



NAMHO Conference 2020- Cancelled

We are very sorry but due to the coronavirus outbreak showing every sign of getting worse before it gets better, we have very reluctantly decided to cancel the INTERNAMHO 2020 Conference on 3rd to 8th April. We have Delegates and Speakers coming from all over the UK and several from Europe. We are so sorry for this unprecedented inconvenience. As you are all aware NAMHO is a not-for-profit organisation, but we have incurred costs which we are trying to minimise.

Booked delegates will receive information about arranging refunds of delegate's fees.

Kevin Baker, Conference Organiser

Future NAMHO Conferences

NAMHO 2021 is planned for Shropshire to coincide with the 60th anniversary of Shropshire Caving and Mining Club and planned dates are 1st-5th July 2021.

Provisional talks are underway regarding **NAMHO 2022**, details will be made available once confirmed.

NAMHO AGM 2020 & Spring Council Meeting- POSTPONED

Due to the coronavirus outbreak, the NAMHO Officers have taken the decision to postpone this year's AGM and Spring Council meeting, due to have taken place later this month. **A provisional date of 26th September 2020 has been set**, but if circumstances change prior to then an earlier date may be set. Full details will be distributed to NAMHO representatives through the usual channels.

Acknowledgements

I would like to convey my appreciation to all those that have contributed towards this edition of the NAMHO Newsletter. Items are credited to the contributor, unless written/supplied by myself as Editor.

Roy Meldrum, NAMHO Editor

News from around the NAMHO Groups

Chatterley Whitfield Friends

Jonathan Gullis, Member of Parliament for Stoke-on-Trent North, Kidsgrove and Talke has lent his support to the protection and preservation of the former Chatterley Whitfield colliery site and has spoken in the House of Commons over the importance the site plays in the history of Stoke-on-Trent and the need for government support.

In January 2020 Helen Whately, Government Minister for Arts, Heritage and Tourism, visited the site at the invitation of Mr Gullis, along with representatives of Historic England and Stoke-on-Trent City Council. Members of the Chatterley Whitfield Friends also participated in the visit.



*Members of the Chatterley Whitfield Friends with
Jonathan Gullis and Helen Whately*

On the 13th February 2020, Jonathan Gullis MP asked the Leader of the House of Commons to dedicate Parliamentary time towards a debate on the preservation of industrial and cultural heritage. Chatterley Whitfield is an iconic building of untold value to the history of the City of Stoke-on-Trent, the county of Staffordshire and the country. It's preservation and restoration was a key element of Jonathan's election campaign and he has been working

hard to co-ordinate various stakeholders locally and nationally to devise a concrete plan of action going forward.

Mr Gullis said:

“My Rt Hon friend is a keen historian and he’ll know in Stoke-on-Trent North, Kidsgrove and Talke we have the amazing Chatterley Whitfield Colliery that is sadly at risk of falling down and has been listed as so by the Victorian Society so would my Right Honourable Friend be prepared to give Parliamentary time to make sure we can have a debate about the importance of protecting and preserving our industrial and cultural heritage?”

In light of the response from the Leader of the House of Commons, Mr Gullis will be putting in for an adjournment debate on the importance of the preservation of such sites as soon as Parliamentary time allows.

Chatterley Whitfield Friends

CATMHS 40th Anniversary promotion.

To help celebrate the anniversary, the Society was asked to do a talk at the Lake District National Park Authority’s archaeological conference held at Reghed, Penrith in November.

With assistance from Ian Matheson, we put a presentation together titled ***CATMHS 40 years of mine exploration and conservation***, which was not easy to do as forty years had to be condensed into twenty-five minutes.

The talk was split into The Beginning, Exploration, Conservation, Digging Team, Recording & Surveying, Furness Adventurers & Newlands Furnace, Publications, Archive & Coniston Copper Project, Working with other organisations, and The Future. Some of the photographs from the recent publication were used, but many, especially on the dig at Lucy Tongue level at Greenside Mine had not been seen before. On a personal level the memories of digging through the falls on the Lucy level are still fresh in the

mind, even after nearly thirty years from when we first started.

*CAT, the Newsletter of the Cumbria Amenity Trust
Mining History Society No.138, February 20120*

Southern Uplands Mining Heritage Organisation

The Southern Uplands Mining Heritage Organisation was constituted at a meeting on 7th March 2020 at the Museum of Lead Mining in Wanlockhead. 26 people attended the launch and a committee of eight were appointed to develop the organisation. We are very grateful to everyone who supported the event and to the Museum for their generous hospitality.



Decommissioning the Twentieth Century: Energy Landscapes, Heritage, and Community

Decommissioning the Twentieth Century is an Arts and Humanities Research Council funded project that aims to establish a new role for local communities in decommissioning large industrial facilities. The project is being led by Keele University historian Dr Ben Anderson and supported by Keele’s Dr Ceri Morgan and colleagues from Rural Modernism, a network of scholars working on rural landscapes and societies. Working alongside local stakeholders, the project will define a more genuine role for local people in what happens to our vast twentieth-century energy infrastructure as we undergo a rapid economic transformation.

Three sites have been chosen – Chatterley Whitfield Colliery near Stoke, Fawley Power station near Southampton, and West Burton Power station near Gainsborough. These sites are the past, present and future of decommissioning, and each provides crucial experience, expertise and knowledge about the possibilities, pitfalls and opportunities for community ownership of decommissioning processes and their outcomes. The research will involve a series of workshops being held at each site over the next two years which will inform a policy paper to advise professionals, heritage organisations and politicians on what the new decommissioning process should look like.

<https://www.keele.ac.uk/humanities/newsandevents/news/2020/february/decommissioning-twentieth-century/industrial-facilities.php>

<https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=AH%2FT005971%2F1>

Digital Skills for Heritage

A new initiative has been launched by The National Lottery Heritage Fund to promote and support digital skills across the heritage sector. With the diversity, varying needs, sizes and locations of heritage organisations, Digital Skills for Heritage has a number of strands, including Training and Support, Leading the Sector courses, The Digital Confidence Fund and Advocacy for digital within heritage. (10/02/2020)

Full details [here](#)

International Mining History Congress (Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario)

- Postponed

NAMHO has received the message below from the organisers of the June 2020 International Mining History Organisers:

"Due to widespread concern about the growing impact of coronavirus (COVID 19), I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the best course of action is to postpone the meeting for a year, until June 2021. I came to this decision after extensive consultation with the executive of the International Mining History Congress as well as discussion with colleagues at Laurentian University.

Needless to say, the decision to postpone our meeting for a year is not one that I have made lightly. However, I have concluded that it is the best course to pursue, given the current situation.

We had assembled an excellent program for the 2020 meeting. While I regret very much the need to postpone, my sincere hope is that this will ensure a productive and exciting meeting at Laurentian University in 2021. I very much hope to see you there."

Mining and Heritage News

England

Woodsmith Woe and Woe Again

Sirius Minerals, neck-deep in money problems, thought it had been handed a lifeline when mining giant Anglo-American made an offer of £405M for the business back in January. Shareholders were less convinced: a consortium of them made a counter proposal but the Sirius board dismissed this as unviable and recommended that the Anglo bid be accepted, saying that there is no alternative if liquidation is to be avoided. The shareholders appear to be unmoved and may have a point: hedge fund Odey Asset Management says that Anglo's offer is an undervaluation.

Since 2017 Sirius Minerals has been developing its Woodsmith mine in the North York Moor National Park, intending to exploit the world's largest deposit of polyhalite, a valuable fertilizer (see NAMHO Newsletter No.90). The scheme, which holds the prospect of export earnings and many well-paid jobs, started well with 85,000 retail, often local, investors putting money, even their life savings, into the pot. But then, in September 2019, the project was thrown into disarray when a US\$ 500M bond sale failed to attract sufficient interest and, even worse, the company had to pay back US\$ 400m received from investors in a separate sale. A quarter of the workforce was laid off.

If Anglo-American does take over, the project will still need significant further investment – perhaps as much as US\$ 4Bn but Anglo, with revenue of almost US\$ 16Bn in 2019, should not find this a problem. And there are obvious attractions for Anglo: a polyhalite business would introduce useful diversity into its portfolio and, with Sirius on the rack, they are

probably buying it cheap: its offer values the Sirius shares at 5.50p which, while it gives a useful premium on the turn-of-year price of 3.5p, is a huge drop from the peak of 37p in August 2018.

Understandably, shareholders are upset and angry at how things have turned out - but was there ever a time when mining was a safe investment? If the Anglo deal does go ahead, one person is likely to come out in front: Gina Rinehart head of Hancock Prospecting and Australia's richest woman put US\$ 250M into the venture in exchange for a royalty on the extracted ore. Reports indicate that her deal with Sirius will survive the takeover. If so, she's in line for a nice little earner.

Ian Crossland

Lottery Grant for "Pitman's Parliament"

The Pitman's Parliament at Redhills, Durham, has been awarded an initial grant of £400,000 from The National Heritage Fund which will enable emergency repairs to be carried out and allow progress towards a more substantial second stage of funding.

Built in 1915 as the Durham Miners' Association headquarters, Redhills was recognised as one of the 100 most irreplaceable buildings in the country. Initial work will concentrate on curing dry rot in the roof and replacing the electrics, before moving on to restoration of the façade, archiving historic documents, improving accessibility and unlocking the potential of Redhills as a centre of heritage, education and culture for the Durham coalfield. (10/03/2020)

[The Northern Echo](#)

Clipstone Colliery site for sale

Part of the former Clipstone Colliery site which includes the Grade II listed headstocks and powerhouse has been put up for sale with a guide price of £70,000.

<https://www.innes-england.com/properties/clipstone-colliery-site-new-clipstone>

Former Derbyshire drift mine made safe

With the closure of Eckington Colliery in January 2019 the Coal Authority have undertaken an extensive programme of works. The drift mine ran under the London to Sheffield railway line, so the two drifts had to be packed and sealed to stabilise the ground to prevent subsidence.

During the working life of the colliery water levels were controlled by a series of pumps, but these

became inoperable when the mine closed, so any works needed to be carried out quickly as water levels rose. An 80m section of each roadway was packed with foamed concrete, with the drift entrances then being dug out and re-profiled to permanently seal them. (21/01/2020)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/former-derbyshire-drift-mine-made-safe-to-protect-public-and-environment>

Restoration of Worsley Delph reveals hidden history

A £5.5million regeneration project on the Salford section of the Bridgewater Canal has uncovered a hidden history at the former quarry, Worsley Delph. The birthplace of the Bridgewater Canal has been transformed with a multi-level viewing platform and new features telling the story of the Delph's past as a gateway to a network of underground coal mines and the starting point for Britain's first 'true' canal.

During the works a partially submerged mining boat was moved and two previously unrecorded tunnels were revealed. A number of new artworks have also been commissioned.

<https://www.salford.gov.uk/your-council/news/news-archive/news-from-december-2019/birthplace-of-bridgewater-canal-reveals-hidden-history/>

Wales

Questions over safety of Wales' coal tips

In light of the landslides caused by storm Denis in February, questions are being asked about the safety of Wales' 1,200 coal tips. Prolonged rain caused a number of landslides in Rhondda Cynon Taf, including an estimated 30,000 tonnes of rock and debris being dislodged from the Llanwonno tip in Tylorstown.

Whilst 24 hour monitoring was implemented immediately after, it has emerged that there is no national list of all the mine spoil tips, the safety categorisation they have been given or their last inspection date. The 1,200 tips are monitored by local authorities, the Coal Authority and Natural Resources Wales, each having different categories to indicate potential risks and frequency of monitoring. (14/03/2020)

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/politics/coal-spoil-tips-landslide-safe-17826953>

Restored headsticks being re-erected

The first stage of returning the restored headsticks to the Cefn Coed Colliery Museum is underway. The listed structure were dismantled in 2016 due to safety fears, but on 11th February 2020 the first of the restored sections were being lifted back in to place.

(11/03/2020)

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/whats-on/whats-on-news/historic-winding-gear-restored-welsh-17904871>

Scotland

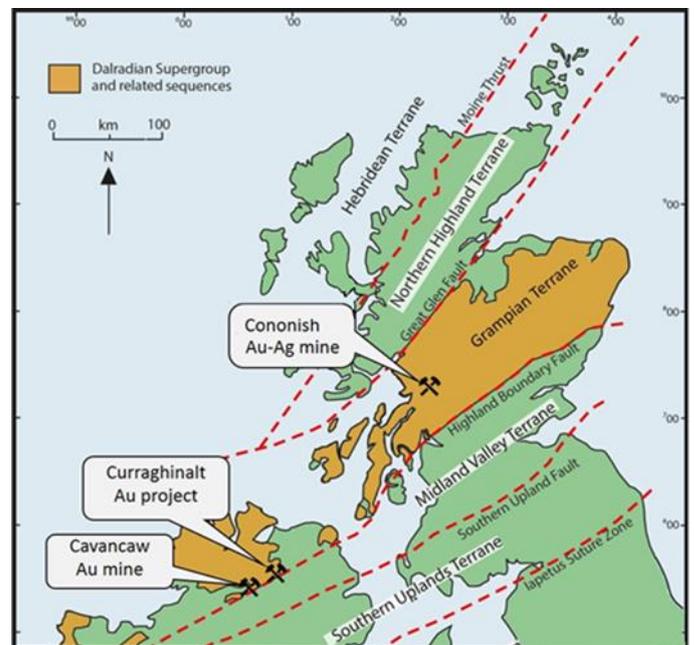
Gold in Them Thar Hills

Speaking to the Financial Times recently, Richard Gray, CEO of Scotgold Resources said that he sees the Cononish Gold Mine “as being the start of a gold mining industry in Scotland” and “I think there will be a sort of mini gold rush, potentially, in the years to come.” The mine is located near Tyndrum just inside the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park. The area is well known for lead mining: the old Tyndrum lead mine was worked from 1741 to 1929, producing 20,000 tonnes of ore at more than 30% lead plus zinc. The presence of gold in river sediments is also well documented but moves to extract gold at a commercial scale are much more recent. The first development began in the 1980s but was eventually abandoned as being too small to be economical. Nevertheless, it left the site with a kilometre-long adit under Beinn Chùirn and 7,000 tons of extracted ore.

Ownership of the mine then passed through the hands of various companies and Scotgold Resources Ltd (registered in Western Australia) acquired the mine in 2007. The company seems not to have been deterred by the Scottish Government’s designation of the area as a National Park in 2002. Following purchase, Scotgold set about improving its knowledge of the location, extent and grade of the ore while also seeking planning permission to actually mine the site. This was refused in 2010 by the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority but, after revised plans were submitted, approval was gained in 2012. Crown Estate Scotland, which controls most rights to gold and silver in Scotland (and which, by the way, forbids panning for gold) also granted a lease in 2012. A subsequent planning application to allow a phased development of the mine was given the go-ahead in

2018. The application was opposed by the John Muir Trust and Mountaineering Scotland largely because of the visual impact of the tailings on the landscape. Scotgold’s response is that there will be disturbance whilst the mine is working but that, after decommissioning and remediation, the tailings piles will be sculpted so that only an expert will be able to see that the landscape is not entirely natural. In addition Scotgold is already improving environmental aspects of the Cononish Glen unrelated to mining activity.

The Cononish mine sits within the Dalradian Supergroup – metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Lower Palaeozoic that outcrop in a band that runs from County Donegal in the north of Ireland through to Rattray Head in the north-east of Scotland. The ore body occurs in a series of narrow, near vertical quartz veins that originate in fractures associated with the SW-NE trending Tyndrum-Glen Fyne fault where the fault plane is vertical and the blocks have moved horizontally (a strike-slip fault). Gold and silver are present as the natural alloy electrum. Silver is also present in pyrites.



Location of the Cononish mine in relation to wider Scottish/Irish geology and geography. Adapted from, and with acknowledgements to, Scotgold Resources at <https://www.scotgoldresources.com/projects/grampian-project/>

Ore extraction will be by the long-hole open stoping method. This requires parallel access ways to be driven at the top and bottom of the section of the ore body that is to be mined; a slot, vertical in this case, is then excavated to connect them and to form the initial stope. Drilling and blasting from the upper access way into the ore breaks it up so that it collapses into the stope from which it is removed at the bottom. Careful management of ore removal at the draw point is a critical part of the process. In preparation for this work, the existing adit is being enlarged to allow large machinery to enter the mine; internal ramps and access ways will then be driven. Mechanical processing of the ore will be done on site. This will include crushing and grinding of the ore followed by gravity separation. Flotation will be used for recovery of sulphides. Feasibility at bulk scale has already been demonstrated using about a third of the 7000 tonnes of ore that was previously extracted.

Initially, production will be at half scale with expansion to full scale financed from mining revenues. CEO Richard Gray told the FT that the company has more than enough cash to take it through to first ore production after which further development work should be self-funded. Project duration is expected to be ten years but planning permission is valid for 17 years in case full-scale production is delayed or not achieved. The majority of the funding has come from chairman and biggest shareholder Nat le Roux a multi-millionaire and former CEO of IG Holdings.

Deposits similar to those found at Cononish are also present in the wider Grampian area and Scotgold already has taken options on another 13 localities with a total area of almost 3,000 square kilometres. These are currently being investigated through historical records, soil and sediment sampling, magnetic surveys and so on. This work has already shown that Glen Fyne, 40km SW of Tyndrum, appears to have even greater potential for gold and silver production than Cononish. Like Tyndrum, this is another area that has been mined for lead and other metals in the past (see Gazetteer to the Metal Mines of Scotland at AditNow) and this heritage may be a factor when the planning authority comes to decide whether the jobs and

wealth that will be created are sufficient to overcome the environmental impact.

Ian Crossland

The following mining news from Scotland was provided by Alastair Lings.

Ardalnaig Mine, Kenmore, Perthshire

Erris Resources has reach agreement with Greenore Gold to explore near Loch Tay, concentrating on two gold targets at Ardtalnaig and in Glen Almond. In July 2019 a 10 gram gold nugget was found in Glen Almond by a team from the University of Leeds. At Ardtalnaig there were small workings for lead, and several trenches and a possible adit with related dumps have been identified. Two samples of the workings taken by Greenore were encouraging: K06789 - 5.97 grams/tonne Au, 8.9g/t Ag, 2.21% Pb and 4.2% Zn and sample K24526 - 7.58 g/t Au, 16.9 g/t Ag, 4.43% Pb and 3.99% Zn. (15/01/2020)

<https://www.errisresources.com/news>

Cononish Mine, Tyndrum, Perthshire

From the Cononish Development Schedule Update issued by Scotgold Resouces on 16/12/2019-

"The Company has encountered schedule delays relating to the management of excavated materials necessary to construct the process plant building and to establish the site wide drainage required for the establishment of the "dry stack" tailings storage facility. The area of these sites is overlain by peat to varying depths, for which the company is utilising all good practice to manage and preserve this environmentally sensitive material by minimising storage ... Mine development is also continuing at an increasing pace as our teams gain experience and more development ends become available and we expect to have a stockpile of ore for processing when the plant comes on line ... first gold production is now expected in May 2020". (16/12/2029)

<https://www.scotgoldresources.com/investors/aim-news-releases/>

Ireland

The following mining news from Ireland was provided by Alastair Lings.

Goldmines River, Woodenbridge, Co. Wicklow

IMC Exploration has found gossanous quartz vein material with up to 0.4 grams/tonne gold near old

mineworkings in the south of Prospecting Licence 3857. Wall-rock associated with the workings contained trace amounts of gold. The workings had intersected sand which was found to contain silver (up to 12.1 g/t) and tungsten (0.4 %). In 1795 there was a gold rush in the area. In 1797 the Government took over the streamworks, and searched for a bedrock source of the gold. On the northern slopes of Croghan Kinshelagh they dug about 12 800 metres of trenches to bedrock, and drove a 320 m long adit. (03/12/2019) <https://www.imcexploration.com/announcements>

Drumgoosat Mine, Carrickmacross, Co.

Monaghan

Drumgoosat Mine produced gypsum from 1956 until 1989, with its workings extending under the LP4900 local road and under the R179 regional road into the Knocknacran Open Pit. In the early hours of 24 September 2018 the playing fields and buildings at Magheraclone GAA Club were affected by subsidence, with major fissures in the ground. There were no casualties.

The disturbance zone had a radius of 120 metres. On 03 October further subsidence was found about 600 m NNW of the centre of the disturbance zone. On 19 December a 9 m diameter crown hole opened up 35 m west of the LP4900, about 400 m NNE of the original disturbance zone. On 10 August 2019 a third crown hole appeared about 250 m SW of the disturbance zone, and about 350 m from the nearest house.

Fissures were noticed near this hole on 10 December 2019. The fissures and crown holes were backfilled, however settlement of the fill at the latest crown hole caused a cone shaped depression which was identified on 18 January 2020. On 30 January a crown hole was found in an area of depression which had been fenced on 10 December 2019. The hole was about 8 m in diameter and 7 m deep. The operators of the mine, Gyproc, have drilled boreholes along the roads, carried out laser scans from the boreholes and installed extensometers. The company plans to develop an open pit in the area of the former underground mine. For more information see NAMHO Newsletter 87 (March 2019) and <https://www.gyproc.ie/>

Isle of Man

Closure of 'Snuff the Wind' criticised

The decision by the Manx Government to close the area surrounding the old mine workings at Cross Vein

Mine in Foxdale has been met with anger and dismay by local motorcyclists. The site, popularly known as 'Snuff the Wind', has regularly been used by motorcyclists to ride and practice. The closure was recommended after a significant proportion of contaminants found in the silt at Peel Bay Marina were linked with historical metal mining sites. (08/03/2020) <https://www.manxradio.com/news/isle-of-man-news/anger-and-upset-over-snuff-the-wind-closure/>

Girl's Best Friend

Concerns over "blood diamonds" – mined illegally and used to finance conflict – have led major producers to defend their reputation by introducing schemes that guarantee the provenance of their wares. De Beers (part of Anglo-American), for example, has a system that tracks its diamonds from the mine to the retailer. Alrosa, the main Russian supplier, goes one step further so that it can even tell you who cut and polished your precious stone. And last year the Gemological Institute of America supplemented its "4c" grading scheme—colour, clarity, cut and carats—with a fifth: country of origin. By such methods, mining firms seek to distance themselves from unethical practices and, hopefully, keep one step ahead of the competition.

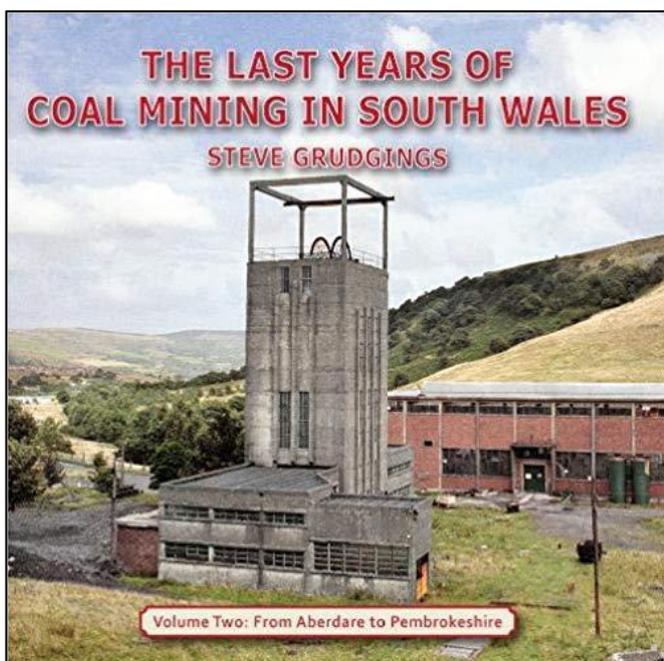
But creeping up on the inside lane is another contender for the ethical/ environmental crown: artificially grown diamonds. At present they represent only 2-3% of all gemstones sold but, whereas the total number of all diamonds traded has fallen recently, lab-grown ones are growing at 15-20% per year – fuelled, and it is said, by the preferences of younger buyers. The traditional traders have sought to introduce a no fly zone between themselves and these newcomers, stressing the romance and wonder of the geological forces and timescales that cause their product to form as opposed, one supposes, to the cold and clinical procedures performed by an earnest young man in a white lab coat. More practically, de Beers has introduced the use of spectroscopy to enable the real to be quickly differentiated from the ersatz. Nevertheless, despite lobbying from the industry, the *US Federal Trade Commission has ruled that lab-grown*

diamonds are every bit as genuine as those dug from bowels of the earth – although it recognizes that differences exist and condemns attempts to pass one off as the other.

By adding trace elements to the starting material, artificial diamonds can be produced in a range of colours but the most remarkable thing is that they have wonderful clarity being entirely free from inclusions. Given that natural diamonds with this property are ranked very highly, it may seem surprising that the artificial sort sell for a lower price – generally 15-20% less. This has prompted, by way of explanation, some twisted logic along the lines that defects impart “character” to the stone as though, somehow, clarity is not important anymore. A more believable story relies on rarity: natural diamonds will always be difficult to find and hence expensive; the unnatural sort, by contrast, might one day be as cheap as the chip in your mobile - and just as replicable. Beautiful as they may be, it’s difficult to see their value accruing with time which undermines their usefulness as a saleable asset and signifier of wealth. Not unlike the lovely Modigliani print on my wall in fact.

Ian Crossland

Publications



The Last Years of Coal Mining in South Wales, Volume Two: From Aberdare to Pembrokeshire

Steve Grudgings, Folly Books, hardback with dust jacket, 250x250mm, 238 pages, illustrated with photographs and maps, £25-00, ISBN: 978 1 916178908

From the author: I count myself extremely fortunate not only to have witnessed and photographed the last few years of coal mining in South Wales but also to work with a publisher with the expertise and empathy to transform my raw material into what we both hope is a quality product. The process of producing this book has been a most enjoyable exercise, allowing me to indulge my memories and recollections of many visits to South Wales. These visits continue and there are a few of us who continue to seek out the increasingly derelict and overgrown remains of this once dominant industry. If you had not experienced it first hand, it’s difficult to understand how much influence the coal industry had on the Welsh valleys in visual, economic, social and environmental terms. The coal industry in general and in South Wales in particular was both dependent upon and the instigator of a series of linked communities. The obvious communities were the physical ones of housing, shops, clubs and pubs around the pits, less obvious were the economic ones linking suppliers and customers of the industry. The miners themselves were another and it would seem that the dangers, risks and sheer hard work entailed in mining coal prompted levels of care and dependency for workmates unequalled in other working communities. With few exceptions, most ex miners will tell you that this what they miss most in other workplaces. Like its predecessor, the emphasis of this second volume is on the images and is very much a personal perspective rather than an inventory or gazetteer of pits. Whilst most images were taken by myself, my friend Tim Rendall contributed some from his visits to sites I missed. The initial inspiration of us coming from fellow Bristolian John Cornwell’s photographic first publications on Welsh Pits back in the 1980s. Recognising that none of his colour work has been published, we have, with the cooperation and permission of Ceri Thompson and colleagues at the Welsh National Coal Museum, been able to use some John Cornwell’s work to fill gaps in my visits and also hopefully to draw attention to the quality of his work. We hope you enjoy this photographic expedition from Aberdare westwards to Pembrokeshire

Key Features:

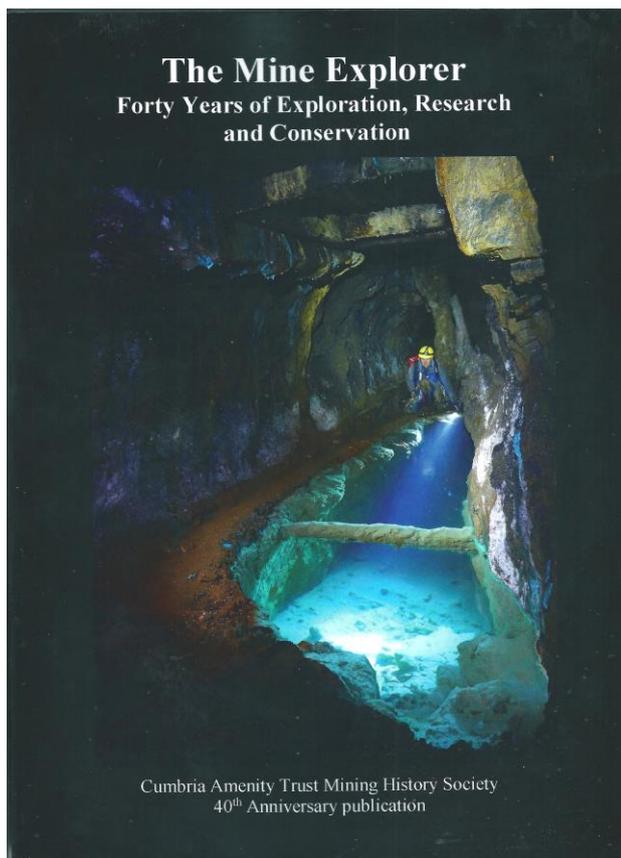
- A unique pictorial record of the fast few years of coal mining in the western valleys of South Wales with over 250 images of large and small collieries across the district.
- Choice of photographs was made on the basis of their breadth of coverage as well as their historic and aesthetic merit.

The Mine Explorer – Forty Years of Exploration, Research and Conservation

Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society, paperback, A4, 123 pages, illustrated with colour and b&w photographs, £12.50 including p&p

A limited edition commemorative publication covering the first 40 years of CATMHS. A few copies may still be available, with the possibility of more being printed if sufficient demand. For details see:

<http://www.catmhs.org.uk/>



Copy Date for the next Newsletter is **10th May** with publication due June 2020.

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

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

28th March 2020: NAMHO AGM & Spring Council Meeting, . 11am, The Peak District Lead Mining Museum, South Parade, Matlock Bath, DE4 3NR. Full details will be distributed to NAMHO representatives nearer the event.

2nd April 2020: Landscape Legacies of Coal Mining Celebration: Stirling.

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/landscape-legacies-of-coal-mining-1st-birthday-celebration-tickets-86796830657>

3rd-6th April 2020: NAMHO Conference 2020, Cornwall-
CANCELLED

18th April 2020: Friends of St Aidans BE1150 Walking Dragline Openday, Astley Lane, Swillington, Leeds, LS26 8AL. <http://www.walkingdragline.org/>

25th-26th April 2020: AIA Practical Weekend – North Wales Slate: Llanberis. <https://industrial-archaeology.org/events-diary/>

15th-17th May 2020: The Second International Early Engines Conference, Black Country Living Museum, Dudley.

<https://www.earlyengines.org/>

16th-17th May 2020: Vintage Excavator Trust Working Weekend: Threlkeld, Cumbria.

<https://www.threlkeldquarryandminingmuseum.co.uk/vintage-excavator-trust/>

10th-14th June 2020: Mining History Association Annual Conference: Nevada, USA.

<https://www.mininghistoryassociation.org/>

11th-14th June 2020: Institute Europa Subterranea Symposium: Bavaria, Germany. <http://europa-subterranea.eu/>

13th June 2020: Friends of St Aidans BE1150 Walking Dragline Openday, Astley Lane, Swillington, Leeds, LS26 8AL. <http://www.walkingdragline.org/>

18th-22nd June 2020: International Mining History Conference, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada- **POSTPONED**

11th-20th September 2020: Heritage Open Days- England. <https://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/>

12th-13th September 2020: Friends of St Aidans BE1150 Walking Dragline Openday, Astley Lane, Swillington, Leeds, LS26 8AL. <http://www.walkingdragline.org/>

19th-20th September 2020: Vintage Excavator Trust Working Weekend: Threlkeld, Cumbria. <https://www.threlkeldquarryandminingmuseum.co.uk/vintage-excavator-trust/>

9th-14th November 2020: Australasian Mining History Association Conference: New South Wales, Australia. <https://www.mininghistory.asn.au/>

1st-5th July 2021: NAMHO Conference 2021, Shropshire. Details to be confirmed.

Please check with organisers of meetings before making any travel bookings in case of change of dates or arrangements. NAMHO lists events in good faith but is not responsible for errors or changes made.

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