

BURSLEDON BRICKWORKS MUSEUM TRUST

BRICKBATS

The Official Magazine of
the Brickworks Museum
– Bursledon

Free to volunteers and members, £1 when sold

www.bursledonbrickworks.org.uk

Introduction

The Brickworks has been a hive of activity recently! Thanks to players of People's Postcode Lottery through Postcode Local Trust, the Museum has received a fantastic award of over £13,000 to install a brand new play area. During the winter, volunteers worked hard to prepare the site for the new equipment. Take a look at the more educational, construction biased play area when you next visit The Brickworks.

In February, some brave people took part in Costumed Interpretation Workshops funded by a Museum Development Programme and as a result, it has been decided to run two Demonstration Days in the summer.

Alterations to the café are also underway including the installation of a new wall between the kitchen and seating area, re-arrangement of the kitchen units, a new servery layout, and also a new coffee machine!



So there is much to look forward to as we embark on the 2019 season. Here's to good weather and increased visitors for this year's events, and thanks in advance to all our volunteers for your commitment and dedication to making the Museum a great place to visit!

Sue Boswell, Editor

Brickworks Museum Events

2018 Round-Up

The nine main events for 2018 went really well, with takings and visitor numbers up on the previous year. The Christmas Market had an amazing 1239 visitors which was hard work for everyone but with the highest takings of the year as well. For other events, visitor numbers were 719 for the Autumn Steam Up, 600 for the Vehicles Event, 595 for the Victoriana & Steampunk Day, 590 for the Spring Steam Up, 477 for the Trains Event, 445 for the Country Fair and the others quite a few hundred each.



2019 Calendar

Moving on to 2019, again nine main events are planned. The Craft Fair and Fun Dog Show in March is fully booked with stallholders, live music and cherished buses, and there is a good framework for the other events with exciting things to look forward to as you can see from the timetable below.

New for 2019 are Demonstration Days, when various machines that are in working order will be demonstrated by volunteers in costume. Demonstrations will include hand-made bricks and a selection from the brick presses, pug mills, running out machines and cutting tables from the Museum collection. Each demonstration will show the development of brick making over time. Watch the website for details of dates and times.

Timetable for 2019

- 24th March** **Craft Fair & Fun Dog Show:** a special craft market to start the season. Entry price includes both the Museum and the Craft Fair. Special one day prices: Adults £4, Children free
- 28th April** **Spring Steam Up:** the first Steam Up Sunday of the season with vehicles in the yard, inside stallholders and Local History Display. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 26th May** **Steampunk @ The Brickworks:** supported by Gosport Steampunk Society and including stallholders and Flea Circus. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 23rd June** **Summer Fair:** a blast of summer fun including Gundogs, beekeepers, woodcarvers, and a visit from the Morris Minor Club. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 21st July** **Trains @ The Brickworks:** including train rides, model railway layouts, Warship Association, Speedway Bike Display, Ukulele Band and M.G. Classic Cars. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 18th August** **Wheels, Wheels, Wheels:** Steam Up Sunday focusses on things with wheels including classic cars and bikes. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 15th and 22nd Sept** **Heritage Open Days:** the annual Heritage Open Days events when there will be free entry to the Museum
- 29th September** **Family Fun Day:** lots of family activities and a Local History Display on Long Ago Business in the area. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 27th October** **Halloween Steam Up:** one of the biggest events of the year. Adults £7, Concessions £6, Children £4, Families £18
- 24th November** **Christmas at the Brickworks:** over 50 craft stalls plus the Meccano Group, the Band and Bellingers. Reduced entry prices of Adults £3 and Children £1



In addition to the main Steam Ups above, there will be other dates when the Museum is open as follows:

- 11th May** Beer Festival
2nd June A large car event with cars and car accessories everywhere!
17th June Father's Day
4th August Steampunk Fashion Show
6th October School of Magic!

Pam Formby, Events Organiser

Spotlight on Gemma Ingason, Education Officer

Gemma joined the Museum in September 2017 to fill the role of Education Officer. Her role includes supporting schools when they visit the Museum, arranging evening sessions for uniformed groups (cubs, beavers, brownies etc.) and updating and promoting the Schools Programme to try and increase the number of schools coming for educational visits. In addition, Gemma has also taken the lead on the Museum's Facebook and Instagram pages, planned family events during the school holidays, launched the Christmas 'Sponsor a Brick' fundraiser and secured £13,000 of funding to renew the play area, all on one day a week! It is certainly a busy and varied role.

In 2019 Gemma will be continuing to develop the schools offer. The current focus is on STEM sessions including exploring materials through the story of the Three Little Pigs, and the Victorians. Gemma would like to develop further history sessions (investigating the Great Fire of London and the Romans) and a new Science session investigating Forces.

The Wonderful Wednesdays Family sessions run by Gemma in the school holidays will also continue – the most popular of which to date was the SLIME! session held during October half-term, attracting nearly 200 people (and a lot of glitter!) to the Museum. The photo was taken during the Halloween event 'Brickworks After Dark', when brave families came to the Museum to listen to scary stories and toast marshmallows. Despite being on her own in the Museum many times, and sleeping overnight in the Museum with a youth group, Gemma has yet to see the Brickworks Ghost!



Trust Update

Recent issues of Brickbats have included profiles of trustees Garry Moore (Chair), Paul West (Treasurer), Andy Fry, Maggie Johnston, David Hubbard and Judy Bevis. Four are also volunteers at the Brickworks. Eleanor Bell is the trustee nominated by HBPT and the other three trustees are Tim Bristow, James Rowley and Adrian Upton. Each trustee has taken on roles within the Trust that suit their expertise or knowledge.

Since the Trust was formed, the trustees have been working hard to find a way to secure the financial future of the Museum and generate enough income to fund repairs to the Grade II* listed buildings. Many possibilities have been investigated and those that proved impractical or unsuitable were abandoned. Many experts have been consulted during the process and the resulting New Foundations Project is the most viable plan for achieving the long-term financial security for the Museum and buildings. Following a successful grant application, Autumn 2018 saw the launch of a fundraising campaign to raise the remaining £40,000 needed to complete the funding of the first phase of the project. The first phase is the development of full plans and obtaining permissions for implementing the New Foundations Project.

In the short term, however, it is essential that income is increased for the Museum so the range of activities on offer is being broadened to appeal to more people. In 2019 there will be a greater range of events taking place at the Museum, including collaborations with other organisations, so check the website for updates. Demonstration days and new exhibitions are being planned.

For events or celebrations there are a number of interesting and flexible spaces available for hire in and around the Museum buildings, from café to workshop/education space. The Museum has been the venue for a wedding reception, workshops, special exhibitions, training events and away-days for businesses, conferences and meetings.

Meet the Volunteers

What attracts people to volunteer at The Brickworks Museum? Judy Bevis has recently asked some of the volunteers this question and here are a few of the things she's found out:

Sara Sawers has been a volunteer for about 3 years. After retiring, she wanted to do voluntary work that would enable her to meet people and was interesting and varied. She initially came to the Museum to find out if there were any women volunteers and was given so much useful information from such a friendly group of people, that she made an immediate decision to apply to become a volunteer.

She joined the Collections Team and helps catalogue the items in the Museum. This involves photographing and describing each item and then recording it in our database. She has mainly catalogued part of the brick collection and her husband is also a volunteer so they often work together. She has also helped in the café on event days and made items for the shop.

Prior to retirement, Sara spent 36 years working in the IT industry and was also a Maths Teacher earlier in her career. In addition to volunteering, she has also spent a lot of time tracing her family tree, attending art clubs, and walking her dog each day.

In terms of memorable events, she recalls bringing her Scottish-born husband to an event day, and being greeted by the sound of bagpipes as they walked into the courtyard! Another memorable time was helping to move a large quantity of bricks and tiles to make way for the buses. As a keen member of Fair Oak Art and Craft Society, she has also organised for the Society to exhibit at some of the craft events at the Brickworks, so has seen activities from both sides.



Sue Wells has been volunteering at the Museum for over four years. She chose to volunteer at the Museum, as she loves steam engines and also, on her first visit she spotted the pottery wheels!

She helps with a variety of tasks at the Museum, including helping with school and other children's visits (e.g cubs and Brownies) on which they have a tour, enjoy brick-based activities and make a brick each, and also adults and children's workshops - the 'slime' one is especially popular and others such as mosaics and tile making. On Steam Up Sundays, Sue assists with craft activities, recently making ghost lanterns from recycled milk containers and suffragette coloured poppies. She also helps running the shop, ordering merchandise and making ceramics such as chimney vases, plant labels and mini bricks. Off site, she has helped with stalls at other events such as the New Forest Show.

Prior to retirement, Sue was a Chemistry Teacher. For many years, she has also enjoyed pottery at evening classes and now makes jewellery, some of which is for the Museum shop. Sue loves the atmosphere at the Museum, "It's like a giant 'men's shed' - people pottering about doing whatever they can - always friendly and helpful with the freedom to do as much or as little as you want."



HNGRT Update – Happy Birthday to Wendy!



Narrow gauge steam engine 'Wendy', a frequent performer at the Brickworks over many years, has reached her centenary this year. She is part of the Hampshire Narrow Gauge Railway Trust's collection and was the inspiration for the formation of the old society in 1961.

She was one of a small class of 0-4-0 saddle tank locomotives built by W G Bagnall at the Castle Engine Works in Stafford in 1919 as works number 2091. Orders for such locomotives were placed by the Ministry of Munitions during WW1 to Bagnalls, but this engine did not see active service as she was delivered after the Armistice had been declared. Remarkably 4 of the 5 locomotives on the order have survived into preservation.

Because of the end of the hostilities, Wendy, like so many steam engines, became redundant and was sold into industry and commenced her working life at the Votty & Bowydd Slate Quarry in North Wales around 1923. After a few years she was on the move to the Dorothea Slate Quarry at Nantlle, near Caernarfon. Wendy received this name while at the Dorothea and it is believed to be after Wendy Wynne-Williams, daughter of the quarry owner. She was to continue her toils moving slabs of slate, waste and finished products for the next 25 years until out of service in the late 1940's. History records that rather than repair her, the quarry replaced her with a horse!

After this time, she languished in a sorry state until the HNGRS rescued Wendy in 1961. Once the princely sum of £30 was duly paid to the quarry (scrap value), the society was then the proud owner of a 43 year old rusting hulk; but at least she was saved from an uncertain fate. It took over a year to arrange the 'extraction' of the locomotive from abandonment high on a mountainside; and in the Autumn of 1962 she finally arrived at the workshop in Bishopstoke, Hampshire.

It was to be another 18 years before Wendy was to breathe life once more. The ensuing trials and tribulations of the small railway group to rectify the ravages of the Welsh weather will take more than this short article to recount, but the day finally came in 1979, at the Durley Light Railway, where she ran around the circular track for a group of members and local well-wishers.

The pictures show Wendy in a state of disrepair and in her refurbished state today.

It is a sobering thought that the Railway Trust has owned and cared for Wendy longer than she was in active industrial service. The Trust's task now is to overcome the wear and tear of the years, so Wendy can continue to run for all to enjoy for the next 100 years.

Les Munckton, HNGRT



An Interesting Cutting Table

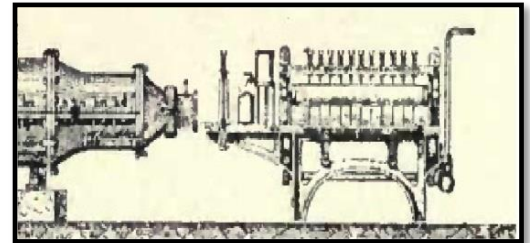


John Bevis outlines a recent project undertaken by the Workshop Team – the refurbishment of a cutting table, which has been on display in the Manager’s Office area for some time.

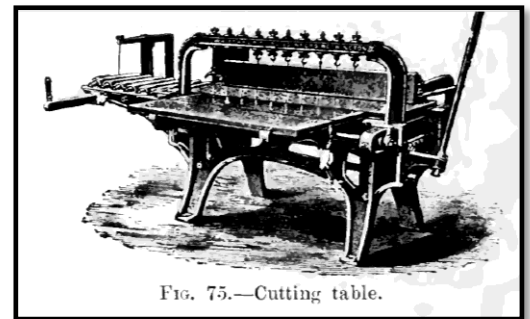
The machine was incomplete and careful examination indicated that at least one part had been broken off.

It is interesting in that the front casting under the table is branded “10 at once”, indicating that it was intended to cut ten bricks at a time.

Upon further investigation, an illustration of a similar machine was found in *Modern Brickmaking*. This one is set up with eleven wires to cut ten bricks. There is also some apparatus between the cut off frame and the main table which is missing on the Museum machine, although clear fracture surfaces are present on the castings at the same position and these surfaces were probably the attachment point for the other missing equipment.



Another table was found in *A Treatise on Ceramic Industries - A Complete Manual for Pottery, Tile and Brick Manufacturers* and is set up to cut nine bricks, with a container for liquid to be dripped into the roller trough. This would be consistent with the water lubrication commonly used on clay extruders. The stop for the main cutting handle is marked “JONES PRO PATENT” and this publication also contains an advertisement for brick making machinery by John Jones and Son of Loughborough, perhaps this is the original manufacturer.



The machine shows other signs of past heavy use in the form of a crack, at a position of high stress which would have been imposed by repeated action of the cut off wire for each successive cut of bricks. It has been repaired using steel angle. As this is part of the history of the machine, no further repair will be attempted.

Neither of the tables in the historical illustrations show any sign of being readily movable. The table being worked on at the Museum was fitted with a frame with two wheels and has a socket for a type of towing ball. The towing socket is marked “TUGLIFT”, it may be that the table was modified after manufacture to make it moveable.

The Workshop Team manufactured a set of supports for eleven cutting wires and fitted a new front table. All new parts are distinguishable from those already present before work began and documented in the Museum archive.



Chalk Wall

The wall at the rear of the Estate Brickworks buildings and at the rear of the playground is made of plain chalk, as found on the Hampshire Downs. All over the world there are examples of walls being made from unbaked or un-fired earth. Cob in Devon and blocks made from wet earth and straw in East Anglia, similar to those used in Spain (adobe). The chalk wall here is built between shuttering held together by bolts and the loose chalk is rammed down between the boards. This method of construction is called “pisé”, or rammed earth. If the wall is examined the bolt holes can be seen and the layers of chalk where the shuttering has been raised. Each level 2ft (60cm) would be left for a while to bond before setting the shuttering on top. The wall would soon wash away in the rain, so a good “HAT” or roof, and “BOOTS” for the foundation are required.

As a footnote, it is interesting that the RIBA shortlist of outstanding buildings for 2018 included Bushey Cemetery by Waugh Thistleton Architects, a building which features rammed earth in the construction.

Richard Madison



A three storey building in China
- note lines of raised shuttering



Shuttering for a rammed earth wall
in Morocco

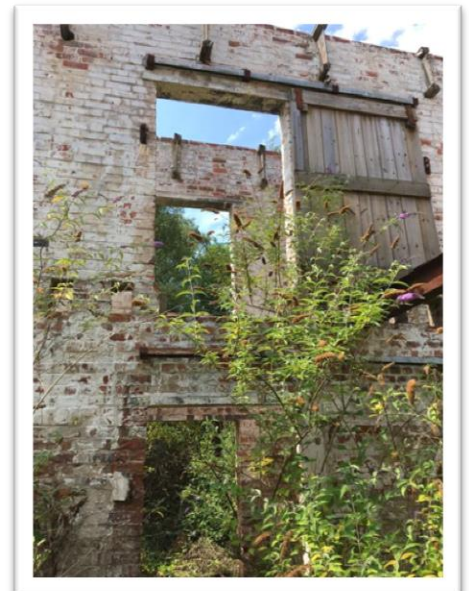
New Foundations Project

The New Foundations Project aims to restore the Museum’s amazing Grade II* listed drying sheds and create a Community Business Hub. Shed 1 will be mainly offices for small/medium enterprises and Shed 2 will have a glazed atrium space for exhibitions and to hire out.

The income from renting these refurbished spaces will keep the only complete Victorian brickworks left in the UK fit for the future.

The Museum was awarded a round 1 pass by the National Lottery Heritage Fund which is brilliant news, enabling architects to be appointed.

However, the Museum needs matched funding of £40,000 for the first phase of the project. Various fundraising initiatives are underway and sponsorship from organisations or individuals is welcome for this ambitious project.



What's in a Photograph?

Les Munckton from HNGRT explains the history behind this picture captioned 'Train 1912' which is displayed in the Museum.

The picture shows a Victorian steam locomotive at the South Works of the Bursledon Brick Company. The kiln workers' cottages and aerial rope way are in the background; the wall of the kiln is much higher than now and there is a huge pile of bricks waiting to be transported. The engine is remarkably clean considering its use and there is a shunter with his pole on the left talking to a crew member. This locomotive No. 403 is a London and South Western Railway class 0395 0-6-0 tender engine built in 1882. Designed at Nine Elms Works by William Adams, it has his characteristic stove pipe chimney and square cab front windows. Seventy were built between 1882 and 1886 but sub-contracted to Neilsons in Glasgow. Many saw First World War service in Palestine and Egypt. Between 1916 and 1918 fifty were sold to the War Office, including No. 403. The engine went to Mesopotamia (now part of Iraq and Iran), leaving Swansea Docks in July 1917 after being overhauled at Eastleigh Locomotive Works.



With some speculation, the picture can tell us more. The locomotive has two white route discs and this code is for trains operating between Southampton and Portsmouth Harbour via Netley, a working not possible until there was a single line through route to Fareham in 1889 which became double track in 1910. Should the train be bound for Southampton, then the shunter may have pinned down the brakes in readiness for the journey; taking the heavy load down the bank to the River Hamble bridge and beyond. At this time the Brickworks railway was very basic, with a junction facing east towards Swanwick, so the train locomotive depicted is pointing the wrong way for Southampton. The precise track layout at this time is not known, but it can be imagined such trains would need to run to Swanwick to allow the engine to switch ends before proceeding. Potentially the photo date of 1912 may not be correct. The clean condition of No. 403 indicates recent repainting so was the photo taken in 1917 and it was being tested before it went overseas?



Fareham in Bloom

Well done to Pam Formby and all the other volunteers who work so hard to keep the grounds looking good. Their hard work paid off in this year's Fareham in Bloom, as they received a Silver Gilt Medal for the Wildlife Garden and a Silver Medal for the whole site in the Commercial Landscape section.

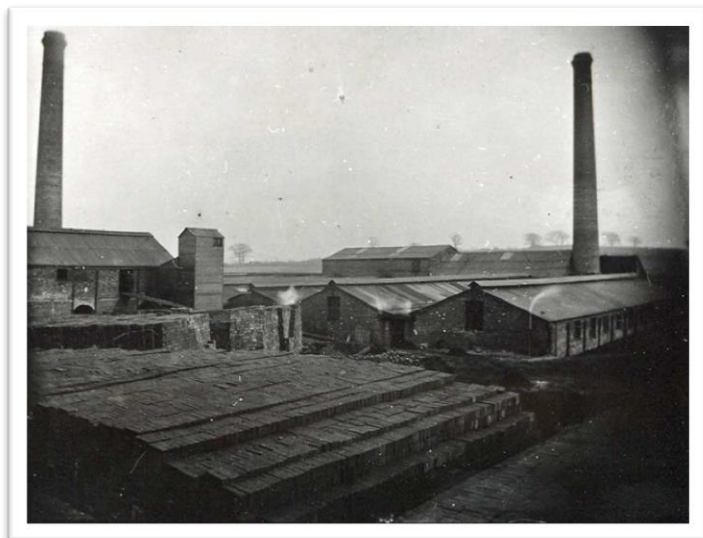
Sponsor a Brick

If you are stuck for a present for the hard to buy person in your life, why not sponsor one of our bricks? For just £20 you will receive a box full of goodies including a ticket to visit the Museum, a mini-brick to keep and treasure, a certificate of sponsorship, and most of all, our heartfelt thanks for supporting the Museum. All the money raised from sponsorship will be fantastically useful for our New Foundations Project.



Bursledon Brickworks at War 1917-1919

In the first year of the war Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions, invited Charles Ellis, an expert on the munitions and armament industry, to serve on the committee being formed to speed up the supply of armaments for the country. The supply of munitions for the British Army had become a serious issue, and the choice of Charles Ellis was a clear sign that the Government appreciated the gravity of the situation. Sir Charles Ellis resigned temporarily his directorships of John Brown and Co., Thos. Firth and Sons, and the Coventry Ordnance Works, and placed his services at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions. Later he became the Director-General of Ordnance Supply and his services to the nation were recognised in 1917, when he was created a K.C.B.



The requisition of the Brickworks as a depot appears to have been undertaken in a hurry and a Mr S Harrison-Colton was appointed to manage it. A handwritten note in the Finance Accounts dated July 1917 states that “at short notice they have taken over the Bursledon Brickworks as a Salvage Depot. A sum of £120 is required at once to be handed to Captain Lefroy who will be calling to see Sir Charles Ellis this afternoon and going down to the Depot tomorrow.” The involvement of the Director-General of Ordnance Supply shows the extent that they thought it was important to use the Brickworks at that time. The location of the ammunition dump was listed as ‘Ministry of Munitions, Bursledon Brickworks Co, Siding, Lower Swanwick’. Another stamp shows Bursledon Salvage Depot, Lower Swanwick on the outer and Ministry of Munitions and a date in the centre. From the use of the word siding, it was probably in the northern part of the site.

On internal memos from the Department of Explosives Supply, the location of the Depot was later referred to as “The Brick Fields on which this establishment was erected were originally taken over by the Explosives Department Storage Section – the buildings were constructed by the Explosives Department Housing Branch and the financial sanctions by the Inspection Department.”

A further internal memo on 6th July 2017 was sent to J.W. Bloe of the Director General of Munitions Finance Office saying that “the Imprest for £120 issued on the 3rd July for the use of Mr. S. Harrison-Colton at Southampton does not cover the wages this week, as the total amount of them comes to £164: 16: 10d.” The staff at the works were well paid. They had an additional 2s 6d a day until October 1918 when “The War Cabinet had before them a memorandum by the Minister of Munitions (G.T.-5759) dealing with the subsistence allowance granted to War Munitions Volunteers, and recommending that it was raised from 2s. 6d. per day to 3s. 6d. per day.” This was carried.

There are no details relating to actual activities carried out at the Depot but the fact that it went from an Ammunition Dump to a Salvage Depot indicates a change in tasks over the two years. With a location close to Southampton and Portsmouth ports, it was well placed to deliver munitions to the front. The description of the Co-ordinating Committee papers refer to the “Ministry file classification number 1860: Metals and miscellaneous materials; Miscellaneous raw materials”, all of which may have been recovered from unused ordnance after the War.

The Brickworks continued to produce bricks whilst the Ministry of Munitions had part of the site. After the war there was great demand for bricks and the Brickworks were referred to as “the largest and most active Brickyard in the neighbourhood”. It was therefore decided to close the Depot and return the property back to Bursledon Brick Company. There is local knowledge that the works were also requisitioned during the Second World War but that is an article for another day.

Richard Newman

Brick Making in Cornwall

My introduction to the manufacture and use of bricks in Cornwall was the book '*Cornish brick making and brick buildings*' by John Ferguson and Charles Thurlow, published in 2005 by Cornish Hillside Publications. The book describes the development of brick making in Cornwall where stone and slate were easily and cheaply obtained. In the 1602 *Survey of Cornwall*, brick was reported to be unsuitable for the harsh Cornish weather but by 1758 there was interest in finding clays suitable for making bricks. The brick making industry developed in the 19th century, peaking between 1870 and 1880. It declined from 1890 when coal prices were high and the manufacture of concrete blocks from waste products of china clay workings and mine dumps began. The last makers of building bricks closed in the 1960s and the last brickworks supplying special firebrick for the floors of drying kilns in china clay production closed in 1972.

The authors had problems identifying brick built buildings and brick manufacturers because brick buildings were often rendered, so the bricks could not be examined. They list the notable brick buildings that they located or found from records. Heligan House is reported to be constructed from bricks made on the estate. Flemish bricks or bricks from other parts of the UK were also used in buildings included on their list. To complicate things further, there was a second-hand brick market as shown by the use of acid-proof bricks from the National Explosives Company nitric acid battery that was demolished after 1919 and re-used at the Porthia China Clay works built in the early 1920s.

Raw materials for making bricks in Cornwall included china clay by-products, decomposed granite, shale and river and estuarine mud. These required a variety of methods for getting and processing the clays. In a mining area, it is not surprising that tunnels were used at some works to move the brick earth to the processing and firing sites. The processes and equipment described are similar to some exhibits at The Brickworks Museum.

The descriptions of brickmaking methods include references to editions of '*Modern Brickmaking*' by Searle and '*A treatise on the ceramic industries*' by Bourry, both important texts when researching brick making. The photographs of derelict buildings and equipment of abandoned brickworks appear familiar yet have a peculiarly Cornish appearance. Kilns used in Cornwall included 'Beehive' kilns of both the Scrivener and Batchelor type, a Newcastle kiln and several Scotch kilns. Continuous circular Hoffman kilns were also used and several spectacular examples are shown from the 19th century. A brief description of the workforce in early brickworks is included but the reader is advised to seek further information from the newsletter of the British Brick Society ('Information' No. 19, Nov.1979).

Individual brickworks across Cornwall are detailed with a wealth of photographs and maps, and the close links between brick making and other Cornish industries can be clearly seen.

Chapter 6 focusses on Estate and minor brickworks. For example, Heligan was built between 1695 and 1720 using 300,000 bricks made on the estate by Richard Burgess at a cost of 5/- per 1,000. Although the wall of the flower garden is contemporary with the house and believed by the authors to be made of bricks from the estate, the Heligan guidebook states that the Grade II listed garden wall is made from Flemish bricks. This highlights one of the problems of brick identification – size plays a key part in identification but estate brickworks used moulds that were unique to the estate. Identification of the raw materials used to make bricks is also important but known examples of Heligan estate bricks in the house are hidden under render. The author of the Heligan guide is more likely to have access to estate records. Whatever the truth of the source of the bricks, they have not stood the test of time well!



Although brick had a limited use for building houses, it was often used for mass walling and in smaller properties for flooring and chimney stacks. Brick was extensively used as decorative dressing on stone

buildings. The top sections of Cornish Engine House chimney stacks were made of brick although this is the portion of many derelict engine houses that is missing.



The Cornish bricks made from china clay waste products were mainly pale or white in colour. Those made from other raw materials produced a wide range of colours including red and black.

A review of other burnt clay products that were made in Cornwall is also included. This ranged from architectural terracotta to rhubarb forcers, from salt-glazed chemical ware to cloam ovens.

The industrial buildings of Cornwall included brick for various technical reasons in many of the production processes.

At Wheal Martyn China Clay Museum the pan kiln floor is a wonderful example of the use of brick and porous tiles in a specific industrial process. The tiles were made 18 inches by 12 inches and ranged from 5 inches thick at the fire box end to 1½ inches thick at the chimney end of the pan kiln, allowing for an even distribution of heat through the drying floor

as the hot gases flowed underneath. The floor is supported on low walls of brick that form the channels that the gases moved along from fire box to chimney. The museum also has examples of other uses for bricks in the china clay industry as well as a small exhibition of brick making in Cornwall, especially that associated with Wheal Martyn, and a collection of Cornish burnt clay products.

The other most obvious place to look for bricks in Cornwall is the mining industry. A few engine house chimneys still have brick tops. The copper precipitating tanks at Levant Mine show how the use of acid solutions penetrated the original render and rotted the exposed brickwork. Botallack Mine has brick-floored buddles. The Brunton Calciners used significant amounts of firebrick to line stone structures and in the roasting chambers and power arches. Lime kilns for producing the quick lime needed in copper production also used fire bricks to protect the stonework. The associated Arsenic Labyrinths were originally made in stone but extensively repaired in brick. Whether the bricks were made in Cornwall or imported, the mining industrial heritage sites of Cornwall have some fine examples of the industrial uses of bricks, even if there is now little trace of brick production sites.



Judy Bevis, Volunteer Librarian

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