

Staveley & District History Society

Journal Spring 2020

CONTENTS

- 2 **From the Chair**
John Hiley's annual report on the SDHS year 2019-20
- 3 **The Kentmere Diatomite**
John Self's musings on Kentmere and the Tarn during a summer walk in 2018
- 5 **The Religious Census of Cumbria, 1851**
A brief review by John Hiley of this new book, published in 2019.
- 8 **Friends of the Lakes Line – new art panels at Staveley Station**
The unveiling ceremony at Staveley Station in September 2019, by Dick Smith
- 9 **Tales from the Tapes: Part 5: 'Farming in seven decades at Misset'**
The concluding part of James Walling's Oral History, Ings Parish Hall, 14.12.17

The views expressed in articles in this Journal are those of the individual authors and not necessarily those of the Society.

Cover photo: St Anne's Church, Ings with new accessible toilet extension completed in late 2019

The next issue of the *Journal* (No 49, the Summer 2020 issue) will be published in mid-August 2020. Contributions (letters, articles, etc.) are welcome at any time but should be with the Editor by mid-July.

The Chairman's review of the past year.

As I write, I have just learned of the untimely death, hastened by the Covid-19 coronavirus, of one of our staunchest members and contributors, Alan Lord at the age of 91. He was much loved and is sorely missed. Sadly too, the activities of 2020 have ended rather abruptly because of the restrictions placed on our movements. We'll resume normal service, and hold the postponed AGM, as soon as we can. Take care meanwhile.



We have now had over a year in our new venue at Ings Parish Hall and whilst we have, very regretfully, lost a few members who do other things on Thursday evenings, we have gained others. It is gratifying that our talks have generally been well attended and that many members stay on and enjoy tea and biscuits so our evenings have become more sociable occasions.

David Telford Reed, our (relatively) new Events Secretary has been responsible for a series of interesting Summer Walks and Winter Talks. May found us on a delightful walk round Hall Lane Wood led by the late Alan Lord in a largely fruitless search for the remains of Staveley Hall and its Fulling Mill. In June, we visited the newly opened Windermere Jetty. Several of our party were able to offer their own reminiscences of past 'encounters' with some of the exhibits and with the Sand and Gravel wharf where The Jetty has been built. The visit to Threlkeld Quarry and Mining Museum in July was a particularly educational and enjoyable 'walk' - and ride on the old quarry loco. It would be well worth another visit. There is a wealth of information there and the location with its views to Blencathra is splendid.

Mark Hatton's October talk on the *Coniston Coppermines* drew a bumper audience which stretched the capacity of the Hall. His slides were superb. In a lighter vein, John Campbell's '*Legends and Ballads*' in November, was nonetheless much enjoyed. We decided against holding a meeting on December 19th, it being too close to Christmas. New Year brought the welcome return of Diana Matthews with a fascinating presentation on '*Jack Kitchen – the Windermere Inventor.*' followed by Suzanne Tiplady '*Bobbins at Force Mill*' in February. At which point, that virus intervened and Ian Tyler's '*Thirlmere and the drowning of the valley*' and Lord David Clark of Windermere's '*A Lakeland Boyhood*' were postponed.

Work on Oral History continues slowly and we're grateful to Phillip Booth for transcribing the spoken into the written word. Thanks to the efforts of our Treasurer, Roger Collinge, we have almost 80 signed-up members. The trend remains downward, but the total remains healthy. I'm grateful too to the work of Peter Lansberry, our Secretary, and the rest of the committee. We would all very much welcome new colleagues! Our needs are various: for general organisational assistance; help to further our efforts to record significant buildings in the area; for help managing our electronic archive and looking after our website. Whilst these last two tasks do require some IT skills, they require no expertise in history nor regular attendance at meetings, and can be done in a volunteer's own time.

John Hiley

The Kentmere Diatomite

Kentmere Tarn is unique in the Lake District in three ways. First, it is the only body of water in the National Park that is both a mere and a tarn. At least, I cannot think of anywhere else that has both ‘mere’ and ‘tarn’ in its name, but I stand to be corrected. If the name ‘Kentmere’ referred to a ‘mere’ then it can only have been this one, as there are no others in the valley apart, now, from the reservoir built in 1848. For my first sight of Kentmere Tarn I walked from Staveley on the open lanes and tracks on the eastern slopes, rather than on the dark, enclosed road by the River Kent, and scrambled up Millrigg Knott. The becks on the way were refreshingly alive, stirred into action by the first real rain for months, and as I stood at the Knott I could see that more rain was falling on the tops to keep the becks lively.



Kentmere Tarn from Millrigg Knott

Kentmere Tarn’s second unique property is that it is the only tarn to have disappeared and then reappeared in a different place. This story may be told through the comments in contemporary guide books. Otley (1823) wrote that “Kentmere Tarn, bordered by morass, and Skeggles Water ... are neither of them possessed of any striking features.” Ford (1839) said that “Kentmere Tarn ... is one mile long, and cannot be approached except at one point, owing to the swampiness of its margin.” So, in the early 19th century a boggy Kentmere Tarn existed. However, Martineau (1855) said that a visitor “will look for Kentmere Tarn and wonder to see no trace of it. It is drained away; and fertile fields now occupy the place of the swamp.”

Baddeley (1880, 1922) wrote that “many people, on entering the valley, will ask, why *Kentmere*? ... There is no mere at all.” Martineau and Baddeley knew why there was no tarn (or mere). In about 1840 a channel had been dug at its foot, so that the waters would drain away to leave good farming land where the tarn was. Or so it was hoped. The land, however, gradually returned to bogginess.

I could not appreciate this from Millrigg Knott, so I pressed on to Kentmere village, past the prominent, damp-looking St Cuthbert’s and various isolated homesteads, some looking less naturally integrated into the hillside than others, and up towards the Kentmere Hall pele tower, currently under repair (isn’t it always?). The path on the western side of the tarn is disappointingly separated from it. The tarn seems to be reserved for anglers and it is impossible to see it at close quarters without trespassing. It looked surprisingly deep.



The village of Kentmere

The land would no doubt have continued to become boggy after the failed attempt to drain it but for the discovery there in the 1920s of diatomite. I had assumed that diatomite was a kind of rock, on the basis that most things ending in -ite are rocks. However, the Gregory (2000) history of the extractive industries of Kentmere tells me that “the material consists of the microscopic skeletons of water-plants, as many as 60 million to a cubic inch, which flourished in clear cold water at the end of the Ice Age. It has remarkable insulation properties, especially for very high industrial temperatures when calcined and ground, and it has other uses as an inert filtration medium, for industrial filling and polishing, and in the manufacturing of explosives.” This diatomite is therefore much younger (at 12,000 years) than the volcanic and sedimentary rocks (at 300-500 million years) that form central Lake District. Is 12,000 years long enough for a sediment to become rock? Probably not, as I see that the material is sometimes referred to as diatomaceous earth.



Kentmere Tarn

This diatomite was valuable enough to be mined, or at least scooped, from what had been the bed of the old tarn. So, that’s the tarn’s third claim to fame: it was the site of England’s only diatomite works. This prompts the question: why? Why was diatomite formed only here? Or does it in fact exist in other tarns and lakes? If it does then why wasn’t it mined there too, since, according to Nicholson (1977), diatomite had become “commercially the most important deposit still being worked in the inner Lake area”? At its peak, the annual production was 10,000 tons (Gregory, 2000). However, the diatomite extraction became uneconomic, as is the fate of all mines, and the Cape Asbestos Company abandoned it in about 1980. The old work-site has not been abandoned. There are now large green warehouses, with signs in five

languages, and warnings not to take photographs. It had not occurred to me to take photographs of large warehouses but now I was tempted. There was no sound of activity. It seemed rather mysterious. I understand that the owners, Hollingsworth & Vose, make “synthetic electrostatic non woven materials for air filtration” but I don’t know why they make them in this out-of-the-way location.

So, upstream of Hollingsworth & Vose, nature has reasserted its claim to what was always a boggy area and is even more so now, after up to 10,000 tons a year have been extracted. And so Kentmere Tarn returned. It is now thinner and a bit further north than it was in 1800 – but I expect that it is still working on it.

Walking along the lane I had an encounter with a hare. I saw it loping towards me, so I stopped. It came to within five yards, stopped, turned, and loped ahead of me. It did so for some time. Perhaps hares are not great leapers, able to jump walls and fences at the road-side. Then a car came from the opposite direction. The hare loped to within five yards, stopped, turned, and loped ahead of it. It loped to within five yards of me, stopped ... and so on ... as the car slowly approached me. When the car stopped fifteen yards ahead of me, the hare ran back and forth, faster and faster, within its five yards between us. It then took a flying leap over a high wall.

Reproduced with kind permission of the author from: <http://www.drakkar.co.uk/Saunterings2130.html#S23>
[August 2018; SD4698; Staveley – N – Barley Bridge – N, Hall Lane – Park House, Staveley Head Fell – W – Millrigg Knott – E – path – NW – Long Houses, Kentmere – W – Kentmere Hall – S – Works, Sawmill Cottage, Browfoot – SE – Staveley; 9 miles; 49/400]

John Self

The Religious Census of Cumbria, 1851

Edited by Alan Munden. A joint publication (2019) of The Surtees Society and The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

From 1801, and every ten years after (apart from 1941), a civil census had been conducted, but in 1851 there were three national censuses: the Civil Census, an Education Census and a Religious Census conducted on Sunday, 30 March 1851 (and for Jews the day before). The purpose of the Religious Census was to investigate the extent of church and chapel attendance and to identify where more places of worship were required and, as an incidental consequence, to identify the strengths and weaknesses of just under 40 religious bodies. There were 34,467 places of worship then, 20,390 non-Anglican, mainly Nonconformist, Catholic, Quaker and Unitarian.

In the absence of the Anglican incumbent on the day of the Census, the returns were completed by a variety of ‘officials’: the curate, the churchwarden, the schoolmaster, the parish clerk, or the registrar of births and deaths. For nonconformists, the return was made by the minister or a layman, including in three instances a laywoman. In Cumbria, many of those lay people may be identified by their occupations and were predominantly farmers. Some were grocers, carpenters/joiners and blacksmiths, landowners and teachers. Other occupations included tailors, labourers, a miner, a

weaver, a dyer, a cooper, a sailor, a watchmaker, a shoemaker, lead-miners and a retired excise officer.

The Civil Census of 1851 recorded the population of England and Wales as 17,927,609, and the Religious Census calculated that of those 7,261,032 (40.5%) attended a place of worship. Of these, 52% attended the Church of England (CofE). In Cumberland, at the time, there were 389 places of worship of which by far the largest were 161 CofE and 136 Methodist churches. In Westmorland there were 165 places of worship (78 CofE and 59 Methodist) providing a total of 37,138 sittings (i.e. available places/seats) for a total population of 58,287. It was deemed that 58% of the population should be provided with a place of worship, so Westmorland's 64% was a generous provision. In contrast, such high percentages weren't achieved in cities. Lambeth in East London, for example, could only accommodate 25% of the population.

On Census day in Westmorland there were 14,729 morning attendances, 8,107 in the afternoon and 6,364 in the evening. Of course, individuals may have attended more than once during the day, so to allow for this a rough formula was applied, based on the number of morning attendees, half the afternoon attendees and a third of the evening attendees. Attendance was also affected by the time of year, (even then, in summer, congregations were swelled by tourists to the Lake District), the health of the individual attendees and the state of the weather. Typical observations on 30th March were: that it was '*wet and stormy*'; there was '*a cold and boisterous state of the weather on that day.*' The physical state of the building also affected attendance. At Egremont, there was a '*cold, damp, fusty atmosphere in the building*'. Since there was no heating at Crosby Garrett, '*the sermons lasted no longer than twelve minutes.*' Use of the space on the form for 'remarks' wasn't confined to the weather or the heating. The signatory often used it to comment on the moral welfare of non-attendees, drunkenness and marital status receiving frequent mention.

The exercise was not compulsory and a number of clergy were opposed to the Census. In Cumbria there were six examples where no returns were made. The Bishop of Oxford believed it was hostile to the CofE and that nonconformists exaggerated their attendance figures. He complained about churchwardens who were antagonistic toward the CofE and who lived in a neighbouring parish. Others felt that the returns were honest responses and that there was neither hostility toward the CofE nor favour toward nonconformity. The Times concluded that '*the result may be taken as substantially accurate and trustworthy*'.

This publication has a 100 page introduction to and analysis of the census, then 400 pages listing the returns made by the individual places of worship in Cumbria. (Those from Staveley, Ings and Kentmere can be found on the next page.) It's an interesting glimpse of mid-C19th religious and social history, to which my brief summary does scant justice. You too can borrow it from Kendal Library.

John Hiley

Church of England, St Anne, Hugill (or Ings) [Diocese of Chester]

Name: Chapel of Hugill (sic) or Ings. An ancient chapelry.
Consecration: Before 1800.
Erected: c1616. Rebuilt 1743-44. Tablet (chapel rebuilt): 'at ye sole expense of Mr Robert Bateman'; tablet: Repaired and ornamented by subscription AD1842; restored and enlarged 1877-78.
Endowment: Land £32. OPE¹ £23. Fees £1. Dues £2. Other sources £34
Sittings: Free 100. Total 100
Attendance 30th March: Morning 50 + 30 S(unday) S(cholars). Total 80. Afternoon 12 + 20SS. Total 32.
Average Attendance: Morning 60 + 25 SS. Total 85. Afternoon 12 + 25SS. Total 37.
Dated: 31 March 1851
Signed: Matthew Isaac Finch, curate [1847-54]. Staveley, Windermere.
(*Finch was also master of the school*)
Incumbent: Thomas Fenton [1834-87]. Dublin.

Church of England, St Oswald², Kentmere [Chester]

Name: Kentmere Chapel, dedicated I believe, to St Oswald, and a chapel of ease to Kendal Parish Church
Consecration: Before 1800.
Erected: [Not given]
Endowment: Land £30. OPE¹ £39. Fees 10s. Dues £2. Other sources £6
Sittings: Free 200. Total 200
Attendance 30th March: Morning 40. Total 40.
Average Attendance: Morning 60. Total 70 (sic). Afternoon (in Summer) 30. Total 30.
Dated: 31 March 1851
Signed: Gerard Hayton, incumbent [1845-80]. St Bees. Kentmere, Staveley, Windermere.

Church of England, St Margaret, Staveley [Chester]

Name: Parochial chapel of Staveley
Consecration: Before 1800. Time unknown. Registers begin 1651
Erected: [Not given]
Endowment: Land £70. OPE¹ £50 12s 6d. Fees (varying, say) £2 7s 6d
Sittings: Total 250.
Attendance 30th March: Morning 90 + 44 SS. Total 134. Afternoon 52 + 42SS. Total 94.
Average Attendance: The average yearly attendance probably exceeds the above return by 20-30. Sunday School return about average.
Dated: 31 March 1851
Signed: James Godmond Elleray, minister [1837-58]. Lit. Staveley, Windermere.

Wesleyan Methodist, Staveley

Name: Wesleyan chapel
Erected: 1836. [New chapel on another site 1876]
Sittings: Free 94. Other 68. Total 162. Standing room for 40
Attendance 30th March: Morning 50 + 89 SS. Afternoon 110SS. Evening 52 + 110SS
Average Attendance: [Not given]
Dated: 31 March 1851
Signed: Charles Timton, chapel steward, Staveley nr Windermere.

Primitive Methodist, Staveley

Name: Primitive Methodist Chaple [sic]
Erected: 1834. [New chapel on another site 1866]
Sittings: Free 50. Other 90. Total 140. Standing room for 50
Attendance 30th March: Morning 56 + 88 SS. Afternoon 79 + 88SS. Evening 101
Average Attendance: [Not given]
Dated: 30 March 1851
Signed: William Rushforth, chapel steward, [wool-spinner], Staveley nr Windermere.

There is no entry in the 1851 Census for a Catholic Church in Staveley. In fact there were only two Catholic Churches in Westmorland then, both in Kendal.

1. Other Permanent Endowment 2. Kentmere Church's present dedication is to St Cuthbert.

Friends of the Lakes Line – new art panels at Staveley Station

This is the section of the Group which works with Northern and the Community Rail Partnership (CRP) on improving the stations on the branch line from Oxenholme to Windermere. Co-ordinator Ian Conway writes: “We have been busy at Staveley station getting art panels put up. Wendy Randall has done three panels of art work for us. This has been a long process to do but we have finally got it done, with Northern paying for them through the Friends of the Lakes Line and help from the CRP.”

“We had the launch on September 23rd 2019 at the station and after a few photos and a couple of speeches we went to Wilf’s Cafe. Wendy explained that she had taken her inspiration from Staveley. One panel has as its background the view from the platform towards Kentmere, another



l-r: Jim Trotman (CRP), Mark Kidd (Parish Council), Wendy Randall, Kerstin Esbjornsson (CRP), Owain Roberts (Northern), Ian Conway (FoLL) and Jane Murray (Northern)

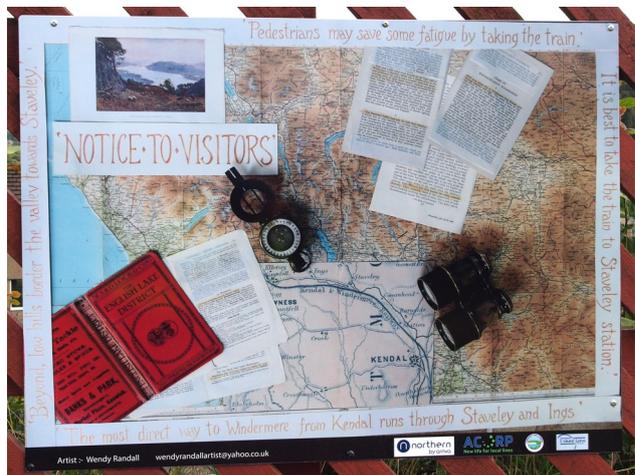
takes ideas from the Arts and Crafts influence in Staveley.”

“Next time you are at the station why not walk up the 40 + steps to have a look at them? We did the art work instead of putting flowers at the station as trying to carry water up those steps is not an easy task.”

“I would like to thank all those who helped to get the signs done, Northern for making sure they were looking good for their station, Jim and Kerstin for getting them put up and C.M Signs for making them.” Kerstin adds:

“The artwork by Staveley artist Wendy Randall is the intriguing and exciting result of a contact made between Friends of the Lakes Line and Staveley Roundhouse/Art Society in early 2018. Wendy’s artwork is thoroughly researched and connects the station with the history and natural setting of Staveley itself.”

Dick Smith



Tales from the Tapes: recorded at Ings Parish Hall 14th December 2017
James Walling 'Farming in seven decades at Misset' Part 5: Concluding Q&A

John Hiley (Chair): So who is going first? This is intimidating I know.

David Hooson: James you mentioned the breeds of sheep you had down the farming span but you didn't mention any breeds of cattle.

J.W. Cattle? The breeds of the cattle they would have changed over that seventy years I would imagine. Yes we started off with shorthorn...dairy shorthorn. Yes. Sort of mottled little short dumpy cows, a bit like Beatrix Potter. I have seen her referred to as a shorthorn cow, in print! Their production was good, they were a small animal, produced good quality milk, nothing wrong with it at all, but as science advanced, another breed came to prominence which was the Ayrshire which produced a very creamy kind of milk but a good production with it. We moved from Shorthorn to Ayrshire. Now we bought the animals and then sold and bought and sold and so on. The Ayrshire would disappear about the early sixties round about 1960 from us. They did have horns, horns that go like that (*indicates with arms*) and I remember getting a horn up through my bottom lip when I was young because the cow lifted it's head and the horn went up through there. We then moved on to Friesian, British Friesian, which were a larger animal, a much larger animal. Black and white of course but produced a lot of milk of lower quality. But the high production made up financially for the lower quality.

We tried New Zealand Friesians for a while because the British Friesians were going down the Holstein track, these poor old tall cows, black and white cows that always look sad and tired. I didn't fancy them at all, for one thing they were too big to go in the cow stalls, really, they were, and they didn't seem to last more than two or three years because they developed, you know, I do not know if it was rheumatism or bad feet or whatever but they didn't live any length of time. Which was rather sad really. We also acquired a certain number, about 20 percent of the herd, of Jersey cattle, pure Jersey, again of New Zealand background which produced a very rich milk which we sold on the milkround and which was actually quite profitable.

When we went out of dairy cattle which was a time everybody else round here went out of dairy cattle, we crossed certain cows, certain Friesian cows and one or two Jersey cows with a Belgian Blue, which is now British Blue, a Belgian Blue bull, artificial insemination and that produced a calf which has a big bum, got a lot of muscle, it's a very muscly animal. The problem with that is that you really need to do a caesarean, almost every time if you're breeding them pure. So it's not all that pleasant for the cow actually, so we had this crossbreed, Belgian Blue Friesian crossbreed and we put an Angus bull onto that crossbreed. Now all our cattle are Angus, descended from that breed. We've actually not bought a cow onto the place since 1963 they've all been home bred. Which is why we have no disease problems, you know we have no TB, EBL, IBR etc. I am afraid the drug companies do not

get much money out of us. So now all our offspring and all our calves and cows are Aberdeen Angus, black Aberdeen Angus. They're a lightish animal which suits the soft ground. They're not too big. They're easy to handle. They've got a decent temperament and I'm quite happy they sell well. Probably sell up around a thousand quid apiece when they're big. So that's good, that's good.

D.H. Thankyou for that, very interesting.

J.W. It's like being on a radio show is this... and someone in the audience shouted at me one time woes woes

David Shaw: You said before that food production had gone down from 80% to 65% (*of UK needs*). I mean, what with Brexit looming and trade deals going bad, do you think it would be a good idea to try and get the figure back up?

J.W. I have no idea. I have no idea we don't know what will happen.....

D.S. Wouldn't it be a good idea to be more self sufficient?

J.W. Yes, yes, it would be very difficult if there was any problem in the world, politically or or like this winter where there's been widespread crop failures right across Northern Europe and in the United States as well. I had difficulty getting my grass in. I ordered the contractors at the end of August expecting them to come in early September as normal. The following eight weeks it put down twenty-six inches of rain and in desperation the contractors got my grass at was it the end of October or early November? Anyway, I'm using it now and the cattle are eating it. They're doing alright, but I am supplementing it with additional food. This is what I mean about the changing climate, and we have to change the ways that we handle the land and everything. But at the moment there is widespread crop failures especially from Poland through Romania and down through there. And of course at the bottom side Spain and what-not, they've had frost and ice haven't they. Yes, so there is a good reason for being self sufficient. As for Brexit I have no idea, but I suspect, having met politicians, I suspect there is a little grey-haired lady with a pen and paper sitting in a office somewhere with another civil servant busy working out how its all going to be. And at the end of the day that will be the answer.

Don Morris: Just two quick questions that concern you and with your neighbours at Bannerigg. We heard at Tuesday night History Society talk that all their milk had to be delivered to the Station at Kendal at 7 o'clock in the morning - in the thirties - and it went to Manchester and it was used straight away...

J.W. That's right.

D.M. In general, what happened here, that's the first question and secondly you

mentioned hens and you used to sell them, but you don't anymore. I just wondered if they'd seen you off or was there some other cause?

J.W. No we just gave up keeping hens. That was the top and bottom of it, it was uneconomic because we had such a small number and you needed hundreds to make it profitable, that is the top and bottom of it.

D.M. And how about the milk, what happened generally were they exceptional or were you exceptional?

J.W. Sorry?

D.M. Well their milk went to Manchester each morning and yours went to Milnthorpe.

J.W. My milk, yes because I was not farming in the thirties.

D.M. Thankyou.

John Hiley: James you can remember going into the Common Market? What difference did that make at the time?

J.W. For me as a farmer, not a lot, except extra paperwork. I do have to say that the European Union is very good at producing paperwork. And the latest scheme, the paperwork, the instructions for filling in the basic payment was about this thick - (one foot being indicated.)

In a way, its a good idea. In a way it really is a good idea to have commonality of standards right across every country, no doubt about that and trade if we were to pull out and change our trading patterns the European Union would lose an awful lot of money because we buy a lot of food, especially food from the Common Market. I think if, I have forgotten the figures, we buy twice as much from them as they buy from us. So if we were to pull out and go elsewhere they really would suffer and actually despite the Common Market and the European Union trying to level farming hoping to raise standards, Romania and Bulgaria and places out there are pretty low standard of living still. Yes it's rather sad really that the vision hasn't actually turned into reality. No. For a while I don't think anything else would change and we would just carry on as we are, the systems would carry on, the paperwork would carry on. So, I don't think so. The thing that would happen that would hurt our politicians is that they would not be able to fly out on private jets to meetings in Davos or Zurich or Bogota or somewhere other, that would be the loss.

Sue Osmaston: James where do you sell your beef? I'm looking for a nice joint of beef for my Christmas dinner.

J.W. I don't know where it goes, no,

S.O. You don't sell it locally?

J.W. Because often when I sell my cattle it goes onto farms where they fatten them, get more weight and more meat on them. The old cows go to Kendal Auction Mart and then they are transported to a slaughterhouse. And actually the slaughterhouses have become very wide apart now. I don't know whether there is one in Cumbria - real slaughterhouses, for animals, I don't think there is.

S.O. Because we as consumers are encouraged to question where our food is coming from.

J.W. Yes, you are! You see a lot of these things that are put out are not practical. No. When I was bottling milk you had to be looking ahead. People wanted more on a Saturday and a Sunday, you know. So you had to get your production, your bottling, hold some back, hold some milk production back, to take up the excess requirement at weekends and then back on the Monday you had too much milk and so on and it is actually quite difficult.

S.O. Oh I'm sure. Thankyou.

J.H. This could probably go on for a lot longer. In fact the SD card will take another fourteen hours and fifty two minutes! But I think it's time for tea and to let James have a break from a most interesting and educational afternoon. Thank you very much indeed James.

Rapturous applause from the audience ensued.

