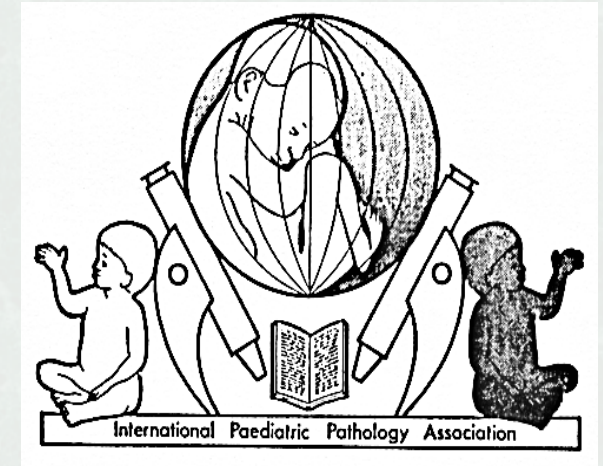


XXXX IPPA advanced Course

Sheffield, UK

22 -28 September 2018



History of Sheffield

- City in South Yorkshire County traced back to the founding of a settlement in the second half of the 1st millennium AD.
- Between the **6th to 9th century**, and following the Norman Conquest of England, Sheffield Castle was built to control the Saxon settlements and Sheffield developed into a small town, beside the confluence of the rivers SHEAF and DON.
- By the **14th century** Sheffield was noted for the production of knives, and by 1600, it had become the second centre of cutlery production in England after London
- In the **1740s** the crucible steel and the Sheffield silver plate were significantly improved allowing a much better production quality.



Made in Sheffield:

- **1857** : Sheffield Football Club was formed, which is now the world's oldest football club.
- **1860s**: During the Industrial Revolution, Sheffield became one of the main centres for trade union organisation and agitation in the UK
- **1860s**: the growing conflict between capital and labour provoked the so-called “Sheffield Outrages”, which culminated in a series of explosions and murders carried out by union militants.
- **1893**: Sheffield becomes a city, owed to its expansion during the Industrial Revolution
- **1912**: Stainless steel is discovered by Harry Brearly in the Brown Firth Laboratories in Sheffield



Made in Sheffield:

- 16th July 1875: Official blazon granted to the city



The lion on the crest is taken from the Arms of the Dukes of Norfolk, lords of the manor of Sheffield

The sheaf of arrows was the main motif in the seals of the Burgery of Sheffield and the Twelve Capital Burgesses, the two bodies which bore the brunt of local government in Sheffield before the creation of the Borough. The three wheatsheaves on a green field were probably chosen at the College of Arms as a play upon the name Sheffield which means "the open space by the River Sheaf". **The motto (Deo Adjuvante Labor Proficit) may be roughly translated as "With God's help our labour is successful".**



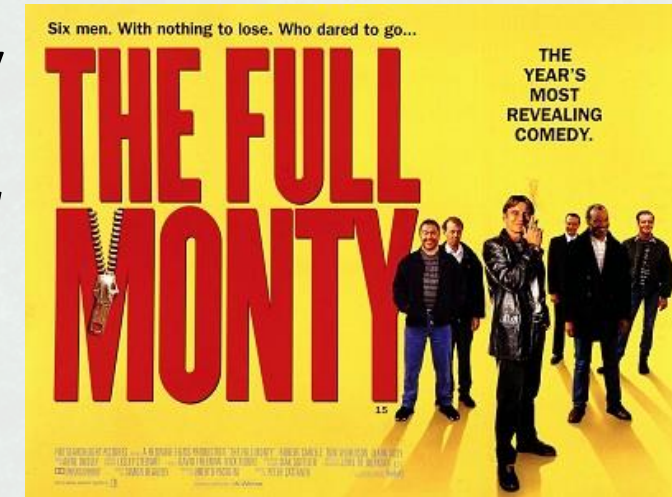
Made in Sheffield:

- **1924:** Dr William Hatfield, from the Brown Firth Laboratories, patented '18-8 stainless steel' which to this day is probably the most common alloy of this type
- **1940:** The steel factories of Sheffield were set to work making weapons and ammunition for the war. As a result, once war was declared, the city became a target for bombing raids: the “Sheffield Blitz”
- **1970s-1980s:** Sheffield's traditional manufacturing industries (along with those of many other areas in the UK), declined during the 20th century, leading the city to endure high unemployment



Made in Sheffield:

- **Since 1977:** The Crucible Theatre in Sheffield hosts the World Snooker Championship
- **1997:** *The Full Monty*: British Comedy set in Sheffield tells the story of six unemployed men, four of them former steel workers, who decide to form a male striptease act in order to get money (*The full monty is a British slang generally used to mean "everything which is necessary, appropriate or possible"*)
- Despite being a comedy, the film also touches on serious subjects such as unemployment, fathers rights, depression, impotence, homosexuality, body image, working class culture and suicide.



IPPA COURSE 2018

- **40TH IPPA Advanced Course**
- **1978** : IPPA decided to arrange for an annual advanced course of training in Paediatric Pathology centred in Europe, organised by John Emery, Paediatric Pathologist from Sheffield Children's Hospital and chairman of the IPPA council- and Jonne Huber, Paediatric Pathologist from The Netherlands and close friend of Prof Emery.
- **1979**: 1st IPPA course was held in Sheffield
- Less than 17 participants
- We have grown to a 77 participants/year and a 3 years waiting list



IPPA COURSE 2018

22-28 September 2018 at the Royal Victoria Holiday Inn



IPPA COURSE 2018



IPPA COURSE 2018

- Closest Airport: Manchester Airport
- Direct train to Sheffield : 1 hour 15 minutes
- Royal Victoria Holiday Inn: 15 minutes walking from train station
- Minibus transfers from airport will be available through First Choice
- Trains from St Pancras in London: 2 hours 10 minutes (can be expensive during rush hour)
- From London: trains from San Pancras. Chiper after rush our. Buy advanced tickets on

<http://ojp.nationalrail.co.uk/service/planjourney/search>



Cutting Edge Water Sculpture in the Railway Station: 90 metres long, and 5 metres high at the highest point forms a steel wall in the shape of a blade, down which water cascades.



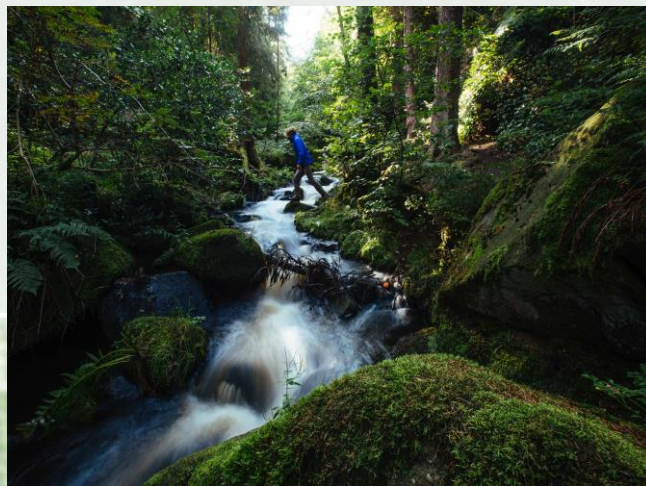
Sheffield: Peak District National Park



Bradfield countryside

Climbing at Burbage (D. Philpott photo) Agden Reservoir

Damflask Reservoir



Wyming Book (D Philpot photo) Winnats Pass, Castleton



CITY OF SHEFFIELD



IPPA COURSE 2018

Tutors:

Resident Tutor: Bruce Pawel, US

Technology Director: Miguel Reyes Múgica, US

Ona Faye Peterson, US

Paul Dickman, US

Paula Borralho Nunes, Portugal

Peter Bode. Switzerland

Roger Byard, Australia

Local Speakers:

Phil Cox, Birmingham

Irene Scheimberg. London

Gordan Vujanic, Cardiff/Qatar

Margaret Evans, Edinburgh

Simon Olpin, Sheffield

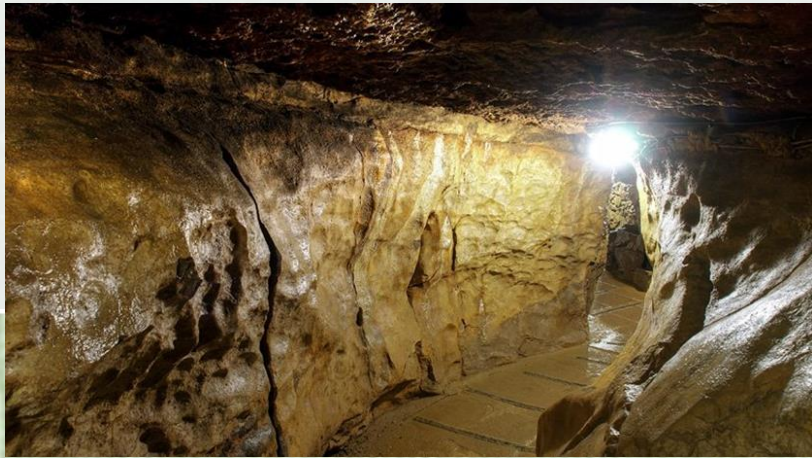
Suffin Yap, Sheffield

Bart Wagner, Sheffield



IPPA COURSE 2018:

Excursion to Castleton & Blue John Cavern



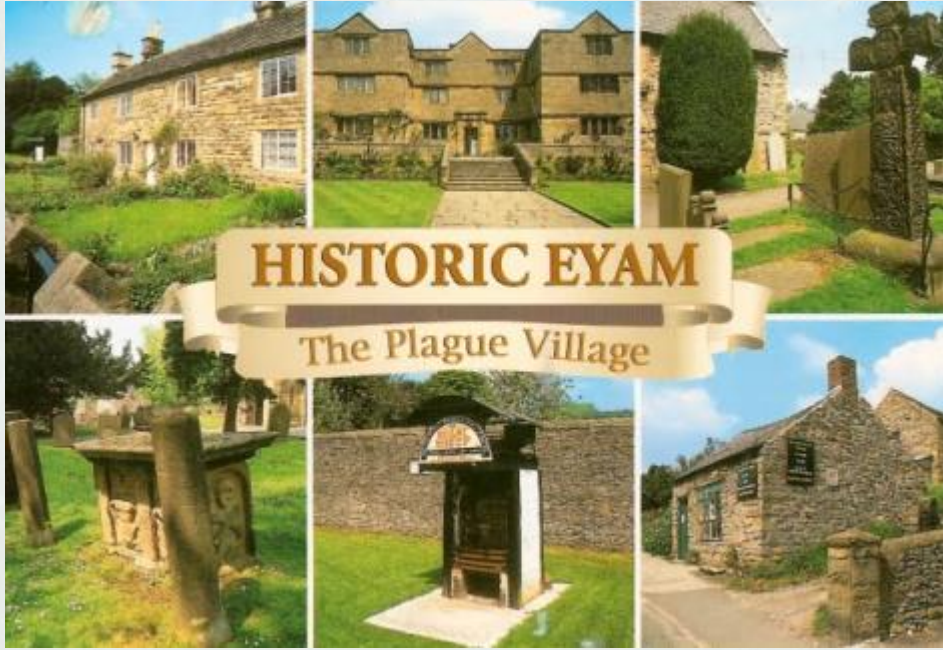
IPPA COURSE 2018

Excursion to Chatsworth House



IPPA COURSE 2018

Excursion to Eyam



The history of the plague in the village began in 1665 when a flea- infested bundle of cloth arrived from London for the local tailor.

The plague ran its course over 14 months and one account states that it killed at least 260 villagers, with only 83 surviving out of a population of 350



IPPA COURSE 2018

we will recreate the 1st group photo in 1979 in Stanage Edge Trig Point. Peak District National Park



IPPA COURSE 2018

Gala Dinner at Sheffield City Hall

Get ready to
dance.....



IPPA COURSE 2018

SHEFFIELD IS WAITING FOR YOU

