating polluted mine-water

Mining archaeologists with knowledge of the mine network around Nenthead have been involved for over two years in helping the Environment Agency (EA) and its contractors to understand the underground water flows at Nenthead. These water flows mainly discharge into the River Nent and thence into the South Tyne and the North Sea at Newcastle. The Tyne has a significant problem with pollution caused by zinc and cadmium and other metals. Proposals emerged in February 2016 for a water treatment plant at Nentsberry, between Alston and Nenthead in Cumbria. A public consultation day was held on 11th February 2016, when the plans were available for public inspection. The EA envisaged that a planning application for a treatment plant would be made in April 2016. A further presentation was made to the Parish Council in April when it became apparent that there are objections to the proposed treatment plant.

Nentsberry Hags Mine receives water underground from other mines in the surrounding area. The proposed treatment plant took account of the combined water flow which reaches the surface at the entrance to the Nentsberry Mine. During 2015, an ad hoc group of mining archaeologists cleared a fall in the Brownley Hill mine which is one of the mines feeding the Nentsberry Mine. The removal of the fall allowed mine water to exit in greater quantity to the surface via the Brownley Hill Mine Low Level entrance. This necessarily reduced the flow from Nentsberry Mine. This reduction in flow was indicated via a recording meter in Nentsberry Mine. Subsequently, the EA approached me and asked if I could ask the mine archaeologists for a date for the reinstatement of the water flow into Nentsberry Mine. Following the completion of archaeological investigations the water flow to Nentsberry Mine was reinstated in April 2016, prior to the presentation to the parish council.

I understand that the existing water flow from Brownley Hill mine is not the subject of any current proposals for remediation. The water from this mine enters the River Nent upstream of the proposed Nentsberry treatment plant and I understand that there are no proposals to treat this water at the proposed Nentsberry plant. A significant portion of the mine water would therefore bypass the plant, if the Brownley Hill flow was continued at its temporarily increased volume.

This account shows that mine archaeologists should pay close attention to the impact of their excavations on water flows and that it is important not to permanently affect existing underground water flow routes. It is possible that a collapse of mine workings may affect water flow at any time and such a collapse may be due to the gradual decay of old mine workings and not be caused directly or indirectly by the actions of mine archaeologists. I understand that EA and its contractors do not normally undertake any repairs, rebuilds or strengthening of support to old mine workings. (09/05/2016)

Peter Jackson

National Lottery casts future for historic copper mine

The future of two of the country's most significant historic copper mines in Coniston, Cumbria, is secure, thanks to a £450,000 grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF).

Reaching back over 400 years, Coniston Copper Mines and Penny Rigg Mill sites spread across 57 hectares in the south west of the Lake District National Park, below Coniston Old Man. The project will take place over the next two years, with work beginning on site in June. It will focus on conserving over 150 items of repair, stabilisation and reconstruction across ten different structures at the two sites.

Without this project this important heritage is at risk. At its peak in the 19th century, Coppermines Valley employed around 600 people, employed in the extraction, preparation and transportation of copper ore, however the underground mines in the valley date back to the 16th century.

There will be training and volunteering opportunities for people to get involved, including conservation and archaeological survey work. The information will then be shared for the benefit of local community and visitors, providing a new insight into the rich mining history of the south Lakes. We will be surveying Penny Rigg Mill in the summer – if anyone would like to get involved email archvol@lakedistrict.gov.uk or telephone 01539 724555

The project is a partnership between Lake District National Park, land owners, Ruskin Museum, YHA Coniston, Grizedale Arts and Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society.

Lake District Strategy and Partnership adviser, Eleanor Kingston, said: “This is fantastic news, not only to preserve the mining history, but also for the Coniston community. It’s a real opportunity for local people to get involved, connect with their heritage and contribute towards the future of this special site.

Sara Hilton, Head of HLF North West, said: “Copper mining is indelibly linked to the heritage and landscape of Coniston. Tens of thousands of people visit every year yet few will be aware of the role the area played in the industrialisation of Britain. It was clear to us therefore that investing National Lottery money could make a real difference in preserving what’s left and ensuring this important history is shared much more widely.”

History of mining in Coniston

Copper extraction dates back 400 years and was a firm favourite of Queen Elizabeth I. In the 16th century, she introduced German workers and its fortunes flourished.

The mineral was important to emerging industries of a growing Empire. It sheathed ships' hulls as they sailed the seven seas, was used in weaponry, for coinage and by the navy. Although there were peaks and troughs in the market, Coniston copper continued to be mined until the 1950s.

More information and opportunities for volunteering can be found on our website:

<http://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/learning/archaeologyhistory/coniston-copper> (23/05/2016)

*Lake District Park Press Release,
provided by Don Borthwick CATMHS*

Robots Delve Hidden Depths of Flooded Mines Historic Ecton Copper Mine in Staffordshire Receives EU Research Project Funding

Ecton Mine Educational Trust (EMET) has become a consortium member for the €5M (£3.5M) UNEXMIN project for underwater exploration of flooded mines using submersible remote-controlled robots, miniaturised and adapted from deep sea technology. It will enable a full survey of the submerged workings, to gain geological and archaeological information.

Ecton is an old Staffordshire copper mine and was one of the world's leading producers in the 18th century, with some 10% of world copper output at that time. The mine was operated to a depth of more than 1,000ft (330m or the height of the Empire State Building) below the River Manifold, but became uneconomic and in the 1850s all production from the deeper workings ceased and it was allowed to flood. During the 1960s divers explored the submerged levels but, following loss of life, no further attempts were made.

Today the study centre has about 1,500 visitors a year and when they go into the mine they access it from the side of the hill, well above the level of the River Manifold. The workings extend a further 400ft above the river up to the Engine House which has been recently restored.

The 4-year project with 13 consortium members from 7 EU countries has just received the go-ahead from the European Commission and will enable new technology to develop potential strategies to rework some of Europe's currently abandoned mines many of which may still contain critical raw materials vital for the UK and Europe's economy.

It starts with a meeting in February 2016 at Miskolc University, Hungary, who are coordinating the project. This is followed by pilot deployments at mines in Finland, Portugal and Slovenia in progressively more challenging conditions concluding with a full-scale study at Ecton in early 2018.

EMET Press Release, 11th January 2016

On 3rd May, there was a visit to Ecton by members of the UNEXMIN consortium to help them decide on some details of the robot design and on methods for transport, launch, and recovery of the robot.

<http://www.ectonmine.org/>

Details of UNEXMIN Robotic Explorer Project at:

<http://www.unexmin.eu/>

North Pennine Mines

Conservation work is expected to start on the scheduled section of the Allen Smelt Mills, Allendale Town, in June 2016. Funding is expected to be from the HLF and from Historic England.

The Allen Valleys Landscape Partnership (AVLP) hope to start work on work this year which will restore the old mineshop and to convert the first floor into a simple camping barn (composting toilets, wooden sleeping platforms and wood stoves, no water, electricity etc.). The camping barn would be on a bookings only basis. If a grant application is successful, it would allow the Allen Valley's new community company - Allen Valleys Enterprise Ltd - to take ownership of the building and to run the camping barn, reinvesting any profit in local projects. It also brings the building into community ownership, which might allow further fundraising and conversion for communal community use.

The AVLP are carrying out restoration work to the Allenheads Mine Yard this year. Trees and scrub have been removed from the dressing floors area of the site. Work is also planned to replace and renew much of the signage and interpretation at Allenheads.

The Blakett level entrance and the Holmes Linn mine should also see some conservation and interpretation work this year, arranged by the AVLP.

The Environment Agency have appointed contractors to install a drainage system for the slimes dump at Barneyraig Mine. This is thought to be the first stage of remediation work at this site, which may prevent

the dump eroding into the adjacent river. Work may start in June 2016. (09/05/2016)

Peter Jackson

New lease of life for colliery headstock building

The Tyne and Wear Building and Preservation Trust has been awarded £580,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund to restore the derelict St Hilda's Colliery Headstock building. Funding for the Grade II listed building, owned by South Tyneside Council, will help restore the 19th century headstock and bring it back into use as business units. (21/04/2016)

<http://www.chroniclelive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/restoration-way-south-shields-memorial-11222747>



St. Hilda Colliery, photograph courtesy of Lee Wyatt

Snibston exhibits put into storage

Following the closure of Snibston Discovery Park in Coalville, last year, Leicestershire County Council have announced that nearly 1,500 items formerly on display there have been put into storage. With continuing demolition of the Discovery building, campaigners have been pressing for details of the future of the exhibits.

The Council said that the majority of the exhibits are being kept in storage, whilst items on loan or borrowed from other museums or private collectors, have been returned. A number of other items have been loaned to other museums, including 'Bennie', a Ruston-Bucyrus dragline excavator, is on loan to the Vintage Excavator Trust in Cumbria for restoration. (20/04/2016)

<http://www.leicestermercury.co.uk/County-Hall-reveals-plans-1-500-Snibston-exhibits/story-29145613-detail/story.html>

Harworth's landmark tower defiant to the end

The imposing concrete headstock at the former Harworth Colliery in Nottinghamshire was scheduled for demolition on 10th April 2016. Hundreds turned up to witness the demolition of the 78m No1 shaft winding tower, but left disappointed when explosives failed to bring it down as planned. The tower, built in 1989, seven years before the colliery was mothballed, was finally brought down the following morning, with very few witnessing its demise.

Once down, an army of excavators fitted with shears, pulverisers and breakers, made short work of reducing it to rubble for recycling and scrap within a week. There are plans for 1,600 homes on the site, with a piece of land to be set aside for a memorial garden remembering the miners who lost their lives at the pit. (11/04/2016)

<http://www.itv.com/news/calendar/update/2016-04-11/harworth-landmark-tower-finally-comes-down/>



Harworth Colliery, April 2010

As a footnote, the 'built heritage' team from Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of historic building recording on the No1 Winding Tower and the 1920's Power House prior to their demolition. The report and site archive will be deposited with Nottinghamshire Archives.

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/blogs/news/2016/04/2/harworth-colliery>

Kellingley Colliery shaft capped

As part of the ongoing work to clear what was the last British deep coal mine at Kellingley Colliery, a concrete cap has been constructed over the shaft. Methane will be drawn off via a pipe inserted into the cap and used for electricity generation. (15/05/2016)

<http://www.itv.com/news/calendar/2016-03-15/workers-seal-off-kellingley-collierys-main-shaft/>

Higher death toll for 1866 Oaks Colliery Disaster

Researchers have found that more people were killed in England's biggest ever mining disaster 150 years ago than was previously thought.

The catastrophe – which marks its 150th anniversary this year – remains the worst mining disaster in English history and its officially reported death toll has always been 361. But volunteers have now discovered the names of 384 victims. This research project has been organised through the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP) which is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund – thanks to National Lottery players. The DVLP has now published its findings online and would like anyone with further information about the lives of the listed men and boys to come forward.

Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership community officer Stephen Miller said: "We are really pleased with the outcome of this research project. The volunteers have done sterling work in identifying those killed.

"Sadly, we knew that poor record keeping and the chaos in the aftermath of the disaster meant that the exact number of people killed at Oaks Colliery has never been properly revealed and it has long been known that the figure of 361 was only based on an estimate by the mine owners.

"Our aim from the outset was to try and find a more accurate figure and find out more about the individual stories of those that died."

DVLP put out a call for volunteers ten months ago and provided them with specialist training in studying historic records. They have now collectively spent more than 3,000 hours going through records online, at Barnsley Archives and other sources such as the Mining Institute in Newcastle.

Their rigorous research has produced a new list of 384 names, including 91 children, who died in the disaster

– that’s 23 more victims. Their research has also put names to unknown fatalities within the original estimated count.

Stephen said: “It seemed wrong that after 150 years the best list we had was produced by the Barnsley Chronicle in 1867, and that only named 337 of the 361 death toll. “Our first aim was to identify and find out about the un-named victims. The overall number was never the most important thing for us, but it was very interesting to see our list of names go beyond the 361 figure that has been accepted for so long.”

You can view the new list produced by the volunteers [here](#). It includes fascinating new details about the men and boys’ lives, including how far they travelled from to work in the pit, coming from as far afield as Wales, London, Ireland and Northumberland. Records of the day suggest 400 miners in total were working below ground on the day of the first explosion on December 12. A second explosion the day after killed 27 volunteer rescuers. Research into burial records has also suggested that 169 bodies were never recovered and remain in the old colliery workings beneath Hoyle Mill, Ardsley, Kendray, Monk Bretton and Stairfoot in Barnsley to this day.

Volunteer Noel Shaw said: “This research presented an unmissable opportunity to delve into the lives of those who perished and their families, whilst also working to produce a more accurate list of fatalities.

“I was surprised to see how many people travelled the length and breadth of the country to Barnsley for employment in the dangerous coal mines.

“I think I can speak for all the volunteers in saying that it has been a privilege and pleasure to contribute to this project.”

Commemorations of the Oaks Colliery Disaster will culminate in an exhibition at the Experience Barnsley museum in December this year.

The Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership is keen to hear feedback on the new list published. Please contact us on 01226 772139 or

DVLP@barnsley.gov.uk.

<http://discoverdearne.org.uk/research-reveals-higher-death-toll-1866-oaks-colliery-disaster/>

DVLP Press Release, 25/04/2016

Wales

Gold Mines in Wales- a request for help

NAMHO has been asked to facilitate a search for people who had worked in gold mines in Wales for a proposed TV programme. This request comes from a TV programme company who would like to arrange filming of Penelope Keith interviewing a miner or miners who have worked in the Dolgellau field.

Ann Courtney, Bob Gunn and David Pelham have offered to help. Should be an interesting programme to watch. If you are willing to be in such a programme or know anyone who might be willing, please send me a message via secretary@namho.org. (09/05/2016)

Pete Jackson, NAMHO Secretary

‘Major Miner’ installed on Bersham tip

A 12’ high steel memorial to local miners has been erected on the Bersham colliery coal waste tip, the last in North Wales. Constructed by sculptor Ian Walton, the spine of the sculpture was sourced from the old Brymbo steelworks and took two months to complete.

The future of the tip is subject of an ongoing saga over proposals to remove it, with calls to save it as a reminder of Wrexham’s mining history. The sculpture was installed by the sculptor and a group of volunteers in a ‘guerrilla’ style operation. It is hoped that the authorities and landowners will allow the installation to remain. (24/04/2016)

<http://www.wrexham.com/news/miners-memorial-becomes-new-icon-of-wrexhams-skyline-112283.html>

Miners mark Deep Navigation Colliery Closure

A ceremony took place on 29th March 2016 to mark the 25th anniversary of the Deep Navigation Colliery in Treharris. A casualty of the pit closure programme of the 1990’s, its closure brought to an end over 100 years of mining. With extensive landscaping, little trace of the pit remains. (29/05/2016)

<http://www.itv.com/news/wales/2016-03-29/comradeship-and-friendship-miners-remember-deep-navigation-colliery-25-years-after-it-closed/>

‘Fruits of the Earth’- a photographic tribute to the coal mining communities of South Wales

South Wales artist and photographer Non Davies, spent more than 10 years recording on film the impact of political decisions affecting the Welsh mining communities during the 1980s. ‘Fruits of the Earth’ is

the first time these images have been exhibited in Wales.

The exhibition opened on 29th May 2016, at Acapela Studio, Heol Y Pentre, Pentyrch, Cardiff and runs throughout the summer. (27/05/2016)
<http://www.walesonline.co.uk/whats-on/arts-culture-news/pictures-new-exhibition-beautifully-capture-11397131>

Scotland

Beginning of the End for Scottish Opencast

On 28th April 2016 Banks Group announced that they would stop coaling at their surface mine at Rusha in West Lothian. Hargreaves are stopping coaling at all of their sites in Scotland apart from the House of Water. This and other news is on the "Save our opencasts" Facebook page. (20/05/2016)
<https://www.facebook.com/Save-our-opencasts-142827439181626/>

Alastair Lings, MHTI

Highhouse Colliery Engine House Saved

The Appeal lodged against the decision by East Ayrshire Council to refuse an application to demolish the former Highhouse Colliery engine house has been refused by the Scottish Government. Highhouse Estates Ltd submitted an application in May 2015 to demolish the engine house and headframe, and removal of the steam engine and winding gear of the former Highhouse Colliery, Auchinleck.

Listed building consent was refused in November 2015, with an Appeal to overturn the decision lodged in January 2016. The reporter appointed by Scottish Ministers rejected the appeal. The report stated that: "It has not been established that the listed building is incapable of physical repair. I accept there are likely to be challenges in finding means of restoring the building, however, I do not consider that it has been clearly demonstrated that the proposed demolition complies with the criteria in paragraph 3.50 of Scottish Historic Environment Policy." (30/04/2016)
http://www.cumnockchronicle.com/news/14463767.Auchinleck_mining_landmark_is_saved/

Ireland

Curraghinalt Gold Project, Gortin, Co. Tyrone

Dalradian Resources report that at their Curraghinalt Project "Underground development other than test stopes has been completed, with 357 days working

underground, 140 blasts and 690 m of 885 m of development completed. Test stoping on the V-75 vein will be completed during Q3". During 2015 the company spent £17M (£21M) on asset evaluation including development planning and permitting associated with the underground development. (24/03/2016)

<http://www.dalradian.com/news-and-events/news-releases/news-releases-details/2016/Dalradian-Reports-2015-Financial-Results-Completes-Infill-Drilling-and-On-Schedule-With-Feasibility-Study/default.aspx>

Curraghinalt Gold Project, Gortin, Co. Tyrone

Dalradian Resources report that at their Curraghinalt Project "Underground development is ongoing, with 419 days working underground, 171 blasts and approximately 790 m of 950 m of development completed. Preparation for test stoping on the V-75 vein began in March 2016 and is expected to be completed during the second half of the year. This will yield important information about dilution, ground conditions, mining methods and sequencing". During the three months ending on 31st March the company spent £4.7M (£6.0M) on asset evaluation including infill drilling and underground development. (05/05/2016)

<http://www.dalradian.com/news-and-events/news-releases/default.aspx>

Alastair Lings, MHTI

Mining Landscapes of County Wicklow by Drone

Shot in ultra HD video, this short film depicts aerial views of Wicklow's stunning wealth of surviving mining heritage features. It showcases the Glendasan, Glendalough and Glenmalur lead mines in the beautiful Wicklow Mountains, and the copper and pyrite mines in the picturesque Vale of Avoca. (17/04/2016)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NV86VeJuRoY&feature=youtu.be>

Allihies to Bunmahon Miners Trail

Annual community challenge and charity walk In the footsteps of our copper mining ancestors An eight day 250 Kilometre walk across southern Ireland from West Cork to Waterford's Copper Coast The dates for the 6th annual Walk from Allihies to Bonmahon are Saturday August 13th to Saturday August 20th 2016

<https://atobminerstrail.wordpress.com/>

Publications

Mining History Volume 19, No.4, Winter 2015

Richard Shaw (Editor), Peak District Mines Historical Society Ltd., softback, 53pages, illustrated with plans and photographs, ISSN 1366-2511.

Jim H. Rieuwerts with contributions by John Barnatt- Coal Mining on the Peak District's Eastern Uplands during the 16th to Early-20th Centuries.

Adam Russell- A 13th Century Mining Dispute in the Central Orefield.

Castleton Mines: A descriptive and Visual History

J. Rieuwerts and P. Wolstenholme, Hucklow Publishing, paperback, 132pages, illustrated, £25.00
ISBN 978 0956347367

This limited edition book (500 copies) details the various mines and mining enterprises in the Castleton Liberty from the 16th to late 19th Centuries, with research culled from Barmaster's records and numerous archive sources. Both lead and Blue John mining are covered in this fascinating volume, and the project has received support from the Duchy of Lancaster.

A Step Back in Time: Camerton Parish, Somerset (Densley View to Meadgate East)

Julieann Biggs, Published by the Author, paperback, £14.99, ISBN 978 0993511615

This book is packed with photographs, maps and documents illustrating the fascinating history of Camerton, once a strong mining community, full of lovely characters and wonderful buildings.

Pit Ponies

Mike Kirkup, Summerhill Books, (reprinted March 2016) paperback, illustrated, £4.99,
ISBN 978 1906721015

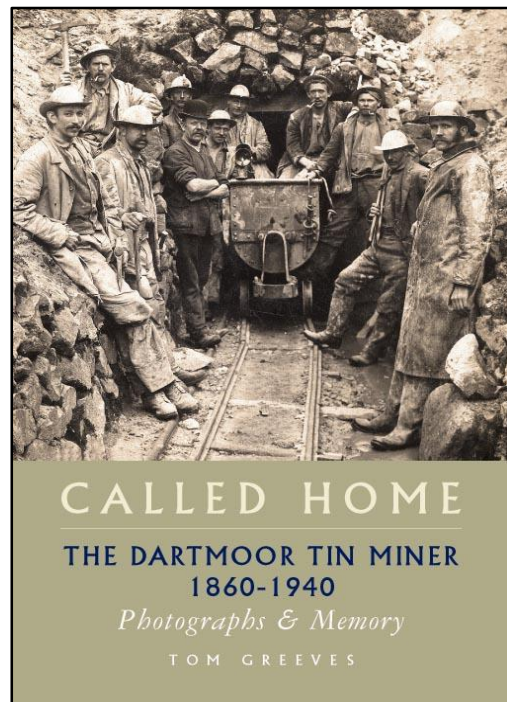
Pit ponies were a faithful companion to the men who worked in the coal mines of Northumberland and Durham. Former Ashington miner Mike Kirkup tells the story of these ponies with over 100 illustrations and many local mining memories. Also included is a brief history of the industry that once dominated the region. Featured are stories of the training of pit ponies and the lads who worked with them; the ponies at shows and races; the dangers that men and the ponies faced; and finally the day when horse power came to an end when the last pit pony left Ellington Colliery in 1994.

Called Home- The Dartmoor Tin Miner 1860-1940 Photographs and Memory

Tom Greeves, Twelveheads Press, hardback with dustcover, 160pages, 166 illustrations, £16.00
ISBN 978 0906294871

This book is the product of two core elements – first, photographs taken between 1860 and 1940 of the last days of Dartmoor's high moorland tin industry and, secondly, recollection of those days from the people of Dartmoor themselves. Both components have been gathered by Tom Greeves since about 1970, involving countless conversations, correspondence and journeys, even to America. Three important mines are the focus of this book – Hexworthy, Vitifer and Golden Dagger. Unique images of people and machinery bring to life the sites that have now been reclaimed by the moor, and the voices of those once involved in Dartmoor's pre-eminent industry are heard again.

Publisher's synopsis



The World of William Brown: Railways – Steam – Engines – Coalmines

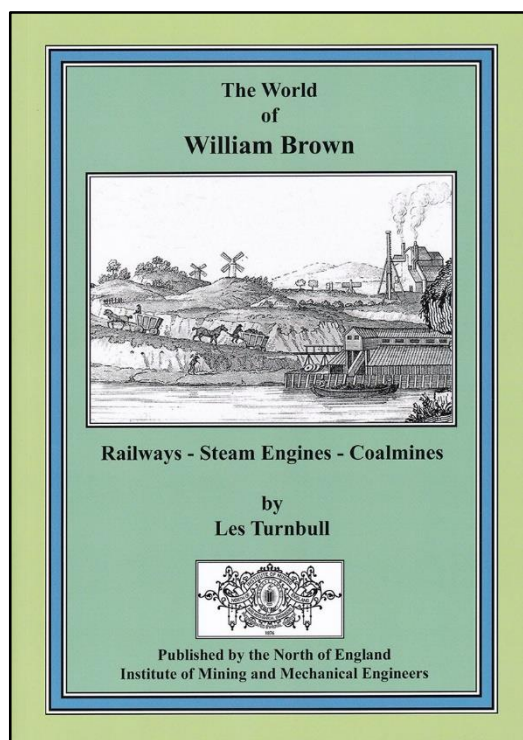
Les Turnbull, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, softcover, 124 pages, A4, illustrated throughout in colour and b&w, £15.00
ISBN 978-0-9931151-1-0

This is the story of the other "Capability Brown", not Lancelot of Kirkharle, the famous landscape gardener, but William of Throckley, the forgotten mining engineer. They were contemporaries who undoubtedly knew one another and may have been

related; they worked for the same clients, one developing the estate above ground, the other exploiting the riches below. William was known as 'the father of the coal trade' and recognised as the authority on railways and steam engines. He played a major part in the development of the Great Northern Coalfield in the mid eighteenth century, an event of enormous economic significance not only to the landed aristocracy he served but also to the country at large. That the gardener is remembered but the engineer, the creator of the wealth that financed many of Lancelot's projects, is forgotten is a reflection upon the values of our society. It is something which this book seeks to remedy.

May be obtained directly from the NEIMME at £15 + £5 P&P see <https://mininginstitute.org.uk> or if you are in the area, call in at the Mining Institute (near Newcastle's Central Railway Station) during opening hours and save the postage.

Don Borthwick, CATMHS



Fortissat Community Minewater Geothermal Energy District Heating Network.

Edinburgh: Scottish Government, 2016- 126p. :pdf- Report of the findings of the feasibility assessment for a potential mine water geothermal energy system in North Lanarkshire.-

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/03/8520->

Subject: Environment -978-1-78652-131-6 (web only)-

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

21st April-31st October 2016: The End of an Era: Big K 1965-2015, National Mining Museum for England, Caphouse Colliery, Overton, Wakefield, WF4 4RH. A new display of photographs taken as the last shift finished at Kellingley Colliery and at the march through Knottingley to commemorate the closure. The photographs were taken by freelance photographer Charlotte Graham. You can see this powerful record of the end of deep coal mining in the United Kingdom in the main gallery at the museum.

<https://www.ncm.org.uk/whats-on/the-end-of-an-era-big-k-1965-2015>

28th May-31st December 2016: Heroes & Heroines Exhibition, National Coal Mining Museum for England, Caphouse Colliery, Overton, Wakefield, WF4 4RH. Explore the real lives of people who went beyond the call of duty and add your own heroes and heroines to the Museum's archives.

<https://www.ncm.org.uk/whats-on/heroes-heroines-exhibition>

11th June 2016: The Big Meet 9- Miners Lamp Collectors Fair, Pleasley Colliery, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire NG19 7PH

17-19th June 2016: NAMHO Conference, Dublin.
http://www.namho.org/conference_2016.php

17th-19th June 2016: 3rd International Congress on Industrial Heritage- 'Reuse of Industrial Sites: A Challenge for Heritage Conservation', Lisbon.
<http://www.lis.ulusiada.pt/pt-pt/eventos/iiiinternacionalcongressonindustrialheritage-reuseofindustrialsitesachallengeforheritageconservation.aspx>

17th-19th June 2016: E-FAITH 9th European Industrial Heritage Weekend, Antwerpen, Belgium. Contact weekend for industrial heritage volunteers and associations. Full details:

<http://www.industrialheritage.eu/events/next-industrial-heritage-weekend>

6th-7th August 2016: 120 years of the Vielle Montagne Zinc Company in the North Pennines. A two day event including displays, lectures and underground visits

organised by the Alston Moor Historical Society and Nenthead Mines Conservation Society. Full details at: <http://vieillemontagnehistory.com/anniversary/>

13th-20th August 2016: EuroSpeleo 2016- 5th European Speleological Congress, Dalesbridge Centre, Yorkshire Dales. The Pre/post Congress Camps include the Mines of Alston Moor- Nenthead and the Caves and Mines of the Peak District National Park. Full details: <http://eurospeleo.uk/>

20th-28th August 2016: Heritage Week, Ireland. <http://www.heritageweek.ie/>

6th-11th September 2016: International Mining History Congress, Linares, Jaen, Spain. <http://www.mining2016linares.com/>

8th-11th September 2016: Heritage Open Days England <http://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/>

10th-11th September 2016: HOD's at Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent. Organised by the Friends of Chatterley Whitfield, with booking details to be posted at: <http://chatterleywhitfieldfriends.org.uk/>

9th-14th September 2016: Association for Industrial Archaeology Annual Conference, Telford. Visits will include Grange Colliery, Lilleshall limestone sites, Snailbeach and Tankerville mines in Shropshire. <http://industrial-archaeology.org/conferences/annual-conference/>

10th-11th September 2016: European Heritage Open Days (Northern Ireland). <http://www.discovernorthernireland.com/niea/ehod.aspx>

22nd October 2016: NAMHO Autumn Council Meeting, 11am at Frosterley Village Hall, Frosterley, Bishop Auckland, DL13 2Qw

26th-28th October 2016: ERIH Annual Conference "European industrial heritage - how to tell the international story". <http://www.erih.net/>

23rd March 2017: NAMHO AGM and Spring Council Meeting. Venue to be confirmed

11th-13th May 2017: Inaugural International Early Engines Conference, The Ironworks, Elsecar, South Yorkshire. <http://www.earlyengines.org/>

23rd-26th June 2017: NAMHO Conference 2017, East Surrey. Full details to be announced

Copy Date for the next Newsletter is **10th August**, with publication due September 2016.

Contributions: Email the Newsletter Editor- editor@namho.org

Or by post-
NAMHO Editor, c/o Peak District Mining Museum,
The Pavilion, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, DE4 3NR

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