

WASC 1912

Memo on proposed
WAFGM charitable
structure 1994

APPENDIX I

WALTHAM ABBEY ROYAL GUNPOWDER MILLS

Memorandum on the Proposed Charitable Structure for the site at the Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills

- 1 Introduction
- 1.1 The purpose of this memorandum is to set out the proposed structure for the site at Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills (the "Site"), and it is intended that this memorandum will provide the basis for discussion at the meeting of the Steering Committee to be held on 1st June 1994.
- 2 Proposed Structure
- 2.1 The proposed structure is set out in the diagrams shown as appendices I and II to this memorandum. Appendix I illustrates the allocation of ownership, operation and finance between the organisations included in the proposed structures and Appendix II illustrates the legal and management structure.
- 2.2 The structure accords with the requirements of the Charity Commission and relevant legislation including the Charities Acts of 1992 and 1993.
- 2.3 The structure assumes a separation between the ownership of the Site, the management and the pursuance of the charitable objects and the carrying out of non-charitable activities. Care must be taken to ensure that it will not be possible for charity money to be spent on non-charitable objects - in practice a loan on commercial terms (including security if this would be a normal commercial term) from a charity to a non-charity can be made.
- 2.4 The proposed structure is as follows:
 - (a) a charitable foundation ("the Foundation") will be established to hold the freehold of the Site, and any financial contributions coming from the MoD, English Heritage and any other bodies;
 - (b) the Site and possibly part of the capital cash will be designated as permanent endowment, with the remaining cash being used to develop

(d) there will be at least one trading company wholly owned by the operating charitable company, with this trading company carrying out non-charitable activities on the Site;

(e) the operating charitable company will enter into management agreements with other charitable bodies or other parties, with a view to contracting out the management of specific operations on the Site.

2.5 The importance of the separation of the Foundation and the charitable company is that assets provided by the MoD will be held by the Foundation, with a view to protect the Site as far as possible in law for the benefit of the public in the event of the operating charitable company failing to carry out its proposed objectives, whether for financial or other reasons. It is intended that the Foundation will always hold at least sufficient funds to safeguard and maintain the Site should the operating charitable company cease to exist.

3 Documentation

3.1 Draft documentation to give effect to this proposed structure will be prepared on the following basis:-

(a) The Foundation

(i) The Foundation will be a charitable trust.

(ii) The Foundation will be established by use of a nominee, and there will be a subsequent declaration of the trusts on which the Site is to be held.

(iii) There will be a minimum of 3 trustees at any one time in order to comply with Charity Commission requirements, and there will be maximum of [7] trustees. The operating charitable company will be given power to nominate [2] trustees, and certain national organisations may also have a power of nomination. There will be power for the initial trustees to bring in other trustees within the prescribed maximum. The involvement of local bodies in the nomination process will be assured by virtue of their representation on the Board of the operating charitable company (see below), this latter having the right to nominate [2] trustees.

(iv) Trustees will be appointed for an initial period of [6] years, with the ability to be re-elected, (with the consent of the continuing

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main draft report

- (vi) The trustees of the Foundation will have no direct role in managing the Site, but will have an overseeing role insofar as the operating charitable company will be expected to submit an operating plan to the Foundation and to make regular reports on how the plan is being implemented. Subject to the following paragraph, the Foundation will pass income across to the operating charitable company to enable it to implement its operating plan. This will be dealt with in the management agreement described below. The Foundation will pursue its own charitable objects by making grants to the operating charitable company and by granting leases/licences over the Site in favour of the operating charitable company (probably on a gratuitous basis).
- (vii) A mechanism will be put into place to ensure that the Foundation's capital reserve can never fall below a level at which it would be unable to safeguard and maintain the Site; this would be done by inserting provisions in the management agreement whereby the operating charitable company would be obliged to top up the Foundation's capital endowment if this fell below a certain level.

(b) The Operating Charitable Company

- (i) The operating charitable company will be a company limited by guarantee, and will be responsible for the pursuance of the overall charitable objects, i.e. developing and running a museum and education centre and for fundraising activities (see (vi) below).
- (ii) The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the operating charitable company will be based on the model Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Charity Commission, amended to reflect the particular objects which it is intended the company will pursue and to reflect the provisions with regard to the appointment of directors (see (iv) and (v) below).
- (iii) In view of the national and international significance of the site the Board of Directors should reflect all interests, and include both management and academic expertise.
- (iv) The initial constitution of the Board of Directors of the operating charitable company will comprise between, say, 9 and 11

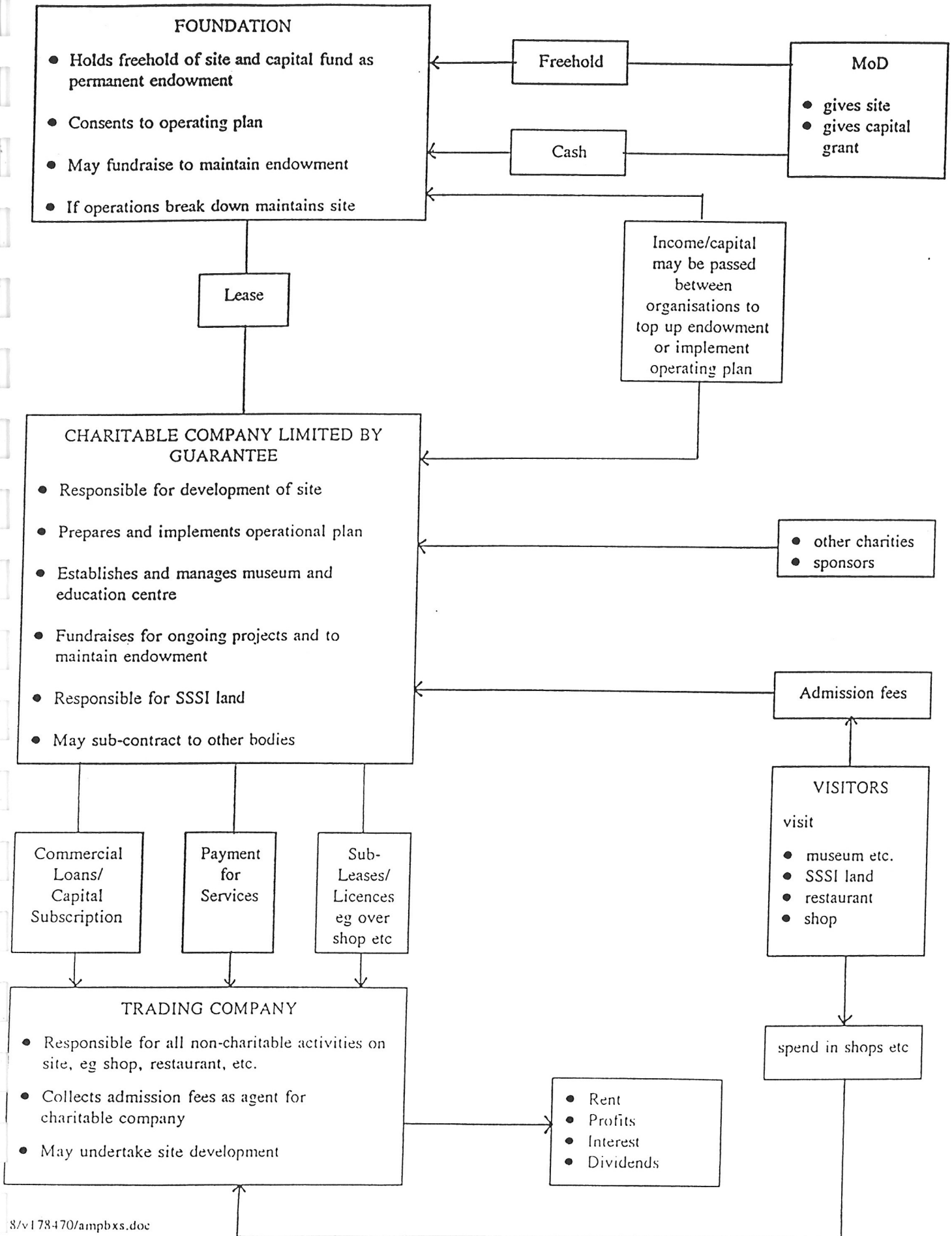
- (v) Subsequent directors, other than the Chairman of the Foundation, will be drawn from the membership of the company, with members themselves having to be approved by the directors. High profile organisations would have a right to nominate members. Representatives of local interests would be members of the company, and would retain the right to nominate a set number of directors.
 - (vi) The structure of the operating charitable company will require the establishment of a committee with responsibility for fundraising, and at least [2] directors will sit on that committee.
 - (vii) Local interests could be further represented by enabling the setting up of a Friends Association, whereby the Chairman for the time being of the Friends Association would be a member of the operating charitable company, and could potentially be elected as a member of the Board.
- (c) Trading Company
- (i) The trading company will be a company limited by shares, with all the shares being held by the operating charitable company as an investment.
 - (ii) The trading company will carry out those activities (either itself or through sub-contactors) which do not fall within the charitable objects of the operating charitable company and/or the Foundation (or which can best be carried out in a tax efficient manner by the trading company), i.e. commercial development of parts of the Site, on-site catering, souvenir and gift sales, and visitor activities. It will be important to identify which activities are to be carried on by each organisation.
 - (iii) There should be some overlap between the membership of the Boards of the operating charitable company and the trading company, but the overall composition of each Board should be different, as the two companies have separate objectives and their directors need different qualifications and interests.
 - (iv) The Board of the operating charitable company will have power to remove directors of the trading company, but sufficient control

- (v) The trading company will be registered for VAT, and it may also be desirable for the operating charitable company to be registered for VAT provided it has sufficient income. The operating charitable company's income could be generated from admission fees to the Site which could pass direct to the operating charitable company, albeit the trading company would collect the fees for the operating charitable company as its agent. The effect of this would be to neutralise VATable supplies between the operating charitable company and the trading company, and to allow the operating charitable company to reclaim VAT on its own inputs.
- (vi) The trading company will be given wide powers and objects.
- (vii) The trading company must pass its taxable profits to the operating charitable company by way of Deed of Covenant, possibly with payment of dividends to the charitable company as a fall-back, although it would be tax efficient for the trading company to make gift aid payments to the charities.
- (d) Management Agreement
- (i) In order for there to be no doubt about which roles and duties are allocated to the various organisations there should be an agreement to which each of the Foundation, the operating charitable company and the trading company are parties as are other organisations whose interests need to be protected (e.g. local authorities, etc.). Each party could then enforce its rights against any other party.
- (ii) The management agreement would cover (amongst other things) the following:
- Ownership, occupation rights and permitted uses on the Site.
 - Ownership of objects and artefacts whether owned at the date of the transfer of the Site or acquired subsequently.
 - Liability to visitors to the Site for personal injury, damage or loss, and allocation of responsibility to insure against such liabilities and to indemnify others.

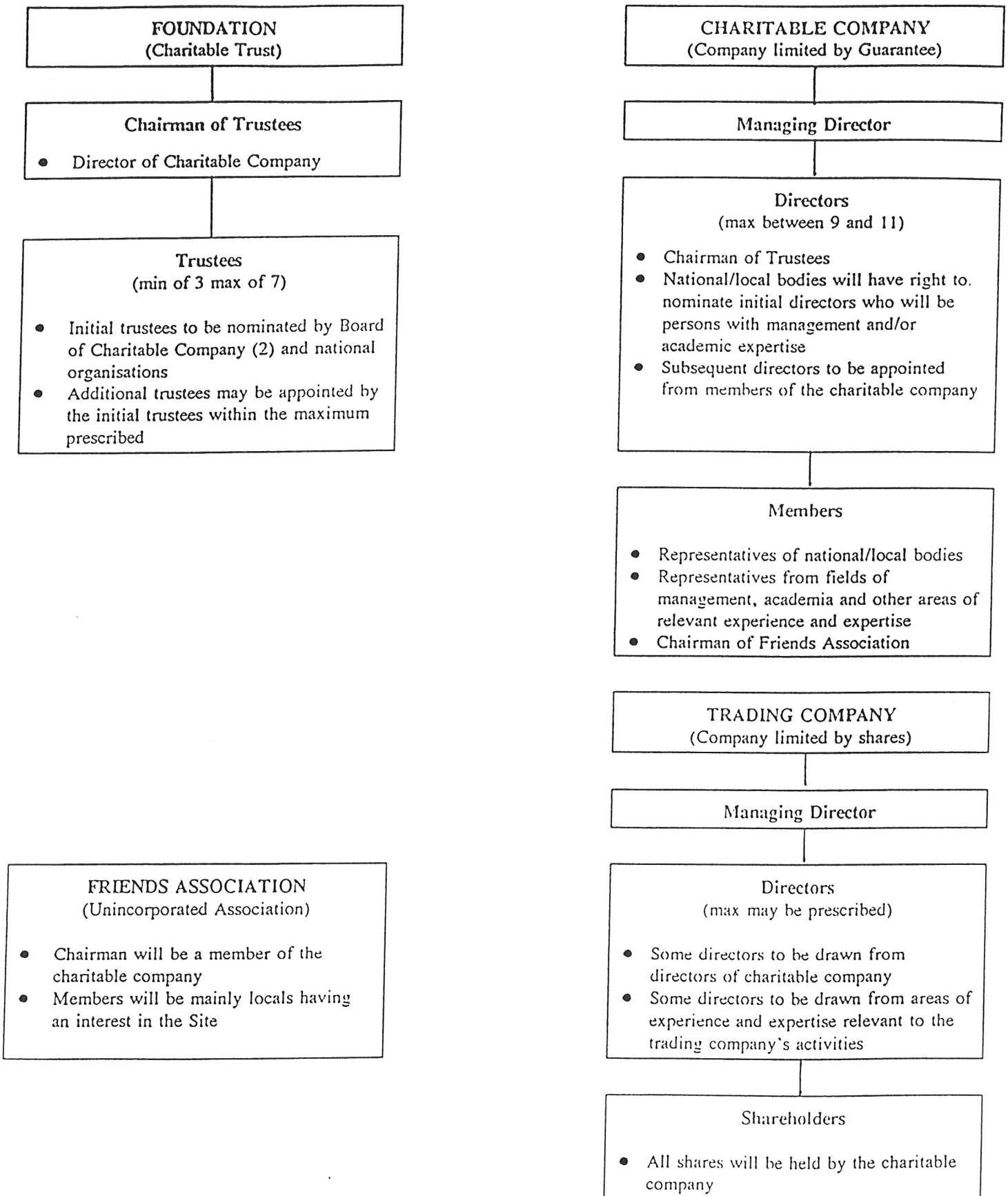
- Statement of the primary objects of the charitable structure - namely, to maintain the Site.
- Involvement of the local authorities.
- Permissive provisions regarding contracting out.

Norton Rose
24th May 1994

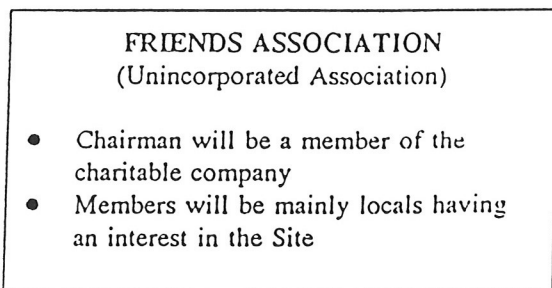
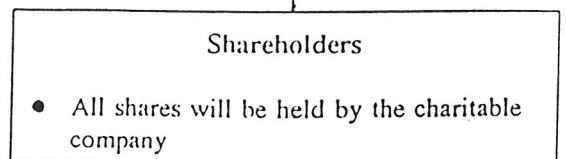
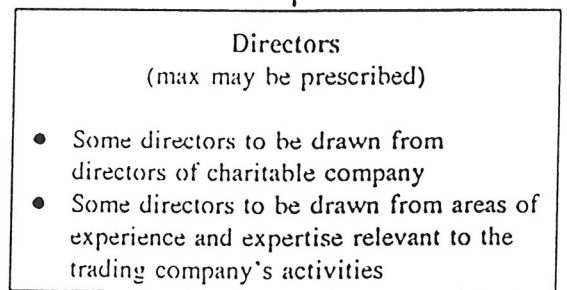
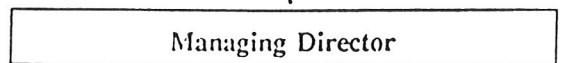
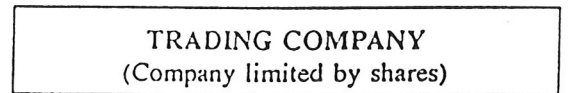
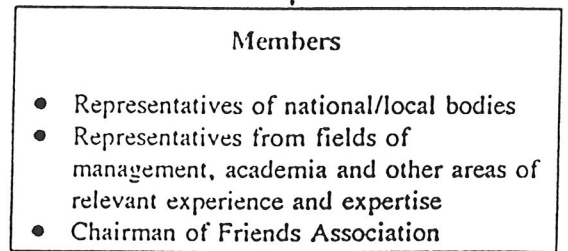
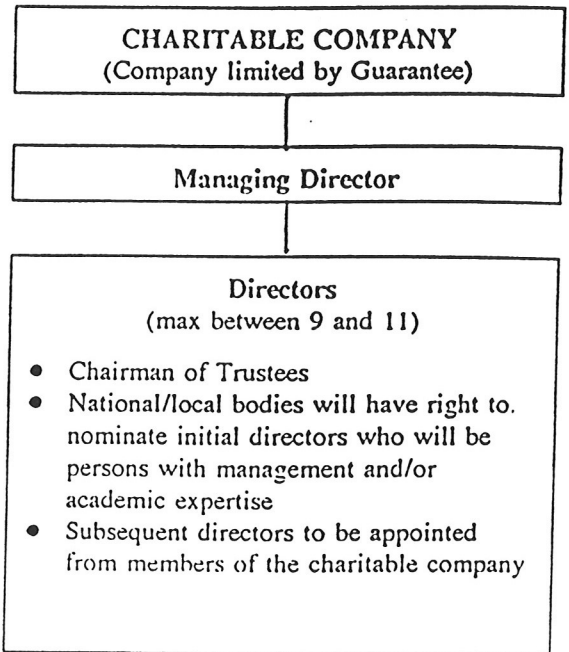
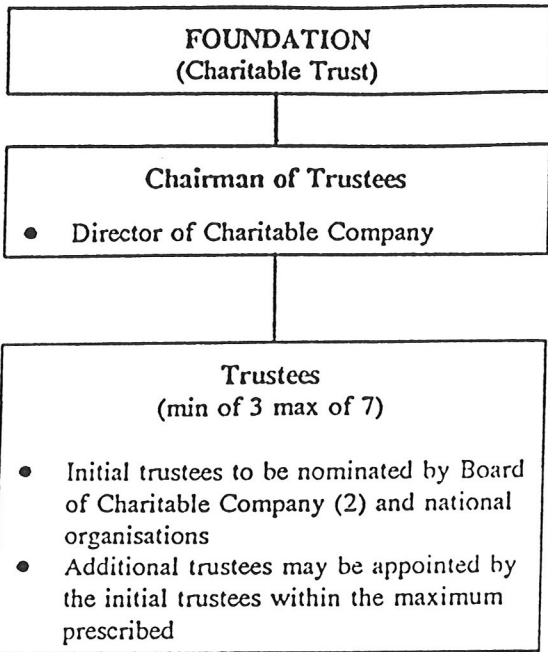
APPENDIX I: OWNERSHIP, OPERATION AND FINANCE - Relationship between organisations



APPENDIX II: LEGAL AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



APPENDIX II: LEGAL AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



APPENDIX II

Summary

Essex	Epping Forest District	Waltham Abbey Parish
TL 30 SE **	Waltham Abbey RGPF (gunpowder factory)	TL 376 015
TL 30 SE **	Waltham Abbey RGPF (explosives factory)	TL 376 015
TL 30 SE **	Lower Island gunpowder works	TL 3763 0001

Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Factory was the location of gunpowder and latterly chemical-based explosives and propellants manufacture throughout a period of over 300 years. Within that period, it moved from private ownership into state hands in 1787. Following the Second World War, after manufacturing ceased in 1943, it became a research rather than a production centre and finally until its closure in 1991 the Royal Armaments Research and Development Establishment (RARDE).

Its position on the River Lea gave it abundant facilities to exploit water power that is typically the prime mover in early gunpowder production. The scope, too, for water-borne transport within the factory was thoroughly and characteristically exploited. It also throughout its life gave it ready access by water to the Thames estuary both for the import of raw materials and for the safe transportation of finished products to installations on the estuary such as the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the great late 18th-century gunpowder magazines at Purfleet (SAVE 1993, 51-61, 68). The development of navigation of the Lea (Fairclough 1992) was important to this factory as it was to others, like the Royal Small Arms Factory at the Brimsdown Works in Enfield on the opposite bank less than a mile to south (Putnam and Weinbren 1992, 5; SAVE 1993, 64-65).

Gunpowder production had evidently begun on the site by the mid 17th century, centred on a late medieval fulling mill. From its early origins the works quickly expanded into a purpose-built manufactory as reflected in Farmer's engravings in 1735 (Fig 15), and during the 18th-century became one of the principal suppliers of gunpowder to the Board of Ordnance. Government concern about the quality, quantity and reliability of gunpowder supplied by the private trade led to the establishment in 1759 of a first Royal Gunpowder Factory at Faversham in Kent by purchase of the Home Works, followed in 1787 by Waltham Abbey. This purchase by the government coincided with a periodic up-turn in the demand for gunpowder in the wake of the French Revolution and later stimulated by the Napoleonic wars. After an unprecedented period of

expansion, which included the development of **Lower Island** as an ancillary part of the factory, the 1820's brought in a period of retrenchment with little new investment through to end of the 1840's. In contrast to the first half of the century the second half saw continual expansion and innovation. Many of the changes were inspired by the need to produce cannon powders for ever larger guns, and especially to manufacture moulded powders in large quantities.

The second half of the 19th century also saw experimentation with new chemically-based explosives, in the first instance guncotton. This was joined by cordite in the last decade of the century, which replaced gunpowder as the main service propellant by 1900. Around this date the majority of the former gunpowder buildings on the **North Site** and **Lower Island** were converted to cordite production. Despite this, some gunpowder continued to be produced until the end of the First World War for use as fuse powders.

With the shift to chemically-based products, in the 1880's the factory expanded its production facilities greatly by creating the **South Site** on Quinton Hill. Initially this provided more space for guncotton production in a specially-built complex that survives: a nitroglycerine and cordite factory were quickly added, however. With developments in the 1890's that established an acid factory and nitroglycerine plant on Edmonsey Mead towards the north end of **North Site**, the changeover to cordite production had effected a repolarisation of the factory. Prior to this date the manufacturing flowlines within the factory could be seen as operating from south to north, ending with finished products in the Grand Magazine at the extreme northern end of the factory. Now, wet guncotton was brought to and stored in the Grand Magazine and moved southwards during its manufacture into cordite. Peaks of production and refurbishment were naturally prompted by the First and Second World Wars: during the former the workforce rose to a peak of 5000, the majority women working shifts to secure continuous production.

Although not a high explosives factory, Waltham Abbey RGPF manufactured picric powder in 1870's and 1890's, initially for the filling of shells and later for use in detonators. Production was first carried out in former gunpowder mills on **North Site** and **Lower Island**. Around 1910 the first plant in Britain for the manufacture of tetryl (C.E.) was established on **North Site**, later augmented by a second plant during the First World War. Between the wars, manufacture of picrite, used in flashless cordite, began along with RD202, a slow-burning fuse powder. Important work was also carried out on **South Site** in developing safe and efficient manufacturing processes for TNT and RDX.

Explosives manufacture at Waltham Abbey ceased in 1943 in favour of factories in the north and west of Britain further from the continent and airborne military threats. IN 1945 the factory was taken over as a government research establishment, for a time with interests in the development of rockets and their propellants, which it remained until closure in 1991.

It was that closure and the moves to find a viable and beneficial reuse for the site that led in 1993 to the archaeological survey by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England that is reported here (see **Circumstances and methods of the survey** above). The survey concentrated in its detailed recording on the North Site, which encapsulates the location of the earliest gunpowder facilities centred on the Millhead Stream as well as a wide range of later developments. It was extended in similar detail to take in the area of **Lower Island**, where earthworks mark the location of gunpowder and later production facilities that formed part of Waltham Abbey RGPF from the beginning of the 19th century. The **South Site** or Quinton Hill, added to the complex in the 1880's, remained outside the fieldwork remit, though a level of understanding of the processes and facilities there is necessary since it formed an integral part of the production cycle of the factory.

North Site covers 75 hectares (185.25 acres): during RCHME's survey 205 roofed buildings were identified ranging in size from large 19th-century steam incorporating mills to small early post-war locker magazines. A further 44 buildings survive as roofless ruins and another 95 building sites were identified from concrete floor slabs. It is also believed that around 125 buildings, including remains of the earliest mills on the site, survive as buried archaeological features within the bounds of the site. The **Lower Island** works cover about 3.5 hectares (8.65 acres) and there are thought to be the remains of 30 buried gunpowder processing building within its boundaries. These crude numbers conceal the common phenomenon that buildings and structures were often adapted and reused several times over in successive phases of the factory's activities. The buildings were linked by an extensive canal and leat network that in 1900 stretched to over 5 miles. This system survives partly as open waterways, partly as earthwork features, while other waterways have been filled and are lost as surface features. The communications system was augmented in the later 19th century by a tramway network, small sections of which remain in place and part of which gave a link under Highbridge Street to South Site. Power systems on the site changed from muscle and water, to steam, hydraulic, gas and electric, commonly employed in combination.

Of specific importance are the very full range of gunpowder processing facilities that survive or can be identified on site. Some, especially the earliest in the millhead area, are buried features with excellent archaeological preservation; others are standing buildings with machinery *in situ*. Of these, the water-driven pump and hydraulic press [L103] preserves an early form of hydraulic power system that pre-dates the application of a centralised hydraulic power system on site. Also the group of steam-driven incorporating mills, with underdriven power systems intact, in their scale and production capacity are unparalleled elsewhere in England and, in that they were built in groups successively over a period of years between 1857 and 1889, each exhibits design changes. Equally, if not more significant are the remains of chemical-based explosives production, which include complete complexes of self-contained chemical plant, through which processes can be followed and understood by reference to contemporary manuals and technical papers.

The importance of the site's having been in government hands for the last two centuries cannot be underestimated. Latterly its use as a research establishment has prevented casual access and vandalism, and in many instances has led to a remarkable degree of survival of unique buildings and pieces of machinery. Government ownership has also ensured that documentation has been preserved throughout that two hundred years, that allows an exceptional insight both into the technological and historical processes that have moulded the development of this factory. Complementing the written and drawn archive is an extensive photographic archive dating from the 1860's. The majority of early photographs were taken after explosions as part of the subsequent investigations and often usefully shown machinery within buildings. As the premier gunpowder producing factory in Britain, many of the advances made in gunpowder production were initiated by developments at Waltham Abbey. This is especially true in the second half of the 19th century when much effort was devoted to the production of specialised powders in truly industrial quantities evidently to meet the demands of developments in armaments.

Later in the 19th century Waltham Abbey RGPF was closely associated with the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich as the leading centre for research into guncotton before it was accepted for service use. Waltham then became the sole government factory manufacturing guncotton, and many of its innovations were taken up by commercial manufacturers. In the early 1890's Waltham Abbey was the first plant to produce the new service propellant cordite: again much of the initial research work carried out here was passed onto the commercial producers. The pre-eminence of this work is illustrated by the fact that all the official

handbooks on explosives manufacture used Waltham Abbey RGPF as their source and exemplar, often describing and illustrating in great detail the processes carried out here. The factory was internationally important, too, in particular influencing the development of the American gunpowder industry and early production of guncotton in Germany. To go beyond that simple assessment requires a wider study. For example, to set the solutions arrived at in Britain for the production of the specialised powders for large-bore guns in the late 19th century in a wider context one needs to look at the work being carried out in the state factories in Europe and America. Similarly the introduction of guncotton might be discussed in relation to work being carried out in Europe, in particular Austria. The introduction of cordite as a nitroglycerine-based explosive is tied to the development work carried out by Nobel and the Nobel Explosives Trust established between the explosives manufacturers of Europe. These research matters are, of course, additional to the contribution Waltham Abbey RGPF made directly to supplying Britain's armed forces with explosives in every major conflict for nearly three hundred years, and indirectly since 1945 through the products developed at the research establishment.

The importance of the remains of Waltham Abbey RGPF lie therefore in a combination of factors. In its early creation and successful development in commercial black powder production in the 17th and 18th centuries; in the context for investment, large-scale production and innovation over an extended time-span that its transfer into state hands gave from 1787; in the resultant survival of good documentation; in the 300-year continuum for gunpowder to chemically-base explosives; and in the totality of the site in the landscape. Though many of the buildings are individually unique, their importance is much enhanced by belonging to a wider context of structures and features that may be related to given production processes. Additional depth is given to these relationships through the detailed documentation surviving from the factory, which allows these connections to be seen set against time as new buildings or processes are introduced. The connections are physically manifest in the canal and tramway networks, the power transmission lines and steam heating pipes linking the factory together. The factory is therefore more than a collection of interesting buildings. It is a dynamic landscape that is capable of explanation through time as it developed from the mid 17th century. It is also a dynamic landscape in that it is capable of explanation through the flow materials between the various process buildings, which is also varied by time as new processes and products are introduced.

Within the study of the gunpowder industry in Britain, Waltham Abbey RGPF has a special place as one of a handful of very long-lived production centres of large physical extent. It is quite exceptional as a factory in state hands and devoted to production for military uses to have had its field archaeology recorded and studied in detail. The survival and recording of the later remains of chemical-based explosives production is to date without parallel.

APPENDIX III

Welcome to Hagley, an outdoor museum on the site of the birthplace of the DuPont Company. DuPont began here in 1802 as a gunpowder manufacturer. At Hagley you can explore the ruins of the original mills, tour the first du Pont home in America, see historic gardens, and visit restored buildings with exhibits and models that demonstrate the gunpowder industry's place in the history of American enterprise. Hagley tells the story of the du Ponts and the communities of workers along the Brandywine as part of the broader history of industry and technology in America's Industrial Revolution.

Hagley is a large site with great natural beauty and a variety of things to do and see. Whether you have a day or only a few hours, this map is designed to help you get the most out of your visit. If you choose to begin your visit by walking, consult the map for the Upper Path to Blacksmith Hill, the Lower Path or the River Path to the Hagley yard. If you prefer to ride, the bus leaves from Henry Clay Mill.

HENRY CLAY MILL

This building was constructed in 1814 as a cotton spinning mill. By the 1840s it had acquired the name of Henry Clay Mill, in honor of the Kentucky statesman who was a strong supporter of American industry. In 1884 the DuPont Company converted the mill from the manufacture of textiles to the production of powder containers.

Today the first floor serves the dual purpose of visitor reception and introduction to the history of the site through exhibits, dioramas, and models. On the second floor changing exhibits highlight the extensive collections and interests of the Hagley Museum and Library. The third floor houses offices for museum operations, education, and group tours.

The small stone building adjacent to the mill is the Hagley Store, a former cotton picking house where raw cotton was unbaled and picked. You will find there a large selection of unusual gifts, books, posters, postcards, film, and souvenirs of your visit to Hagley.

BLACKSMITH HILL

Above the Hagley Gate, which separated the mills from the housing area, are the remains of one of several






workers' communities built by the DuPont Company within walking distance of the powder yards. Adjacent to the gate is a former Blacksmith Shop (1830s), now a private house for museum staff. Up the hill is the Gibbons-Stewart House (1846), which has been restored and refurnished to illustrate the lives of powder yard foremen and their families. At the Brandywine Manufacturers' Sunday School (1817), where workers' children learned to read and write, you can experience nineteenth-century education. Across the road is the Belin House (1818), where three generations of company bookkeepers lived. Today the house serves as a coffee shop for museum visitors and a residence for visiting scholars. A Stable (1857) and Springhouse (1817) still stand near the school. Though many nineteenth-century structures have vanished, archaeological digs have revealed much about the workers' lives.

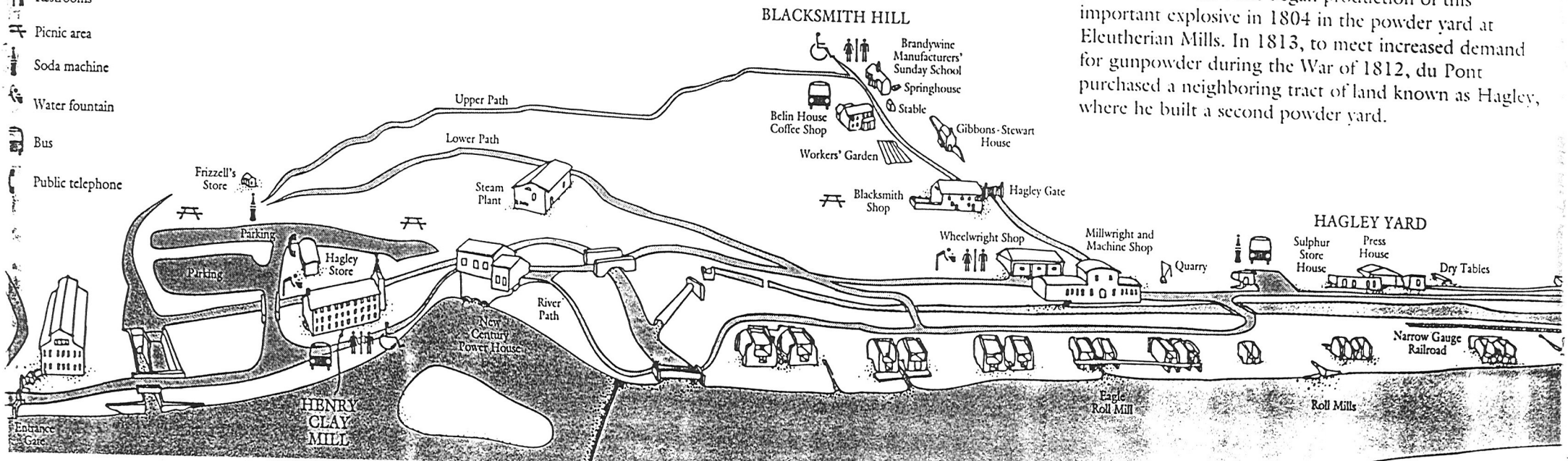
The Upper Path, which begins opposite the Sunday School, provides a shorter wooded walk back to the entrance area, the Hagley Store, and the parking lot.

HAGLEY YARD

Throughout the nineteenth century, the DuPont Company was the nation's largest manufacturer of black powder. E. I. du Pont began production of this important explosive in 1804 in the powder yard at Eleutherian Mills. In 1813, to meet increased demand for gunpowder during the War of 1812, du Pont purchased a neighboring tract of land known as Hagley, where he built a second powder yard.

KEY

-  Restrooms accessible to visitors with disabilities
-  Restrooms
-  Picnic area
-  Soda machine
-  Water fountain
-  Bus
-  Public telephone



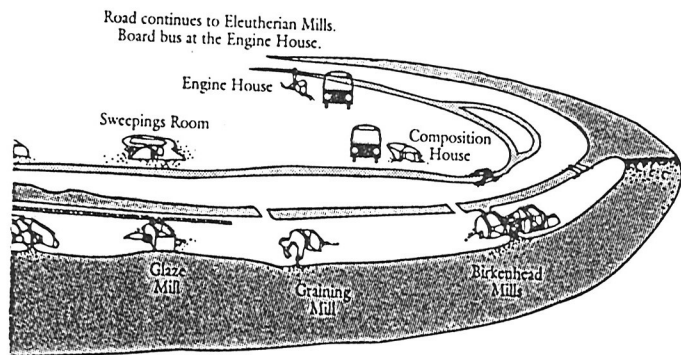
an exhibit of working models located in the Millwright Shop (1858). Throughout the Hagley Yard there is a variety of original buildings and architectural remains where the process shown in the models took place in full-scale operations. A number have been restored to house exhibits and operating machinery.

The New Century Power House (1900) generated electricity for area buildings. A Steam Plant (1884) on the hill above used a Corliss engine to produce auxiliary power.

The Eagle Roll Mill (1839), once used to mix ingredients for black powder, has an exhibit and a demonstration of the turbine that powers the heavy cast-iron wheels. The Machine Shop, where powder-making machinery was repaired, is equipped with nineteenth-century metal-working machinery demonstrated on a regular schedule. It is located in the Millwright Shop where the Powderman's Tour of demonstrations begins.

The Press House contains a hydraulic powder press introduced by Lamot du Pont; nearby stand the reconstructed Dry Tables.

In the Graining Mill (1830s), you can see the huge machinery used to grind powder into grains to be sifted and sorted by size. Upstream from the graining mill are the Birkenhead Mills (1822-1824), the oldest roll mills in the Hagley Yard, with a reconstructed waterwheel. In the Engine House at the farthest end of the yard, an 1870s engine operates under live steam.



The Hagley Store offers postcards, film, stamps, and a variety of gifts, prints, and books. The store is open one half hour later than other buildings.

Restrooms are located throughout the property. See map symbols.

Coffee Shop is located on Blacksmith Hill. Seasonal hours.

Snacks, beverages, and water fountains are located throughout the property. See map symbols.

If first aid is required, please ask any staff member for assistance.

Visitors with disabilities should inquire at the Hagley Store or Henry Clay Mill for information.

Information about nearby accommodations, restaurants, and other area attractions is available in the lobby of Henry Clay Mill.

FOR EVERYONE'S PLEASURE AND SAFETY

We need your help in preserving this beautiful historic site. We ask that you respect the following rules.

Hagley does not permit:

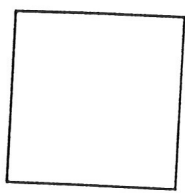
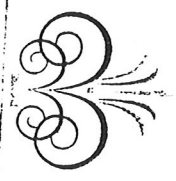
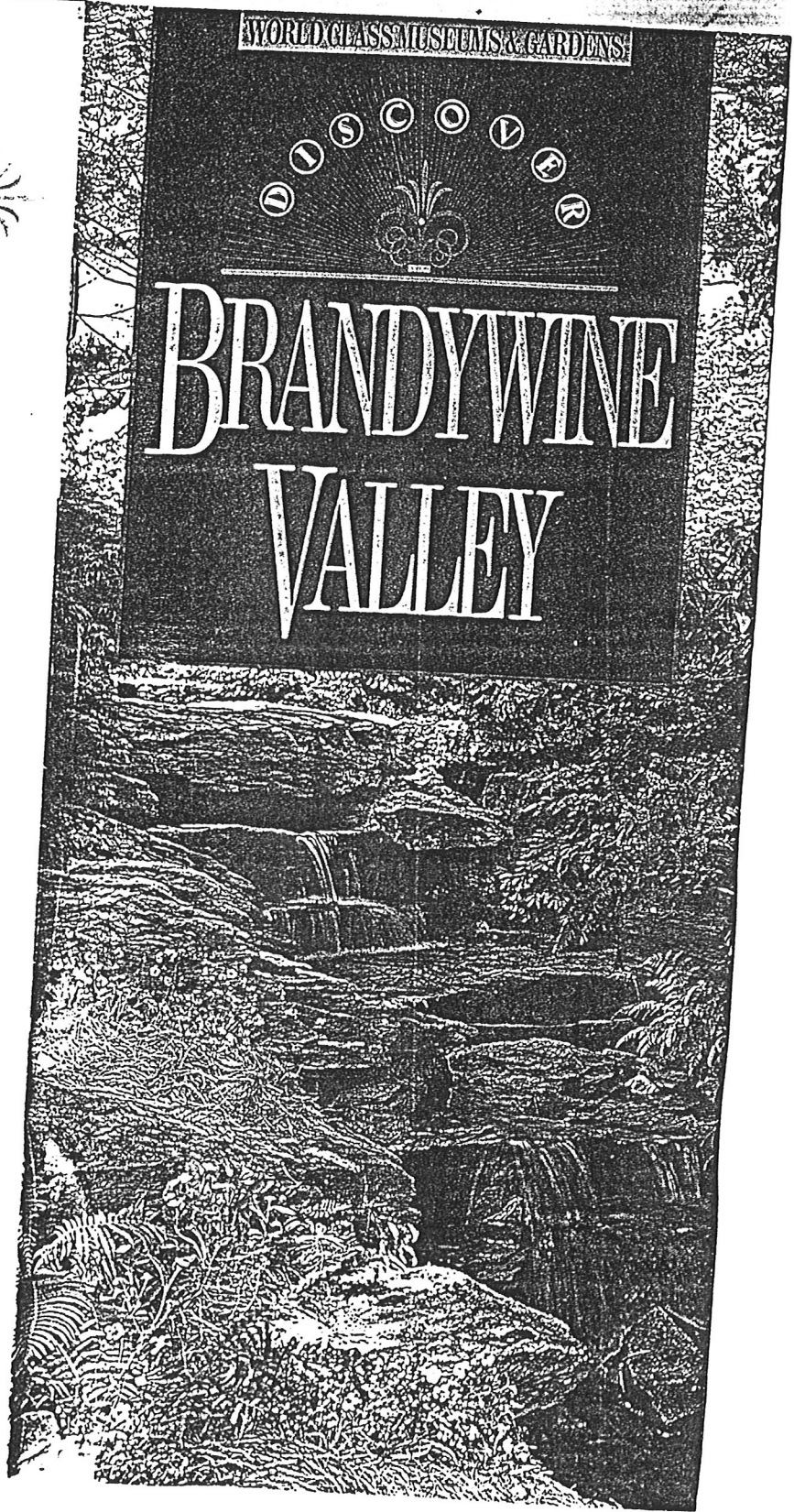
- Pets on the grounds
- Food or drink in exhibit buildings
- Smoking inside our buildings
- Picking plants or climbing trees
- Baby carriages or strollers in the du Pont home, the first office, and in the Gibbons Stewart house. Film, slides, and postcards are available in the Hagley Store.

The Hagley Museum and Library, a non-profit, tax-exempt educational institution, is a National Historic Landmark and National Recreation Trail.

WORLD CLASS MUSEUMS & GARDENS



BRANDYWINE VALLEY

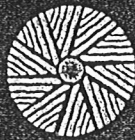


P.O. BOX 141, U.S. ROUTES 1 AND 100

CHADDS FORD, PA 19317

215) 388-2700 THROUGH 1993

610) 388-2700 BEGINNING 1994



Brandywine
BRANDYWINE
RIVER MUSEUM



PHOTO: MICHAEL KAHN

A unique showcase of American art housed in an historic 19th-century grist mill, this museum is famous for its unparalleled collection of works by three generations of the Wyeth family. Here visitors find the largest collection of works by

Andrew Wyeth, as well as N. C. Wyeth's renowned illustrations for *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped* and Jamie Wyeth's "Portrait of Pig." Galleries boasting wide board floors and rough hewn beams feature landscapes, still lifes

and illustrations by Howard Pyle, Maxfield Parrish, William Trost Richards, Horace Pippin and hundreds of other American artists. Outside, a cobblestone courtyard and paths studded with antique millstones wind through wildflower gardens to the banks of the Brandywine River.

SPECIAL EVENTS

ANTIQUES SHOW
(MAY)

RADNOR STEEPLECHASE RACES
(MAY)

COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE
(JUNE)

HARVEST MARKET AND
CHRISTMAS SHOPS
(SEPTEMBER THROUGH
DECEMBER)

A BRANDYWINE CHRISTMAS
(THANKSGIVING THROUGH
NEW YEARS)

CHANGING EXHIBITIONS
AND FAMILY EVENTS
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

2301 KENTMERE PARKWAY

WILMINGTON, DE 19806

(302) 571-9590



(DETAIL) HOWARD PYLE, THE MERMAID, OIL ON CANVAS, 1910.



Delaware Art Museum

The artistic heritage of the Brandywine Valley starts at the Delaware Art Museum. You should too! Come learn about the wondrous art and artists of the region beginning with the Museum's unrivaled collection of work by Howard Pyle, America's leading illustrator at the turn of the century. Here, you'll also see work by three generations of Wyeths and enjoy acclaimed collections of 19th and 20th century American art including work by such artists as Edward Hopper, John Sloan, George Inness, Deborah Butterfield, Al Held and Claes Oldenburg. Or experience a dramatic Victorian gallery showcasing the country's most distinguished collection of English Pre-Raphaelite paintings and decorative arts.

A great place for families, the Delaware Art Museum has something for everyone—from an exciting Children's Participatory Gallery, PEGAFOMASAUROS™ to a luscious Museum Store filled with truly unique gifts. You won't want to miss a visit to one of the Brandywine Valley's most dynamic cultural treasures!

SPECIAL EVENTS

JAZZ ON TAP
(SPRING)

...

ART IN BLOOM
(SPRING)

...

OUTDOOR CRAFT FAIR
(JUNE)

...

BEAUX ARTS BALL
(FALL)

...

HOLIDAY HOUSE TOUR
(DECEMBER)

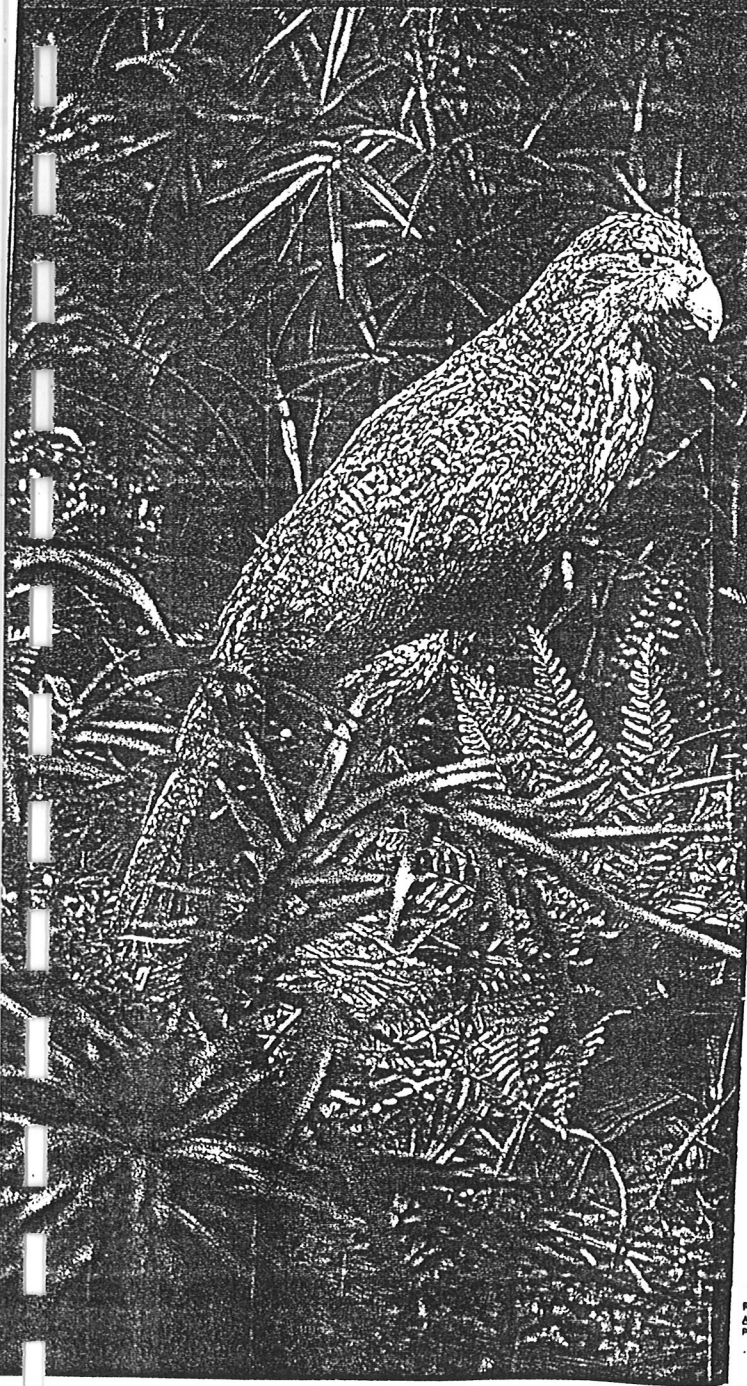
...

HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS
(WINTER)

P.O. BOX 3937, ROUTE 52

WILMINGTON, DE 19807

(302) 658-9111



DELAWARE MUSEUM
OF NATURAL HISTORY

of Natural History

Explore the plains of Africa, look beneath the seas, come face-to-face with a jaguar, walk under an eagle's nest. At the Delaware Museum of Natural History almost anything is possible.

Enter the Hall of Mammals and see everything from Delaware's natural inhabitants to the wildlife of Mt. Kenya. In an undersea world surround yourself with exotic marine creatures. Discover one of this hemisphere's finest shell collections and learn how pearls are formed. Even walk the Australian

Barrier Reef. Catch a rare glimpse of extinct and endangered species like the Heath Hen and the Passenger Pigeon which seem to come alive in the Hall of Birds. The wonders of nature never cease to amaze.

SPECIAL EVENTS

NATURAL WONDERS
WEDNESDAY AT 10 A.M.
AND SUNDAY AT 2 P.M.

HOOTS, HOWLS AND
HAUNTS, HALLOWEEN
CARNIVAL

CHANGING EXHIBITS,
WORKSHOPS, LECTURES AND
FIELD TRIPS

REPRINTED FROM THE BRANTZBURG VALLEY
AN INTRODUCTION TO ITS CULTURAL TREASURES
PUBLISHED IN 1982 BY HARRY N. ABRAMS, INC.
1082 STEVEN MAYS, NYC

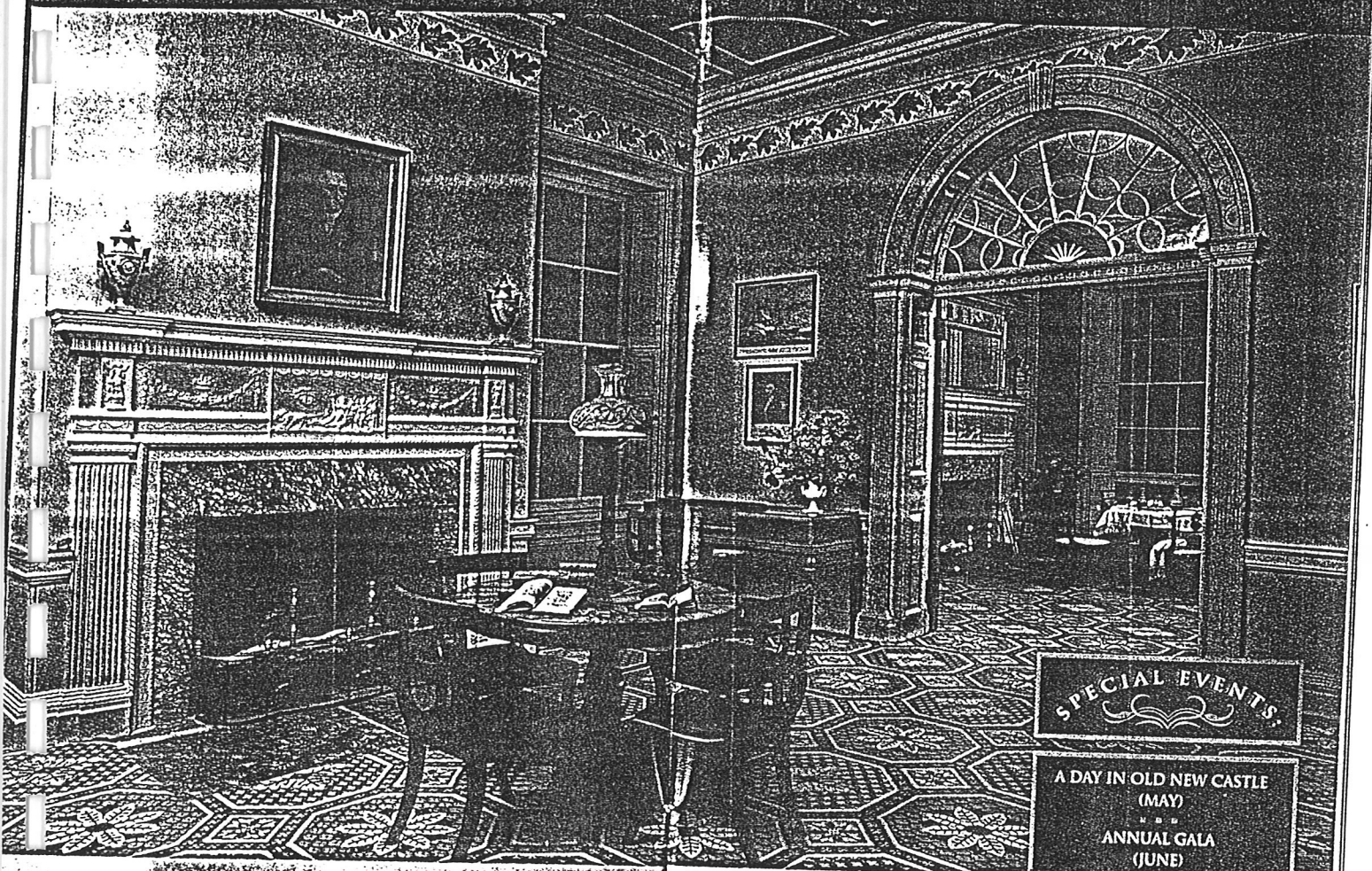
42 THE STRAND

NEW CASTLE, DE 19720

(302) 322-8411



George Read II
GEORGE READ II HOUSE
House



SPECIAL EVENTS

A DAY IN OLD NEW CASTLE
(MAY)

ANNUAL GALA
(JUNE)

MURDER MYSTERY
AT THE READ HOUSE
(OCTOBER)

CHRISTMAS AT THE READ HOUSE
(THANKSGIVING - NEW YEARS)

CHRISTMAS
CANDLELIGHT TOURS
(DECEMBER)

Situated on the bank of the Delaware River, the stately George Read II House recalls the elegance of times past. George Read II (1765-1836), a prominent lawyer and son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, sought to

construct the grandest residence in Delaware. The graceful exterior and interior, featuring elaborately carved woodwork, relief plasterwork, gilded fanlights, and silver door hardware, reflect the height of Federal fashion. Surrounded by a handsome

garden, the Read House is located in the well-preserved colonial town of New Castle where tree-lined streets, an open green, and period buildings retain the charm of earlier times.

P.O. BOX 3630

ROUTE 141

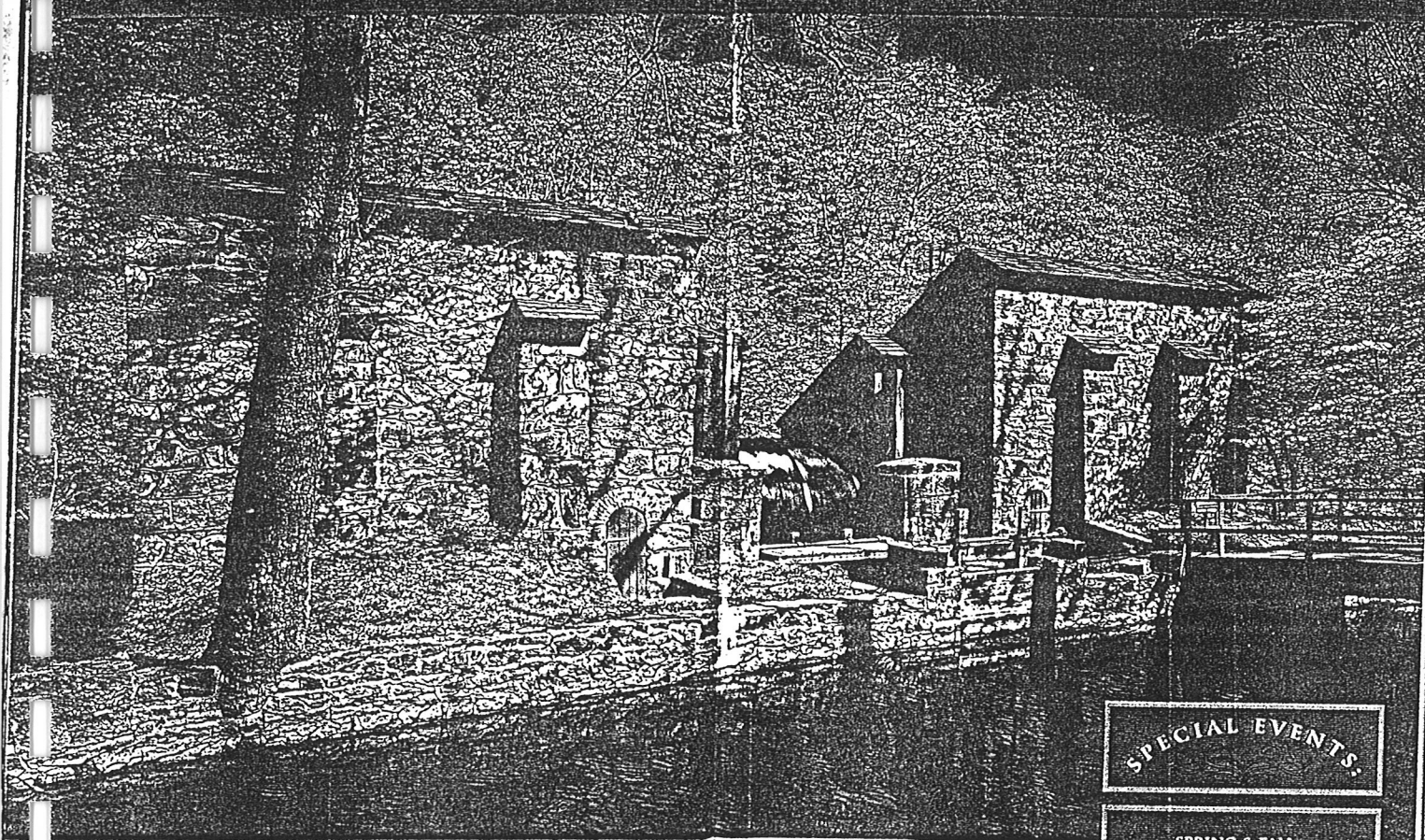
WILMINGTON, DE 19807

(302) 658-2400



HAGLEY MUSEUM

Hagley
Museum



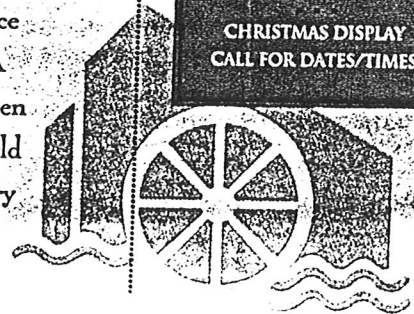
SPECIAL EVENTS:

- SPRING & FALL
THEME DAYS
- CRAFT FAIR
- FESTIVAL OF
MUSEUM SHOPPING
- CHRISTMAS DISPLAY
- CALL FOR DATES/TIMES

Discover 240 acres of history along the banks of the Brandywine River at Hagley, the original du Pont mills, estate, and gardens. Hagley provides a unique glimpse into American life at home and at work in the 19th century.

The museum offers a diversity of restorations, exhibits, and live demonstrations that appeal to visitors of all ages. Demonstrations include a massive water wheel, a vintage steam engine, a machine shop, and more.

On the hill above the powder yards is Eleutherian Mills, the charming Georgian-style 1803 residence of E. I. du Pont. A French-style garden completes the world of this 19th-century mill owner and his family.



BRANDYWINE VALLEY

MUSEUMS OF THE

1. BRANDYWINE RIVER MUSEUM

Hours: Open daily, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; closed Christmas day. Admission charged. Group rates available. Group and school tours by reservation. Restaurant. Fully accessible to people with disabilities.

P.O. Box 141, U.S. Routes 1 and 100
Chadds Ford, PA 19317
(215) 388-2700 through 1993
(610) 388-2700 beginning 1994

2. DELAWARE ART MUSEUM

Hours: Tues.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun., 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Mon., New Year's, Thanksgiving and Christmas days. Admission charged. Group and school tours by reservation. Gorgeous Museum Store. Fully accessible to people with disabilities.

2301 Kentmere Parkway
Wilmington, DE 19806 (302) 571-9590

3. DELAWARE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Hours: Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Sun., 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.; closed New Year's, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas days. Nature Films: Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.; Sun., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Admission charged. Tours and group rates by reservation. Fully accessible to people with disabilities.

P.O. Box 3937, Route 52
Wilmington, DE 19807 (302) 658-9111

4. GEORGE READ II HOUSE

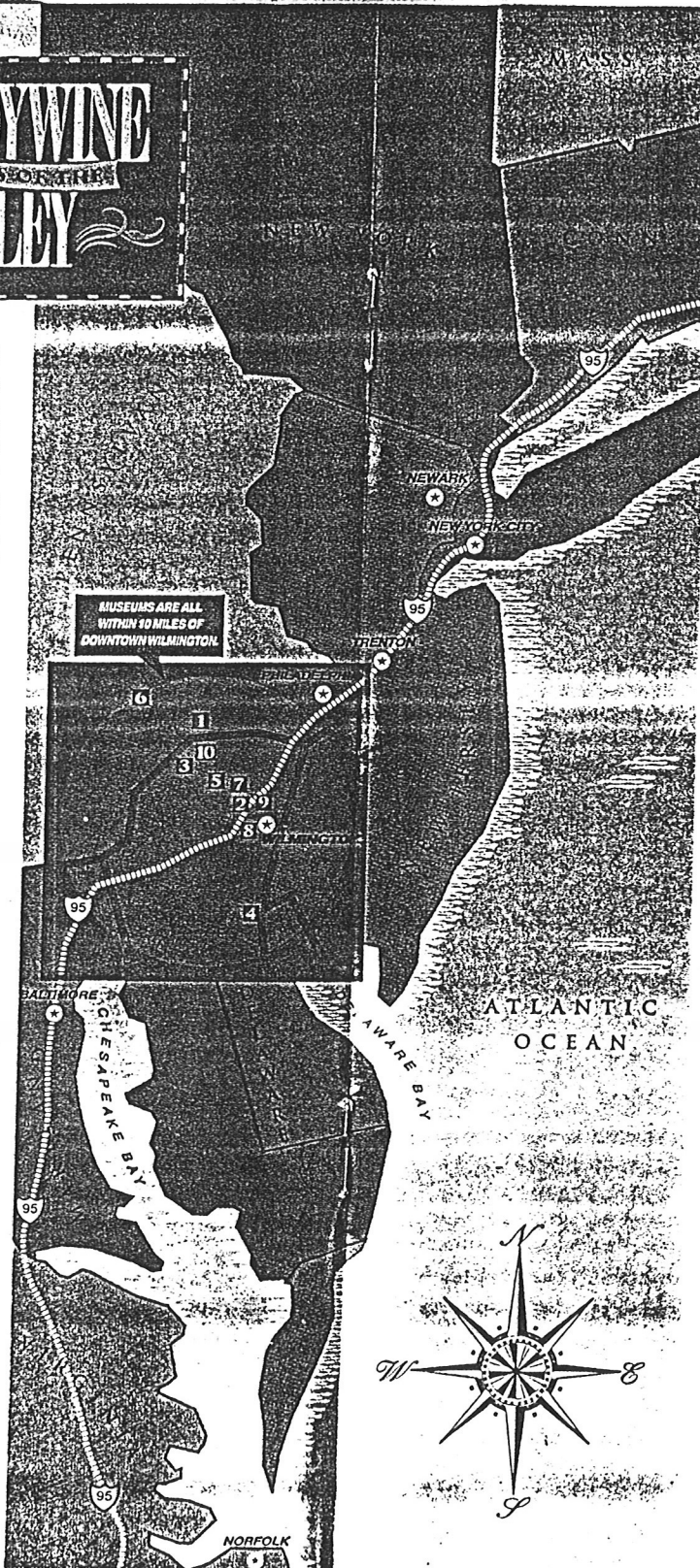
Hours: open Mar.-Dec.; Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sun. 12 p.m. to 4 p.m.; closed major holidays. Admission charged. Discounted school and group tours by reservation. First floor accessible to people with disabilities.

42 The Strand
New Castle, DE 19720 (302) 322-8411

5. HAGLEY MUSEUM

Hours: March 15 - Dec.: daily, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Jan. - March 14: Weekends, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; one tour on weekdays, 1:30 p.m.; closed Christmas, Thanksgiving, and New Year's Eve days. Admission charged. Group tours by reservation. Coffee shop. Partially accessible to people with disabilities.

P.O. Box 3630, Route 141
Wilmington, DE 19807 (302) 658-2400



6. LONGWOOD GARDENS

Hours: Open daily and many evenings; outdoor gardens, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Nov.-Mar., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.); conservatories, 10 a.m. and close with outdoor gardens. Admission charged. Group rates. Restaurant. Fully accessible to people with disabilities.

Route 1, P.O. Box 501
Kennett Square, PA 19348
(215) 388-6741 through 1993
(610) 388-6741 beginning 1994
(24-hour information)

7. NEMOURS MANSION AND GARDENS

Tours: May - Nov.: Tues. Sat., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m.; Sun., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m.; Admission charged. Reservations recommended for individuals, required for groups. Visitors must be over 16 years of age. Not accessible to people with disabilities.

P.O. Box 109, Rockland Road
Wilmington, DE 19899 (302) 651-6912

8. OLD TOWN HALL MUSEUM

Hours: Tues. - Fri. 12 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed major holidays and during exhibition changes. Free admission. School and group tours by reservation. First floor accessible to people with disabilities.

The Historical Society of Delaware
505 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19801 (302) 655-7161

9. ROCKWOOD MUSEUM

Hours: Tues. - Sat., 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; last tour begins at 3 p.m.; closed major holidays. Admission charged. Reception, wedding, and picnic facilities available. School and group tours by reservation. Partially accessible to people with disabilities.

610 Shipley Road
Wilmington, DE 19809 (302) 761-4340

10. WINTERTHUR MUSEUM • GARDEN • LIBRARY

Hours: Open year-round, to all ages: Tues. - Sat., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun., 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Mon. and major holidays (including Christmas Eve). Admission charged. Seasonal tours vary. Restaurant. Partially accessible to people with disabilities.

Route 52
Winterthur, DE 19735
(302) 888-4600 or (800) 448-3883
TDD: (302) 888-4907

DELAWARE TRAVEL INFORMATION

DELAWARE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
(800) 441-8846 (Delaware)
GREATER WILMINGTON CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
(302) 652-4088 or (800) 422-1181

PENNSYLVANIA TRAVEL INFORMATION

BRANDYWINE VALLEY TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER
(800) 228-9933
DELAWARE COUNTY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
(215) 565-3679

ROUTE 1, P.O. BOX 501

KENNETT SQUARE, PA 19348

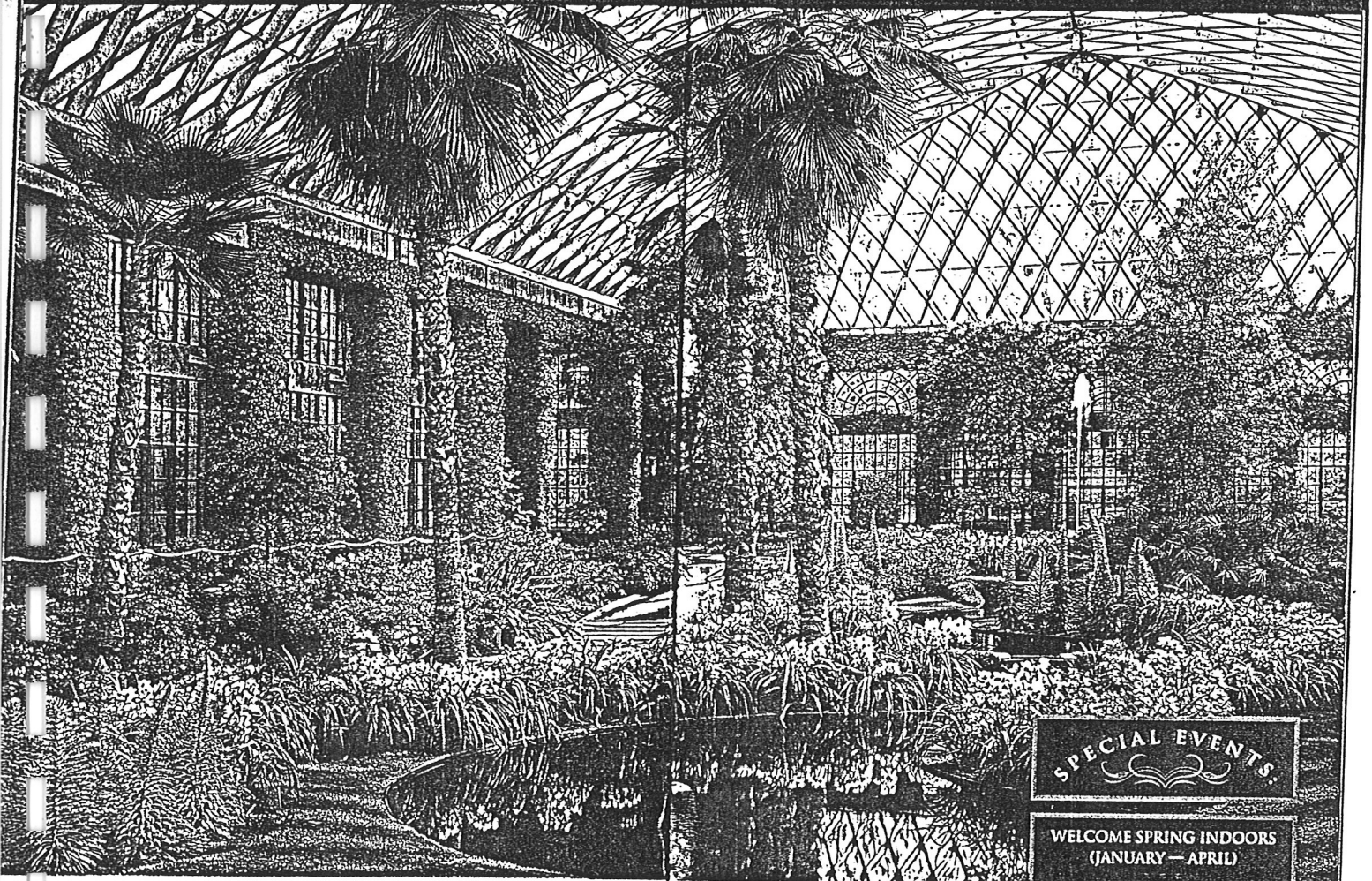
(215) 388-6741 THROUGH 1993

(610) 388-6741 BEGINNING 1994

(24-HOUR INFORMATION)



LONGWOOD GARDENS



SPECIAL EVENTS

WELCOME SPRING INDOORS
(JANUARY — APRIL)

ACRES OF SPRING
(APRIL — MAY)

FESTIVAL OF FOUNTAINS
(JUNE — SEPTEMBER)

AUTUMN'S COLORS
(OCTOBER)

CHRYSANTHEMUM FESTIVAL
(NOVEMBER)

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

300 PERFORMING ARTS
EVENTS ANNUALLY

Open every day of the year—and on many evenings—Longwood is truly the ultimate garden treasure. Here 1,050 outdoor acres and 20 indoor gardens present a never-ending cavalcade of exquisite bloom. Spring favorites include tulips and wisterias. Summer

brings sweet roses and exotic waterlilies. In autumn, golden chrysanthemums celebrate the harvest season. The heated conservatory beckons in winter with poinsettias and welcomes spring months early with palms and pastel orchids. Amid this floral splendor,

seasonal festivals and concerts add yet another dimension to a garden visit. At night, thrilling displays of illuminated fountains in summer or festive lights at Christmas provide enchanted memories for years to come.

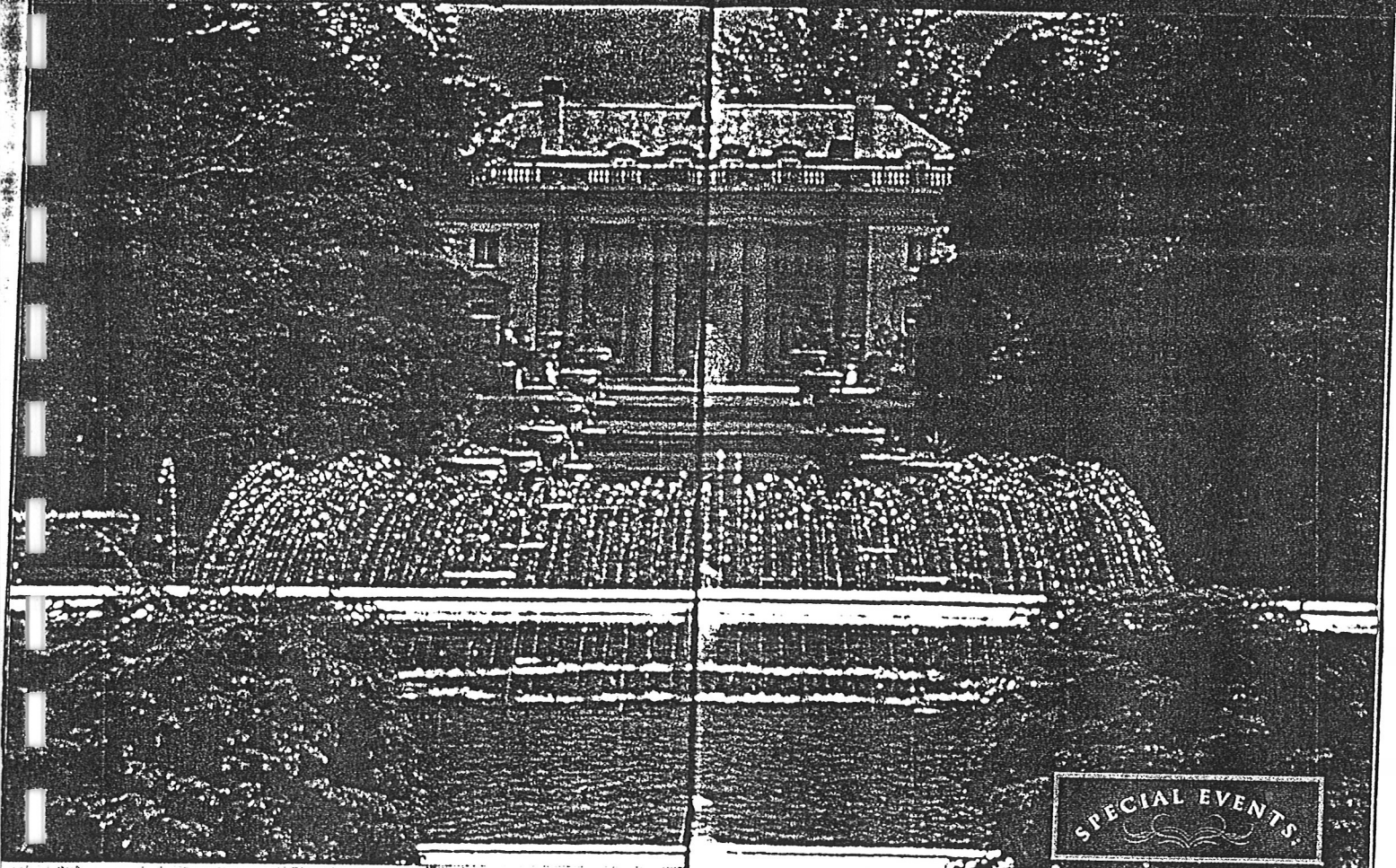
P.O. BOX 109, ROCKLAND ROAD

WILMINGTON, DE 19899

(302) 651-6912



NEMOURS MANSION
AND GARDENS



SPECIAL EVENTS

GUIDED TOURS
MAY THROUGH
NOVEMBER

Nemours, the estate of Alfred I. du Pont, named after the site of the du Pont ancestral home in north central France, offers the opportunity to enjoy European arts in a magnificent setting. Surrounded by 300 acres of

gardens and natural woodlands, the Louis XVI-style chateau, built in 1909-1910, contains fine examples of antique furniture, oriental rugs, tapestries and paintings dating back to the 15th century. Amid the splendor

are fascinating aspects of the family's life-style: vintage automobiles, a billiard room and bowling alley, ice-making and bottling rooms. The French gardens, extending almost one-third of a mile along the main

vista from the mansion, are classed with the finest found in America.

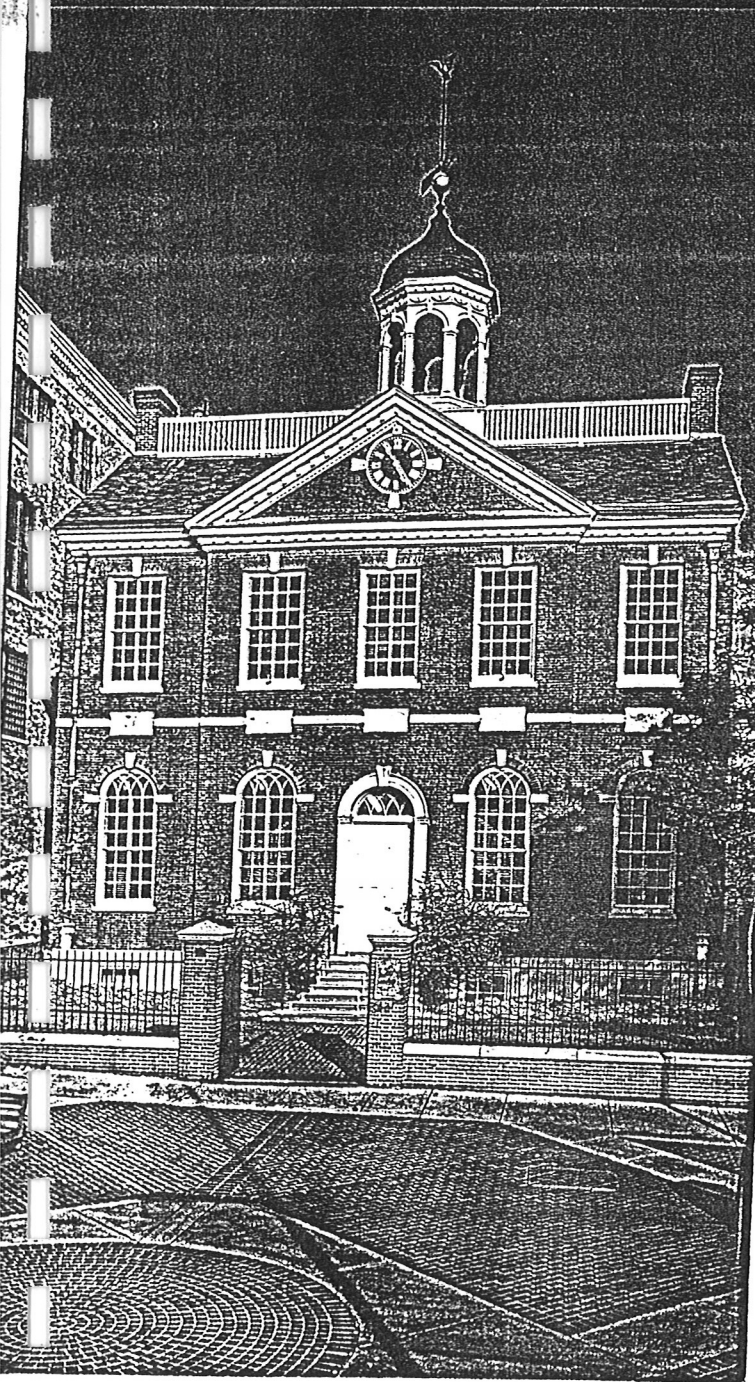
505 MARKET STREET

WILMINGTON, DE 19801

(302) 655-7161



OLD TOWN HALL



Discover Delaware's past at the Old Town Hall Museum! Built in 1798-1800, this Georgian-style building served as a center of political and social activity during the height of Wilmington's mercantile-milling economy. Now a museum, Old Town Hall features changing exhibits devoted to Delaware's historic and artistic achievement as well as to displays of regional decorative arts, paintings, and children's toys from The Historical Society of Delaware's fine collection. A nine-foot-tall folk art statue of George Washington greets you on the first floor. Upstairs, the permanent collection houses furniture, a fine silver collection, an extra-

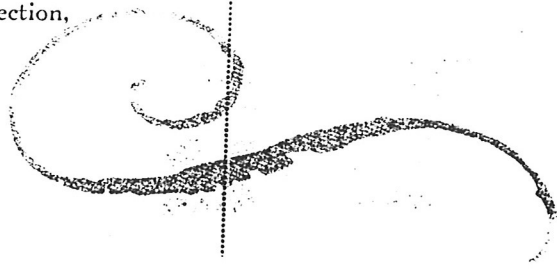
doll house, and period toys. The basement's restored jail cells serve as a reminder of the structure's original function as a public building.

SPECIAL EVENTS

FALL LECTURE SERIES
(SEPTEMBER)

OLD TIME MARKET FAIR
(OCTOBER)

MAGICAL HOLIDAY
HAPPENINGS
(NOVEMBER)



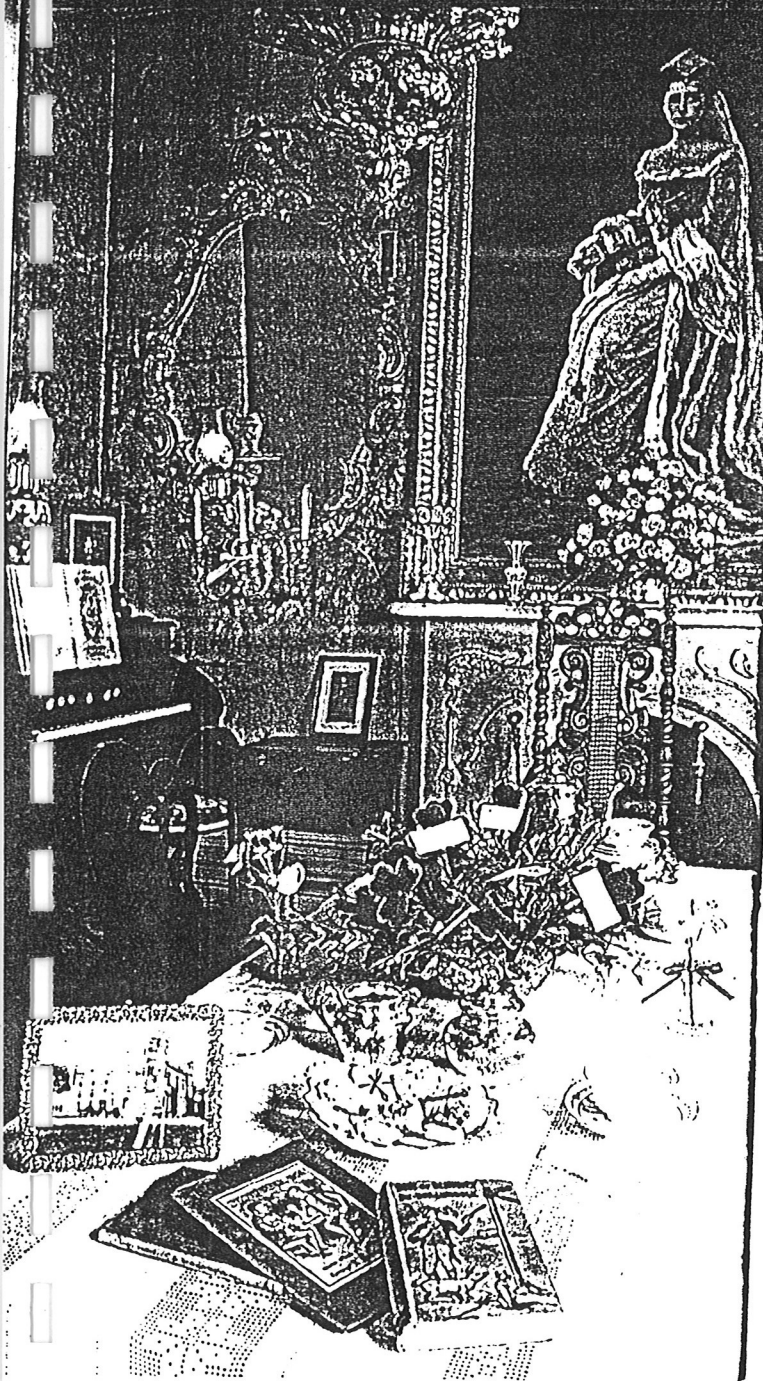
610 SHIPLEY ROAD

WILMINGTON, DE 19809

(302) 761-4340



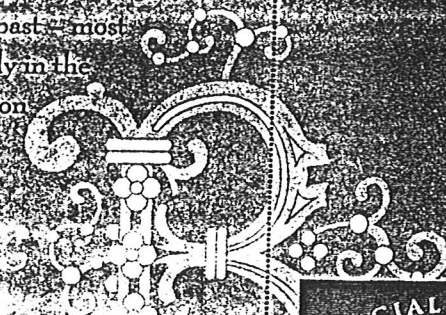
ROCKWOOD MUSEUM



Journey through the woods surrounding the Rockwood Estate and step back into the Victorian era. Inspired by an English country house, this sublime example of Rural Gothic architecture was built in 1851 by merchant-banker Joseph Shipley. Situated on 72 of the original 300 acres, Rockwood Museum

itself, the porter's lodge, gardener's cottage, barn, and sundry outbuildings. And while a lavish mélange of English, Continental, and American decorative arts from the 17th to the 19th centuries bedeck the manor house, brilliant Victorian flora fills the conservatory. Outside, full acres of exotic foliage adorn the grounds.

maintains an integrity of its past—most notably in the mansion.



SPECIAL EVENTS:

- ICE CREAM FESTIVAL (JULY)
- VICTORIAN CHRISTMAS TOURS (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER)
- CONCERTS, WORK SHOPS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

ROUTE 52

WINTERTHUR, DE 19735

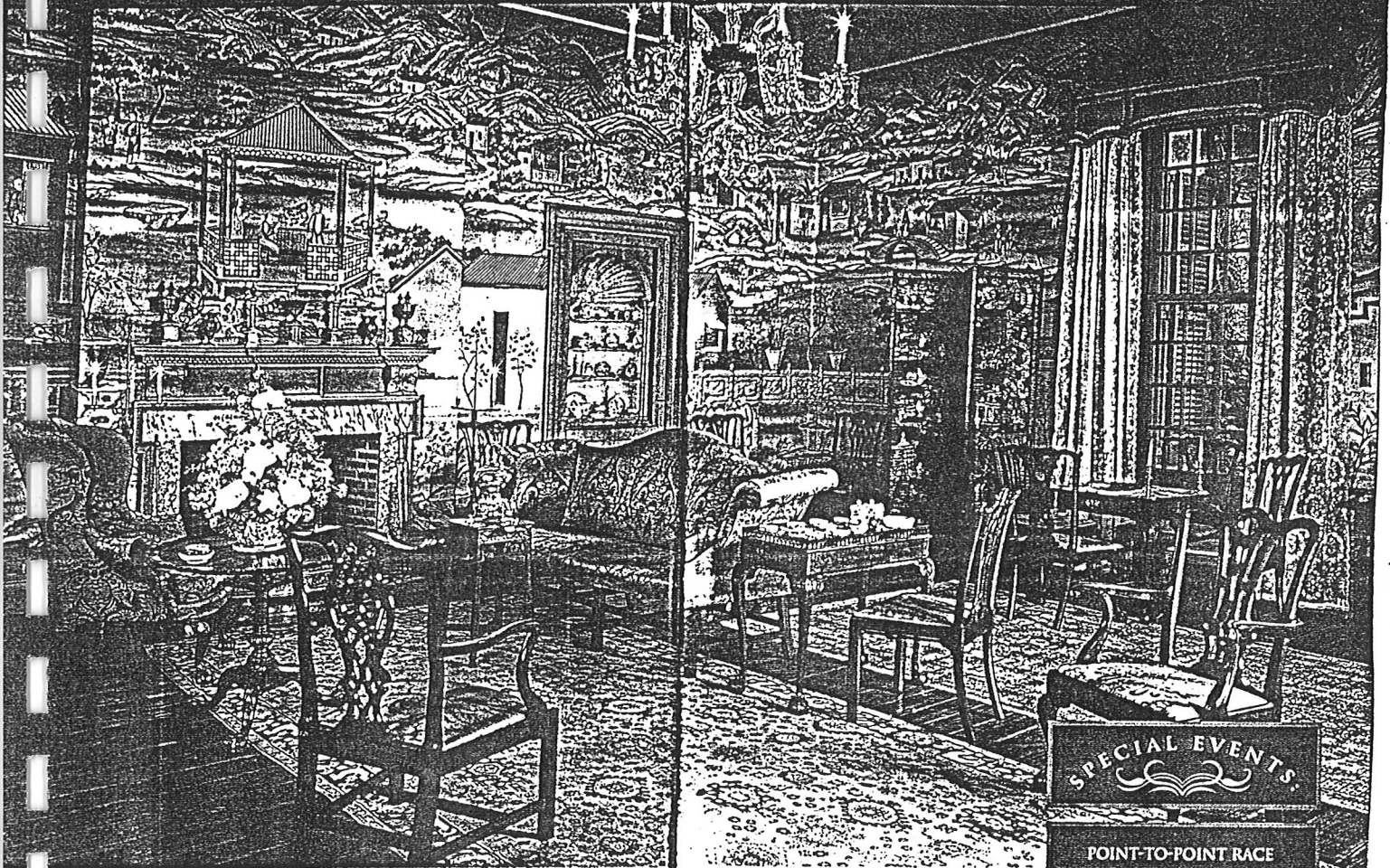
(302) 888-4600

(800) 448-3883

TDD: (302) 888-4907



WINTERTHUR MUSEUM
GARDEN LIBRARY



COURTESY OF WINTERTHUR

treasures of America's past. Garden enchantment. Afternoon tea. Henry Francis du Pont's former country estate now houses the world's premier collection of American decorative arts (1640-1860). Discover the Galleries,

with its story-telling collection of antiques and Americana. Enjoy a guided tour of period rooms (reservations required) for an in-depth look at early American interiors. Explore a naturalistic garden world-renowned

for its native and exotic plants and dramatic vistas. Shop in the museum stores and dine in the Pavilion Cafeteria.

"Winterthur. Experience the beauty of it all."

SPECIAL EVENTS

- POINT-TO-POINT RACE (MAY)
- COUNTY PRIDE POPS CONCERT (JULY)
- DELAWARE ANTIQUES SHOW (NOVEMBER)
- YULETIDE TOUR (MID-NOVEMBER - JANUARY)
- LECTURES, WORKSHOPS AND FAMILY EVENTS (YEAR-ROUND)

President's Report

During 1993, Hagley received two major Challenge Grants, one from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the other from the National Endowment for the Humanities. These awards are gratifying confirmation of the national stature of our research library, as well as important building blocks in the ongoing task of strengthening the institution for the future. As I noted in last year's report, Hagley is dependent on endowment for most of the funds that make possible the preservation and interpretation of our historic site along the Brandywine, our



Edward B. du Pont,

President, Board of

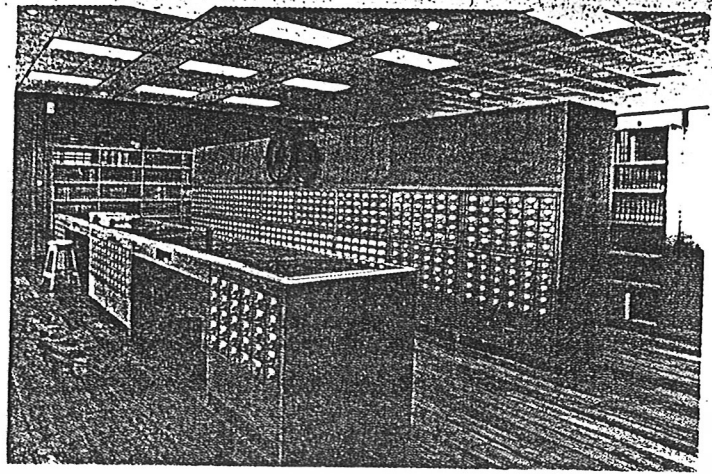
Trustees, in the Hall of

Records.

educational programs, and the operation of our research library in the history of business and technology. Endowment is the rock on which Hagley rests, and we have been working to make sure that it will remain a solid foundation well into the twenty-first century. We have streamlined our operations and our organization, and we have sought to increase earned income in every way possible. In 1993 the Board resolved to add to these efforts Hagley's first-ever fund-raising drive to augment endowment.

The research library at Hagley plays an internationally recognized role as a premier collection of materials that tell the story of our nation's history as a business and a technical civilization. In order to safeguard our ability to continue to do so, we sought Challenge Grants to endow a number of core curatorial, cataloging, and conservation positions and functions in the library. Challenge Grants from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities are extremely competitive, and awards for endowment are perhaps the most difficult of all to secure. As a result I felt a sense of real pride in the quality of our staff and our collections when we received word of our success. The Mellon grant of \$600,000 and the NEH award of \$850,000 are unmistakable signs of the

importance of our research library. To secure these vital grants, we must raise \$3.4 million in matching funds. With this encouraging start, the Board determined late in



1993 to launch a three-year fund drive to raise at least \$7 million, with \$5 million for endowment and the remainder for much-needed capital improvements.

We are calling this effort the New Century Campaign. Its successful completion will do much to insure that Hagley will continue to be a treasure of the Brandywine Valley and of the nation in the coming century. We will soon be asking the help of friends—individuals, businesses, and foundations—in the local community and throughout the country, to meet the challenges posed by the New Century Campaign. When you receive further information and appeals later this year, I hope that you will join me and my colleagues on the Board and the staff at Hagley in responding to the opportunity presented by the Challenge Grants. All who value and benefit from our museum and library must now work to take these critical steps for the future.

The Hagley Library

documents the history of

American business and

technology.

Edward B. du Pont
President
Board of Trustees

Balance Sheet

Eleutherian Mills -
Hagley Foundation, Inc.

	<u>Current Funds</u>	
	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Other</u>
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 412,911	\$ 8,425
Accounts receivable	1,957	619
Pledges receivable	-	-
Inventories	-	59,798
Prepayments	19,696	-
Due from other funds	10,300	130,503
Total Current Assets	<u>444,864</u>	<u>199,345</u>
Investments, at cost	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-
Common stocks	-	-
Mutual fund shares	35,446	-
Cash surrender value - life insurance	<u>35,446</u>	<u>-</u>
Plant fund:		
Land, buildings and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	-	-
Artifacts, exhibits and models	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 480,310</u>	<u>\$ 199,345</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 45,258	\$ 231
Deferred revenue and restricted gifts	85,299	-
Due to other funds	284,952	11,300
Total Current Liabilities	<u>415,509</u>	<u>11,300</u>
Accrued Postretirement Benefit	<u>817,623</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balances (Deficits):		
Unrestricted	(-52,822)	187,814
Restricted	-	-
Investment in Plant Fund	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>(52,822)</u>	<u>187,814</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 480,310</u>	<u>\$ 199,345</u>

Restricted Funds	Endowment Fund	Plant Fund	Total All Funds	
			1993	1992
\$ 103,602	\$ 1,300,667	\$ -	\$ 1,825,605	\$ 3,978,919
5,072	-	-	7,648	2,256
500,000	-	-	500,000	-
-	-	-	59,978	60,934
-	-	-	19,696	8,368
-	284,952	-	425,755	453,507
<u>608,674</u>	<u>1,585,619</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,838,502</u>	<u>4,503,984</u>
2,168,352	27,411,251	-	29,579,603	20,098,062
4,444,536	-	-	4,444,536	4,294,108
-	15,587,026	-	15,587,026	21,383,258
2,342,261	5,963,028	-	8,305,289	3,755,006
-	-	-	35,446	30,682
<u>8,055,149</u>	<u>48,062,205</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,052,800</u>	<u>49,561,200</u>
-	-	8,548,410	8,548,410	7,764,235
-	-	1,831,895	1,831,895	1,826,755
-	-	10,380,305	10,380,305	9,590,990
<u>\$ 9,563,823</u>	<u>\$ 50,547,824</u>	<u>\$ 10,380,305</u>	<u>\$ 71,171,607</u>	<u>\$ 63,656,270</u>

\$ 351	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,840	\$ 16,800
500,000	-	-	585,299	84,108
<u>129,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>425,755</u>	<u>453,507</u>
<u>629,854</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,056,894</u>	<u>554,415</u>
-	-	-	817,623	817,623
-	-	-	(505,008)	(420,022)
8,033,969	50,547,824	-	50,481,793	53,122,864
-	-	-	10,380,305	9,590,990
<u>8,033,969</u>	<u>50,547,824</u>	<u>10,380,305</u>	<u>69,207,000</u>	<u>62,284,232</u>
<u>\$ 9,563,823</u>	<u>\$ 50,547,824</u>	<u>\$ 10,380,305</u>	<u>\$ 71,171,607</u>	<u>\$ 63,656,270</u>

The accounts of the Henderson Mills Hingley Foundation are audited annually by Barber and Thornton & Company Certified Public Accountants. A copy of the complete 1993 auditor's report is available from the Business Office on request.

APPENDIX IV

VISITOR STATISTICS 1977 - 1993
TICKET SALES

	YEAR TO MAR '78	YEAR TO MAR '79	YEAR TO MAR '80	9 MONTHS DEC '80	YEAR TO DEC '81	YEAR TO DEC '82	YEAR TO DEC '83	YEAR TO DEC '84	YEAR TO DEC '85	YEAR TO DEC '86	YEAR TO DEC '87	YEAR TO DEC '88	YEAR TO DEC '89	YEAR TO DEC '90	YEAR TO DEC '91	YEAR TO DEC '92	YEAR TO DEC '93
TICKET SALES																	
BLISTS HILL	62,961	76,822	73,669	67,198		73,932	82,826	94,520	94,975	99,012	178,608	167,807	154,097	146,638	142,288	143,482	
COALPORT	25,401	22,300	19,156	16,475		19,280	15,271	16,025	19,064	17,844	21,341	21,485	21,798	20,234	18,124	17,221	
TAR TUNNEL	21,906	33,817	20,124	29,141				3,929	6,077	6,684	8,763	7,116	6,710	6,002	5,470	4,188	
JACKFIELD								6,604	3,558	2,843	3,023	5,539	5,163	4,522	4,233	4,140	4,573
SHOPS						2,980	2,883	1,481	758	251	346	1,927	2,085	2,588	2,550	3,681	
TOLL HOUSE	4,616	10,223	8,741	4,912		9,266	9,099	8,863	7,481	5,393	11,250	15,888	11,841	10,301	9,905	9,552	
SEVERN WAREHOUSE	18,796	44,241	40,618	32,481		47,639	49,322	50,757	62,302	70,511	101,705	52,313	65,059	57,124	54,891	52,191	
COALBROOKDALE	41,340	59,526	37,087	37,441		29,436	28,708	22,824	19,464	18,558	26,850	30,452	24,731	23,428	23,309	22,626	
ELTON GALLERY								0	0	0	0	0	0	279	268	205	104
ROSE HILL			69	68			0	151	396	688	971	2,041	1,195	1,227	1,623	1,100	
T.I.C./OFFICE								0	0	0	2,508	8,594	5,673	13,166	15,411	17,294	
	175,020	246,929	199,464	187,716	137,479	154,834	182,533	194,713	202,108	213,360	221,964	357,881	312,786	297,990	285,209	277,924	276,012

TOTAL SITE VISITS

BLISTS HILL						175,999	179,752	186,973	174,089	182,126	324,826	272,368	252,355	256,559	247,159	231,773	
COALPORT						75,850	71,319	77,605	88,866	82,016	135,368	123,129	112,297	106,381	105,970	95,861	
TAR TUNNEL								33,066	48,284	52,175	80,282	61,483	62,059	60,167	54,137	46,332	
JACKFIELD								7,235	25,835	25,056	27,240	49,939	47,517	46,827	44,226	48,024	46,313
SHOPS								2,883	1,481	758	251	346	1,927	2,085	2,588	2,550	4,004
TOLL HOUSE						9,266	9,099	8,863	7,495	5,393	12,200	15,888	11,841	10,301	9,905	9,552	
SEVERN WAREHOUSE						90,900	83,232	93,485	97,408	114,414	151,499	108,399	126,207	119,023	116,341	117,093	
COALBROOKDALE						93,702	84,752	75,721	72,624	76,693	110,291	111,659	102,099	94,635	96,546	91,286	
ELTON GALLERY						19,456	23,057	32,336	34,095	32,039	34,512	33,553	29,920	32,388	37,341	34,631	
ROSE HILL								9,807	25,947	28,140	48,536	59,794	46,536	38,190	39,720	38,271	
T.I.C./OFFICE											2,508	8,594	5,673	13,445	15,857	18,071	
	150,688	181,120	164,801	161,329	145,172	180,622	181,329	194,172	202,108	213,360	221,964	357,881	312,786	297,990	285,209	277,924	276,012

"The most important District in the World"

The Ironbridge Gorge in Shropshire, one of Britain's 14 World Heritage Sites, is where the modern world began over 250 years ago.

This was the Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, and here were made the first iron rails, the first iron wheels, iron boat, cast-iron bridge, and even the first high pressure steam locomotive. Fine china developed at Coalport, stunning tiles at Jackfield, and revolutionary transport systems throughout the valley.

Today the Ironbridge Gorge Museum shows how and why these events took place, and what life was like during those momentous years.

The Museum is an independent educational charity; money raised by admission tickets and sales preserves and protects the resources of this remarkable valley. We hope you will enjoy your visit and come back many times in the future.

What is there to see?

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum comprises a series of main Museums which are described in the centre map. These are:-

- Museum of the River and Visitor Centre
- Museum of Iron - "Iron Mighty" exhibition, Elton Gallery: "Iron - Strength and Beauty", Darby Furnace
- Rosehill House, a restored Ironmaster's home
- Blists Hill Open Air Museum - a working Victorian town
- Jackfield Tile Museum - stunning examples of ceramic art
- Coalport China Museum - set in the original factory
- The Iron Bridge and Tollhouse

There are also some smaller sites for you to visit:

The Tar Tunnel, near the Coalport China Museum. Open in summer, allowing visitors underground.

Bedlam Furnaces, built in 1757 and made famous by Philip de Louthembourg's painting 'Coalbrookdale by Night'.

Teddy Bear Shop and Museum; not about the Industrial Revolution but a local industry based in Ironbridge since the 1930s.

Tickets:

PASSPORT TICKETS are available which admit you to ALL Museum sites. They are valid indefinitely until you have visited each Museum once.

There are special rates for children, senior citizens, families and groups.

Getting to the Museum

Ironbridge is well signposted from the M54 and on main A routes towards Telford. As you arrive in the Gorge, follow the Museum's own red and white signposts to the different Museum sites.

Telford Central Station is 6 miles from Ironbridge, and bus services run from Telford Town Centre. Use the Shropshire Travel Line for information on public transport. Tel: 0345 056785 (Local call rate).

Getting around the Museum Sites

The Museums are spread over nearly 6 square miles. For most visitors it is too far to walk between the different sites.

During the summer and on most Bank Holidays a limited bus service, called Park and Ride, circulates between many museum sites. Please ask for details.

Opening Times

The Museum opens at 10.00am daily 7 days a week throughout the year, closing only on Christmas Eve and Day. Some sites close in winter, when it is best to contact the Museum before visiting. Sites close at 5.00pm except in July and August when they remain open until 6.00pm.

In winter Blists Hill Open Air Museum closes at 4pm, and from mid-November to mid-February offers winter discounts.

Our information staff will always be pleased to help you plan your visit.

Most Museums have free car and coach parking. There are pay and display car parks in central Ironbridge. Café and restaurant facilities are available at Blists Hill, Museum of Iron, Rosehill House and in central Ironbridge where there are many other pubs and tea rooms.

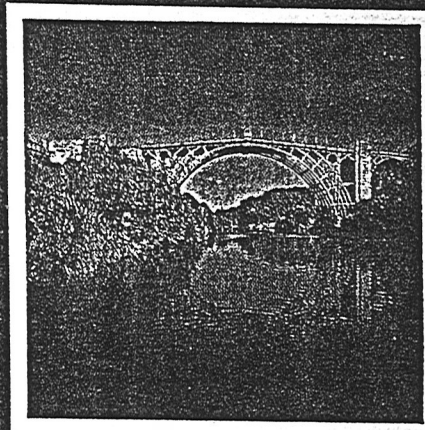
For further details please contact:
Visitor Information Service,
The Ironbridge Gorge Museum,
Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire.
Tel: (0952) 433522 (weekdays)
432166 (weekends)
Fax (0952) 432204

Information correct at time of printing but subject to change



Printed in England by Boon Printers Ltd, Lichfield 294. IGMT Charity Number 503717R.

THE IRONBRIDGE GORGE MUSEUM



A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Museum of iron and the Darby Furnace

In the 18th century this valley was the most important ironmaking centre in the world. Abraham Darby's furnace is still here where in 1709 he pioneered the technique of smelting iron ore with coke. The Museum of Iron is being redisplayed in 1994 and the "Iron Mighty" exhibition and "Iron - Strength & Beauty" in the Elton Gallery currently displays much of the story.

Free parking. Time needed: one to two hours.

Coffee Shop.

Museum of the River and Visitor Centre

This 1840s warehouse was built to house the iron products of the Coalbrookdale Company prior to shipment down the River and onto the world's markets. This Museum has a spectacular 40 foot model of the Gorge as it was in 1796. There are displays on the way the River is managed now, compared to the time of the early Industrial Revolution.

Pay and display parking. Time needed: one hour. Leave your car here when walking up to the Iron Bridge.

Rosehill and Dale House

Some 100 yards up from the Darby Furnace are Dale House and Rosehill House. Dale House was commissioned by Abraham Darby I who did not live to see it completed. It is being restored by the Museum. Rosehill House was built in the first quarter of the 18th century for Abraham Darby I's son-in-law. The house displays the possessions and the way of life of this Quaker family during the first half of the 19th century, when the house was lived in by the youngest son of the builder of the Iron Bridge.

Free parking at Museum of Iron.

Time needed: one hour.

Tea Room.

The Iron Bridge and Tollhouse

Cast in 1779, this is the first such iron bridge in the world, a spectacular advertisement for this versatile material. It is the focal point of the Gorge and has been a centre of attraction for over 200 years. Inside the Tollhouse is an exhibition about the bridge. On the north bank, the town of Ironbridge developed from the early 1780s.

Pay and display parking on south side of river. Time needed: about half an hour.

The Tar Tunnel

An opportunity to go underground wearing a hard hat. Discovered in 1785, the natural bitumen still oozes from the tunnel walls. Free parking at Coalport. Time needed: 20 minutes.

Blists Hill Open Air Museum

On this 50 acre site the visitor steps back in time into a living community at the turn of the century. Walk along the gas-lit streets of this Victorian town, past railway sidings, yards and pigsties, shops and offices, hear the hiss of steam and clank of machinery, taste the butcher's pies, drink beer in the pub and smell candles in the candle factory. Free parking. Time needed: at least two and a half hours.

Refreshments, hot meals and snacks.

Coalport China Museum

Coalport china was made here until 1926 when the Company moved to Staffordshire. The old works have been restored as a museum of china, showing the techniques of manufacture and the products of Coalport. The shop carries an extensive range of modern Coalport ware.

Free parking. Time needed: about one hour.

Jackfield Tile Museum

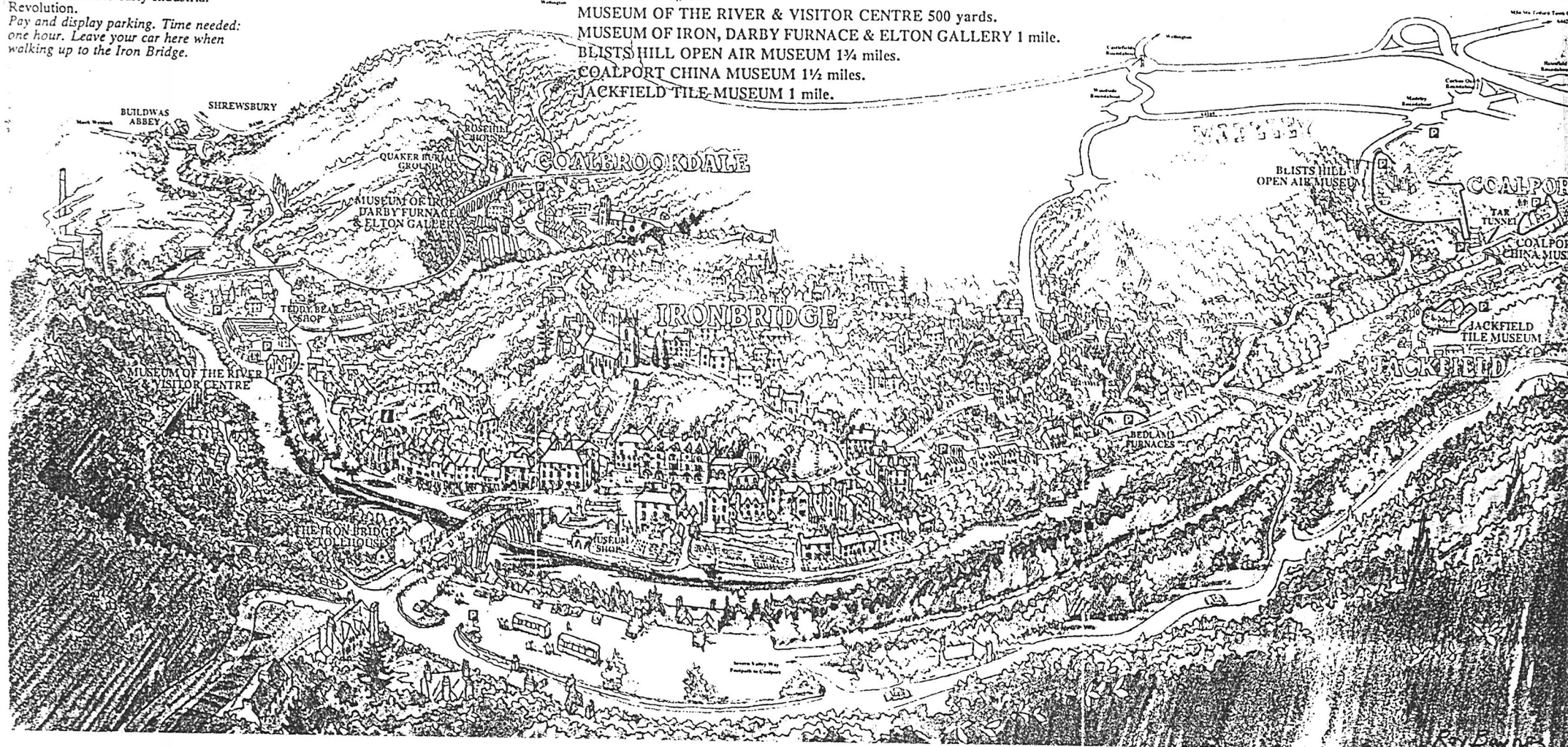
In Jackfield in the 1880s two of the largest decorative tile works in the world - and Craven Dunnill. In the original Craven Dunnill works the Museum operates a tile museum and conservation workshops showing kaleidoscopic variety of decorative wall and floor tiles produced in the area from the 1850s to the 1960s. Tile manufacturing and Mining Gallery may also be seen. Free parking. Time needed: about a half hour.

THE IRONBRIDGE GORGE MUSEUM SITES

The sites can be visited in any order, but to start at Coalbrookdale or the Museum of the River and Visitor Centre provides the best sequence.

From the Iron Bridge to:-

- MUSEUM OF THE RIVER & VISITOR CENTRE 500 yards.
- MUSEUM OF IRON, DARBY FURNACE & ELTON GALLERY 1 mile.
- BLISTS HILL OPEN AIR MUSEUM 1¼ miles.
- COALPORT CHINA MUSEUM 1½ miles.
- JACKFIELD TILE MUSEUM 1 mile.



Telephone



Numbers

Fax No. 0952 432 204
STD code 0952 Ironbridge and Telford

Blists Hill

588016	Bank
586309	Catering Office
581126	Entrance Cafe
582050	Entrance Shop
586172	Entrance Ticket Kiosk
582045	Forest Glen Pavilion
583003	Offices (Biscuit Building)
586063	"
588550	"

Coalbrookdale

432229	Coach House - Graphics Dept
432330	Coalbrookdale Stores
432751 ☞	Ironbridge Institute
432751 ☞	Elton Gallery & Long Warehouse
432751 ☞	Museum Library
433418	'Iron Mighty'/Museum of Iron
432551	Rosehill House
433281	Youth Hostel

Coalport

580650	China Museum
580627	"
580827	Tar Tunnel

Ironbridge

884391	Iron Bridge Tollhouse
432405	Museum of the River Visitor Centre
433253	Shop in the Square
433029	Teddy Bear Shop
432166	Tourist Information Centre
433522 ☉	Wharfage Offices

Jackfield

882030	Tile Museum
882840	Decorative Tile Works

Shrewsbury

(0743) 344023 Shrewsbury Shop

THE
IRONBRIDGE
GORGE MUSEUM

Admission Prices 1994

<i>Passport ticket prices</i>	Adult	Senior Citizen	Student/Child	Family
	£8.00	£7.00	£5.00	£25.00

<i>Single Site Prices</i>	Adult	Senior Citizen	Student/Child
Blists Hill Open Air Museum	£6.00	£5.00	£3.80
Coalport China Museum	£3.00	£2.50	£1.80
Museum of Iron	£3.00	£2.50	£1.80
Jackfield Tile Museum	£3.00	£2.50	£1.80
Rosehill House	£2.00	£1.80	£1.40
Museum of the River Visitor Centre	£2.00	£1.80	£1.40
Tar Tunnel	.80	.70	.50

Group Discounts

Non Student Groups
30% Winter Discount (to 31 March 94)
10% Summer Discount (1 April to 4 Sept)
20% Autumn Discount (5 Sept to 30 Oct)
30% Winter Discount (31 Oct to 31 Dec)

Student Groups

35% Winter Discount (1 Jan to 25 March)
25% Spring Discount (26 March to 31 May)
5% Summer Discount (1 June to 31 Aug)
25% Autumn Discount (1 Sept to 23 Oct)
35% Winter Discount (24 Oct to 31 December)

Notes

- 1) Groups must consist of at least 10 Students or at least 20 non-students. To qualify for discount, they must purchase a single group ticket. Student groups get one free Teachers ticket for every 10 students; other groups get one free organiser's ticket for every group.
- 2) Group tickets are valid on the day of issue and for the six days following the day of issue.
- 3) Family Passports are not available to groups.
- 4) The Freedom of the Gorge ticket is available to residential educational groups, price £5.60 per student, £8.50 per adult, from the Museum of the River. No free adult places available.

- * Senior Citizen refers to all people over 60
- * A 'Family' is two adults and up to five children
- * A 'student' is anyone in full time education

Remember!
We are here for the visitor!

- ☞ Direct line from the Wharfage offices to the Long Warehouse Dial 7+ Extension
- ☉ Direct line from the Long Warehouse to the Wharfage offices Dial 71+ Extension

APPENDIX V

APPENDIX V

INITIAL PHASING PLAN - Source: PRC Limited

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| Stage One | a) | Make site and all structures sound and secure, institute ecological management plan, build car park, develop H7. |
| | b) | Develop Island Site as initial interpretation. |
| | c) | Develop Grand Magazine. |
| Stage Two | a) | Develop hydraulic press house and surrounding landscape. |
| | b) | Develop museum storage facilities, workshops, archival areas. |
| Stage Three | a) | Develop listed gunpowder incorporating mills. |
| | b) | Develop field interpretation of natural and man-made features of site, and inte-relationships between the two. Build hides and observation points. |
| Stage Four | a) | Develop New Hill. |
| Stage Five | a) | Develop Power House Complex as Museum. |
| | b) | Establish Educational Institute on Island Site. |

The timing of the above is dependant on three main factors:-

1. The condition of the site upon its adoption by the Foundation, together with the extent and condition of the infra-structure.
2. The date on which title to the site passes to the Foundation and which, if any, works can be started before this date.

3. The amount of money available to the Foundation through the dowry and the rate at which further monies can be raised.

It is essential to maintain the momentum of the site's development from the time the Statement to Minister is made and the Foundation is established.

APPENDIX VI



BOROUGH OF BROXBOURNE

Original to Lee Valley Park Authority
2/11/92.
Do NOT REMOVE FROM FILE (574 Z)

DC3

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1990

To: Lee Valley Park Countryside Centre
and Youth Hostel Trust
c/o Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Myddleton House
Bulls Cross
ENFIELD
Middx

Reference No: 7/498-92

Description of Development: Erection of two storey Countryside Centre and Youth Hostel

Location of Development: Former Swimming Pool site, Windmill Lane, Cheshunt

In pursuance of their powers under the above-mentioned Acts and the Orders and Regulations for the time being in force thereunder, the Council HEREBY PERMIT the development proposed by you in your application dated 7th August 1992 and received with sufficient particulars on 13th August 1992 and shown on the plan(s) accompanying such application, SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:-

1. The development to which this permission relates shall be begun within a period of 5 years commencing on the date of this notice.
Reason - To comply with the requirements of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the proposals contained in the application and any plan or drawing submitted therewith, unless the Local Planning Authority otherwise agrees in writing.
Reason - To ensure the development is carried out as permitted.
3. That details/samples of all external facing and roofing materials shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority before any part of the development commences.
Reason - To secure a satisfactory external appearance.
4. That details/samples of all surfacing materials to be used shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority before any part of the development commences.
Reason - To secure a satisfactory appearance
5. That plans of the site showing the existing and proposed ground levels and levels of thresholds of all proposed buildings shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority before any part of the development hereby permitted is commenced.
Reason - To ensure that the work is carried out at suitable levels in relation to adjoining properties and highways, having regard to amenity, access, highway and drainage requirements.

[Handwritten signature]
Coun. Sec. ...

6. The premises shall be used for Countryside Centre and Youth Hostel and for no other purpose including any other purpose in Class C1 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, or in any provision equivalent to that Class in any statutory instrument revoking and re-enacting that Order.

Reason -

1. To enable the Local Planning Authority to retain control over the use.
2. To protect the amenities of nearby properties.
3. To ensure adequate off-street parking provision.

7. The land indicated on the drawings for the parking and turning of vehicles shall not be used for any other purpose, and shall be kept available for these purposes to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority unless the Local Planning Authority otherwise agrees in writing.

Reason - To ensure adequate provision of off-street parking and turning space, in the interests of road safety and the appearance and character of the area.

8. Development shall not commence until details of sewage disposal and drainage including on and off-site works have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. No works which result in, or would result in, the discharge of surface water or foul sewage from the site, shall be commenced until the off-site works referred to above have been completed in accordance with the approved details.

Reason - To ensure that the foul and surface water discharge from the site shall not be prejudicial to the existing sewerage systems.

9. The development hereby approved shall not be occupied pending the completion, to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority of the road widening works detailed on drawing No.3951/01.

Reason - In the interests of highway safety.

10. A landscaping scheme comprising a plan and specification shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of any demolition/construction work on the site. It shall be carried out and implemented within 1 year of the commencement of the development or such longer period as may be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To enhance the general appearance of the development.

11. The landscaping scheme submitted in compliance with Condition 10 above shall comprise a contoured plan to a minimum scale of 1:500 showing the existing features to be retained, new features proposed and the treatment thereof and a specification, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The features to be shown on the plan shall include:-

- (i) All existing trees (including details of their trunk position, spread and species), shrubs, hedges, grass areas and whether these are to be retained, or removed.
- (ii) Proposed planting of trees, shrubs, hedges, grass areas showing the species, size of plants, planting distances/densities, and the number of plants to be used.
- (iii) Details showing the location/depth and extent of any proposed underground works services within the spread of existing trees.
- (iv) Any alterations in ground level around existing trees, shrubs or hedges.
- (v) Public footways, steps and other paved areas and the materials to be used.
- (vi) The location and height of all earthworks, embankments and walls and

W. J. Conry

- (vii) Watercourses.
 (viii) Amenity areas indicating whether these are to be dedicated to public use.

The landscaping specification shall provide details of clearance works, ground preparation, planting and maintenance techniques.

Reason - To enhance the general appearance of the development.

12. In the event of the death or destruction of any tree, shrub or hedge to which Condition 10 above relates, within 5 years of first occupation, due to felling, cutting down, uprooting or in any other manner, then unless the Local Planning Authority have dispensed in writing with this requirement there shall be replanted in its place, within such period and of such size and species as shall have been approved by the Local Planning Authority, another tree, shrub or hedge.

Reason - To enhance the general appearance of the development.

13. All trees and hedges within the site to be retained shall be protected by 1m high fences for the duration of the building works at a distance equivalent to not less than the crown spread from the trunk, or such other distance/means as may be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. No materials or plant shall be stored, rubbish dumped, fires lit or buildings erected within this fence and no changes in ground level may be made within the spread of the tree or hedge without the prior agreement in writing of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To protect the existing trees and hedges.

14. All works to be carried out under the canopy of the adjoining tree(s) shall be carried out by hand tools only and no mechanical or power tools shall be used without the specific approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To protect the continued health of the adjoining tree(s).

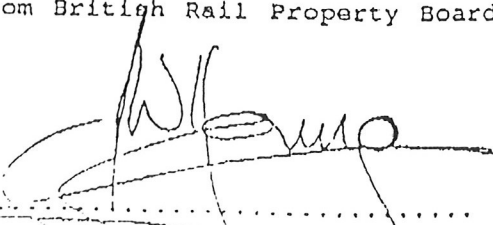
15. Prior to the commencement of works, full elevational details of the proposed camping services building shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - In view of the absence of submitted details.

INFORMATIVES:

1. The granting of this permission does not convey or imply any consent to build without the approval of the landowner upon land not within the ownership of the applicant.
2. This planning permission conveys no approval for works to the trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders on this site.
3. Under the terms of the Land Drainage Act 1976, the prior written consent of the National Rivers Authority, Thames Region is required for any proposed works or structures in, under, over, or within 8m of the brink of the Small River Lee main river. Contact Trevor Brawn, 0992 645066 for details.
4. Your attention is drawn to the letter from British Rail Property Board dated 30 September 1992.

Dated: 6th day of October 1992.

Signed: 
 Director of Planning and Environment

SEE NOTES OVERLEAF

APPENDIX VII

EPPING FOREST DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN

DRAFT DEPOSIT COPY

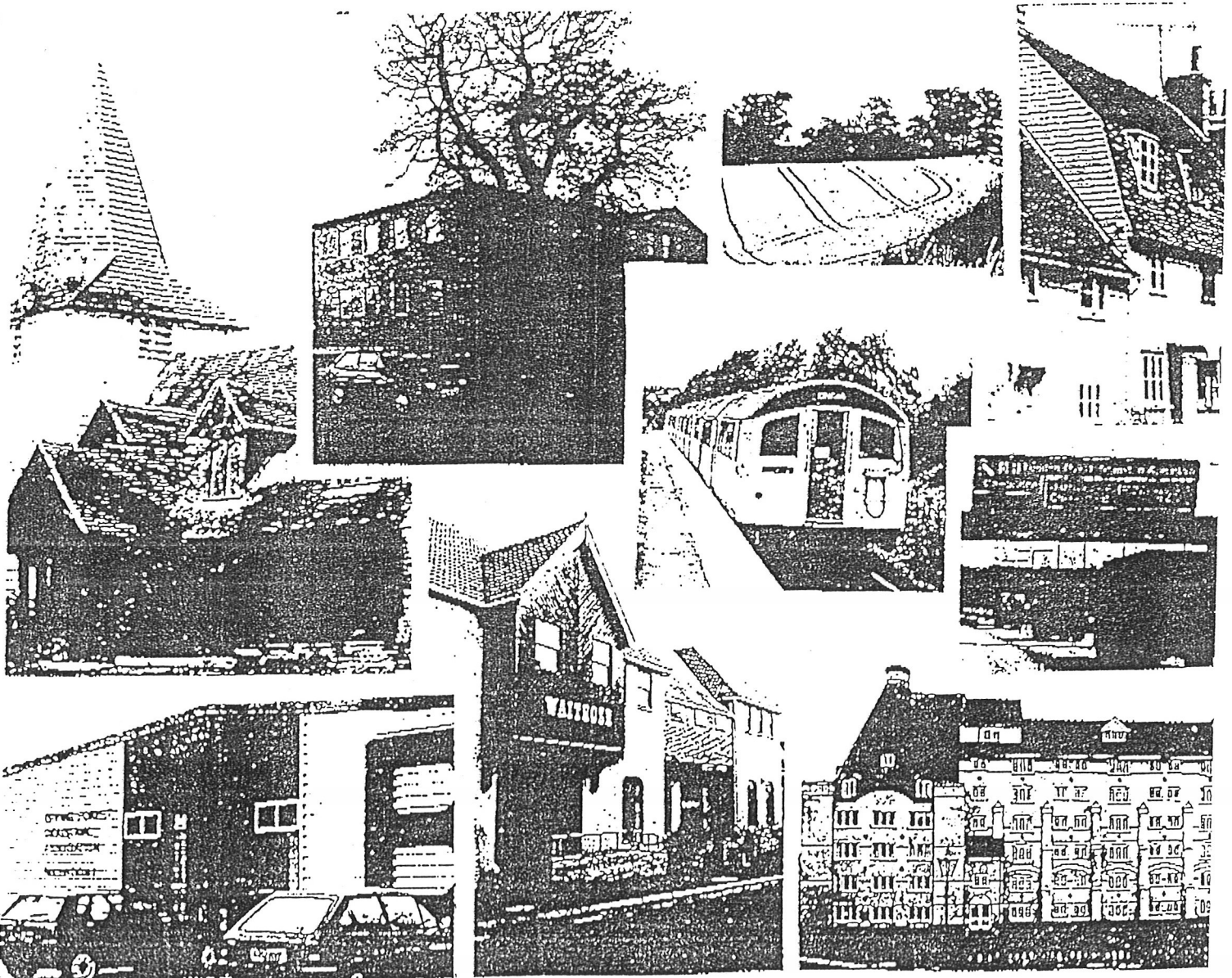
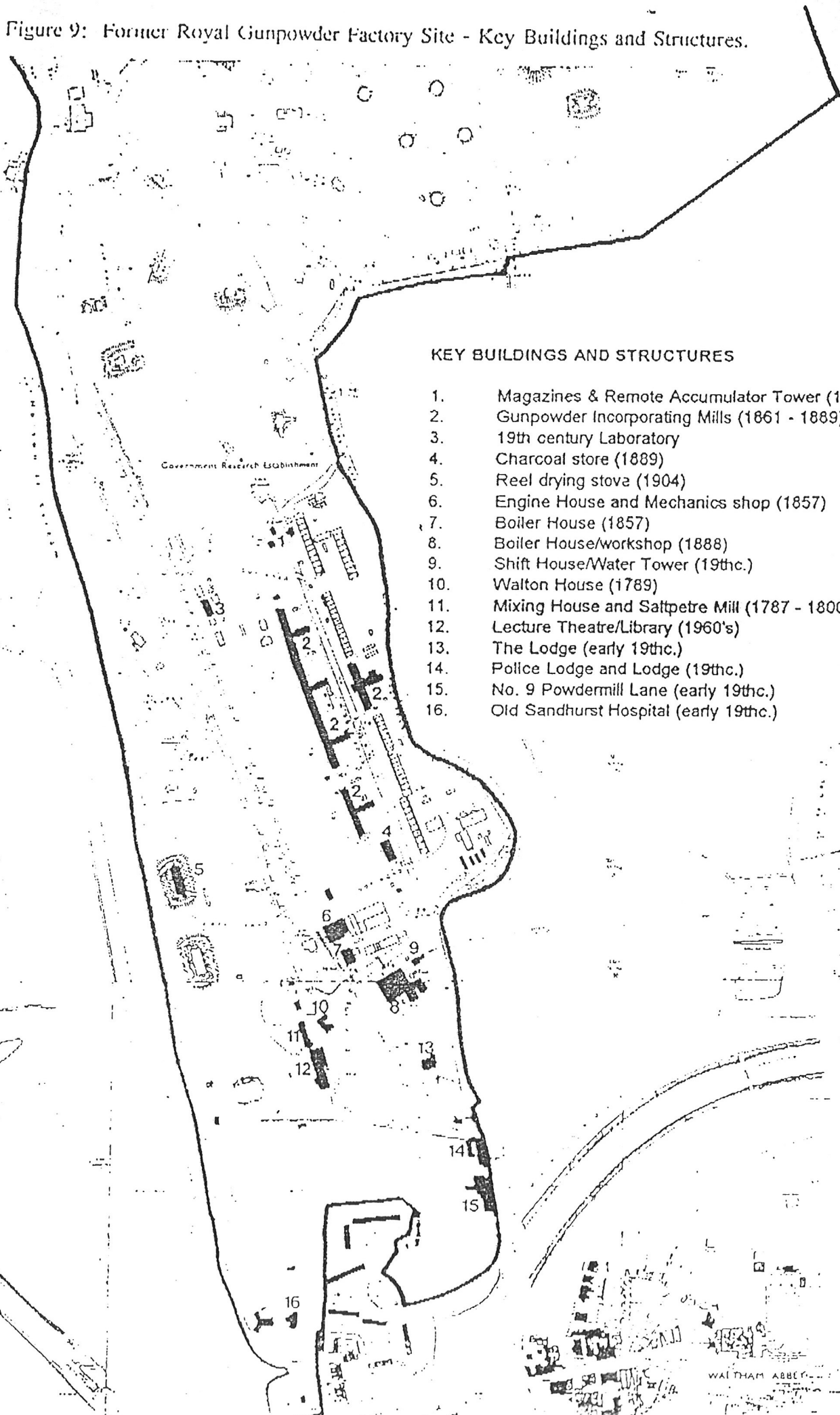


Figure 9: Former Royal Gunpowder Factory Site - Key Buildings and Structures.



KEY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- 1. Magazines & Remote Accumulator Tower (1879 -1882)
- 2. Gunpowder Incorporating Mills (1861 - 1889)
- 3. 19th century Laboratory
- 4. Charcoal store (1889)
- 5. Reel drying stove (1904)
- 6. Engine House and Mechanics shop (1857)
- 7. Boiler House (1857)
- 8. Boiler House/workshop (1888)
- 9. Shift House/Water Tower (19thc.)
- 10. Walton House (1789)
- 11. Mixing House and Sattpetre Mill (1787 - 1800)
- 12. Lecture Theatre/Library (1960's)
- 13. The Lodge (early 19thc.)
- 14. Police Lodge and Lodge (19thc.)
- 15. No. 9 Powdermill Lane (early 19thc.)
- 16. Old Sandhurst Hospital (early 19thc.)

- (iv) THE SCHEME INCORPORATES ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SIGNIFICANT PARTS OF THE BUILDING;
- (v) TRAFFIC CIRCULATION WITHIN THE PROPERTY FOLLOWS HISTORICALLY CORRECT ROUTES.

6.73 Acceptable uses may include: hotel and associated leisure facilities; multiple residential; healthcare; leisure; and cultural/educational. The key buildings and structures are shown in figure 8. The "significant parts of the building" are the exterior, courtyard, great hall and the north range rooms containing the wall paintings.

The Royal Gunpowder Factory (RARDE) Site, Waltham Abbey.

6.74 This extensive site represents the finest example of gunpowder and explosives development and manufacturing in Britain. The site has been continuously used for explosives production since Tudor times, and was an early example of "nationalisation" when it became the Government's Royal Powder Mills in 1787. The site supplied powder for the guns of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and, it is alleged, both sides in the American Civil War.

6.75 The site contains extensive buildings, including former steam-powered gunpowder mills, a rare example of a water-powered gunpowder press, a two-level waterway system and other artefacts. The northern half of the site comprises the largest area of Alder woodland in the country and is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) supporting the largest heronry in Essex. The site is also a designated Conservation Area.

6.76 In December 1992 planning permission was granted for the residential redevelopment of that part of the site which lies outside of the Green Belt (subject to a legal agreement). The remainder of the site lies wholly within the Green Belt.

6.77 The location of the site within the Green Belt, its outstanding national heritage importance, and nature conservation interest, are the overriding policy considerations relating to the future use of the site.

HC18 THE COUNCIL MAY GRANT PLANNING PERMISSION FOR THE RESTORATION AND REUSE OF THE BUILDINGS WITHIN THE AREAS INDICATED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP ON THE FORMER ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY SITE (IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP) PROVIDED THAT:-

- (i) THE PROPOSALS RELATE TO THE USE OF THE WHOLE SITE AND RECOGNISE ITS UNIQUE HERITAGE AND NATURE CONSERVATION VALUE;
- (ii) THE KEY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ARE PRESERVED THROUGH SENSITIVE CONVERSION AND REUSE;

- (iii) THE PROPOSALS INCORPORATE SATISFACTORY DECONTAMINATION MEASURES;
- (iv) A GUNPOWDER HERITAGE MUSEUM/INTERPRETATION CENTRE IS CREATED WITH ASSOCIATED VISITOR/EDUCATION FACILITIES ON SITE; AND
- (v) THE AMOUNT AND LOCATION OF ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT IS JUSTIFIED, TO THE COUNCIL'S SATISFACTION, AS EITHER:-
 - (a) REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS NOT SUBJECT TO (ii) ABOVE; OR
 - (b) AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF AN ACCEPTABLE PLAN FOR THE WHOLE SITE.

6.78 The key buildings and structures are shown in figure 9.

APPROVAL OF DETAILS OF DEMOLITION

6.79 In addition to demolition of listed buildings and buildings in a Conservation Area other demolition has now been brought under planning control. At the present time, this additional control is only able to be exercised over the demolition of dwellings and buildings attached to dwellings. Even then permitted development rights apply and in those cases a developer is required to apply to the local planning authority for a determination as to whether prior approval is necessary for certain aspects of the demolition; namely the method of demolition and the restoration of the site.

6.80 This control will serve primarily to enable the Council to control:-

- * the demolition of houses in areas in which other properties remain occupied;
- * the occurrence of gap sites; and,
- * the appearance of any gap sites created.

6.81 It is anticipated that such controls will need to be exercised infrequently in view of the limited circumstances in which demolition is subject to control; and only in cases where it is considered that a specific proposal is likely to have a significant impact upon local amenity will it be necessary to require the formal submission of the appropriate details for consideration.

6.82 The following policy will therefore apply:-

HC19 IN DECIDING WHETHER TO REQUIRE AN APPLICATION FOR DEMOLITION WORK AND IN DETERMINING SUCH AN APPLICATION THE COUNCIL WILL HAVE REGARD TO:-

- (i) THE VISUAL SENSITIVITY AND PROMINENCE OF THE SITE IN ITS SURROUNDINGS;
- (ii) THE PROXIMITY TO DWELLINGS AND LIKELY NOISE OR OTHER NUISANCES; AND
- (iii) ANY OTHER SITE-SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

6.83 "Proximity to dwellings" relates essentially to the amount of noise that is likely to result. This will be controlled by a planning condition on the hours of operation of the demolition and clearance works.

6.84 Applications for approval of the appropriate details submitted as a result of this policy will be considered in accordance with normal development control criteria.

Environmental Implications

6.85 The policies in this chapter will achieve these aims (see page 29):-

- (xix) To attract visitors to appropriate recreational/tourist facilities in the District.
- (xxx) To protect the Green Belt from Development which is unnecessary or undesirable.
- (xxiv) To make the most efficient use of land and buildings wherever practicable.

6.86 The environmental implications of these policies will be concentrated upon the retention and enhancement of the cultural heritage (in the form of sites, buildings and features); at both the global/national and the local scales (see Appendix 2). In view of this the character of both the urban and rural environments will benefit accordingly.

LEE VALLEY REGIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

URGENCY COMMITTEE - 11 MAY 1994

PLANNING CONSULTATION

Report by Director of Development

AMENDED PLANNING APPLICATION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION, INCLUDING NEW ACCESS ROAD (FROM JUNCTION 26 ON THE M25 TO HIGHBRIDGE STREET WEST OF WALTHAM ABBEY TOWN CENTRE) TO THE FORMER ROYAL ORDNANCE SITE, SEWARDSTONE ROAD, WALTHAM ABBEY. (Referred by Epping Forest District Council)

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Authority was consulted in July 1991 on proposals for redevelopment of the former Royal Ordnance site in Sewardstone Road, Waltham Abbey. Two applications were submitted to Epping Forest District Council, one for development of the site for a business park, housing and golf course and one for infrastructure improvements. A related application for waste disposal was lodged with Essex County Council. Progress on all these applications has been delayed by proposals to widen the M25, but as the motorway proposals are now largely resolved, the schemes for the Royal Ordnance site are once more being progressed.

2. AMENDED APPLICATION

- 2.1 Amended plans have been submitted for the access road from Junction 26 on the M25 to Highbridge Street west of Waltham Abbey town centre. At this stage, the application for the redevelopment of the site has not been amended. The waste disposal application is also still pending.
- 2.2 The Park will be affected by the most westerly stretch of the new road. It is shown as passing from a signal controlled junction on the south side of Highbridge Street, along the eastern boundary of commercial premises, before following a ditch line along the western boundary of Town Mead, then crossing under the M25 and thence into the Royal Ordnance site. This stretch of the road will have a 7.3m carriageway with a 2m footway along its western side and a 1.0m verge along the eastern edge. The new road would actually adjoin the NRA's access track next to the Rammey Marsh flood relief channel at about the middle point of its passage along the side of the Town Mead. To the north and south of that pinch point small open areas would remain.
- 2.3 Whilst detailed landscaping proposals have been submitted for the eastern end of the new road which passes through open countryside up to the M25, no landscaping is shown in association with that part of the road through the Park. The western edge of Town Mead is currently marked by a very attractive, mature tree screen which serves to provide a sense of enclosure to this area of public open space and also screens views of the less attractive industrial premises behind. The proposed road would cut through much of this tree screen.

- 2.4 Town Mead, along which the road passes, is covered by designation 5.7 in the 1986 Park Plan which seeks to improve drainage on the Mead to enhance its value for playing field use. Vehicular access to Town Mead is also currently poor and the Authority has previously expressed an interest in seeing this upgraded. The proposed Park Path is shown as passing between the River Lee Navigation and the flood relief channel on the western side of the new road.
- 2.5 When consulted on the original application in July 1992 the Authority raised no objection in principle to the new road, commenting that it could be of both local and regional benefit in improving vehicular access to leisure and recreational facilities in this general area of the Park. However, it was noted that it could also attract heavy traffic flows at peak commuter times and thereby increase congestion in this locality to the detriment of visitors to the Park.
- 2.6 Policy TSP1 of the 1986 Park Plan is relevant to this application and states that:-

"THE AUTHORITY WILL EXAMINE CRITICALLY PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE PARK. THE AUTHORITY WILL RESIST PROPOSALS WHICH IT ADJUDGES ARE NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PARK. AND WILL SEEK TO LESSEN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF APPROVED SCHEMES BY REQUESTING THE IMPOSITION OF SUITABLE LANDSCAPING CONDITIONS."

- 2.7 Whilst the principle of the new road through the Park has been accepted, considerable concern is felt about its environmental impact as shown on the detailed drawings now submitted. Much of the mature tree screen along the edge of Town Mead would be lost and no provision has been made for compensatory planting. The effect of this would be to place a road capable of carrying heavy volumes of traffic hard up against an important public open space within the Park, which would seriously detract from enjoyment of that area. It would also open up views into nearby commercial premises and thereby destroy the existing sense of enclosure. It is therefore considered essential that a detailed landscaping scheme be submitted for this stretch of the road and that the applicants seek to acquire sufficient land to enable proper landscaping to be implemented.

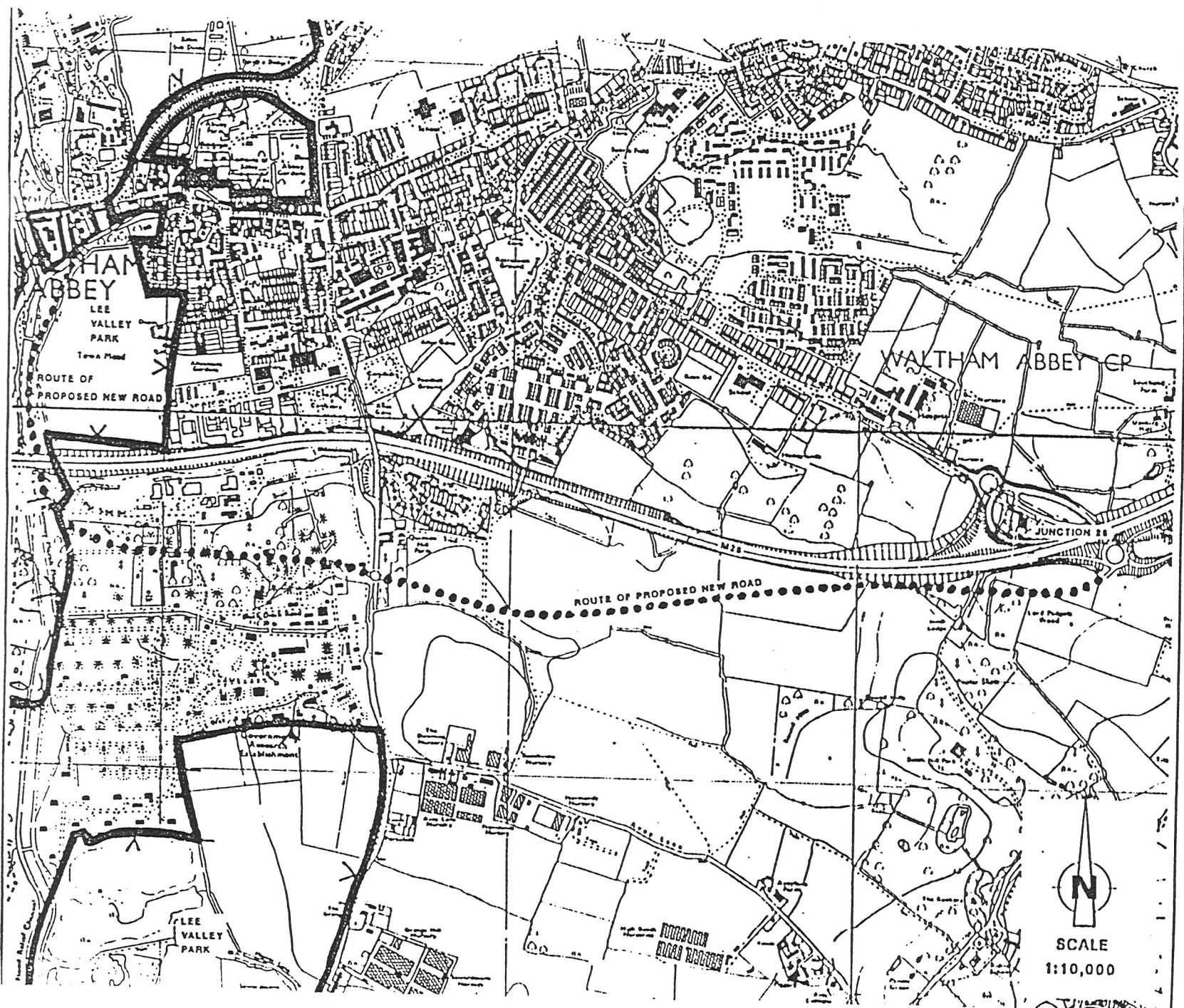
3. RECOMMENDATION

THAT Epping Forest District Council be informed that the Authority objects to the detailed plans for that part of the proposed new road where it passes through the Park because of the loss of an important tree screen and the failure to provide a detailed landscaping scheme which incorporates compensatory screen planting and ameliorates its environmental impact.

Roger Wright

Reference: 571BY

Background Paper
Letter from Epping Forest District Council dated 22 March 1994.



File no. 571B/Y



**Lee Valley
Regional Park Authority**

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**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
AT FORMER ROYAL
ORDNANCE SITE,
SEWARDSTONE RD.**

- Route of Proposed New Road
- LVRPA Park boundary

N
SCALE
1:10,000

DRAWN BY			
DATE			
SCALE NOT TO SCALE			
DEPT	JOB No	SHEET No	Rev

APPENDIX VIII

APPENDIX VIII - FEASIBILITY STUDY CONTACT LIST

THE STEERING COMMITTEE:

The Ministry of Defence
Waltham Abbey Town Council
Epping Forest District Council
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
English Heritage
English Nature
Waltham Abbey Town Council
Civix
Trantner Lowe (also as source on Ironbridge)

ADVISORS TO THE STEERING COMMITTEE:

Prince Research Consultants Limited
Norton Rose

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

Kleinwort Benson Limited
Salomon Brothers
Horwath Consulting
Touche Ross
NM Rothschilds (New York)
The World Bank

DEVELOPERS:

HI Developments
Blue Circle Properties
Higgs & Hill

ESTATE AGENTS:

Atkinson Claydon
Richard Ellis
Bowyer Bryce
Paul Wallace Commercial
Roffey & Co

PUB OWNERS/OPERATORS:

McMullens
Ind Coope
Grand Metropolitan

HOTEL OPERATORS:

Forte Hotels
Holiday Inns
Marriott Hotels
Swallow Hotels
QMH Hotels
Radisson Hotels
Sheraton Hotels
Telford Hotel Golf & Country Club
Telford Moat House
Holiday Inn Telford
Valley Hotel (Ironbridge)
Charlton Arms Hotel
The Buckatree Hall Hotel
The Park House Hotel
Madeley Court Hotel
The Cumberland Hotel
Himley Country Club & Hotel
The Old Vicarage Hotel
The Hundred House Hotel

The Redfern Hotel
Brandywine Valley Inn
Courtyard by Marriott
Hotel Du Pont
Hilton Wilmington
Holiday Inn, Wilmington
Holiday Inn North
Radisson Hotel, Wilmington
Red Roof Inn
Sheraton Suites
Fairfield Inn

OTHERS:

Youth Hostel Association
English Tourist Board
The Hagley Museum & Library
Dover District Council
Winterthur Museum
Longwood Gardens
The Rockefeller Foundation
The Rockefeller Brothers Fund
American Association of Museums