The Washburn Valley Uncovered
1 Introduction

This Interpretation Plan is based on discussions and consultation with people who have an interest in the Washburn Valley, including residents, visitors and tourists, heritage interest groups, schools and older people’s organisations.

A working group drawn from the larger Project Management Group has led the process and developed the plan. It has been informed and influenced by the Heritage Source Group, which is made up of local community enthusiasts who are knowledgeable about the area’s history and heritage, by the expert speakers and their audiences at eight well-attended public talks on the Washburn Valley, by consultation with actual visitors and with potential group users of the Centre and by continuing comments from local residents, especially those interested in the role of heritage warden.

Further details of the above influences may be found in the body of the plan and the attached appendices.

2 The Purpose of the Washburn Heritage Centre

The purpose of the Washburn Heritage Centre is to increase the opportunities for people to care for, learn about and be involved in the unique heritage of the Washburn Valley. It will help visitors to understand more about the area they are visiting and how it contributes to their own way of life. It will give local people more opportunities to understand, influence and contribute to their own heritage. It will make better use of the church and the community’s heritage assets so that they can contribute more fully to the area’s social and economic sustainability.

The purpose of the Washburn Heritage Centre is underpinned by the core values of

- respect for heritage and environment
- fostering community responsibility
- promoting lifelong learning for all
- valuing ourselves and each other
- striving for excellence in all we do

The centre has been developed by the Fewston and Blubberhouses Parochial Church Council.
3 The purpose of the Interpretation Plan

The purpose of this plan is to

- identify and define the significance of the heritage of the Washburn Valley
- explain how the centre will interpret this heritage
- detail who the intended audiences are
- state what audience experiences are hoped for
- explain how the impact of the plan will be reviewed and evaluated.

We hope that our interpretation will help our visitors to develop an understanding and appreciation of the Washburn Valley. We also intend that the plan will guide us in our programme planning and help us make the best use of the resources available.

The plan has been developed by the Washburn Heritage Centre project management group, but this has not been done in isolation. It has been influenced and informed by a wide range of local people, visitors to the area, specialist interest groups and acknowledged experts.

4 A description of the site

The Washburn Heritage Centre is a new building extension to the Grade 2* listed St Michael and St Lawrence Church, Fewston. The original church of Norman origin was destroyed by a fire in the 15th C, and only the tower of its replacement survived another fire in 1690. The current church dating from 1697 is one of the few 17th C churches in Yorkshire.
The village of Fewston, where the centre is located, is one of the numerous dispersed settlements of the Washburn Valley. It is now much reduced in significance and population and is barely recognisable from its former days when it had a thriving local economy with a blacksmith, shops and a public house as well as a post office and a school.

The River Washburn, a tributary of the River Wharfe, lies to the north and east of the market town of Otley and is approximately 22km long. It stretches from above Thruscross reservoir and goes down to Leathley where the Washburn feeds into the river Wharfe. The area is part of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (designated 1994) which is a protected landscape featuring several Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The valley has 120 listed buildings, of which 5 are Grade 2* and 6 are Grade 1.
The valley has undergone massive social and physical change, primarily caused by the damming and flooding of the valley to create four reservoirs which supply water to the nearby conurbation of Leeds. The Washburn Valley landscape has been strongly influenced by past generations. The early phases of activity define the form of settlements, transport routes and field patterns. The historic landscape is a key feature of the natural beauty of the area.

5 Why the Washburn Valley is special.

The Washburn Valley is a special place for many people, both residents and visitors, who hold it with affection for its natural beauty and tranquillity – their own local lake district. However, in addition, the valley has a very distinctive heritage of human and natural history.

The significance of this heritage has been explored and gradually understood by our project group, and in this way the significance statements have been developed over a period of time.

At the open invitation consultation day held on November 20th 2008 six indicative heritage areas were proposed by the Heritage Source Group, namely: archaeology; local churches; the reservoirs; social and industrial history; vernacular architecture; and plant, animal and wildlife. These proposals were based on their local knowledge and expertise as residents in the valley.

These indicative areas have been examined and refined through the following iterative process:

- input and comment from the attendees at the series of eight Washburn Valley talks (average attendance 47 on February and March evenings)
- advice and testimony from the expert speakers at the Washburn Valley talks
- further research and evidence from the Heritage Source Group and other local residents
- consultation with visitors to the valley in the three reservoir car parks
- consultation and input from local and other schools and with representatives of other potential user groups e.g. older people’s groups and Horticap, a charity which trains people with personal disabilities
- and by continuing comments from local residents, especially those interested in the role of heritage warden.
This process has identified what is special and distinctive about the heritage of the Washburn Valley, as described in the following significance statements:

- The valley contains good examples of ancient remains such as Bronze Age cup and ring stones, important evidence of man’s presence in the valley thousands of years ago.

- The valley provides a transect of the ancient Royal Forest of Knaresborough, a Norman hunting ground set aside in the 1160s for the royal family. It includes significant stretches of the Forest boundary which was marked out in 1767. A number of well preserved carved boundary stones are still in position. The land was not a forest as we would know it, but was woodland, heath and moorland with farming practices strictly controlled. The use for hunting gave rise to the hunting lodges at John O’Gaunt’s Castle and Dob Park, parts of which still stand.

- There are landscape features such as the remains of a medieval bloomery related to the iron industry in Fewston and Blubberhouses. Archaeologists believe that the main purpose was to supply the raw materials for the manufacture of iron arrowheads on an industrial scale at Knaresborough Castle.

- There are numerous disused quarries in the area which have provided building materials from the earliest times. The geology of sandstone and shale with the unusual feature of a fossil rich shell bed encouraged the establishment and development of settlement.

- A combination of the geology, aspect, and a supply of natural resources led to man utilising the valley for his survival from prehistoric times to the present day. This is evident from the presence of corn, fulling, cotton and flax mills. The remains of this industry are still evident through the presence of leats, goits and waterholding dams.
The remains of Patrick’s Big Mill, Thruscross reservoir

- Among the numerous mills in the Washburn Valley the Westhouse Mill at Blubberhouses was the most historically significant. It was one of the first in England to use the apprentice system for its workforce and when it was built it had the largest waterwheel in Europe.

- The reservoirs brought the massive impact of Victorian industrial development to the valley. They were needed to provide healthy clean water for the growing city of Leeds: a former vicar of Fewston famously said “Fewston must die so that Leeds may live”. Their construction demanded a huge workforce to be temporarily housed in the locality. The construction of Lindley Wood reservoir between 1870 and 1874 required a “navvy camp”. This was historically significant as being one of the first camps where the layout, conditions and activities were regulated. The camp had its own school, wooden church, drinking shop and a constable. Perhaps more importantly it had the attentions of Elizabeth Garnett, daughter of the vicar of Otley, who became known as the “navvies’ friend”. She went to live on the site, started a Sunday School and published a newsletter to highlight the navvies’ conditions. When the water levels are low the site of the camp is exposed, with brick and pottery remnants visible. The impact of the reservoir construction on the communities of the time cannot be ignored.

“It was in 1870 that the Leeds Corporation commenced the construction of three immense reservoirs, in the upper reaches of Wharfedale, to dam a mountain river and then convey its pure water to Leeds seventeen miles away. The lowest of these reservoirs was made at Lindley Wood, a tree-covered vale in the heart of the hills….within a month the ground was cleared and three long rows of brick huts were erected, also stables, a food shop and a shant to sell beer, but neither church nor school for these people was considered necessary in those days”

Extract from How and why the Navvy Mission Society was formed, by Mrs Charles Garnett, circa 1885
• The reservoirs are now part of a protected landscape (1994) and are used for the enjoyment of natural scenery, plants and wildlife. In recent years Yorkshire Water has made a major commitment to providing easy public access to the reservoirs and surrounding woodlands, making these readily available even to people who might not otherwise be able to enjoy the countryside.

• The Washburn Valley demonstrates a rich and diverse collection of vernacular architecture. There are 120 listed buildings, ranging from a gate post to an Elizabethan manor house. The valley has built features which evidence a former way of life such as pack horse bridges, ice houses and hunting lodges.

Stained glass – Swinsty Hall
(Grade 1 listed)
Initials of H G Robinson and date of glazing, 1627

• The major churches of the valley are all listed buildings, each having its own significance and distinctiveness:

  St Michael’s and St Lawrence, Fewston  Grade 2*
  This church is of outstanding national importance architecturally, being one of a very few 17th Century churches in Yorkshire, and being built on a medieval plan with a nave and clearly defined chancel, rather than the rectangular plan common at that time. East face of medieval tower shows line of an earlier steeply pitched roof

  St Oswald’s, Leathley  Grade 1
  Of Norman or earlier foundation, having an early tower which may belong to the overlap between the Saxon and Norman period; restored 1869. A nave capital bears a Percy badge, indicating a connection with the Dukes of Northumberland, and there is a fine internal door probably from the 12th or 13th C

  All Saints’, Weston  Grade 1
  Of Norman or earlier foundation, with remains of an Anglo-Saxon cross built into chancel North wall. Contains a fine 18th C three-decker
pulpit, box pews, the “Squire’s Parlour” (a private side room for the squire complete with its own fire) and a tomb chest of 1587

**St Andrew's, Blubberhouses**  Grade 2
A Victorian chapel of ease to Fewston Parish Church, built in an Early English style by Lady Frankland in 1851 for the benefit of workers on the Blubberhouses Estate and used extensively by the navvies during the construction of the upper reservoirs

**All Saints’, Farnley**  Grade 2
Rebuilt 1851: part of the North wall of the 13th C chapel survives. Also contains squire’s family seats at West end, and some 17th C stained glass which was formerly in Farnley Hall, where a drawing of it by J M W Turner remains

These buildings have continuing importance as in many of the valley villages they are the only public building still in use, hosting many activities other than church services.

Entrance porch and tower, Fewston Church

- Over the centuries there have been several intrusions of the outside world into the valley: long before the reservoirs there was the Roman road, the dominance of the Abbeys, and the Forest of Knaresborough with its royal hunting lodges.

- There are several nationally famous people associated with the Washburn Valley. These include the Fairfax family of Roundheads who lived at Scow Hall; JMW Turner who during many lengthy stays at Farnley Hall was inspired by and painted Farnley Hall and the valley; and George Eliot who modelled one of her characters on a former Vicar of Fewston.

- However the most significant but possibly the least acknowledged is Robert Collyer. His origins were humble: he was born to parents who met as orphan apprentices at Westhouse Mill and christened in
Fewston Church in 1824, but his death was reported on the front page of the New York Times. In his extraordinary life, this blacksmith and self-taught local preacher emigrated to the United States in 1850. He was such a charismatic preacher that in 1859 he was appointed Minister at a church in Chicago without any formal qualifications, and twenty years later was called as Pastor to the largest Unitarian church in New York. He served as an officer in the U.S. Sanitary Commission on Civil War battlefields, and returned to England on several occasions to preach and lecture in Leeds, Manchester and London. In 1892 he opened the Robinson Library here in Timble. In 1907 Collyer was awarded an honorary D.Litt at the University of Leeds. He died in 1912.

Robert Collyer 1823 - 1912

- From a natural history perspective, the Washburn Valley is a special place. By comparison with the better-known Dales the Washburn is small and relatively compact, yet it has a surprisingly wide range of habitats within its boundaries. Within 10 or so miles you can walk from the high moorland around Thruscross to the flat valley bottom around Leathley. The habitats en route include poorly drained moorland edges (in-bye land), heather moorland, reservoirs, a variety of streams, improved and unimproved grassland, conifer and deciduous woodland, scrub, dry stone walls and damp valley bottoms. To some degree this range of habitats has been retained because intensive agricultural techniques have largely not affected the valley, therefore producing something of a wildlife haven of great interest in all branches of natural history. This is complemented by the active partnership between Yorkshire Water and specialist naturalists’ groups who have developed habitats to encourage species that would not normally be present.

Emerald damselfly
• There is much that is obvious to the casual visitor, e.g. conifer plantations, ducks and geese and the occasional deer; but naturalists state that the valley is particularly good for amphibians, reptiles and some insects. It is significant that 70 species of dragonfly breed in the valley, many at ponds created through the careful land management practices of Yorkshire Water. Particularly important are the black darter, emerald damselfly, golden ringed emperor and broad bodied chaser dragonflies. Part of the valley’s moorland supports populations of adders which are not common in adjoining valleys. There are also colonies of common lizard, slow worm and palmate newt in appropriate habitats.

• The valley is host to some scarce breeding species such as pied flycatcher, common redstart, common crossbill, cuckoo and, of course, red grouse which is a heather moorland specialist. There are also species in national decline which retain a stronghold in the Washburn Valley, such as lapwing, curlew and skylark. In addition the valley is populated by a wide range of resident birds, breeding visitors and winter visitors, making it one of the foremost ornithological strongholds in this part of Yorkshire.

• The flora of the valley include well over 450 species including bog asphodel, the insectivorous sun dew, marsh cinquefoil, the very rare thread rush, and nine species of orchids. One of these is described by an expert as most unusual, having been noted in some Southern counties and once on the Isle of Skye.

• The valley has an ancient heritage of agriculture: green lanes, cart tracks and outgangs can still be seen. Drystone walls have defined field patterns in the valley for centuries, but within them the methods of farming and land ownership have changed radically. In an age which has seen the results of mechanised and intensive farming, Yorkshire Water as landlord to many tenant farmers in the valley is keen to encourage sound environmental practice, promoting catchment-sensitive farming and the protection of wildlife habitats to keep the landscape alive. Cattle and sheep farming predominate, as in much of the North of England. But what is unusual here is firstly the enthusiasm of some farmers to welcome visitors, especially children, onto their farms to get close to the stock and learn about animal husbandry, and secondly the easy access to those farms for visitors to the reservoirs.
Dalesbred sheep

These numerous examples show that the Washburn Valley is indeed a special place with a heritage which deserves protecting and sharing. In the next section of the plan we will show how we intend to interpret this rich heritage for visitors to the Centre.
The foundations of our programme

The events and changes which have taken place in the Washburn Valley over the centuries show interdependent relationships between man and the land, and between rural and urban forces. Our interpretative themes are based on these connections. We have described our key themes and these interconnecting relationships in the following diagram.

The Washburn Valley was one of the early industrial landscapes, the area in which the Industrial Revolution took place. The Washburn Valley has seen a great deal of development, and the industrial revolution brought significant change to the landscape.

In a relatively small area the Washburn Valley demonstrates a surprisingly wide range of natural history. This breadth can be attributed in part to the wide range of habitat types but also to human activity – sustainable land management, a lack of intensive farming and the active interest of heritage conservation groups.

The Washburn Valley churches each important in their own right show aspects of architectural style ranging from the Saxon to the Victorian. As focal points for dispersed rural communities their emphasis has developed from the purely religious and educational to having a broader social and cultural community function.

People have always utilised, profited from and enjoyed the natural resources of the Washburn Valley. However the impact of industry, particularly the Industrial Revolution and the building of the reservoirs, changed the landscape and the way of life in the valley forever.
Year 1 Programme

Our interpretative themes are the foundation of our programme planning: the programme is constructed on the six themes, one of which will provide the main focus for each two month period. Within each of these periods there will be at least one relevant temporary exhibition and two guided heritage walks and talks.

The centre programme will also have a number of fixed features, which will include:

- A standing exhibition, *Fewston must die so that Leeds may live*, that will interpret the need for, the construction and effect of the reservoirs and other valley industry. The exhibition will tell the stories through the life and work of Elizabeth Garnett and Robert Collyer.

- The Washburn Valley time-line *The flow of water and the flow of time* giving dates of key events in the history of the valley and how they fit with the wider regional and national context.

- A standing exhibition *The heart of Fewston* explaining the history and architectural importance of Fewston Church including the recent information gleaned from the archaeological digs undertaken in the preparation for building the new centre.

- A series of self guided walks around the valley giving details of key heritage information and how to find out more. There will also be an annual supported long distance walk, *Beating the Bounds: Washburn Valley Heritage Circuit*, a 20 mile route taking in the 5 listed churches and many other heritage features.

- An annual adult learning programme, developed and delivered in partnership by the recently established Washburn Valley branch of the WEA and the Washburn Society.

- An annual school holiday activity programme - *Expedition and Discovery Days*.

- An annual Washburn Valley Festival held on the first weekend in August.

- An AONB information point.
The centre will also be available for booking by self programming groups when not being used for events and other open access opportunities.

The programme is being developed in advance of the centre being completed so that once open there will be no time delay in being operational. The *programme development group* has undertaken the following preparatory work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme element</th>
<th>Current position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult learning</td>
<td>A series of taster sessions held in Autumn 08 and Spring 09</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A new branch of the WEA has been established with bank account, chair, treasurer and secretary. Training undertaken</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft programme for Autumn 09 proposed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Input from local experts agreed for Year 1 programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral history</td>
<td>Project group identified with 2 people taking responsibility for lead</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project proposal written and costed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12 interviewers trained by external consultant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 set of recording equipment purchased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memories day planned with input from students at Trinity and All Saints’ College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage wardens</td>
<td>Open meeting held to recruit prospective wardens and draft role profile amended.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 people offered to be involved</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Some training knowledge completed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agreement from Yorkshire Dales National Park to use their model as a basis for training and volunteering. Working party formed to define operational details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artist in residence</td>
<td>Individual identified and role agreed. Input to year 1 secured. Taster art session already held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian in residence</td>
<td>Individual identified and role agreed. Input to year 1 secured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea room</td>
<td>Specification agreed. 3 expressions of interest. Sample menus produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre archive</td>
<td>Advice sought from Nidderdale Museum to produce operational procedures.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agreement with Source to City to house their archive.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archive policy agreed and catalogue of information drafted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Washburn Society</td>
<td>Draft Constitution circulated and feedback positive towards proposal. Terms of reference produced. To be launched October 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Washburn Festival</td>
<td>An annual series of events to take place the first weekend in August taking advantage of the already established village day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exhibitions</td>
<td>Policy written and agreed following consultation with local artists. List of potential interested exhibitors established with commitment to year 1 programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided and self guided walks</td>
<td>A series of self guided heritage walks produced. 1 annual long distance walk developed 4 people offered to be “walks wardens” for guided walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits to other heritage venues</td>
<td>Policy agreed. First visit to Farnley Hall in May 09. Plans in hand for other visits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist heritage groups</td>
<td>Iron-age Nidderdale, Wharfedale Naturalists, Claro Archaeological Society, Nidderdale Museum and Nidderdale AONB have given commitments to the year 1 programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self programming groups</td>
<td>Input to the fitting out and design of the centre has been received from a number of schools and specialist organisations. They have all indicated an interest in using the centre once it is operational</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Attached at appendix C is the indicative Year I centre programme and example monthly centre timetable

### 8 Audiences

The main audiences for the Washburn Heritage Centre will be people who can reach the centre within approximately 45 minutes’ travelling time. From our visitor consultation we know that this is a realistic proposal.

Visitors using main routes such as the A59 will be able to travel further in a given time than people using the more minor road networks. The map marked with an isochrone displays these differences and the target area.
The majority of the main audience will be people who visit the area for its natural beauty to enjoy it for recreational purposes such as birdwatching, walking and cycling. These audiences include families, older people, and people with mobility difficulties. We know from our visitor consultation that there will be a high proportion of repeat visitors and our programme will be arranged to respond to a frequency visit of 4 times per year.

The other part of the main audience will be people who live locally and will view the centre as part of their community infrastructure. This audience includes a wide range of people with very different life experiences such as

| Travelling and distance times to the Washburn Heritage Centre |  |
|---|---|---|
| York | 42 minutes | 28 miles |
| Middlesmoor | 40 minutes | 17 miles |
| Grassington | 40 minutes | 18.6 miles |
| Nelson | 40 minutes | 28.5 miles |
| Thirsk | 40 minutes | 27 miles |
| Settle | 43 minutes | 30 miles |
| Bradford City Centre | 40 minutes | 17 miles |
| Leeds City Centre | 40 minutes | 18 miles |
families who have recently moved to the area and agricultural families who have lived in the Washburn Valley for many generations.

The centre will also target some specific audiences. In particular it will reach out to people who think heritage is not for them and those who take their own heritage for granted. The centre is fully accessible and there will be step-free access into the church for the first time: this will be promoted to people with disabilities and restricted mobility. There are a significant number of heritage related special interest groups which will make use of the facility because of its location and will contribute to the centre archive. Schools, older people’s groups and other self programming groups will be targeted as they are currently unable to visit because of a lack of accessible facilities.

9 Visitor experiences

When people visit the Washburn Heritage Centre we would like them to have a quality experience every time. They will enjoy a warm welcome and will want to tell their friends and neighbours all about it! After a visit all people should understand more about the history and the changes that have taken place in the valley and appreciate the links between the valley and the wider area.

The centre and its programmes will be accessible to all people through its construction, layout, use of language, materials, and customer care. Key displays and information will be placed at appropriate heights. A sound archive and tactile elements will be included. The Heritage Wardens will be a valuable resource for visitors, not only for the friendly greeting they will give, but also if the visitor needs further help with communication and understanding. The programme will reflect a range of media types which will include:

- Live events
- Interactive programmes
- Cased objects
- Graphic panels
- A sound archive
- Multi media
- Set dressing
Visitors will always have access to the permanent exhibitions as they will be located in the Church, which remains open at all times.

The programme of led activities, temporary exhibitions, cased objects and live interpretation will primarily take place in the centre which offers more comfort, flexibility and increased security. The performance space outside the new centre will be used creatively when weather permits. For some events advantage will be taken of the surroundings of the centre to create atmosphere and excitement.

The Church itself, as well as hosting the permanent exhibitions, will be used as a larger venue for concerts, some exhibitions and to provide additional space should the need arise.

10 Consultation, feedback and evaluation

In the development phase of the Washburn Heritage Centre proposal we consulted extensively with stakeholders, potential users and the local community. A key element of our original feasibility study was the testing of the commitment of these groups. Yorkshire Water confirmed through their consultation with visitors to the Valley that a centre facility would be much appreciated. We have continued this consultative approach and demonstrated that this plan, developed over a period of time, is based on the knowledge and input of a wide range of people. Because of this process during its development phase, the emphasis in some areas has changed. Initially the landscape was not thought to be of particular significance, but through the comments gathered from visitors and the input of specialist groups it became apparent that it warranted inclusion in its own right.
Similarly the positive effects of the sustainable land management practices of Yorkshire Water were not previously understood and recognised.

Over a period of months the people who gave the expert input at the series of Washburn Valley talks have substantially increased the factual research base of the plan, by freely sharing their highly respected expertise. They have now also verified the plan for historical and scientific accuracy.

We intend to continue this process of inclusion by encouraging feedback from future programme participants to ensure that new programmes reflect user comments and that good ideas for the future are not lost.

11 Conclusion

We have always stated that the Washburn Heritage Centre must have firm roots in its own community. This principle has continued throughout the preparation of this plan. We could have engaged professional consultants to develop and write the plan; however, the community development approach we have adopted has enabled us to learn more about interpretation planning and our community’s heritage. It also means that we most definitely own the plan and understand the implications of its contents.

We have concluded that the Washburn Valley offers a valuable opportunity to tell an important story about how it has been affected and altered over time. It can illustrate the interdependency between different communities and cultures and can demonstrate cause and effect of human intervention.

Audiences, whether they be from the local community or from further afield, will continue to enjoy the area but with increased understanding and appreciation of its origins and history.

12 References and thanks.

The production of this plan would not have been possible without the help of the following people and organisations:

The Heritage Source Group

Stella Lupton
Cheri Beaumont
The Washburn Valley Talks speakers

Diana Parsons M.Phil: Historian in residence
Published *The History of Fewston Church*
(see C.V. for additional information)

Geoff Lomas: Recreation and Catchment Manager, Yorkshire Water

David Hunt: President, Claro Community Archaeology Group
Published *Fewston Rediscovered*

Professor Mike Dixon: researching and writing a biography of Robert Collyer

Jim Brophy B. Sc.: Project Co-ordinator Iron-Age Nidderdale
Published *Nidderdale Iron - A Forgotten Industry*

David Alred
Published *Washburn Valley Yesterday* vol 1 1997
  *Washburn Valley Yesterday* vol 2 2001
  *Nidderdale Yesterday* 2001

Peter Riley: President of Wharfedale Naturalists Society
Published *A guide to the birds of the Washburn Valley*

The 80+ different people who attended the talks

Local organisations

Wharfedale Naturalists
Iron Age Nidderdale
Claro Archaeological Society
Yorkshire Water PLC
Nidderdale AONB
In the preparation of the plan we have sought and taken advice from:

Harrogate Borough Council’s Museum and Galleries Department
Ann Robinson, consultant
The Nidderdale Plus Partnership
Heritage development worker, Nidderdale AONB

We have furthered our knowledge on Interpretation Planning by reading:

The Heron Corn Mill Interpretation Plan
Castleford Museum Interpretation Plan
Heritage Interpretation Plan New South Wales
The Scottish Museums Council - guidance documents
Groundwork South Wales - guidance documents

13 Appendices

A The Washburn Valley Talks - details of contents and attendances
B Results from the visitor consultation
C The year 1 programme and sample centre timetable
Farnley Hall, by J M W Turner