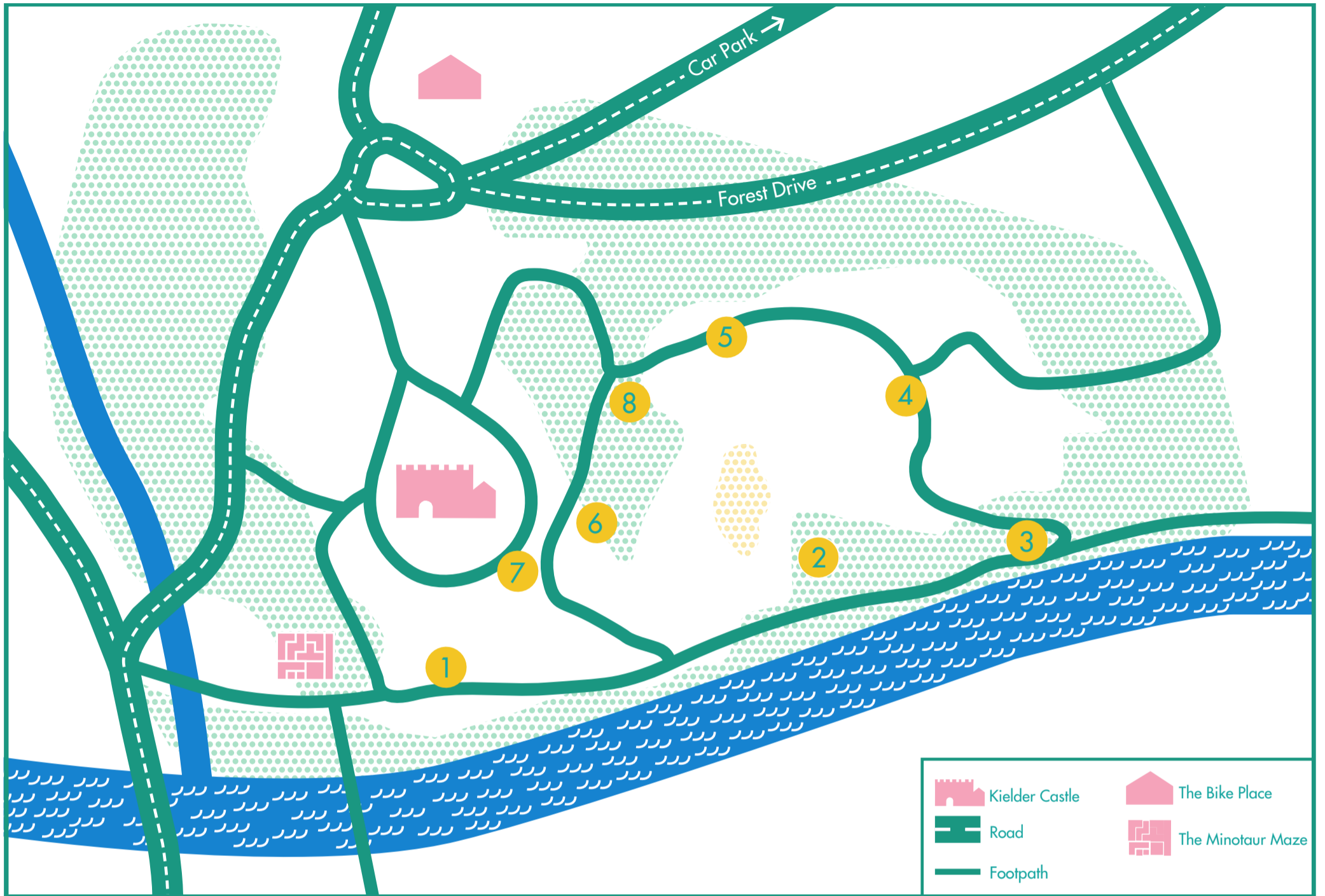


Castles, Follies & Elephants



Castles, Follies and Elephants is a collaborative project by James Perry, Claire Harper and Oliver Perry. The project developed out of research into the changing role of the landscape in the North Tyne valley and pieces together a potted history of the agencies, industries and individuals that have shaped the valley over centuries. It draws on the notion of constructed landscape, highlighted through the imposition of these unnatural, situated objects located in the grounds of Kielder Castle.

This temporary work has been commissioned through the Kielder Water & Forest Park Development Trust's Art & Architecture programme.

For further information visit: www.visitkielder.com or www.kielderartandarchitecture.com



1. Defence
The Kielder border region was heavily contested territory throughout the 15th and 16th centuries. More than 115 peel towers were built across the Northumberland landscape in strategic positions, to warn and defend against attack.



2. Pipeline
Water from Kielder is used to regulate flow in the Rivers Tyne, Derwent, Wear and Tees. From the Tyne, water is pumped 200m up to Airy Holm Reservoir from which flows into the Wear and Tees catchments.



3. Dark Skies
The area around Kielder has recently been recognised and protected as Europe's largest International Dark Sky Park providing opportunities for astronomy enthusiasts to view the skies.



4. White Heat
The Wilton Centre was a high tech laboratory for petrochemicals research on Teesside. The initial call for a regional water management strategy was to support growing industries across the region.



5. Camp
In 1930s the government built a large work camp for the unemployed at Kielder. It later housed Royal Navy personnel suffering from psychological issues arising from the war. The "instructional" centres aimed to retrain men in forestry and road building.



6. Plug
The valve tower controls the release of water to the hydroelectric plant just below the dam, charting the flow of water from the reservoir to the Tyne, Tees and Wear. The structure is 70m tall from the bed of reservoir.



7. Fuel
Drift mines (horizontal tunnels) were developed in the town of Plashetts by the Duke of Northumberland to monetise the family land. The mine struggled throughout the 1950s and was closed in 1964.



8. Workshop
From the first plantings in 1926, Kielder Forest now covers more than 60,000 hectares and is the largest man-made forest in England. Lumber from the forest supports many local industries, with a large proportion processed in Hexham.



Supported using public funding by
ARTS COUNCIL ENGLAND



Produced by Kielder Water & Forest Park Development Trust October 2017.
Members: Northumbrian Water, Forestry Commission, Calvert Trust Kielder, Northumberland County Council, Northumberland National Park Authority and Kielder Observatory Astronomical Society.



Forestry Commission

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