



Quarries



Writing in 1975, eminent landscape architect and author, Cliff Tandy stated that 'without doubt the impact upon the landscape of the extractive industries is greater than that of any other industries, and possibly greater than the combined impact of all other industries'. Mining, quarrying and other extractive industries have been key in the British economy, and

a key question of the post-war period was the reconstruction of the disused sites. As the Duke of Edinburgh wrote: 'there is no better illustration of the dilemma between conservation and the demands of an industrial urban society than the situation of the extractive industries. We need the resources, but we are naturally anxious about the damage

done in their extraction.' In the post-war period ministerial consent to quarrying was dependent on satisfactory landscape plan that included a long-term design for the site. The first of these types of plans was created for Hope Cement works in the Peak District designed by Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe.

Restoring the Landscape

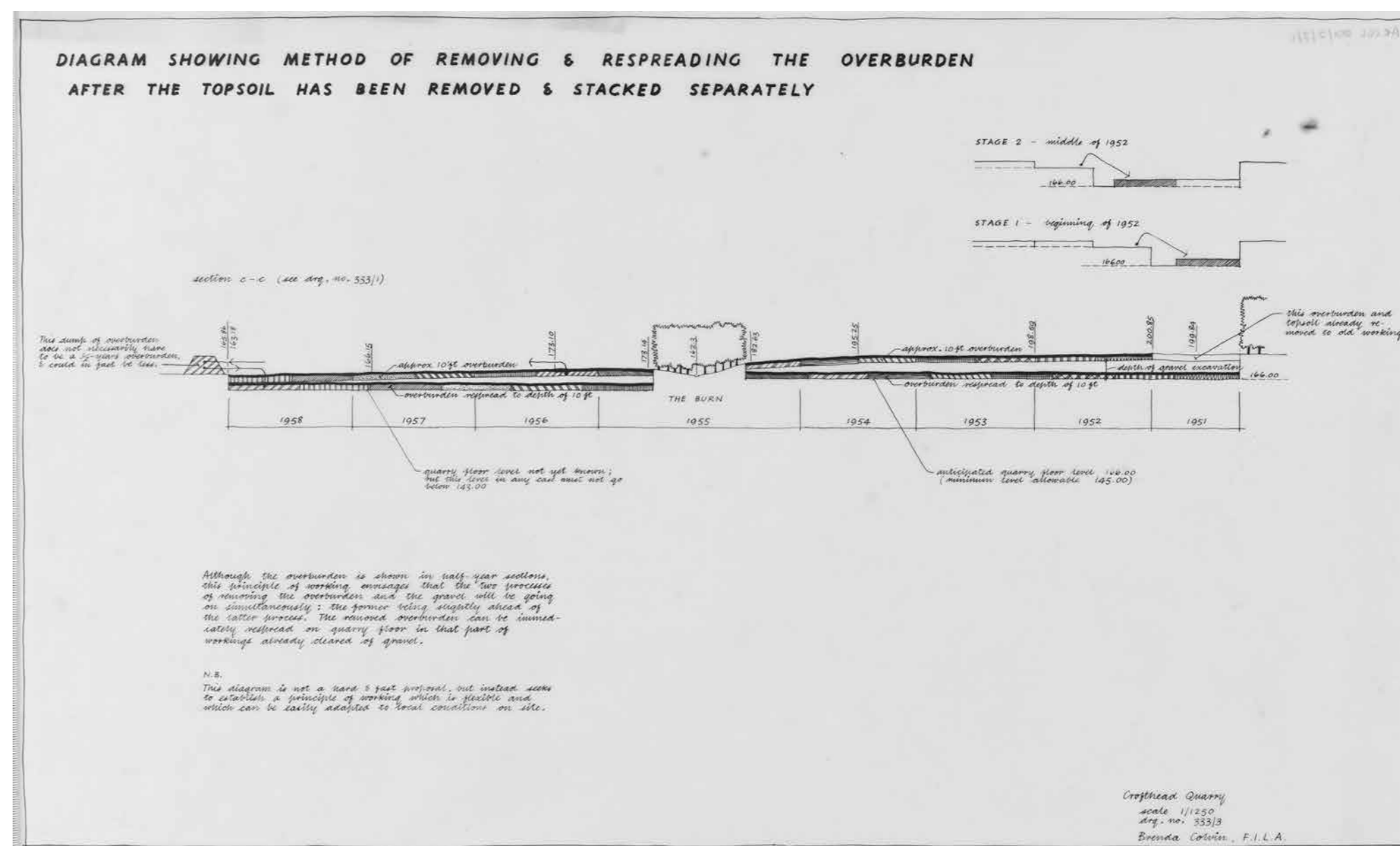
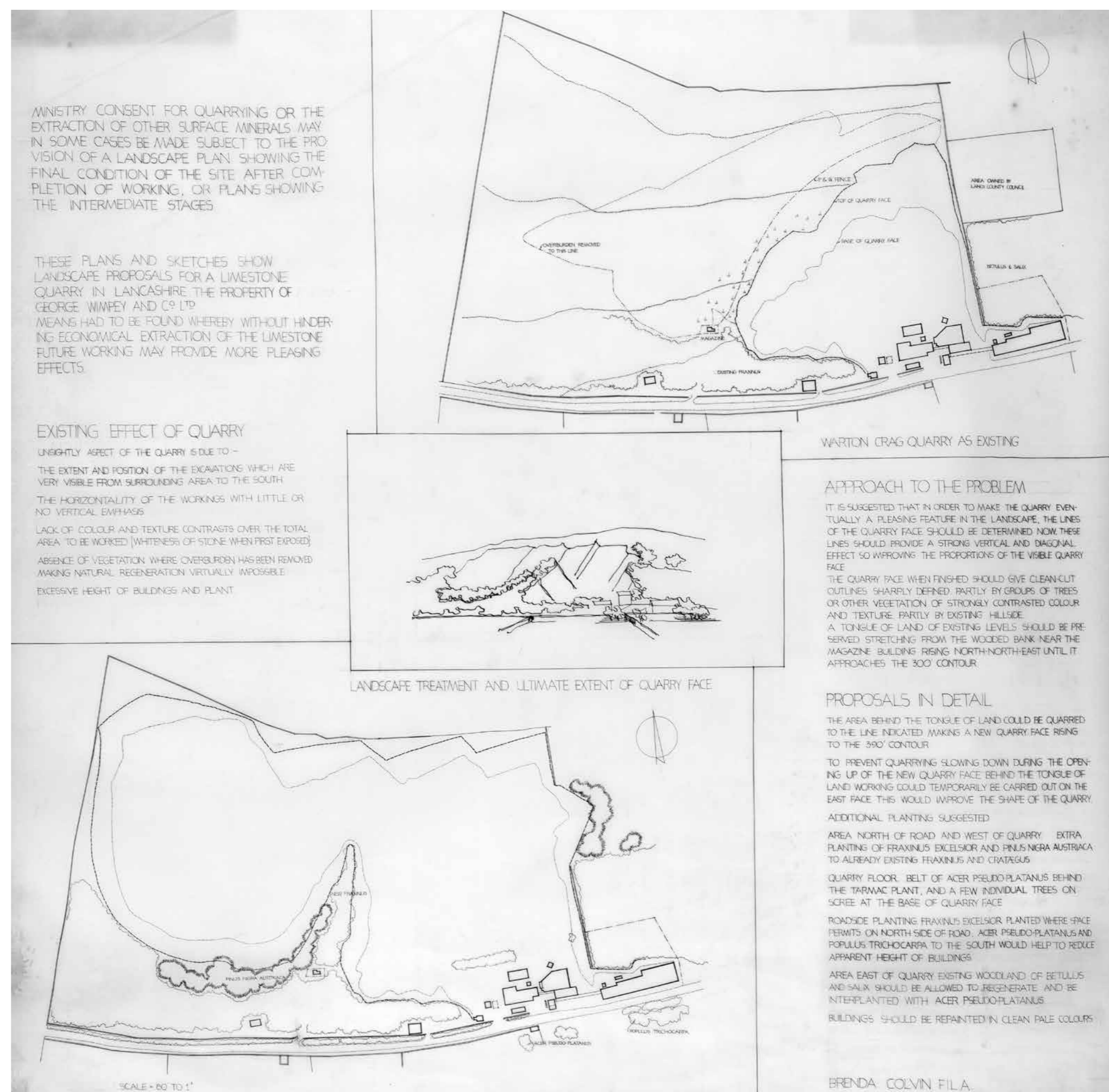
WARTON CRAG, LANCASHIRE

1. Warton Crag proposals, © MERL ARCH.
2. A train passes below Warton Crag by Karl and Ali, © CC BY-SA 2.0.
3. Bird watcher in Warton Crag Quarry, geograph.org.uk, 3335937.jpg © CC BY-SA 2.0.
4. Diagram showing management of overburden at Crofthead Quarry © MERL ARCH.
5. Sheila Haywood, Quarries in the Landscape, British Quarrying and Staff Federation, Information Circular No.10, London, England, November 1974.
6. Sheila Haywood working with Geoffrey Jellicoe on Hope Cement Works, published in the journal of the Institute of Landscape Architects.

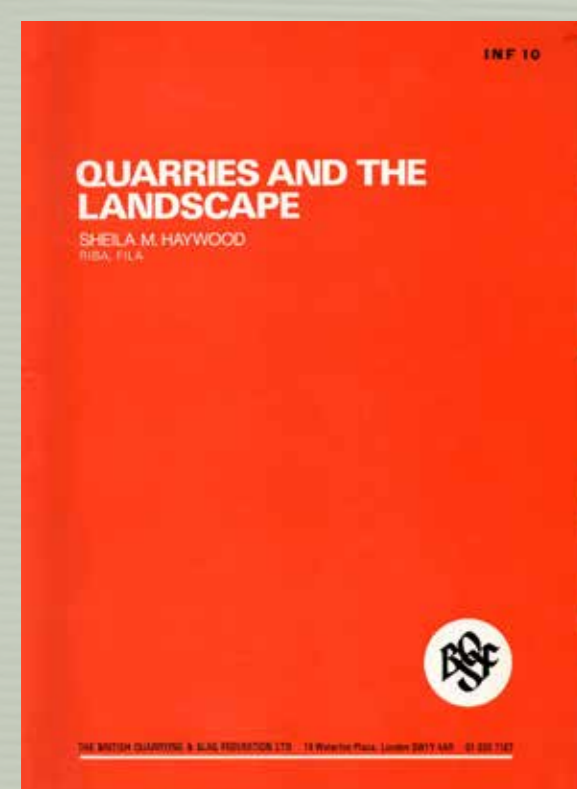
Already in the first edition of her book, *Land and Landscape*, Brenda Colvin provided a holistic approach to landscapes of extraction. She highlighted the need to extend the objectives of the quarrying industry beyond the production, and that as soon as they 'embrace the needs of its workers for healthy enjoyment of their leisure hours, it immediately becomes apparent that the ground previously littered with waste products or left derelict after quarrying of limestone and clay must be brought back into use according to its capacity.' She recommended that worked out clay-pits need to be turned into lakes, top soil needs to be respread to allow the creation of allotments and playing fields, and that other areas needs to be handed over to forestry and other types of tree planting. She argued that planning beyond its life as an industrial setting was crucial; controlling the expansion of extraction and careful arrangements on the site are needed to preserve the natural beauty of the sites as well as using all opportunities to create new beauty after restoration.

Colvin was involved in creating masterplans for several quarries in the early 1950s, including: Eldon Hill quarry in the Peak District, Warton Crag quarry, near Morecambe Bay in Cumbria, Crofthead quarry in Ayrshire and Moorhouse sand pits in Kent. Stone and gravel from these sites were used for road building purposes, with Warton Crag serving England's first motorway, the Preston bye-pass in 1958 and the Lancaster bye-pass in 1960. The designs determined the final lines of the quarries' faces to create an 'eventually pleasing feature'. She recommended these lines to 'provide a strong vertical and diagonal effect so improving the proportions of the visible quarry face'.

Her plans for both sites included extensive tree planting, and a careful consideration to levels. She used ash, elder and sycamore to screen the buildings on site and frame views of the rock faces. At Warton Crag, Colvin's plans also encouraged the natural regeneration of the existing woodlands. Warton Crag has become a local nature reserve and a popular site for rock climbing, while Eldon Hill is part of the Castleton Site of Special Scientific Interest. Colvin's detailed sections for Crofthead quarry presents the efforts to remove and keep topsoil to be used in the regeneration of the sites – a method still in use today.



SHEILA HAYWOOD



Sheila Haywood (1911-1993) was born in Bengal and after returning to England, she trained as an architect at the Architectural Association in the 1930s. In 1939 she became assistant to Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, the president of the Institute of Landscape Architects, and Principal of the AA. It was in Jellicoe's office where Haywood first encountered the questions of landscape architecture in relation to the mineral industry, while working with Jellicoe and later leading on her own

the landscape design of Hope Cement Works in Derbyshire. Hope was the first industrial landscape that had a 50 years and 100 years landscape strategy, and Haywood played a major role in creating a landscape that is still evolving today. She later became the foremost specialist in quarry landscapes and her book *Quarries and the Landscape* proved, according to the Duke of Edinburgh, 'what imaginative landscaping can achieve'. Haywood played a key role in shaping the

public image and the development of the profession of landscape architecture as well as the Institute. She regularly took part in judging panels, public enquiries and often published about her projects. She played an active part in the Institute of Landscape Architects and was its Honorary Vice-President in 1969. She was close to Brenda Colvin, her name appeared regularly in Colvin's visitor book, marking the very last entry in it.