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Elżbieta Stanisz

British trademark

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Redaktor Naukowy

doc. dr Elżbieta Stanisław

Redaktor Wydania

dr Monika Madej-Cetnarowska

Recenzja

dr hab. Monika Kusiak-Pisowacka

Redaktor Techniczny

dr Tamara Bolanowska-Bobrek

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Wydawca

Wydawnictwo Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej w Nowym Sączu
ul. Staszica 1, 33-300 Nowy Sącz
tel. 18 443 45 45, e-mail: briw@pwsz-ns.edu.pl

Adres Redakcji

Nowy Sącz 33-300, ul. Staszica 1
tel. +48 18 443 45 45, e-mail: tbolanowska@pwsz-ns.edu.pl

Druk

Wydawnictwo i drukarnia NOVA SANDEC s.c.
Mariusz Kałyniuk, Roman Kałyniuk
33-300 Nowy Sącz, ul. Lwowska 143
tel. 18 547 45 45, e-mail: biuro@novasandec.pl

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Introduction

The aim of publishing these teaching materials is to give students general information about the economy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to provide some facts about significant British or multinational companies which have their headquarters in the UK. Information about the history of the companies and their products will be useful for students attending the „economic geography” and „trademark” courses.

As the texts deal with the economy, all topic-related words and expressions are explained. Additionally, where there are references to historical facts or figures, information about people or events mentioned in the texts is added, so students can both revise what they have learnt during their „history” course and expand their knowledge.

Pictures of products and company logos, included in the text, should make it easier to recognize the company and remember the information provided in the text.

Each section has exercises for students, who can check if they understand what they have read.

The book presents not only examples of trademarks, but also discusses all branches of the UK's industry in which there are world famous British companies.

1. Trademark

1.1. Name, general information

A trademark is used to identify a certain product or service. It must be used in commerce and must distinguish the product or service of one producer or seller from those of others. The most important thing is that it shows the source of the product or service and informs the customer that it is of a certain quality. The fact that consumers recognize the product or service and its source makes it possible for the producer to charge higher prices, so it increases their profits.

In general, words, names, phrases, symbols or designs are used as trademarks, but there are also other options. Colours, shapes, sounds or fragrances can also be registered as trademarks.

Did you know that?

It is believed that the first trademarks appeared in the times of the Roman Empire. Blacksmiths stamped a mark into the blades they produced, so that they could identify the blades they made.

In modern times the trademark law safeguards the rights of trademarks, including also trade dress and anti-dilution protection¹.

A trademark is a form of property. It can be owned by an individual, business, organisation or any other legal body. However, it is also possible to obtain licences to use trademarks which are owned by different people or organisations.

Did you know that?

A German manufacturing company, „Bullyland” obtained licences from the owners of the trademarks to produce figurines of Batman, Spider-Man, Teletubbies and other well-known cartoon and film characters².

It is very important to protect products or businesses, because there is a danger that unauthorized use of the product could cause confusion in the market and could undermine the producer's good name or reputation. To avoid such situations most countries require formal registration of a trademark. The countries in which the legal system is based on common law (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, Canada, Australia and others) additionally recognize common law trademark rights.

Registration of a trademark gives the owner the right to exclusive use of the mark and the right to prevent unauthorised use.

¹ Source: Gov. UK. Retrieved: www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark/what-you-can-and-cant-register; www.shopify.com/guides/united-kingdom/trademark-registration (date of access: 05.10.2017).

² Source: Bullyland. Retrieved: www.bullyland.de; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bullyland> (date of access: 05.10.2017).

1.2. Trademark registration process

The procedure of registration starts when an application to register a mark is submitted to the Trade Marks Registry, which is part of the UK Intellectual Property Office. The application must be carefully prepared, as details of the application cannot be altered after the document has been submitted. It must define everything that the trademark is to cover. The application is reviewed and if it meets registration requirements, it is published in the weekly *Trade Mark Journal* for a period of two months for opposition purposes. During that period those who feel that they may be affected by the registration can start opposition proceedings. After two months from the date of the publication, if no objections are raised, the mark is registered and the trademark holder is granted Registration Certificate to confirm his rights.

Registration is valid for ten years. Then, it can be renewed for periods of 10 years³.

Registration of a trademark in the UK provides protection only in the UK. Since the country is a member of the European Union, those who want their products to be protected in countries that are part of the European Union have to follow different procedures for trademark registration and must apply to obtain a European Union trademark (CTM).

1.3. Trademark legislation

The first trademark legislation was passed in England. In 1266, during the reign of king Henry III, the law was passed requiring all bakers to make their own distinctive mark on the bread they wanted to sell. In this way the source of the product was known.

In modern times, the first laws protecting trademarks were passed in the 19th century. In 1862 the *Merchandise Marks Act* was passed. It stated that it was a criminal offence to imitate the trademark used by another producer.

A law passed in 1875, the *Trade Marks Registration Act*, for the first time made it possible to formally register trademarks at the UK Patent Office. Registration was the evidence of ownership of a trademark. It began on 1 January 1876. The *Act* defined a trademark as „a device, or mark, or name of an individual or firm printed in some particular and distinctive manner; or a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or a distinctive label or ticket” (Nagpal, Arora, Usman, Rahar, 2011, p. 38).

³ Source: *Trade mark registration the United Kingdom*. Retrieved: www.trademarkhost.com/trademark-registration-united-kingdom (date of access: 05.10.2017).

The first trademark to be registered was the logo of the Bass Brewery.

Did you know that?



Bass Brewery has the oldest registered trademark. There is a legend saying that the brewers wanted to be the first on the list of the register, so they spent a week waiting outside the door before the register opened⁴.

Picture 1. Logo of Bass Brewery.

Source: [https:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bass_Brewery#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bass_Brewery#History) (date of access: 07.10.2017).

Further major trademark acts were passed in 1883, 1888, 1905, 1919 and 1938. That law was in force until 1994. The current UK trademark legislation is included in the *Trade Mark Act* of 1994, which combines the national law and the *European Trade Marks Directive*. However, in 2007 the way of examining trademark applications was altered and since 2008 applicants can use a faster application process.

1.4. Trademark protection

The law states that „a person infringes a registered trademark if he uses in the course of trade a sign which is identical with the trademark in relation to goods or services which are identical with those for which it is registered”⁵. It is also possible to infringe a registered trademark if a sign is similar and the products or services are similar to those for which the mark is registered and that may cause confusion for the public (section 10(2) of the *Act*) or if a sign is identical but the products are not different (section 10(3) of the *Act*)⁶.

⁴ Source: *Behind the Red Triangle: The Bass Pale Ale Brand and Logo*, C. Baker, 2013. Retrieved: www.logoworks.com/blog/bass-pale-ale-brand-and-logo (date of access: 07.10.2017).

⁵ Source: *Trade Marks Act* 1994. The National Archives. Retrieved: www.legislation.gov.uk (date of access: 07.10.2017).

⁶ Source: *Trade Marks Act* 1994. (section 10(3) of the Act). Retrieved: www.iracm.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/index-trade-marks-act-1994-3325.pdf (date of access: 07.10.2017).

2. Difference between brand and trademark

The two concepts are often used interchangeably but they have different purposes and natures. The terms are not synonyms although all trademarks are brands, whereas not all brands are trademarks.

The word brand comes from an old practice of „branding”, that is stamping sheep to differentiate them from those owned by other farmers. After the Industrial Revolution, when factories produced goods at a mass scale, they wanted their goods to be known and remembered in larger areas, so that people would know about a particular product from just hearing the name.

A brand name has the commercial purpose of identifying a product. It is supposed to create a positive image of a product in the minds of the customers and stress its value. The goal is to attract customers to the products or services of the company. The name is easily recognized and remembered.

When a brand is registered, it becomes a trademark. Thus a trademark is a legal device that protects the use of the brand name and grants the owner of the trademark exclusive rights over the use of the brand name.

When the brand name is an image, promising a high quality product, the trademark protects the brand and gives the owner the right to take legal action against any unauthorized use of the trademark⁷.

Useful words and expressions

trade dress – design of the package and shape of the material in which the product is packed, using mark which looks similar to a famous trade mark

dilution protection – provision in an investment that seeks to prevent reduction (dilution) in the value of the shares the investor owns

common law – law based on tradition. Judges decide according to consistent principles and rules, so similar cases finish with similar verdicts

to infringe – to violate or break law or agreement

Remember:

- a brand helps to identify the company and its products or services;
- a trademark provides legal protection of the brand.

⁷ Source: *Trademark vs. Brand: Everything you need to know*. Upcounsel. Retrieved: www.upcounsel.com/trademark-vs-brand; *What's the difference between a trademark and a brand?*. Retrieved: www.citadelpatentlaw.com/Vigilance-Blog/2013/April/Whats-the-Difference-between-a-Trademark-and-a-B.aspx (date of access: 07.10.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is a trademark?
.....
- 2. What can be used as a trademark?
.....
- 3. Who can be the owner of a trademark?
.....
- 4. When can an organisation use a trademark it does not own?
.....
- 5. Why is it important to register a trademark?
.....
- 6. What rights does the registration of a trademark give the owner?
.....
- 7. What steps must be taken to register a trademark?
.....
- 8. How long is the registration of a trademark valid?
.....
- 9. Where and when (what century) and why was the first trademark legislation passed?
.....
- 10. What did the 1862 *Merchandise Marks Act* warn about?
.....
- 11. Where is a trademark protected?
.....
- 12. When did it become possible to register a trademark?
.....
- 13. What was the first trademark to be registered?
.....
- 14. What is the difference between a brand and a trademark?
.....

Exercise 2. Look at the most famous British trademarks⁸. Write the country – England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the branch of industry the mark represents – textile industry; financial services; automotive industry; food and drink production; pharmaceutical industry; shipbuilding; aerospace and defence industry; chemical industry.

1		2		3		4	 BENTLEY

5		6		7		8	

⁸ Each logo has its internet sources given on the page where the company is discussed.

3. Financial services

3.1. General information about the financial sector

Service sector is the most important sector of the UK economy and from the 1980s most UK income comes from services, mainly financial services. The UK is home to the world's largest financial companies. London is the world's largest financial centre and many British cities, including Leeds, Manchester, Bristol and Birmingham in England, Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland, Cardiff in Wales and Belfast in Northern Ireland are significant financial centres.

Many multinational accountancy and finance, banking, insurance and investment companies which have their headquarters in British cities provide worldwide services⁹. The largest, by revenue, are HSBC, Prudential, Lloyds Banking Group, Aviva and Legal & General. However, there are various surveys which assess companies based on prestige, reviews or student opinions, not only on revenue. The survey of student opinion on careers and employers in the financial service sector, conducted by *The Guardian* in 2017, listed the Bank of England, HSBC, Barclays, Lloyds Banking Group and Lloyd's as the places offering the best career opportunities¹⁰.

The Telegraph and *Forbes* ranked the sector according to employee satisfaction, prestige and revenue, placing Old Mutual, Prudential and Royal Bank of Scotland as the three top financial services companies in the UK¹¹.

Useful words and expressions

revenue – income that a business has from its activities, usually from the sale of goods or services

survey – list of questions to collect data for analysis

audit – objective examination and evaluation of the financial status of an organization

merger – process of uniting two existing companies into one new company

acquisition – acquiring the majority stake in the acquired firm

outsourcing – providing services or manufacturing products for another company

joint-stock company – a business in which each shareholder owns company stock in proportion, evidenced by certificates of ownership. The shares can be bought and sold by shareholders.

syndicate – a self-coordinating group of individuals, companies or corporations, formed to transact specific business

public limited company, plc – a company whose shares may be freely sold and traded to the public

subsidiary, or daughter company – a company that is owned or controlled by another company, which is called the parent company

retail banking, also known as consumer banking – services to individual customers rather than to companies

⁹ Source: *Deloitte. About Deloitte*. Retrieved: www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/legal/about-deloitte.html (date of access: 15.10.2017).

¹⁰ Source: *UK 300: top banking, insurance and financial services employers as voted by students and graduates*, The Guardian UK 300. Retrieved: <https://targetjobs.co.uk/uk300/banking-insurance-and-financial-services> (date of access: 15.10.2017).

¹¹ Source: „Financial Services Companies in the UK”, A. Scott-Briggs, 2017, *TechBullion*, 21.03.2017. Retrieved: www.techbullion.com/financial-services-companies-united-kingdom (date of access: 15.10.2017).

3.2. Trademarks of the largest and the most important financial institutions

Deloitte



Picture 2. Logo of Deloitte.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=deloitte+logo&client (date of access: 15.10.2017).

Deloitte is a privately owned UK company, which provides various advisory services to public and private industries and to many branches of the UK government. The firm offers auditing and financial advisory services (such as document reviews, mergers, acquisitions), risk advisory, consulting (including enterprise applications, human resources or short-term outsourcing) and tax services.

The company was founded in 1845 in London. That year William Welch Deloitte opened an office which offered financial services to people and companies. The same year he became the first person to be appointed as an independent auditor of a public company (the Great Western Railway). Then in 1880 he opened an office in New York.¹²

In time, the company expanded. It merged with or acquired several smaller firms. In 1952 Deloitte merged with Haskins & Sells¹³ and in 1989 with Touche Ross in the USA. It acquired Eclipse (in 2000), DOMANI Sustainability Consulting (in 2011), ClearCarbon Consulting (in 2011), Recombinant Data Corporation (in 2012) and several other companies.

Now it is one of the „Big Four” – the largest accounting firms in the world¹⁴. It is ranked as number one in global consulting and management consulting. Taking into account the revenue and the number of professionals employed, it forms the largest professional services network in the world.

The company has its legal headquarters in London and its operational headquarters in New York. It has offices in Oslo, the Hague, Vienna, Copenhagen, Budapest, Madrid and many other European cities. It also offers its services in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel and South Korea.

In 2016 the magazine *Fortune* ranked Deloitte as one of the „100 Best Companies to Work For”¹⁵ and *Bloomberg Business* regularly names Deloitte the best place to launch a career¹⁶.

¹² Source: „Deloitte”. *About Deloitte*. Retrieved: www2.deloitte.com/global/en/pages/about-deloitte/articles/ (date of access: 15.10.2017).

¹³ Source: *A Simplified Family Tree for the Firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells*. Retrieved: www.icaew.com/library/historical-resources/guide-to-historical-resources/firm-histories/whats-in-a-name/deloitte-haskins-and-sells (date of access: 16.10.2017).

¹⁴ Source: „Deloitte overtakes PwC as world's biggest accountant”, M. Dakers, 2016, *The Telegraph*, 04.10.2016. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2016/10/04/deloitte-overtakes-pwc-as-worlds-biggest-accountant (date of access: 16.10.2017).

¹⁵ Source: *Fortune Magazine 2016 100 Best Companies to Work For*. Retrieved: <http://fortune.com/best-companies/deloitte> (date of access: 16.10.2017).

¹⁶ Source: „The Best Places to Launch a Career”, L. Gerdes, 2009, *Bloomberg Business*, 03.09.2009. Retrieved: www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2009-09-03/the-best-places-to-launch-a-career (date of access: 16.10.2017).

EY



Picture 3. Logo of EY.

Source: www.google.pl/search?client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=N4MqWrLjLaGy6ASa4ae4Cg&q=EY+llogo&oq=EY (date of access: 16.10.2017).

EY (formerly Ernst & Young) is another privately owned professional financial services firm, one of the largest in the world and one of the „Big Four” accounting firms.

It is a multinational company, with its headquarters in London. It provides advisory services, transaction advisory services, consulting, assurance, fraud investigation services and tax services, including international tax services¹⁷.

The firm dates back to 1849, when the company Harding & Pullein was founded in England. The same year the firm was joined by Frederick Whinney, who became a partner in 1859 and in 1894 the company was renamed Whinney Smith & Whinney¹⁸.

The current firm is the result of the merger, that took place in 1989. That year Whinney Smith & Whinney merged with Ernst&Ernst, an American company established by brothers Alvin and Theodore Ernst in Cleveland in 1903, and with Arthur Young & Co., the company set up in Chicago by the Scotsman Arthur Young in 1906¹⁹.

After the merger, the new company was known as Ernst & Young until 2013, when the name officially changed to EY. In fact the acronym EY was generally used as an informal name for the firm, long before it was officially adopted²⁰.

EY continued to expand and acquire other companies. The last acquisition, of Brazilian company Terco, took place in 2010²¹.

Now the company works in all parts of the world. It has 700 offices in around 150 countries in the world, including Warsaw in Poland. In 2016 EY audited 947 public companies, more than any other auditing firm²².

One of the most important customers of the company was the Pope of the Roman Catholic church, who hired EY in 2013 to review the finances of the Vatican City and „verify and consult” the administration of the museums, post office and tax-free department store²³.

In 2017, *Fortune* magazine ranked EY 29th on the list of the 100 Best Companies to Work For²⁴.

¹⁷ Source: *EY at a glance*. Retrieved: www.ey.com/gl/en/newsroom/facts-and-figures (date of access: 16.10.2017).

¹⁸ Source: *Ernst & Young. Two people. One vision*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20090715172635/www.ey.com/GL/en/About-us/Our-history> (date of access: 16.10.2017).

¹⁹ Source: *EY. A timeline of our history*. Retrieved: www.ey.com/gl/en/about-us/our-people-and-culture/our-history/about-ey---key-facts-and-figures---history---timeline (date of access: 20.10.2017).

²⁰ Source: „Ernst & Young re-brands”, F. Reddan, 2013, *The Irish Times*, 01.07.2013. Retrieved: <https://archive.is/20130702220058>; www.irishtimes.com/business/sectors/financial-services/ernst-young-re-brands (date of access: 20.10.2017).

²¹ Source: *Grant Thornton confirms departure of Brazilian member firm*. Archived Grant Thornton 10 August 2010. Retrieved: www.gti.org/Press-room/Brazil-member-firm-departure.asp (date of access: 20.10.2017).

²² Source: „Ernst & Young Holds Top Spot in Public Company Audit Clients”, T. Sherridan, 2016, *Accounting WEB*, 03.05.2016. Retrieved: www.accountingweb.com/aa/auditing/ernst-young-holds-top-spot-in-public-company-audit-clients (date of access: 20.10.2017).

²³ Source: „Vatican Hires International Consulting Firm to Help Reform Finances”, R. Noah, 2013, *Time*, 19.11.2013. Retrieved: <http://world.time.com/2013/11/19/vatican-hires-international-consulting-firm-to-help-reform-finances> (date of access: 20.10.2017).

²⁴ Source: *Fortune Magazine 2017 100 Best Companies to Work For*. Retrieved: <http://fortune.com/best-companies> (date of access: 20.10.2017).

Barclays



Picture 4. Logo of Barclays.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=barclays+logo&source (date of access: 21.10.2017).

Barclays is a British multinational financial service and banking company, which has its headquarters in London. The bank, which has global reach, offers banking services (personal banking and corporate banking), wealth and investment management and credit cards²⁵.

It traces its origin to a banking business which was established in the City of London in 1690 by two goldsmith bankers, John Freame and Thomas Gould. James Barclay joined the bankers, as their partner, in 1736²⁶. In 1896 several banks from London and other English cities united as a joint-stock bank and chose the name Barclays and Company Limited. Over the following decades Barclays expanded. It acquired Bolithas Bank in 1905, United Countries Bank in 1916, Provincial and South Western Bank in 1918 and British Linen Bank in 1919, becoming a nationwide bank, third of the five largest banks in the UK. In 1925 Barclays started acquiring foreign banks: The Colonial Bank in India, The National Bank in Egypt and The Anglo-Egyptian Bank in South Africa²⁷. Further British and foreign acquisitions took place after the Second World War and Martins Bank (in 1968), Mercantile Credit (in 1975), Woolwich (in 2000), Spanish Banco Zaragozano (in 2003) and American operations of Lehman Brothers (2008) all became part of Barclays²⁸.

The name of the company has changed throughout the years. In 1917 the name Barclays and Company Limited was changed to Barclay Bank Limited, finally becoming Barclay PLC in 1985.

The company is known for introducing changes and new technologies, which make it easier and faster for customers to use the services the bank offers. In 1966, Barclays became the first bank to introduce credit cards. In 1967 the world's first cash dispenser was installed in a branch of Barclay Bank in Enfield, the borough of London²⁹. In 2015 the bank announced that it would become the first UK bank to start accept bitcoins³⁰.

Barclays is one of the world's largest companies providing banking, investment banking and investment management services. It operates in over 50 countries and employs over 130,000 people worldwide³¹.

²⁵ Source: *Barclays. About Barclays*. Retrieved: www.home.barclays/about-barclays.html (date of access: 21.10.2017).

²⁶ Source: *Barclays – A Quick History*. Retrieved: www.archive.barclays.com/items/show/5419 (date of access: 21.10.2017).

²⁷ Source: *Company History. Barclays.lk – About us: Our History | 1690-1972*. Retrieved: www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/barclays-plc-history (date of access: 21.10.2017).

²⁸ Source: *Barclays PLC*. Retrieved: www.archive.barclays.com/items/show/5419 (date of access: 21.10.2017).

²⁹ Source: *The man who invented the cash machine*, B. Milligan, 2007, *BBC News*, 25.06.2007. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6230194.stm> (date of access: 21.10.2017).

³⁰ Source: „Barclays set to become first UK high street bank to accept bitcoin as it starts taking charity donations in the virtual currency”, T. Macfarlan, 2015, *Daily Mail*, 30.08.2015. Retrieved: www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3216246;Barclays-UK-high-street-bank-accept-bitcoin.html (date of access: 21.10.2017).

³¹ Source: *About Barclays. Group Barclays; Barclays PLC*. Retrieved: www.archive.barclays.com/items/show/5419 (date of access: 21.10.2017).

The Bank of England



Picture 5. Logo of the bank of England.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=860&tbm=isch&sa1&ei=nLkqWpen PIXX6ATMwo3YAQ&q=bank+of+england+logo&oq=bank+of+england+logo&gs (date of access 22.10.2017).

The Bank of England, called the guardian of the British pound, is the central bank of the UK. It is one of the oldest banks in the world and the second oldest central bank which still operates. The bank acts as the bank of the UK government and, in cooperation with the Treasury and other banks, it works to maintain the monetary and financial stability of the country. It has the right to issue banknotes and is the custodian of the official gold reserves of the UK and about 30 other countries. Since its beginnings it has been the model for the establishment of most modern central banks³².

The bank was founded in 1694, when the government of King William III and Queen Mary II needed funds to cover the costs of building the navy that would strengthen the UK's military position in case of the country's conflict with France. After the defeat of the navy in 1690 and the commercial disaster in 1693, when the British merchant fleet was captured or destroyed by the French, the country faced serious problems. To survive, after both the military and commercial disaster, the island needed a strong navy that would protect the country and help to trade with the rest of the world. As there were no public funds, the government adopted the plan of creating a corporation that would collect subscriptions for state loans. The money was raised in two weeks and in 1694 the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as the bank was called at that time, started its work as the banker and debt manager of the country's government³³.

In its early years, in addition to its work for the government, the Bank started other banking services, accepting deposits from customers. As evidence of the deposits, the Bank issued banknotes, which soon became a widely accepted currency, as, at that time, they could be changed at the Bank for gold or coins.

At the beginning of the 19th century the Bank started opening branches in many towns in all parts of the country, becoming the leading commercial bank of the country.

A significant step to strengthen the position of the bank was taken in 1844, when the *Bank Charter Act* was passed, giving the Bank of England monopoly on issuing notes in England and Wales. Thus, since that time the Bank of England has been the only monetary authority for the United Kingdom.

³² Source: *Bank of England*. Retrieved: www.bankofengland.co.uk/about/Pages/history/default.aspx (date of access: 22.10.2017).

³³ Source: *BBC: Empire of the Seas programme*. Retrieved: www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jqDMmWhPHA (date of access: 22.10.2017).

The Bank was privately owned by stockholders from its foundation until it was nationalised in 1946. Now it is a corporation, wholly owned by the UK government.

The Bank differs from other banks, as it does not hold accounts and does not give loans to the members of the public. Instead, it sets interest rates for the UK, which influence savings and loans. It also issues banknotes. The Bank has the monopoly on the issue of banknotes in England and Wales and regulates the issue of banknotes by Scottish banks and banks in Northern Ireland³⁴. However, the most important function of the Bank is to keep watch on the financial system of the country³⁵.

Did you know that?

In 1797 the Bank of England stopped paying out gold in exchange for notes.

Many banks in England, as well as banks in Scotland and Ireland, issued their own banknotes. Economic problems and difficult trading conditions in the 1820s and 1830s resulted in many local banks going bankrupt. That is why the government decided to take steps to protect the currency and passed the Bank Charter Act.

Scottish banks can still issue their own notes, but they are required to back them with holdings of Bank of England notes.

William III and Mary II, who ruled Britain jointly in the years 1688-1702 were the first British constitutional monarchs.

When King James II was forced to abdicate in 1688, in what became known as the Glorious Revolution, British Parliament invited William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, James's daughter, to take the throne. The monarchs signed the Declaration of Rights, which confirmed parliamentary supremacy. The monarchs' power was restricted. They had to accept the decisions of Parliament.

³⁴ Source: *The Bank of England's Role in Regulating the Issue of Scottish and Northern Ireland Banknotes*. Retrieved: www.bankofengland.co.uk/banknotes/about/scottish_northernireland.htm (date of access: 22.10.2017).

³⁵ Source: *The Bank of England. History*. Retrieved: www.bankofengland.co.uk/about/Pages/history/default.aspx (date of access: 22.10.2017).

Lloyd's



Picture 6. Logo of Lloyd's.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=860&ei=JsUqWs6nHeyH6ATjr5SACQ&q=lloyd's+of+london+logo&oq (date of access: 22.10.2017).

Lloyd's is an insurance market located in London. It is not an insurance company, but a corporate body, governed by the *Lloyd's Act* of 1871. It functions as a marketplace, grouping syndicates, whose „members” are corporations and private individuals (traditionally known as „Names”). Lloyd's provides predominantly general insurance and reinsurance, although some syndicates deal with life assurance.

The business started in the 17th century in marine insurance. At that time the London coffee house owned by Edward Lloyd was the meeting place of sailors, ship owners and merchants. In 1687 a group of merchants got together and agreed to share the risk of losing their ships and cargoes. Each person accepted part of the risk, so not one person would suffer the loss in case of sea disaster. With time, the group attracted capital from people not involved in sea transport, who joined the activity in a „subscription” market, accepting their share of the risk³⁶.

In 1713, long after Edward Lloyd's death, the participating members of the insurance arrangement formed a committee, known as The Society of Lloyd's. In 1871, the *Lloyd's Act* was passed by the British Parliament. It set out the Society's objectives, which included the promotion of its members' interests. Further *Acts*, passed in 1911 and 1980, changed the structure of the business, but the main rules did not change. Unlike most insurance companies, Lloyd's is still an insurance market, the oldest continuously active insurance market in the world, members of which share business and risk connected with it³⁷.

Lloyd's is the world's leading specialist insurance market, involved in a wide range of insurance business around the world. It is particularly involved in marine and aviation insurance.

The insurance market was known as Lloyd's of London until 1997, when the name was changed to Lloyd's³⁸.

Did you know that?

From the very beginning Lloyd's insured slaves and slave ships. In 1810 it obtained a monopoly on maritime insurance related to the slave trade, which was valid until the early 19th century.

³⁶ Source: *Lloyd's Manual*. Retrieved: www.gov.uk/hmrc-internal-manuals/lloyds-manual/llm1010 (date of access: 22.10.2017).

³⁷ Source: *Lloyd's Act 1911*. Retrieved: www.lloyds.com/~media/lloyds/~/lloydsact1911.pdf; *Lloyd's Act 1982*. Retrieved: www.lloyds.com/~media/lloyds/~/lloydsact19822008.pdf (date of access: 22.10.2017).

³⁸ Source: *What Lloyd's insures*. Retrieved: www.lloyds.com/lloyds/about-us/what-do-we-insure/what-lloyds-insures (date of access: 22.10.2017).

HSBC



Picture 7. Logo of HSBC.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=hsbc+logo&source (date of access: 22.10.2017).

HSBC is a British multinational banking and financial services company. It is the world's seventh largest bank and the largest in Europe.

The company started as The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1865. A Scotsman, Sir Thomas Sutherland, realising the demand for banking services to finance trade between Europe and Asia, established a bank in Hong Kong, at that time a British colony. The same year he opened another bank in Shanghai³⁹. In 1866 the Legislative Council of Hong Kong passed law incorporating the two banks as Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The bank gained profits, as trade with China, including opium trade, began at that time. In 1989 it was renamed The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited.

In its present form HSBC was established in London in 1991, when The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation united with Vernat Eastern Agencies Limited, the company operating in England and Wales since 1959, forming a new group holding company, with its headquarters in London⁴⁰. The name HSBC, which the company accepted, derives from the initials of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the company still considers both the United Kingdom and Hong Kong as its „home markets“⁴¹.

Acquisitions of Midland Bank (in 1992), Banco Bamerindus of Brazil (in 1997), Roberts SA de Inversiones of Argentina (1997), Republic National Bank of New York (in 1999) and several banks in Europe and Asia expanded its presence in many parts of the world and made HSBC one of the most important banks in the world.

In 2015 *Forbes* ranked HSBC as the largest bank in Europe⁴² and it has managed to keep this position until now. The company has 9,500 offices and operates in 86 countries in Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North America and South America.

Did you know that?

The company is also active in Poland. In September 2003 HSBC bought Polski Kredyt Bank SA⁴³.

³⁹ Source: *HSBC. About us*. Retrieved: www.hsbc.com/about-hsbc/company-history/hsbc-history (date of access: 22.10.2017).

⁴⁰ Source: *Company History of HSBC Holdings plc in Fundinguniverse.com*. Retrieved: Fundinguniverse.com; *HSBC Group Structure* (PDF). HSBC Holdings plc (date of access: 22.10.2017).

⁴¹ Source: *HSBC considering listing UK banking arm – FT*. Retrieved: <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-hsbc-britain-ipo/hsbc-considering-listing-uk-banking-arm-ft-idUKBRE9B80B320131209> (date of access: 22.10.2017).

⁴² Source: *2015 Global 2000: The World's Largest Banks*. Retrieved: www.forbes.com/sites/liyanchen/2015/05/06/2015-global-2000-the-worlds-largest-banks/#32df48d77960 (date of access: 24.10.2017).

⁴³ Source: „HSBC Gets Approval To Acquire Polish Bank”, H. Thimmons, 2003, *The New York Times*, 12.09.2003. Retrieved: www.nytimes.com/2003/09/12/business/hsbc-gets-approval-to-acquire-polish-bank.html (date of access: 24.10.2017).

3.3. Trademarks of some other banks, insurance and investment companies

Legal and General



Picture 8. Logo of Legal and General.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=legal+and+general+logo&source (date of access: 24.10.2017).

Legal and General Group is a British multinational financial services company. Its services include life insurance, general insurance, investment management and pensions. It operates in the UK and the USA but its headquarters are in London.

It was formed by John Adams and five lawyers, in 1836, in London. Originally the company was called the New Law Life Assurance Society, but the name was changed to Legal & General Life Assurance Society and finally, in the 1970s, the name Legal & General Group was adopted. The group expanded in the UK and soon it also began to acquire overseas life assurance companies⁴⁴.

The company offers various products for individuals and businesses, but its main activity is helping companies provide pensions for their employees.

Old Mutual



Picture 9. Logo of Old Mutual.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=old+mutual+logo&source (date of access: 24.10.2017).

Old Mutual is an international investment, savings, insurance, and banking group. It was founded, as an insurance company, in 1845 in Cape Town, in South Africa. Its original name, The Mutual Life Assurance Society of the Cape of Good Hope, was changed to The South Africa Mutual Life Assurance Society in 1885 and to Old Mutual in 1939, when the company headquarters moved to London. The company grew, acquiring companies in Africa and other parts of the world⁴⁵.

Now the company offers life insurance, short-term insurance, savings, investment and banking services.

⁴⁴ Source: *Legal & General milestones 1800-1950*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20080724080538/www.legalandgeneralgroup.com/about-us/milestones-1800-1950.cfm>; Legal and General Group PLC; *Legal & General milestones 1960-1980*. Legal and General Group PLC. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20080724080218/www.legalandgeneralgroup.com/about-us/milestones-1960-1980.cfm> (date of access: 24.10.2017).

⁴⁵ Source: *Old Mutual History*. Retrieved: www.oldmutual.com/about/heritage.jsp (date of access: 24.10.2017).

Royal Bank of Scotland



Picture 10. Logo of Royal bank of Scotland.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=royal+bank+of+scotland+logo&source (date of access: 25.11.2017).

Royal Bank of Scotland is a retail banking subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group, founded in 1727. It has its headquarters in Edinburgh, Scotland, and operates mainly in Scotland, though it has offices in many English and Welsh cities. Following mergers with other Scottish banks, RBS has become the largest clearing bank in Scotland⁴⁶.

The bank provides banking and insurance services to individual customers, as well as to businesses⁴⁷. It has the right to print Scottish banknotes⁴⁸. Since its inception it has competed with another Scottish bank, The Bank of Scotland, founded 32 years earlier.



Picture 11. The Royal bank of Scotland one pound note.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=scottish+pound&source (date of access: 25.11.2017).

Did you know that?

Scotland has its own banknotes, issued by three retail banks in Scotland: Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, and Clydesdale Bank, which have the right to print notes for circulation in Scotland.

⁴⁶ Source: *The Royal Bank of Scotland*. Retrieved: www.scotbanks.org.uk/member_royal_bank_of_scotland.php (date of access: 24.10.2017).

⁴⁷ Source: *The Royal Bank of Scotland*. Retrieved: <http://personal.rbs.co.uk/personal/ways-to-bank-with-us/mobile-branch.html>; <http://personal.rbs.co.uk/personal/ways-to-bank-with-us/mobile-branch.html> (date of access: 25.11.2017).

⁴⁸ Source: „The history of payments in the UK”, *BBC News*, 16.02.2009. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7839823.stm> (date of access: 25.11.2017).

Prudential



Picture 11. Logo of Prudential.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=prudential+logo&source (date of access: 27.10.2017).

Prudential is a British multinational life insurance and financial services company, which has its headquarters in London. It was founded in 1848 as The Prudential Mutual Assurance Investment and Loan Association to provide loans to professional and working people⁴⁹.

Now it offers life insurance, investment management and consumer finance services⁵⁰.

Lloyds Banking Group



Picture 12. Logo of Lloyds Banking Group.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=lloyds+banking+group+logo&source (date of access: 27.10.2017).

Lloyds Banking Group is one of the oldest and biggest financial services institutions in the UK. Established as Lloyds Bank in 1765, through a series of mergers, the bank has become one of the four largest banks in the country. In 1995, Lloyds Bank merged with TSB, forming Lloyds TSB Group plc. The group acquired several banks and insurance companies. In 2009, after the acquisition of HBOS, a big banking and insurance company, Lloyds Banking Group was formed, becoming one of the major British financial institutions⁵¹.

⁴⁹ Source: *Timeline 1826-1901*. Prudential plc. Retrieved: www.prudential.co.uk/about-us/our-history (date of access: 27.10.2017).

⁵⁰ Source: *Prudential plc. About us*. Retrieved: www.prudential.co.uk/about-us/how-our-business-works (date of access: 27.10.2017).

⁵¹ Source: *Lloyds Banking Group. Our Heritage*. Retrieved: www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/our-group/our-heritage (date of access: 27.10.2017).

Aviva



Picture 13. Logo of Aviva.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=kbsrWrX3KozM6ASS2r34Cw&q=aviva+logo&oq (date of access: 28.10.2017).

Aviva is a British multinational insurance company which has its headquarters in London. It was created in 2000, when two insurance companies merged, but the name Aviva was adopted in 2002⁵².

Aviva is the largest company, offering general insurance and is the leading provider of life insurance and pensions. In addition, Aviva's activities also include providing long-term savings and fund management services. The company operates in Europe, Asia and North America⁵³.

Admiral Group



Picture 14. Logo of Admiral Group.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=a7orWsigJMKe6ASJ7pGgBA&q=admiral+group+logo&oq=admiral+group+logo&gs (date of access: 30.10.2017).

Admiral Group plc is a motor insurance company, founded in 1993. It has its headquarters in Cardiff, Wales, and also offices in other Welsh cities, Swansea and Newport, and is one of the largest employers in Wales. The company started with car insurance for those with higher premiums: younger drivers living in urban areas. Now it insures all groups of motorists.

The company serves over five million customers. It is active in all parts of the UK and also abroad, as it operates in Spain, Italy, France, India, Canada and the USA⁵⁴.

In 2010 the company got the title of the Insurance Company of the Year⁵⁵.

⁵² Source: „CGU and Norwich Union merge”, *BBC News*, 21.02.2000. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/649600.stm> (date of access: 28.10.2017).

⁵³ Source: *About Us > Heritage*. Retrieved: Aviva.com; www.checksure.biz/ftse_100_companies/aviva.asp (date of access: 28.10.2017).

⁵⁴ Source: *Admiral. About us*. Retrieved: www.admiral.com/about-us (date of access: 30.10.2017).

⁵⁵ Source: „Admiral is insurance company of the year”, B. Sion, 2010, *Wales Online*, 03.11.2010. Retrieved: www.walesonline.co.uk/business/business-news/admiral-insurance-company-year-1883500 (date of access: 30.10.2017).

Did you know that?

The Guardian is a national British daily newspaper

Forbes is an American business magazine

Fortune is an American business magazine

Bloomberg Business is an American weekly business magazine

The Telegraph is a national British daily newspaper.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. How important for the British economy is the service sector?

.....

2. Where does most of the UK's income come from?

.....

3. London is the world centre of which industry?

.....

4. What cities are significant financial centres ?

a) 2 cities in England:

b) 1 city in Scotland:

c) 1 city in Wales:

d) 1 city in Northern Ireland:

5. Which company offers advisory services to the UK government?

.....

6. Which companies belong to the „Big Four” group?

.....

7. Which company is the largest consulting company in the UK?

.....

8. Give the names of 2 banks and 2 insurance companies.

.....

9. What bank was the first to introduce credit cards?

.....

10. Give examples of 2 financial services companies that do not have their headquarters in London.

.....

11. Which bank is the oldest bank in the UK?

.....

12. Which company specialises in marine and aviation insurance?

.....

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks using the names of the companies given below.

1. was first opened in a British colony.
2. provides fraud investigation services.
3. is an insurance market, not an insurance company.
4. has the right to issue banknotes.
5. is one of the largest employers in Wales.
6. provides audits of companies.

The Bank of England, Deloitte, Lloyd's, Admiral Group, EY, Old Mutual

Exercise 3. Match the company with the information about it.

 1 AVIVA	 2	 3	 4 HSBC
--	---	---	---

- a) offers life insurance and pensions
- b) offers motor insurance
- c) offers banking and insurance services
- d) offers banking and financial services

1.
2.
3.
4.

4. Textile industry

4.1. History of the British textile industry

Making clothing has been Britain's major industry for centuries. Until the 18th century, spinning and weaving was a cottage industry. Clothing, made of wool or cotton brought from overseas territories, was produced in households, or workshops of master weavers, generally for domestic consumption.

The Industrial Revolution, which introduced machines for spinning, changed the way clothing was manufactured in the United Kingdom. As the textile industry was the first to be mechanised, there was a sudden boom in cloth production. New inventions and opening the first factories producing cloth, improved and increased productivity. The United Kingdom became the largest producer and exporter of cloth.

Throughout the 19th century, the British textile industry dominated in Europe and in the world, and goods manufactured in British industrial centres, mainly textile production, dominated world trade, as mass manufactured goods were produced more efficiently and competitively in Britain than in other parts of the world⁵⁶.

Textile production peaked in the UK in the 1920s and then, when other countries set up their own factories with cheaper labour, modern equipment and better organization of the production process, Britain could no longer compete with overseas manufacturers⁵⁷.

At present, the UK clothing industry employs around 140,000 people⁵⁸. It is concentrated in Lancashire, of which Manchester is the largest centre, with more than 90 companies operating in the city. Although low-cost manufacturing in China, India and other Asian countries hampers the UK textile industry, the growing demand for products with a „Made in Britain” label is a positive sign for the future of the industry⁵⁹.

The number of textile companies operating in the UK (more than 7,000)⁶⁰ shows that the British textile industry remains an important sector of British economy.

Useful words and expressions

cottage industry – usually small-scale industry, work done at home by family members, using their own equipment
efficiently – functioning in the best possible way, with the least waste of time and effort
competitively – gaining or winning something by defeating others
voluntary – done of one's own free will without legal obligation
retailer – a person or business that sells goods to the public for use or consumption, not for resale.

⁵⁶ Source: *The Industrial Revolution*, G. Rempel. Retrieved: mars.acnet.wnec.edu/~grempe/courses/wc2/lectures/industrialrev.html (date of access: 02.11.2017).

⁵⁷ Source: „Inventive activity in the British textile industry 1700-1800”, T. Griffiths, P.A. Hunt and P.K. O'Brien, 1992, *Journal of Economic History*, 52(4), Retrieved: www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-economic-history/article/inventive-activity-in-the-british-textile-industry (date of access: 02.11.2017).

⁵⁸ Source: „UK textile and apparel manufacturing gathers pace”, T. Hounslea, 2016, *Drapers*, 06.08.2016. Retrieved: www.drapersonline.com/news/uk-textile-and-apparel-manufacturing-gathers-pace/7009722.article (date of access: 02.11.2017).

⁵⁹ Source: „Made in Britain demand prompts rise in textile manufacturing”, T. Powley, 2013, *Financial Times*, 05.12.2013. Retrieved: www.ft.com/content/37bd70e6-5d99-11e3-b3e8-00144feabdc0 (date of access: 02.11.2017).

⁶⁰ Source: *UK textile and apparel manufacturing gathers pace*, T. Hounslea, 2016. Retrieved: www.drapersonline.com/news/uk-textile-and-apparel-manufacturing-gathers-pace/7009722.article (date of access: 06.11.2017).

The Industrial Revolution changed not only The United Kingdom, but also the whole world. Read the text and find information to answer the questions.

1. When was the Industrial Revolution?
2. What industry was the first to be industrialized?
3. What inventions revolutionised the process of making cloth?
4. When (what century) was the first textile factory opened?
5. Which city became the first industrial centre? What nickname did it get?
6. What other industries developed during the times of the Industrial Revolution?
7. In what way did the metallurgy and chemical industry influence the development of the British textile industry?
8. Why was the invention of the steam engine one of the most important inventions of that period?

The Industrial Revolution began in the United Kingdom in the second half of the 18th century, with the invention of machines which greatly improved cloth production. The first product which underwent the „revolution” from a cottage industry to becoming mechanized was cotton. At that time the key British industry was the production of textiles made with the use of wool. However, changes in fashion amongst the members of the British upper classes created more demand for cotton clothing. That demand was the inspiration for a number of inventions.

In 1733, John Kay, a mechanic from Lancashire, patented his „flying shuttle”, which significantly improved the process of weaving, doubling a weaver's production of cloth. The invention was soon followed by many others. In 1764 James Hargreaves invented the „spinning jenny”, a device which allowed one person to spin many threads at once. The same year Richard Arkwright created the „water frame”, using the power of a water wheel to improve his earlier invention, the „spinning-frame”, used to produce yarn. Samuel Crompton's „spinning mule”, introduced in 1779, which was a combination of the „spinning-frame” and the „spinning jenny”, made it possible to produce large amounts of fine, strong yarn. With the arrival of those inventions textile production became industrialized.

Edmund Cartwright became the first person to use modern production methods in a factory. In 1785, after he had patented the power loom, which mechanically wove cloth, Cartwright established a factory for his looms in Doncaster. However, his ignorance of commerce meant that the factory never became more than a testing site for new inventions, which he later improved and produced in large numbers.

Richard Arkwright was the person who became known as the „father of the modern industrial factory system”⁶¹. In 1790 he built the first steam powered textile factory in Nottingham. Soon, cotton mills appeared in many areas of the Midlands and many cities, including Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Nottingham, became important manufacturing centres of clothing in Britain. Manchester, which had the largest number of cotton mills, gained the name „cottonpolis”⁶².

⁶¹ Source: *Sir Richard Arkwright*. BBC History. Retrieved: www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/arkwright_richard.shtml (date of access: 08.11.2017).

⁶² Source: *Textile Industry and Textile Machinery of the Industrial Revolution*, M. Bellis, 2017, *History and Culture*, 19.04.2017. Retrieved: www.thoughtco.com/textile-machinery-industrial-revolution-4076291 (date of access: 08.11.2017).

The textile industry benefitted the most from Britain's industrialization, but it was not the only industry which was transformed. Another industry that significantly changed at that time was metallurgy. When coal became the fuel of the iron and steel industry, and new techniques for working with iron and steel were developed, the production of these metals increased, making these materials indispensable for the construction of steam engines and other sophisticated forms of machines needed for the developing industries.

Another industry that started developing in the 18th century, the chemical industry, also proved to be extremely important for the textile industry, metallurgy and other branches of newly developing industries. In 1736, a pharmacist, Joshua Ward, developed the process and started small-scale production of sulphuric acid, used for bleaching cloth. The use of the chemical speeded up the whole process and reduced the amount of work. In 1749, John Roebuck and Samuel Garbet established a factory in Scotland, producing sulphuric acid to be used in the textile industry. Additionally, the production of sodium carbonate, used for making glass, paper, soap and textiles, patented in 1791 in France, rapidly developed in Britain, resulting in chemical works being built in Liverpool and Glasgow in the 1830s. Charles Tennant's Chemical Works in Glasgow became the largest chemical plant in the world⁶³.

Another great change resulted from the invention of the steam engine. It was one of the most important inventions of the period, as steam became the characteristic power source of the British Industrial Revolution. It was used both for industry and transport systems. The first steam engine appeared in 1698. Then, Thomas Newcomen improved it in 1712 and the engine started to be used at Dudley Castle coal mine. In 1769, a Scottish engineer, James Watt, designed a more efficient steam engine, which became a huge success. In the years 1775-1800, Watt and his partner, Birmingham industrialist Matthew Boulton, produced about 500 engines, which were bought for industrial use. The steam engine continued to evolve after 1800. When the Cornish engineer Richard Trevithick proved that steam could be safely used at higher pressures than those adopted by Watt's steam engines, more efficient steam engines started to be built. In the early 19th century the steam engine began to be used in many industrial settings, with transport becoming an important beneficiary of the invention.

The first steam-powered locomotive was built in South Wales in 1804 and used for the Penydaren tramroad. Soon, steam engine power started to be used for trains, steamboats and ships, which affected the transportation of goods, reducing the price of the products and the transit time.

During this period of major industrial change, the methods of transport also changed greatly. Better roads, with firm foundations, drainage and a smooth surface were built. There was a boom in canal-building, so by 1850, the canal network covered 4,000 miles. The first railway, the Stockton and Darlington Railway was built in 1825. That created an effective transport network which enabled the movement of products and materials, reducing the prices of goods and integrating the country's economy⁶⁴.

All these changes had a significant and long lasting impact on the economy and not only in the United Kingdom. They changed the United Kingdom, making that first industrialized nation „the workshop of the world” and transformed the rest of the world.

⁶³ Source: *History of the Chemical Industry 1750 to 1930 – an Outline*, D.J. M. Rowe, 1998, York: University of York. Retrieved: www.rsc.org/learn-chemistry/resources/business-skills-and-commercial-awareness-for-chemists/docs/Rowe%20Chemical%20Industry.pdf (date of access: 08.11.2017).

⁶⁴ Source: *Industrial Revolution: The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain*, The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia. Retrieved: www.factmonster.com/ce6/history/A0858818.html (date of access: 08.11.2017).

4.2. Trademarks of the best known textile companies

Admiral Sportswear



Picture 15. Logo of Admiral Sportswear.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=admiral+sportswear (date of access: 08.11.2017).

Admiral Sportswear is an internationally recognized British sportswear brand, specializing in cricket and football sportswear. It is the biggest textile company in the world⁶⁵.

The Admiral trademark was created in 1914 in Leicester for the Cook & Hurst Ltd company, manufacturing underwear and various items of sportswear. In the 1970s and 1980s, when the company started sponsoring football teams, it became very well-known and achieved economic success.

Admiral Sportswear is a privately owned company. The headquarters of the company are situated in Manchester. The company produces mainly sportswear, but also footwear and accessories. In the years 2000-2008 Admiral was the official kit supplier of the England cricket team⁶⁶.

Burberry



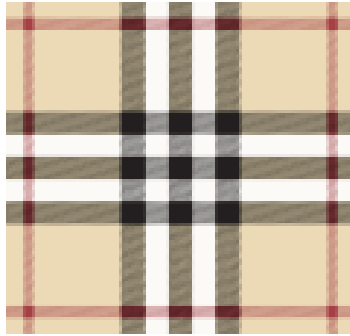
Picture 16. Logo of Burberry.

Source: www.google.pl/search?tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=Zef-WZasF9CykWZ05qwAg&q=burberry+logo (date of access: 03.11.2017).

Burberry Group PLC is a British luxury fashion house, which has its headquarters in London. It is known for famous trench coats, the check pattern of which has become one of the most recognizable British trademarks. For over a century Burberry trench coats were made in two colours: khaki and black. From 2015 the trench coats have also been available in red, white and honey.

⁶⁵ Source: *List of top 10 textile companies in the world*. Retrieved: <https://textilechapter.blogspot.com/2016/12/textile-companies-world.html> (date of access: 02.11.2017).

⁶⁶ Source: *Admiral Sportswear: About us*. Retrieved: www.admiralsportswear.com/about-us (date of access: 02.11.2017).



Picture 17. The Burberry check.

Source: www.google.pl/search?tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=Zef-WZasF9CykwWZ05qwAg&q=the+burberry+check (date of access: 03.11.2017).

The company was established in 1856 by Thomas Burberry, who started to produce and sell outdoor clothing. In 1879 Burberry invented breathable and weatherproof fabric, called gabardine, used for raincoats, bringing the company fame and high profits. Consequently, in 1891 Burberry developed his production and opened his first shop in London.

In 1912 Burberry patented trench coats made from gabardine. They were worn by the British Army officers during the First World War and after the war became popular with civilians. The famous Burberry check was first used in the 1920s.

The company remained an independent family-controlled company until 1955, when it changed to a public company. Now it has more than 500 stores in over 50 countries all around the world⁶⁷. Apart from trench coats, Burberry produces fashion accessories, fragrances, sunglasses and cosmetics.

As Burbury is now recognized as a part of British culture, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Charles have granted the company Royal Warrants⁶⁸.

Did you know that?

A Royal Warrant of Appointment is granted as a mark of recognition to regular suppliers of goods or services to the households of Queen Elizabeth II, The Duke of Edinburgh or The Prince of Wales⁶⁹.

⁶⁷ Source: *Burberry Store Fashion. Store locator*. Retrieved: <https://uk.burberry.com/store-locator/united-kingdom> (date of access: 03.11.2017).

⁶⁸ Source: *Burberry History*. Retrieved: www.burberryplc.com/about_burberry/company-history; *Burberry Limited*. Retrieved: <https://uk.burberry.com/our-history> (date of access: 03.11.2017).

⁶⁹ Source: *Royal warrant*. Retrieved: www.royal.uk/royal-warrants-0 (date of access: 03.11.2017).

Henri Lloyd



Picture 18. Logo of Henry Lloyd.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=894&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=rez-Weu2C8fIsAeJjbHoAQ&q=henri+Lloyd (date of access: 03.11.2017).

Henri Lloyd is a British clothing brand that specialises in sailing clothing and fashion for men and women. It was established in Manchester in 1961 and its headquarters are still there. Additionally, the company has 40 stores in the UK, Australia, the Middle East, and Europe.

The company was established by Henry Strzelecki, a former soldier of the Polish Army (the Polish 2nd Corps). After the Second World War, demobilised in Britain, he decided to stay there. As a keen sailor, he decided to open his own business and produce clothing for sailors. In 1963 he formed a partnership with Angus Lloyd and established the company Henri-Lloyd Ltd.

During his lifetime Strzelecki was awarded several times. After WW II he received both Polish and British military medals in 1946, and in 1986 and 1987 the company received the Queen's award for export achievements. In 1985, Strzelecki was appointed Member of the Order of the British Empire for services to the British clothing industry.⁷⁰

The company is a world leader in the design and production of clothing for recreational activities.

Harris Tweed



Picture 19. The Orb Trade Mark of Harris Tweed.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=harris+tweed+orb+mark&source (date of access: 03.11.2017).

Harris Tweed is the trademark of handwoven tweed cloth, made of pure wool dyed and spun by islanders in the Outer Hebrides. In the 1840s, Countess Catherine Herbert, the owner of the estate on the Isle of Harris, convinced about the remarkably high quality of the tweed cloth produced locally, began to promote the local production as a fashionable cloth for sporting wear. It soon became popular among the local gentry and aristocracy. When the demand for Harris Tweed grew, the production process was improved, so it was possible to supply more hand-woven Harris Tweed to customers.

⁷⁰ Source: „Henri Strzelecki obituary”, B. Fisher, 2013, *The Guardian*, 21.03.2013. Retrieved: www.theguardian.com/sport/2013/jan/23/henry-strzelecki; „Visionary pioneer' behind Henri Lloyd brand and who was first to use Velcro in clothing dies aged 87”, A. Edwards, 2013, *Daily Mail*, 28.12.2012. Retrieved: www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2254294 (date of access: 03.11.2017).

However, in the 20th century, the demand for Harris Tweed expanded, so a poorer quality tweed, made by inexperienced weavers from imported, factory-produced yarn, affected the market for traditional Harris Tweed. Therefore, it became necessary to obtain a trademark to secure legal protection of the name of Harris Tweed. Merchants from the islands Lewis and Harris applied to the Board of Trade for a registered trademark. When the mark, the Orb Trade Mark, was granted, in 1910, it was granted to all the islands of the Outer Hebrides (the islands of Lewis, North and South Uist, Benbecula and Barra and Harris), as the Board decided that the tweed was made in exactly the same way in all those islands. The Harris Tweed Association, a voluntary body, was formed to protect both the use of the Orb Trade Mark and the use of the name Harris Tweed.

The definition attached to the Orb Trade Mark states that Harris Tweed means „a tweed, hand-spun, hand-woven and dyed by the crofters and cottars in the Outer Hebrides”⁷¹.

In 1993 a new body, the Harris Tweed Authority, replaced the Harris Tweed Association and the British parliament passed *the Harris Tweed Act 1993*, establishing the Harris Tweed Authority „to promote and maintain the authenticity, standard and reputation of Harris Tweed; for preventing the sale as Harris Tweed of material which does not fall within the definition”⁷².

Today, inspectors from the Harris Tweed Authority check every 50 metres of Harris Tweed before they stamp it with the Orb Mark⁷³.

4.3. Examples of other traditional textile companies

There are several well-known British companies, often founded during the times of the Industrial Revolution. Some of them are traditional, family businesses, producing high quality products bought by British and foreign customers.

⁷¹ Source: *A look at Fabrics. Harris Tweed*, 2010. Retrieved: <https://lineageofinfluence.wordpress.com/2010/03/31/a-look-at-fabrics-harris-tweed/> (date of access: 06.11.2017); *The Islanders and the Orb.*, J. Hunter, 2001, Acair Ltd.

⁷² Source: *Harris Tweed Act 1993*. (c. xi). Retrieved: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukla/1993/11/contents/enacted (date of access: 06.11.2017).

⁷³ Source: *Guardians of the Orb*. Harris Tweed Authority. Retrieved: www.harristweed.org/about-us/guardians-of-the-orb/ (date of access: 6.11.2017).

Moon



Picture 20. Logo of the Abraham Moon and Sons company.
Source: www.moons.co.uk (date of access: 15.11.2017).

Abraham Moon and Sons, a company founded in 1837 in Leeds, is the producer of tweed and woollen jackets, skirts and coats, as well as interior and fashion accessories: cushions, curtains, scarves and bags. The company still uses one of the last remaining vertical woollen mills in Great Britain to produce its woollen fabrics. The high quality luxurious products of the company are known world-wide⁷⁴.

Marks & Spencer is the biggest customer of the company. It sells Moon's products, putting the label: „Authentic Yorkshire tweed by Moon”⁷⁵.

Henry Poole & Co.



Picture 21. Logo of Henry Poole & Co. Company.
Source: <https://henrypoole.com/hp> (date of access: 10.11.2017).

Henry Poole & Co. is a private company situated in London. The business, opened in 1806, is still run by the founder's family. At the beginning it specialized in military tailoring. Now it serves individual customers, making suits, evening jackets, shirts and accessories.

The company made the first modern-style diner-jacket for the Prince of Wales (later king Edward VII) in the 1880s. Since that time it has had customers belonging to royalty and the highest British and foreign aristocracy⁷⁶.

⁷⁴ Source: *Abraham Moon and Sons*. Retrieved: www.moons.co.uk; www.moons.co.uk/about-us/history (date of access: 15.11.2017).

⁷⁵ Source: „Abraham Moon: the name on everyone's lips and labels”, G.W. Davies, 2011, *The Telegraph*, 21.11.2011. Retrieved: <http://fashion.telegraph.co.uk/news-features/TMG8904041/Abraham-Moon-the-name-on-everyones-lips-and-labels.html> (date of access: 10.11.2017).

⁷⁶ Source: *The Henry Poole Story: The Tuxedo*. Henry Poole and Co. Retrieved: <https://henrypoole.com/hp/history-of-henry-poole-tailor-of-savile-row/the-story> (date of access: 10.11.2017).

Glenmuir

GLENMUIR
1891

Picture 22. Logo of Glenmuir.

Source: www.glenmuir.com (date of access: 10.11.2017).

Glenmuir is a famous golf knitwear and clothing company, founded in 1891 in Larnak, Scotland. Its founder, Andrew MacDougal, was the inventor of a new machine that greatly simplified the design and manufacture of golf sweaters.

The company is famous for high quality golf clothing, mainly golf sweaters, jumpers and vests. Since 1987 the company has designed and supplied shirts and knitwear for successive European Ryder Cup Teams⁷⁷.

Pringle of Scotland



Picture 23. Logo of Pringle of Scotland.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=pringle+of+scotland+logo (date of access: 10.11.2017).

Pringle of Scotland is a fashion brand known for luxury cashmere knitwear. Opened in 1815 in the Scottish Borders, it is one of the world's oldest fashion companies which still operates. The company has its headquarters in Edinburgh, Scotland, and has stores in many British cities and sells its products in 15 countries. It holds the Royal Warrant as manufacturers of knitted garments⁷⁸.

Did you know that?

The Scottish Borders is the area of southern Scotland, near the Anglo-Scottish border⁷⁹. The main towns of the region, Hawick, Larnak and Selkirk, have been the traditional centre of knitwear and tweed production since the Middle Ages⁸⁰.

⁷⁷ Source: *Glenmuir*. Retrieved: www.glenmuir.com (date of access: 10.11.2017).

⁷⁸ Source: „Diamonds are forever: 200 years of Pringle of Scotland”, S. Brocklehurst, 2015, *BBC*, 09.04.2015; „A Dance Takes Shape From Pringle of Scotland's Archives”, E. Nichols, 2015, *The New York Times Style Magazine*, 10.04.2015 (date of access: 10.11.2017).

⁷⁹ Source: *Scottish Borders*. Retrieved: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_Borders#Notes_and_references (date of access: 10.11.2017).

⁸⁰ Source: *Scottish textile history*. Retrieved: www.knit2.co.uk/about/scottish-textile-heritage (date of access: 10.11.2017).

Lochcarron of Scotland



Picture 24. Logo of Lochcarron of Scotland.

Source: www.lohcarron.co.uk/about-us (date of access: 10.11.2017).

Lohcarron of Scotland, a company which was established in 1892, is the world's leading manufacturer of tartan. Based in Selkirk, in the Scottish Borders, the company weaves traditional tartan for Scottish customers and 100% wool fabrics for clothing designers and retailers all over the world. Founded by John Morris Buchan and owned by the Buchan family, in 2011 it was sold and now a South Korean company, E-Land, is the owner of Lochcarron⁸¹.

Ulster Weavers



Picture 25. Logo of Ulster Weavers.

Source: www.ulsterweavers.com (date of access: 12.11.2017).

Ulster Weavers Ltd is a private company producing home textiles, mainly kitchen textiles made of linen. The company was originally founded in 1880 in Holywood, Northern Ireland, and although production now takes place in various places, it is still based in Northern Ireland, where quality checks take place. At first the company specialized in Irish Linen tea towels, but over the years it expanded its production, which now includes all types of kitchen textiles. All of their products are designed in **Northern Ireland**⁸².

Being the supplier of kitchen textiles for the Royal Family households, in 1995 Ulster Weavers Ltd was awarded a Royal Warrant⁸³.

Did you know that?

Irish Linen is the brand name given to linen produced in Ireland, from the 100% flax fibres grown in Ireland⁸⁴. Until the First World War, Belfast was the largest linen producing area in the world, nicknamed Linenpolis⁸⁵.

⁸¹ Source: *Lohcarron of Scotland*. Retrieved: www.lohcarron.co.uk/about-us (date of access: 10.11.2017).

⁸² Source: *Ulster Weavers*. Retrieved: www.wayfair.co.uk/brand/bnd/ulster-weavers-b19476.html (date of access: 12.11.2017).

⁸³ Source: *Ulster Weavers. About us*. Retrieved: www.ulsterweavers.com/about-us (date of access: 12.11.2017).

⁸⁴ Source: *Irish Linen – The Fabric of Ireland*. Retrieved: www.irishlinenmills.com (date of access: 12.11.2017).

⁸⁵ Source: *History of Irish Linen*. Retrieved: www.fergusonirishlinen.com/pages/index.asp?title2=History-of-Irish-Linen&title1>About-Linen (date of access: 12.11.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. How did the Industrial Revolution change the way clothes were made?

.....

2. When was the UK the world's largest producer of textiles?

.....

3. Why was the UK the largest exporter of its textile production?

.....

4. What city is the centre of British textile industry?

.....

5. Who has the right to use the trademark *Harris Tweed*?

.....

6. What does the trademark *Harris Tweed* mean?

.....

7. What is produced by the owners of trademark *Admiral Sportswear*?

.....

8. What is the name of the most famous British luxury house?

.....

9. Which company produces famous checked trench coats?

.....

10. Which company specializes in the production of sailing clothes?

.....

11. Give names of 3 companies situated in the Scottish Borders.

.....

Exercise 2. Write from which countries the following trademarks originate and choose the type of production – tweed jackets and coats, trench coats, tartan, cashmere knitwear, sailing clothing, cricket and football sportswear, golf knitwear, linen kitchen textiles.



GLENMUIR
1891



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HENRI LLOYD

ESTD. 1880
ULSTER WEAVERS
IRISH LINENS & TIMELESS HOMEWARE



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Exercise 3. Fill in the names of the companies given below to complete the sentences.

1. serves only individual customers.
2. was established by a former soldier of the Polish Army
3. is based in Northern Ireland.
4. is the trademark that can be used only by the islanders of the Outer Hebrides.
5. produces traditional tartan.

Henri Lloyd, Harris Tweed, Henry Poole & Co, Lochcarron of Scotland, Ulster Weavers

5. Shipbuilding

5.1. The history of British shipbuilding

Shipbuilding has long been one of most important industries in the UK. Before steam technology was first introduced in the 1770s, sailing ships had been built in Newcastle, Sunderland, Portsmouth and other places in the UK since the 13th century. The ships, made of wood, were used both for commercial and military use. They travelled around the world, searching for new trading partners and establishing new trading routes. Since the early 17th century, when the country's domestic industry produced more than the British could use, more ships were built and used to trade with North America and the West Indies, where by that time the country had established colonies.

During the period of the Industrial Revolution, shipbuilding started to play a significant role in the rise of British industry. Britain, which at that time was the most powerful trading nation in the world, needed fast and reliable steamships to transport goods all around its Empire. Therefore, new inventions were soon used in building ships, to make transport easier and faster.

Shipbuilders began using iron instead of wood, so they could build larger ships with more space for cargo. They also introduced steam engines. In the 1870s more efficient engine designs were developed and when they started to be used, the ships used less fuel and travelled faster. In the 1880s steel replaced iron as the material for building ships.

Although in the 18th century sailing ships were still used for long voyages for transporting tea and wool, during the 19th century steamships gradually replaced sailing ships for commercial shipping. The first iron steamship to go to sea was *Aaron Manby*, built in 1821 at the Horseley Ironworks in Tipton in English Midlands. Carrying passengers and freight, she crossed the English Channel in 1822. In 1827 the first steamship made its transatlantic trip. A Dutch-owned steamship, *Curaçao*, which was built in Dover, sailed from Rotterdam to Suriname in South America. A few years later, in the 1830s, regular steamship sailings across the Atlantic began.

As British ships were regarded to be the best in the world, by the end of the 19th century, Britain was the world leader in steamship production. Ships were built both in new shipyards and the ones which had been operating since the 17th and 18th centuries. This included the oldest one, Blackwall Yard, on the river Thames in London, which opened in 1617 and Scotts Shipbuilding and Engineering Company Limited, which began building ships in Greenock, in Scotland, in 1711 (Friel, 2003).

Many new companies were founded and many shipyards were established in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Cammell Laird, which opened in 1828, and Swan Hunter, in 1852, were the first shipbuilding companies founded in England.

Useful words and expressions

cargo – goods carried by a ship, aircraft, or other large vehicle

ocean liner – ocean going passenger ship, operating either as one unit of a regular scheduled service or as a cruise ship.

nationalization – the process when a government takes control of a company or industry

clipper ship – type of fast merchant ship.

oil tanker – merchant ship designed for the transport of oil

ship refit – repairing, fixing, restoring and renovating an old vessel

upgrade – improving the quality or usefulness of something

Many shipyards were established in Scotland. The Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company started building ships in 1834 in Glasgow, William Denny and Brothers Limited in 1840 in Dumbarton, John Brown and Company in 1851 in Clydebank and Ferguson Shipbuilders in 1903 in Glasgow. There were many other shipbuilding companies, making Scotland one of the world's largest centres of shipbuilding. In the early 1900s the fifth of all ships in the world were made in Glasgow⁸⁶.

In the 1880s Belfast, in Northern Ireland also became one of the world's largest shipbuilding centres, with one of the largest shipbuilding companies in the world, Harland and Wolff (opened in 1861), building cargo and passenger ships, which travelled to all parts of the world.

In the early 20th century many great military and passenger ships were constructed in the UK. Among the most famous were the following battleships: *Queen Mary* (1912), *Dreadnought* (1906) and ocean liners: *Lusitania* (1906), *Mauretania* (1906) and *Olympic* (1910). The boom lasted well beyond the times of Second World War.

However, in the 1960s and 1970s British shipbuilding suffered badly. As shipyards failed to modernise and increase productivity, they could not compete with Japan, West Germany or Sweden, which started developing their shipbuilding industry in the post-war times. These problems led to the *Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act* in 1977, which nationalized all major British shipbuilding companies. The nationalized shipbuilders were then re-privatized under the *British Shipbuilders Act* 1983. However, the industry not only did not resume its global dominance, but there was a sharp decline in ship construction. Many shipbuilding companies stopped producing ships in the 1980s and 1990s. A lot of them closed their shipyards, whilst some started repairing ships (Duncan, 2009)⁸⁷.

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom has undergone a significant transformation. Now, it is no longer an important player in the world shipbuilding market, but remains an important part of the specialist industry, specialising in repair works, production of luxury yachts and works for the defence industry. Although much smaller, shipbuilding is still an important part of the UK economy⁸⁸.

⁸⁶ Source: „Govan: A shipbuilding history”, S. Brocklehurst, 2013, *BBC News*, 05.11.2013. Retrieved: www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-glasgow-west-24820573; *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*. Retrieved: www.gracesguide.co.uk (date of access 15.11.2017).

⁸⁷ Source: *The rise and fall of British shipbuilding from the 1870s*, J. Moher, A. Reid, 2012, History and Policy. Retrieved: www.historyandpolicy.org/trade-union-forum/event/the-rise-and-fall-of-british-shipbuilding-from-the-1870s (date of access: 15.11.2017).

⁸⁸ Source: *Shipbuilding in Britain: how to reboot it*, P. Stott, 2017. Retrieved: <https://uk.news.yahoo.com/shipbuilding-britain-reboot-140037880.html> (date of access: 15.11.2017).

Did you know that ?

Cutty Sark was a clipper ship built in 1869 to carry cargo. She raced all other clippers in the tea trade from China and later in the wool trade from Australia. She was damaged in 1916 but restored in 1922 then used as a training ship. The Cutty Sark was taken over by a preservation society in 1952 and moved to Greenwich. In 2007 she was damaged by fire during restoration work but is now repaired and offers tour⁸⁹.



Picture 26. Cutty Sark in 2012.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cutty_Sark#/media/File:Cutty_Sark_ (date of access: 15.11.2017).

The **Titanic** was built for the White Star Line. It was described as a luxury hotel at sea and as „unsinkable”. She was fitted with a double bottom and 16 watertight compartments so that even if two were flooded she would not sink. Titanic departed from Southampton on 10 April 1912 on her maiden voyage to America. Four days later she hit an iceberg and started to flood. In two hours the ship sank. There were not enough lifeboats for the passengers and 1,503 people lost their lives. In 1985 her wreck was identified by sonar and explored. Since that time the wreck has been visited by numerous expeditions. The items which have been recovered have been conserved and put on display⁹⁰.

⁸⁹ Source: *History: Titanic*. Retrieved: www.history.com/topics/titanic (date of access: 15.11.2017); *BBC History: Titanic*. Retrieved: www.bbc.co.uk/history/titanic (date of access: 15.11.2017).

5.2. British ship-building and ship-repairing companies

Harland and Wolff



Picture 27. The logo of Harland and Wolff.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=harland+and+wolff+logo&source (date of access: 15.11.2017).

The company **Harland & Wolff Heavy Industries**, which specialises in shipbuilding, is a private limited company, located in Belfast in Northern Ireland.

The company was formed in 1861 by Edward James Harland and Gustav Wilhelm Wolff and started building ships on a small shipyard it had bought in Belfast. After introducing technical innovations, which increased the strength of the ships and their capacity, in the late 19th century the company expanded.

Between 1909 and 1914 Harland and Wolff built ocean liners, first *Olympic* and then *Titanic* and *Britannic*, all for the White Star Line and soon became the manufacturer of the whole fleet of ocean liners sailing for the White Star Line. During those years Harland and Wolff started buying shipyards in England and Scotland, becoming one of the world's largest shipbuilding companies⁹⁰.

During the First World War Harland and Wolff began manufacturing ships for the Royal Navy. Building and repairing naval ships continued until the Second World War. During that period the company built more than 130 vessels for the navy and repaired over 22,000.

After the war the company resumed manufacturing ocean liners. However, the demand for that type of production declined. Financial problems led to the company's nationalisation in 1977. It was privatised again in 1989 and the name changed to Harland & Wolff Holdings Plc.

For the next few years, Harland & Wolff specialised in building oil tankers and other vessels for oil and gas industry. Later, it got involved in re-fitting and ship repairing⁹¹.

Did you know that?

In 2011 it was announced that Harland & Wolff had won the contract to refurbish SS Nomadic (built in 1911), the only White Star Line ship which still exists. The work included the re-creation of the missing bridge and decks, repairs and painting of the vessel. The work was completed in February 2012⁹².

⁹⁰ Source: „Belfast's golden age of shipbuilding”, *BBC History*. Retrieved: www.bbc.co.uk/history/topics/belfast_golden_age_shipbuilding (date of access: 15.11.2017).

⁹¹ Source: *Harland and Wolff Holding plc. History*. Retrieved: www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/harland-and-wolff-holdings-plc-history (date of access: 15.11.2017).

⁹² Source: „Harland and Wolff wins Nomadic refurbishment contract”, 2011, *BBC News*, 01.02.2011. Retrieved: www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-12332041; *Titanic's Tender, SS Nomadic restored to former glory*, 2014, Belfast Titanic Museum, Nomadic and Harland and Wolff, 02.03.2014. Retrieved: www.youtube.com/watch?v=ocb5ZhnBDcE (date of access: 15.11.2017).

Cammell Laird



Picture 28. Logo of Cammell Laird.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=894&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=U2gNWrr_NILHgAaoqbCACQ&q=cammell+laird+logo&oq (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Cammell Laird Shiprepairers & Shipbuilders Limited is a British privately held shipbuilding company, based on the River Mersey, in Birkenhead, England.

The company was founded in 1828, when William Laird, the owner of Birkenhead Iron Works, was joined by his son, John Laird. The re-named company, John Laird, Sons & Co, built its first vessel, an iron barge.

In the 1860s the yard gained a reputation as a significant merchant shipbuilder. During those years the company built ships for both British and foreign owners. One of them, *Alabama*, built in 1862, took part in the American Civil war. Fighting on the Confederate side, the ship was responsible for sinking over 60 Union vessels.

In 1903 there was a merger of two companies: William Laird's Birkenhead Iron Works and Johnson Cammell & Co, a company producing metal products. The new company soon became a prominent manufacturer of iron ships. During the 19th and 20th centuries it was one of the most recognized producers of ships⁹³.

The company played a significant role also in World War I and II, as it built and repaired military vessels. During World War II alone, it produced nearly 200 commercial and military ships, including *Rodney*, *Prince of Wales* and *Ark Royal*.

In 1977 the company was nationalised and became part of the state-owned company, British Shipbuilders. In 1986 it returned to the private sector and became part of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering. At that time it was the only British shipyard producing nuclear submarines.

In 2008 it was decided that the company occupying the Cammell Laird Dock in Birkenhead, at that time Northwestern Shiprepairers & Shipbuilders, has the right to use the name Cammell Laird⁹⁴.

Now Cammell Laird Shiprepairers & Shipbuilders Limited is one of the most famous names in the British shipbuilding industry. It has built more than 1350 ships, including many famous and innovative vessels: *Unicorn* (1993), nuclear submarines *Resolution*, *Repulse*, *Revenge* and *Renown*, built in the years 1964-1968 and the *Conqueror* (1969), which took part in the Falklands War⁹⁵.

⁹³ Source: *Laird Brothers. Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*. Retrieved: www.gracesguide.co.uk/Laird_Brothers (date of access: 17.11.2017); *Cammell Laird. About us*. Retrieved from: www.cammell-laird.com/ (date of access: 17.11.2017).

⁹⁴ Source: „Cammell Laird Name Returns on River Mersey”, N. Hodgson, 2008, *Liverpool Echo*, 11.11.2008. Retrieved: www.liverpoolecho.co.uk/news/liverpool-news/cammell-laird-name-returns-river-3467391; *Laird Brothers. Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*. Retrieved: www.gracesguide.co.uk/Laird_Brothers (date of access: 17.11.2017).

⁹⁵ Source: „Cammell Laird closure to end Mersey shipbuilding”, M. Harrison, 1992, *The Independent*, 03.10.1992. Retrieved: www.independent.co.uk/news/cammell-laird-closure-to-end-mersey-shipbuilding-1561143.html (date of access: 17.11.2017).

The company is expanding. Being at the centre of a marine and engineering cluster, it has access to all types of support services, classification societies and port state authorities. Today Cammell Laird is a world leader specialising in military ship refitting, commercial ship repairs, upgrades and conversion, and shipbuilding⁹⁶.

Did you know that?

The Falkland War was a ten-week war between Argentina and the United Kingdom over two British overseas territories in the Atlantic: The Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The conflict started on 2 April 1982, when Argentina invaded and occupied the Falkland Islands. On 5 April, the British government used the Royal Navy and Air Force before British soldiers landed on the islands. Argentina surrendered on 14 June 1982 and returned the islands to British control.

Ferguson Marine



Picture 29. Logo of Ferguson Marine Engineering.

Source: www.google.pl/search?ei=K2kNWo36B4zXwQLu17SABg&q=ferguson+marine+engineering+logo&oq (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Ferguson Marine Engineering Ltd, located in Glasgow, Scotland, on the River Clyde, is a private shipbuilding company, the last remaining shipbuilder on the Clyde.

It was founded in 1903 by the four Ferguson Brothers. The company stayed in the Ferguson family until it was purchased by Lithgows LTD in 1955. Although it became part of the Scott Lithgow group, Ferguson remained a separate company from 1969 to 1977. The company was nationalised and became part of British Shipbuilders in 1977. In the late 1980s, when most shipbuilding companies were re-privatised, it remained one of the two yards still in state ownership, until 1989, when it started working as Ferguson Shipbuilders⁹⁷.

In 2014, after some mergers and acquisitions the company was renamed Ferguson Marine Engineering Ltd. Currently it builds merchant ships and ferries.

⁹⁶ Source: *History of Cammell Laird. About us*. Retrieved: www.cammell-laird.com; www.clbh.co.uk/about-us (date of access: 17.11.2017).

⁹⁷ Source: „History of a shipbuilding family”, K. Goodwin, *BBC News*, 05.03.2007. Retrieved: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news;History_of_the_Atlantic_Cable_&_Submarine_Telegraphy_-_Swan,_Hunter_&_Wigham_Richardson,_Ltd. Retrieved: scotland/glasgow_and_west/6420269.stm (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Swan Hunter



Picture 30. Logo of Swan Hunter.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=swan+hunter+logo&client (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Swan Hunter is a private shipbuilding design company, based in Wallsend, Tyne and Wear. The company was created by three powerful shipbuilding families: Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson. In 1880 Swan and Hunter was founded by George Burton Hunter and the widow of Charles Swan, the owner of Wallsend Shipbuilding. In 1903 Swan & Hunter merged with John Wigham Richardson's shipbuilding company, to get the important contract to build an ocean liner, *Mauretania*, for Cunard Lines. Together they built another liner, *Carpathia* (the ship which rescued the Titanic survivors). The company expanded rapidly in the early years of the 20th century, merging with and acquiring other smaller shipbuilding companies⁹⁸.

In 1977 Swan Hunter Group was nationalised and became part of British Shipbuilders. During that time it built *Ark Royal*, the flagship of the Royal Navy. It was privatised again in 1987. It continued to build ships until 2008, when it decided to concentrate on shipbuilding design. Currently it offers specialist equipment, design, engineering and management services to the oil and gas companies operating in the UK⁹⁹.

A&P Group



Picture 31. Logo of A&P Group.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=A%26P+group+logo&source (date of access: 09.12.2017).

A&P Group Ltd, a private marine engineering company established in 1995, is the largest ship repair and conversion company in the UK. The company, which has shipyards located in Hebburn, Middlesbrough and Falmouth, does a variety of maintenance and repair work on commercial and military ships¹⁰⁰.

The company traces its origins to the shipbuilding company, Austin & Pickersgill, formed in 1954, by the merger of two companies: S.P. Austin & Son Ltd, founded in 1826, and William Pickersgill & Sons Ltd, founded in 1838. It specialised in building cargo ships.

In 1977 Austin & Pickersgill was nationalised and became part of British Shipbuilders. When it was re-privatised in 1986, Austin & Pickersgill was merged with Sunderland Shipbuilders and formed North East Shipbuilders Ltd¹⁰¹. In 1995, when the company decided to focus on ship repairs rather than shipbuilding, the company's name was changed to A&P Group.

⁹⁸ Source: *History of the Atlantic Cable and Undersea Communications. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, LTD*. Retrieved: <http://atlantic-cable.com/Cableships/SwanHunter/index.htm> (date of access: 17.11.2017).

⁹⁹ Source: *Swan and Hunter. History*. Retrieved: <http://swanhunter.com/history7.html> (date of access: 17.11.2017).

¹⁰⁰ Source: *A&P. Ship repair and conversion*. Retrieved: www.ap-group.co.uk/marine/capabilities/ship-repair-conversion (date of access: 09.12.2017).

¹⁰¹ Source: *Report on access to shipbuilding collections in North East England*, M. Crockett, J. Foster, 2005. Retrieved: www.tyneandweararchives.org.uk/pdf/arkrep.pdf (date of access: 09.12.2017).

The Wight Shipyard



Picture 32. Logo of the Wight Shipyard.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=wight+shipyard+logo (date of access: 09.12.2017).

The Wight Shipyard Co is a shipbuilding company and shipyard situated in East Cowes on the Isle of Wight. It is Europe's leading producer of high speed vessels.

The company started in 2010, as Shemara Refit LLP, which was formed to undertake the refit of the historic yacht, *Shemara*¹⁰². It now specialises in the construction and refitting of high speed ferries and aluminium vessels for the commercial sector¹⁰³. In 2016 the company built a high speed passenger ferry for Red Funnel, a company which provides ferry services between Southampton and Cowes. Red Jet 6, as the ferry was named, was the first fast ferry to be built in Britain in the last 20 years. The Wight Shipyard Co is currently building another ferry, Red Jet 7, which is to enter service in 2018.



Picture 33. Shemara Yacht.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=uXVDWpqKsjF6ATn-qmQAw&q=Shemara+Refit (date of access: 09.12.2017).

Did you know that?

In 1938, shipbuilding company Thornycroft constructed a motor yacht Shemara for a British industrialist Bernard Docker. It was one of the world's largest and most famous private yachts. In 1939, at the start of the Second World War, the yacht was requisitioned by the Royal Navy and used as a training vessel for anti-submarine warfare. After the war, when the yacht returned to its owner, it became known for lavish parties which Docker organised. Later on, the owners of the yacht changed and it was not regularly used. In 2010 the new owner started a project to restore Shemara¹⁰⁴.

¹⁰² Source: *Superyacht Shemara: the 65 classic motor yacht is restored to her former glory*. Retrieved: www.boatinternational.com/yachts/editorial-features/superyacht-shemara-the-65m-classic-motor-yacht-is-restored-to-her-former-glory- (date of access: 09.12.2017).

¹⁰³ Source: *Wight Shipyard Co. About us*. Retrieved: www.wightshipyard.com (date of access: 09.12.2017).

¹⁰⁴ Source: *HMS Shemara*. Retrieved: <https://uboat.net/allies/warships/ship/13692.html>; *Superyacht Shemara: the 65 classic motor yacht is restored to her former glory*, T. Thomas, 2015, *Boat*, 16.01.2015. Retrieved: www.boatinternational.com/yachts/editorial-features/superyacht-shemara-the-65m-classic-motor-yacht-is-restored-to-her-former-glory- (date of access: 09.12.2017).

5.3. British shipbuilders owned by multinational companies

There are some well-known British shipbuilders, still building or repairing ships in the UK, which have become parts of big multinational companies, involved in a wide range of activities.

BAE Systems – the owner of **Yarrow Shipbuilders**



Picture 34. Logo of BAE Systems.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=nI8tWoupF-j76ASimLegDQ&q=bae+systems+logo&oq=BAE+systems&gs (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Yarrow Shipbuilders Limited, which was a major shipbuilding firm based in Glasgow, is now part of BAE Systems Surface Ships, a subsidiary of a British multinational defence, shipbuilding, security and aerospace company – **BAE Systems**.



Picture 35. Logo of Yarrow Shipbuilders.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=j48tWtC-FIT-6ASow434Bg&q=yarrow+shipbuilders+logo+&oq=yarrow+shipbuilders+logo (date of access 17.11.2017).

The company was founded in 1865 by Alfred Yarrow. First it built lake and river vessels, then at the turn of the 20th century it started building bigger ships. The first Royal Navy destroyers were built at Yarrow's shipyards during that period. As the company became one of the world's leading builders of destroyers, it built ships for both the Royal Navy and numerous foreign customers. For many years, until the 1960s, Yarrow also built merchant ships and vessels for rivers and lakes, many of them for foreign customers from Burma, India, Africa and South America.

In 1977 the company was nationalised and became part of British Shipbuilders. It was privatised in 1985 and was sold several times until 1999, when it became part of BAE Systems. Since 2009 Yarrow Shipbuilders Limited is part of BAE Systems Surface Ships, the largest shipbuilding company in the United Kingdom. It is also one of the largest builders of warships companies in Europe and in the world¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰⁵ Source: *Records of Yarrow&Co Ltd.* Retrieved: <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/971a2509-bb30-3955-8f6a> (date of access: 17.11.2017); *Yarrow and Co Ltd.* Retrieved: <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/971a2509-bb30-3955-8f6a-b7af3596c67f> (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Babcock – the owner of Appledore Shipbuilders



Picture 36. Logo of Babcock.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&ei=epktWtmHCs6S6QSqkLzYDQ&q=babcock+logo&oq (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Appledore Shipbuilders, a shipbuilding company situated in Appledore in England, is now owned by Babcock International Group, a British multinational corporation which specialises in support services. After the acquisition, Appledore shipyard was renamed **Babcock Marine Appledore**.

The company was founded in 1855. The business, known as P.K. Harris & Sons, became Appledore Shipbuilders in 1963. In 1974 Appledore Shipbuilders was nationalised and became part of the state owned corporation, British Shipbuilders. In the 1980s it was one of the two shipbuilding companies which were still in state ownership until it was sold to North East Shipbuilders Ltd in 1989. After several mergers and acquisitions, in 2007 the company was bought by Babcock International Group¹⁰⁶.

¹⁰⁶ Source: *CASH – celebrating Appledore's shipping heritage*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20080908064004/www.appledoredrydock.org.uk/dockhistory.html>; „Appledore shipyard is saved”, 2004, *BBC*, 13.02.2004 (date of access: 17.11.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. When did the shipbuilding industry start in the UK?
.....
2. Why was the British shipbuilding industry very important during the times of the Industrial Revolution?
.....
3. When were the first steam ships built in the UK?
.....
4. Give names of 4 cities known for their shipyards.
.....
5. When were most shipbuilding companies nationalised? What state-owned shipbuilding company was founded?
.....
6. What does the British shipbuilding industry specialize in?
.....
7. What famous ship was built by Harland and Wolff?
.....
8. Which company builds nuclear submarines?
.....
9. Which company is the largest ship repair company in the UK?
.....
10. Which company produces ferries?
.....

Exercise 2. Write the countries the following companies are situated in.

1 
.....

2 
.....

3 
.....

4 
.....

6. Chemical and petrochemical industry

6.1. History of the British chemical and petrochemical industry

Although chemicals have been made and used throughout history, the chemical industry, that is the production of chemicals in large quantities, began during the times of the Industrial Revolution.

One of the first chemicals to be produced in large amounts through an industrial process was sulphuric acid, which was needed by the textile industry for bleaching cloth. In 1736, the pharmacist Joshua Ward developed the process of producing sulphuric acid on a large scale. In 1749 the first factory was established which manufactured sulphuric acid. Its use speeded up the process of bleaching considerably and reduced the amount of work. However, it was the discovery of bleaching powder that revolutionized the process of bleaching cloth. Charles Tennant's work to develop improved bleaching methods resulted in discovering bleaching powder, for which Tennant obtained a patent in 1798. It proved to be a cheap product, so the British textile industry was eager to use it. In 1799 Tennant opened a factory near Glasgow, Scotland, that was the first great chemical industrial enterprise.

Another product needed both for the production of textiles and also glass, soap, paper and soda, was patented in France in 1791, but it was in England where the first soda works were built in 1816. William Losh (in 1816) and then James Muspratt (in 1824) and Charles Tennant (in 1825) built chemical works producing soda, which became the largest chemical production centres in the world. By the 1870s, the British produced more soda than all the other nations in the world combined¹⁰⁷.

As the growth of the textile industry meant an increase in demand for acids, alkalis, soaps, and chemicals of all kinds, in the late 19th century huge chemical factories began to produce both more and a greater diversity of chemicals.

Chemical plants were manufacturing chemicals for all types of industries. In the 19th century new chemical processes were patented and new products discovered, which were used in all newly developing branches of industry. The metallurgical industry not only used new chemicals, but also numerous chemical by-products were obtained in metal processing. The production of artificial fertilizers, which began in the 1840s, was needed for developing modern agriculture¹⁰⁸.

Another industry which is very important in the UK now is the petrochemical industry which also began in the 19th century.

In 1847 a Scottish chemist James Young distilled oil, suitable to be used as lamp oil, and its production was patented in 1850. The same year the company E.W. Binney & Co. was established and in 1851 the first truly commercial oil-works and oil refinery in the world was opened at Bathgate in Scotland. Another important petrochemical plant and refinery complex was opened in Grangemouth, Scotland, in 1924.

¹⁰⁷ Source: *History of the Chemical Industry 1750-1930 – an Outline*. D. Rowe, 1998, York: University of York Press. Retrieved: www.rsc.org/learn-chemistry/resources/business-skills-and-commercial-awareness-for-chemists/docs/Rowe%20Chemical%20Ind (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹⁰⁸ Source: *The Environment. UK Chemical Industry History*. Retrieved: http://theenvironment.org.uk/bristish_isles/history_chemical_industry_UK.html (date of access: 20.11.2017).

By the 1920s, the chemical and petrochemical firms in most countries consolidated into large conglomerates. In the UK Imperial Chemical Industries, formed by the merger of leading British chemical companies in 1926, became the largest British chemical company, which operated until 2008.

Currently the largest chemical and petrochemical producers are global companies with international operations and plants in numerous countries. All the largest chemical companies have their plants in the UK. The world's largest company, German BASF, has nine manufacturing centres in the UK, including Bradford, which is one of the largest chemical plants in the UK¹⁰⁹. American conglomerate Dow Du Pont, which has 150 research and development facilities in many parts of the world, has 12 centres in the UK¹¹⁰. There are also other large multinational or foreign companies which have plants or research centres in the UK and many British companies operate in the UK and worldwide¹¹¹.

Useful words and expressions

alkali – in chemistry – a basic, ionic salt of an alkali metal.

sulphuric acid – a mineral acid, colourless and odourless that is soluble in water.

bleach – name given to a group of chemicals, which are used to whiten clothes and remove stains

amalgamation – the process of combining or uniting several companies into one.

concession – granting the right to undertake a specific activity

to diversify – to produce a variety of products

6.2. Trademarks of some well-known chemical and petrochemical companies

Shell



Picture 37. Logo of Shell.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbn=isch&sa=1&ei=VqEnWtneKcXoaqG9l6gJ&q=sthe+royal+dutch+shell+logo (date of access: 20.11.2017).

Royal Dutch Shell plc, commonly known as **Shell**, is a British–Dutch multinational oil and gas company, which has its headquarters in the Hague, the Netherlands and Shell Centre in London. The company is one of the six largest oil and gas companies in the world and the largest based in Europe¹¹².

¹⁰⁹ Source: *BASF in the United Kingdom*. Retrieved: www.basf.com/gb/en/company/about-us/BASF-in-the-United-Kingdom.html (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹¹⁰ Source: *Dow Du Pont. The United Kingdom*. Retrieved: www.dupont.co.uk/corporate-functions/our-company/global-locations.html (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹¹¹ Source: *The Statistics Postal. Top Chemical companies in the UK*. Retrieved: www.statista.com/statistics/447404/top-chemical-companies-in-the-uk-by-turnover (date of access: 20.11.2017); *List of largest chemical producers*. Retrieved: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_chemical_producers (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹¹² Source: *The Global 500: The To Ten*. 2012, CNN. Retrieved: <http://fortune.com/global500> (date of access: 20.11.2017).

The Royal Dutch Shell Group was created in February 1907 through the amalgamation of two rival companies: the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company of the Netherlands and a British company – the Shell Transport and Trading Company Limited.

The word Shell first appeared in 1891 and was the trademark of a London business of Marcus Samuel, who was importing shells from the Far East. When the business passed to his sons, in 1897, they formed the Shell Transport and Trading Company, which became a shipping and trading enterprise in the Far East, also involved in transporting oil. Remembering about the beginnings of the company, they decided to keep the trademark and in 1901 a mussel shell became the first logo of the company. In 1904, the scallop shell replaced Shell Transport's first marketing logo, a mussel shell.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company was established in the Hague in 1890 after receiving a concession to drill for oil in Sumatra, in the Dutch East Indies. The name Royal Dutch was used as the company had the support of King William III.

When the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and Shell Transport and Trading merged in 1907, the name and symbol of Shell Transport and Trading Company became the name and emblem of the new Royal Dutch Shell Group. Although the form changed, it is still the logo of the company¹¹³.



Picture 38. Shell logo evolution.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=shell+logo&source=lnms&tbm (date of access: 21.11.2017).

The Royal Dutch Shell Group expanded. It purchased oil fields in many parts of the world, acquired a number of companies and diversified its business, developing its chemical industry, mining and metal businesses.

Shell's primary business is oil and gas exploration, refining and transportation. However, the company is also involved in the production of chemicals and petrochemicals and is active in mining, solar energy and biotechnology¹¹⁴.

¹¹³ Source: *Shell. Our beginnings*. Retrieved: www.shell.com/about-us/who-we-are/our-beginnings.html (date of access: 21.11.2017); *The Shell Brand*. Retrieved: www.shell.com/about-us/brand.html (date of access: 21.11.2017).

¹¹⁴ Source: *History of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company 'the Shell' Transport and Trading Company*. Retrieved: www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/97/ROYAL-DUTCH-PETROLEUM-COMPANY-THE-SHELL-TRANSPORT-AND-TRADING-COMPANY- (date of access: 21.11.2017).

INEOS



Picture 39. Logo of INEOS.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=ineos+logo&source (date of access: 21.11.2017).

INEOS is a privately owned multinational chemical company, founded in 1998 by Jim Ratcliffe, who is its chairman and the owner of 60% of the shares. It has its headquarters in London and offices in many British cities. It is one of the top ten chemicals manufacturing companies, which manufactures and distributes a wide range of petrochemicals, speciality chemicals and oil products.

The name INEOS derives from Inspec Ethylene Oxide Specialities, the business formed by Ratcliffe and John Hollowood in 1992. It started to expand when, in 1995, Inspec bought two BP factories producing ethylene oxide and glycol. In 1998 Ratcliffe bought Inspec's ethylene oxide facility and established a new company, INEOS. Then, through a series of acquisitions, the company grew, becoming a global manufacturer of a wide variety of goods used in medicine, transport, the food and drinks industry, construction and communications¹¹⁵.

The company has 80 manufacturing facilities in 16 countries throughout the world, including several in Britain, with the biggest ones at Runcorn, Hull and Middlesbrough in England, and Grangemouth in Scotland. It supplies markets in most European countries, Canada and the USA¹¹⁶.

BP



Picture 40. Logo of BP.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=bp+logo&source (date of access: 23.11.2017).

BP PLC, formerly **British Petroleum**, is a British multinational oil and gas company. The company was founded in 1908 and is one of the world's seven largest oil and gas companies. It has its headquarters in London, but it also operates in 72 countries worldwide.

BP's origins date back to the founding of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in 1908. That year a group of British geologists discovered a large amount of oil in Persia (now Iran) and the company obtained permission to exploit the oil. In 1912 the refinery was built and began operating. In 1913, Winston Churchill persuaded the British government to acquire 50% of the shares of the company, becoming a major shareholder¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁵ Source: *INEOS*. Retrieved: www.ineos.com/company (date of access: 21.11.2017).

¹¹⁶ Source: *INEOS. Company information from ICIS*. Retrieved: www.icis.com/resources/company-intelligence/ineos/ (date of access: 21.11.2017).

¹¹⁷ Source: *BP Global Our history*. Retrieved: www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/who-we-are/our-history.html (date of access: 23.11.2017).

After World War I it started selling its products in continental Europe. Refineries were also built in Wales (in Llandarcy) and Scotland (in Grangemouth). The refinery in Llandarcy in Wales, built in 1922, was the first refinery in the United Kingdom. In 1935 the company's name changed to Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

After World War II the company built refineries in France, Germany and Italy Switzerland, Greece, Scandinavia and the Netherlands. It stopped its work in the Middle East and started oil exploration in other parts of the world. Consequently, in 1954 the company's name changed. It became the British Petroleum Company. In 1959, the company started to exploit oil in Alaska and looked for oil in the North Sea.

Formerly state-owned, the British government privatised the company between 1979 and 1987. From 1998 to 2009 British Petroleum acquired other oil companies, becoming the third largest oil company in the world.

BP operates more than 40 offshore oil and gas fields, four onshore terminals and a pipeline network that transports around 50% of the oil and gas produced in the UK. Aberdeen in Scotland is the main centre for the North Sea operation of BP.

In the 21st century the company turned its attention to the new energies business – solar and wind power, biofuels, and in 2005 BP established an alternative energy business, BP alternative energy¹¹⁸.

Croda

CRODA

Picture: 41. Logo of Croda.

Source: www.google.pl/searchbiw=1680&bih=860&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=7Q8oWobXDcmU6ATB55uwDA&q=croda+international+logo&oq=Croda+international&gs (date of access: 23.11.2017).

Croda International plc is a British speciality chemicals company based at Snaith in England. It is a global company, operating in 36 countries in all parts of the world, producing chemicals for personal care and health care, as well as coatings, polymers and industrial chemicals.

The company was founded in 1925 by George Crowe to manufacture lanolin, the refined form of wool grease. The first manufacturing plant, a lanolin factory, was opened in the North of England in 1925. As lanolin was an effective rust preventative, the company found markets in the engineering and automotive industries. In the 1930s, the company developed a wide range of product applications for lanolin.

The outbreak of World War II brought contracts with the British Government to produce a variety of wartime specialities, including hydraulic oils and camouflage creams. After the war the company started to produce cosmetics.

¹¹⁸ Source: *Top oil and gas companies*. Retrieved: www.oilandgasiq.com/strategy-management-and-information/articles/top-oil-gas-companies-bp (date of access: 23.11.2017).

In the 1950s and 1960s, Croda experienced a period of rapid growth, and leading cosmetics companies started using its products. The company also began to expand internationally and established sales offices, first in New York, then in other cities in the USA and Canada, as well as manufacturing plants in those countries. In addition, in the 1960s and 1970s, the company acquired several British companies, including important producers of chemicals – United Premier Oil (in 1967) and British Glues & Chemicals (in 1968). A series of acquisitions continued in the 1980s and 1990s. The company diversified its production, adding paints, printing inks, adhesives and other products. The company opened new factories and found new markets in many places in Europe, Asia and Australia.

In the 21st century the company has become a global leader in the production and sale of various types of chemicals¹¹⁹.

Synthomer



Picture 42. Logo of Synthomer.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=synthomer+logo&source (date of access: 23.11.2017).

Synthomer plc, formerly known as Yule Catto & Co, is a British-based chemical company which produces and sells polymers for the coatings, construction, healthcare and automotive industry. The company's products are available in more than 100 countries. It has its operational centres in the UK and other European, American and Asian countries.

The company traces its roots to 1863, when Andrew Yule founded a trading company, Andrew Yule and C. in Calcuta, India, at that time a British colony. The same year his brother, George Yule, established George Yule and Co., a British agency of Andrew Yule & Co.

In 1920, when Thomas Catto became the manager of the company, its name was changed to Yule, Catto & Company Ltd. In 1969 the shares in the Indian company were sold to the Indian Government. Yule Catto & Co. merged with a Malayan company, the owner and operator of rubber plantations in Malaysia and started to manufacture chemicals. In 1980, when the company acquired Revertex Chemicals, it became a significant manufacturer of speciality chemicals and building products and started to sell its products not only to British but also foreign customers. Since 2007 the group has transformed from a very diversified chemical business to a polymer business. In 2012 it changed its name to Synthomer¹²⁰.

¹¹⁹ Source: *Croda. About us/Our history*. Retrieved: www.croda.com/en-gb/about-us/our-history (date of access: 23.11.2017).

¹²⁰ Source: *Synthomer. Company*. Retrieved: www.synthomer.com/company/company/corporate-history/?region=EUROPE (date of access: 23.11.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. When did mass production of chemicals begin?
.....
2. When and where was the first chemical plant opened?
.....
3. What industries were chemical plants manufacturing chemicals for?
.....
4. When did the petrochemical industry begin in the UK?
.....
5. When and where was the first oil refinery opened?
.....
6. Give names of 4 foreign companies which have their manufacturing plants in the UK.
.....
7. What company was created by the merger of two companies: a British one and a Dutch one?
.....

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks. Put the names of the companies given below.

1. produces and distributes petrochemicals and speciality chemicals.
2. started as a transport and trading company.
3. is a multinational oil and gas company.
4. was founded in a British colony.
5. during the WWII produced chemicals for the British army.

INEOS, Shell, Croda, BP, Synthomer

Exercise 3. Match the company and the information about it.



.....

.....



.....

.....

- a) is involved in oil and gas exploration, refining and transportation.
- b) produces polymers.
- c) produces a variety of goods, used in medicine, transport and the food and drinks industry.
- d) started as a manufacturer of lanolin.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

7. Automotive industry

7. 1. History of the British automotive industry

One of the most important inventions of the Industrial Revolution, the petrol engine, patented in 1880, led to the development of automobiles and aeroplanes. In 1886, a German inventor Karl Benz patented the first automobile, designed to run on its own power. In the 1880s and 1890s, Gottlieb Daimler, in Germany, and an American industrialist, Henry Ford, were the first to manufacture automobiles.

The British motor industry started in the late 1880s, when Frederic Simms acquired the British rights to Daimler's engine. In 1893 he formed The Daimler Motor Syndicate Limited and started selling Daimler-engined cars¹²¹. Thus, the early British automotive industry relied mainly upon inventions from Germany.

The first all-British motor car was produced in 1897. Richard Stephens' car was entirely of his own design and manufacture. The same year Stephens set up a production line and started manufacturing cars and buses. Another all-British car, designed and built by Herbert Austin, started to be produced in 1901. Austin started Wolseley Motors Limited, which became the UK's largest car manufacturer (Church, 1995)¹²².

In the first years of the 20th century, other significant British car manufacturers – Rover (in 1901), Humber (in 1901), Sunbeam (in 1901), Vauxhall (in 1903) and Austin (in 1905), opened their factories and the UK became one of the largest car producers in the world. Although during the period of the First World War car production almost stopped, the war led to the development of new mass-production techniques in the motor industry, which later helped the industry to grow (King, 1989)¹²³.

After the war, British car production was dominated by Morris, founded in 1910, Austin and Vauxhall. The number of cars produced in the UK made the country Europe's largest car producer. The UK retained that position until the 1950s, when it became the second-largest manufacturer of cars in the world (after the United States) and the largest exporter.

¹²¹ Source: *Daimler: Company History*. Retrieved: www.daimler.com/company/tradition/company-history (date of access: 02.11.2017).

¹²² Source: *The rise and decline of the British motor industry*, R. Church, 1995, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹²³ Source: *The Motor Men*, P. King, 1989, Wykey: Quiller Press.

In the 1960s foreign cars gained popularity on the British market, so the UK dropped from being the world's second largest car producer into third place. The process continued in the 1970s and 1980s. American, French, German and Japanese cars not only dominated the British market, but also foreign car manufacturers started acquiring British companies and are now owners of some very well-known British car trademarks. Bentley, which is still produced in Britain, is part of the German Volkswagen Group. Indian Tata Motors acquired Jaguar Land Rover, Malaysian Proton Holding acquired Lotus, German BMW acquired Mini¹²⁴. Other car trademarks are also owned by foreign companies.

However, new car manufacturing companies appeared in the UK. Caterham started producing cars in 1973, McLaren in 1989, Ascari in 1995, Ariel in 1999, Connaught in 2004, Arash in 2006, Caparo in 2006, and Eternity in 2010. They produce mainly race cars, sports cars or luxury cars. All this shows that the automotive industry remains a vital part of the British economy.

Analysing the situation, *The Financial Times* forecasts that the UK's annual vehicle production will keep growing and the country will soon exceed its historic, peak level of car production (achieved in 1972)¹²⁵.

Useful words and expressions

supercar – luxury, high performance sports car. The term is generally used for unusual and expensive cars.

hybrid car – car that uses two types of power

street legal race car -super-fast car that also has all safety features required by law

grand tourer – luxury car designed for fast and comfortable long-distance driving

joint venture – arrangement between two or more companies or individuals to work together on a particular project

road car – car that meets the legal requirements for use on ordinary roads, especially a racing car adapted for road use

consortium – association of several companies, joined together for a shared purpose

exoskeleton car – car which has a visible external frame, made of steel, aluminium or carbon fibre tubes

7.2. Trademarks of famous British cars

There are many widely recognized British car trademarks. The cars are often produced by British companies, some of which have been manufacturing cars since the times of the Industrial Revolution. Sometimes the factories are based in the UK but the owners changed and the car trademark belongs to foreign companies.

¹²⁴ Source: *Motor Industry Facts 2010*. Retrieved: www.smmmt.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/Motor-Industry-Facts-2010.pdf (date of access: 02.11.2017).

¹²⁵ Source: „UK car production will surpass record 1970s level, by 2017 says trade body”, A. Monaghan, 2014, *The Guardian*, 07.01.2014. Retrieved: www.theguardian.com/business/2014/jan/07/uk-car-production-surpass-1972-record-2017 (date of access: 20.11.2017); *Motor Industry Facts 2011*, The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, 2011. Retrieved: www.smmmt.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/SMMT-Motor-Industry-Facts-2011.pdf (date of access: 20.11.2017); *UK car manufacturing hits six-year high*, 2014, *SMMT News*, 23.01.2014, Retrieved: www.smmmt.co.uk/2014/01/uk-car-manufacturing-hits-six-year-high (date of access: 20.11.2017).

Bentley



Picture: 43. Logo of Bentley.

Source: www.google.pl/searchsource=hp&ei=yhwDWtCCPIL36ASQzbOwAg&q=Bentley (date of access: 20.11.2017).

Bentley Motors Limited is a British manufacturer of luxury cars and, since 1998 has been part of Volkswagen AG¹²⁶. The company was registered as Bentley Motors Limited, by Walter Bentley in 1919. It had its factory and the company headquarters in Crewe in North West England¹²⁷. The first car, the Bentley 3 Litre, was built in 1919 to be exhibited at the London Motor Show, but Bentley cars began to be sold two years later. The name became widely known when Bentley cars started to win Le Mans car races, first in 1924, then in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930. Bentley then withdrew from taking part in motor racing, but returned to it in 2003, again winning the Le Mans Grand Prix d'Endurance race¹²⁸.

Today most Bentley cars are still assembled in Crewe and the headquarters of Bentley are also there, but there was a series of mergers and acquisitions which changed the ownership of the trademark¹²⁹. The changes began in 1933, when Bentley was purchased by Rolls-Royce LTD. When the company split in 1971, the automotive division of the company, Rolls-Royce Motors Limited, the owner of Bentley, remained independent until it was sold to engineering conglomerate Vickers in 1980. In 1998, Vickers sold Rolls-Royce to Volkswagen AG¹³⁰.

Bentleys have long been the cars used by the Royal Family. At present two Bentley cars are used by the queen for official duties¹³¹. In 2002, when the British monarch celebrated the Golden Jubilee, Bentley presented Queen Elizabeth II with an Official Limousine to be used on ceremonial occasions¹³².

¹²⁶ Source: *Bentley Motors Website: World of Bentley: Our Story: News: 2014: Wolfgang Dürheimer to become Bentley CEO*. 2014, Retrieved: www.bentleymotors.com/en/world-of-bentley/our-story/news/2014/wolfgang-duerheimer-bentley-ceo.html (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹²⁷ Source: *Volkswagen Group. Bentley*. Retrieved: www.volkswagenag.com/en/brands-and-models/bentley (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹²⁸ Source: „Bentley's racing heritage”, P. Hudson, 2016, *The Telegraph*, 05.05.2016. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/cars/classic/bentleys-racing-heritage; „BentleyMotors To Give Up Racing”, 1930, *Evening Telegraph*, 01.07.1930, British Newspaper Archive. Retrieved: www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Bentley%20Motors%20Limited&item_type=topic (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹²⁹ Source: *Bentley made in Germany*, A. Robbins, 2013, *PistonHeads*, 14.11.2013. Retrieved: www.pistonheads.com/news/ph-britishcars/bentley-made-in-germany/28854 (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹³⁰ Source: *Bentley Crewe History 1914-2006*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20120305100743/>; www.jackbarclayparts.co.uk/about-us/crewe-history/ (date of access: 20.11.2017).

¹³¹ Source: *The official website of the British Monarchy*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20111030081356/>; www.royal.gov.uk/TheRoyalHousehold/Transport/Cars.aspx (date of access: 21.11.2017).

¹³² Source: *Bentley Golden Jubilee (2002), Bentley State Limousine for H.M. The Queen*. Retrieved: www.rrab.com/bgoldjub.htm (date of access: 20.11.2017).



Picture 44. Queen Elizabeth's State Limousine.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=m4dDWte6PIiX6AT7gL-QAQ&q=bentley+state+limousine (date of access: 20.11.2017).

Rolls-Royce



Picture 45. Logo of Rolls-Royce.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=rolls+royce+logo (date of access: 20.11.2017).

Rolls-Royce, one of the most widely known brands of luxury cars, has a long and complicated history.

Rolls-Royce Limited was founded in 1906. However, cars badged as Rolls-Royces started to be sold earlier, in 1904. That year a car manufacturer Henry Royce, signed a partnership agreement with Charles Rolls, owner of the company C. S. Rolls, who became the exclusive seller of cars produced by Rolls. When Royce and Rolls formed the company Rolls-Royce Limited, they chose Derby as the place for their factory and car production began in early 1908.

Their business quickly grew. The company developed new, more powerful engines which gave Rolls-Royce the reputation for manufacturing the „best car in the world”¹³³.

In 1914, at the government's request, the company began to produce aeroplane engines and gained a significant position in the 1940s as a producer of jet engines for the defence and civil aircraft industry.

In 1933 Rolls-Royce purchased Bentley and manufactured both Bentley and Rolls-Royce cars. Then, in 1971 the UK government nationalised the company and divided it into two companies – the aerospace division (Rolls-Royce Plc) and the automotive division (Rolls-Royce Motors Limited), which remained independent until it was bought by Vicker plc in 1980. In 1998, Vickers sold Rolls-Royce to Volkswagen AG. In 2002 BMW Group became the owner of the trademark.

¹³³ Source: *Rolls-Royce. History*. Retrieved: www.rolls-roycemotorcars.com/en-GB/house-of-rolls-royce/how-rolls-met-royce.html (date of access: 21.11.2017).

Ownership has been changing, but Rolls-Royce keeps producing luxury cars in the UK. Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Limited has its headquarters and its plant in Goodwood in England, where its new 2018 model, the Phantom VIII, went into production at the end of 2017¹³⁴.



Picture 46. Rolls-Royce Phantom VIII.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbn=isch&sa=1&ei=m4dDWte6PliX6AT7gL-QAQ&q=rolls+royce+phantom+8 (date of access: 21.11.2017).

Did you know that?

Rolls-Royce is one of the favourite cars of the Royal Family. Queen Elizabeth II uses three Rolls Royces on her state visits¹³⁵.

As Rolls-Royce is a symbol of success, many celebrities, including actors and rock stars choose the mark¹³⁶.

McLaren



Picture 47. Logo of McLaren.

Source: www.carlogos.org/Car-Logos/McLaren-logo.html (date of access: 23.11.2017).

McLaren is one of the most famous trademarks of race cars worldwide. The company, which designs and manufactures sports cars and, since 1993 luxury cars, is based at the McLaren Technology campus in Woking, England, and is owned by McLaren Technology Group.

¹³⁴ Source: *Rolls-Royce unveils its grandest car yet, the Phantom VIII*, H. Elliot, E. Behrmann, T. Seal, 2017, *Bloomberg*, 27.07.2017. Retrieved: www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-27/rolls-royce-phantom-viii-specs-design-speed (date of access: 21.11.2017); „Phantom VIII Heralds Arrival of the House of Rolls-Royce”, M. Ewing, 2017, *Forbes*, 27.07.2017. Retrieved: www.forbes.com/sites/markewing/2017/07/27/phantom-viii-heralds-arrival-of-the-house-of-rolls-royce/#54bd779c70f4 (date of access: 21.11.2017).

¹³⁵ Source: *Rolls-Royce official website*. Retrieved: www.rolls-roycemotorcars.com/en-GB/home.html (date of access: 21.11.2017).

¹³⁶ Source: *10 Rolls-Royces and their famous owners*. Retrieved: www.cartoq.com/10-rolls-royces-their-famous-owners (date of access: 21.11.2017).

The history of McLaren began in 1963, when Formula One driver, Bruce McLaren, founded Bruce McLaren Motor Racing. A year later, the company built the first McLaren race car – the M1A. In 1965, the first McLaren Formula One car, the M2B, took part in the Monaco Grand Prix. That was the beginning of a long history of successful participation in car racing.

In 1970 McLaren, who was not only designing, but also testing race cars, died in a car accident. The company continued to produce sports cars. In 1980 Team McLaren (as the company was then known) merged with Ron Dennis' company, Project Four Racing team, to form McLaren International. The name of the company then changed. In 1985 McLaren Cars was registered and replaced by McLaren Automotive in 2010. The new company was originally separate from other existing McLaren companies, but was brought together in 2017, when McLaren Automotive became part of McLaren Technology Group¹³⁷.

McLaren race cars compete in many Formula 1 races. The company racing team, McLaren Racing Limited, is the second oldest active team and one of the most successful teams taking part in Formula One races. So far they have won 182 races, 12 drivers' championships and eight constructors' championships¹³⁸.



Picture 48. McLaren 570GT.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=H4tDWt-OLszp6 ASY379Q&q=mclaren+cars (date of access 23.11.2017).

McLaren is generally known as a manufacturer of race cars. However, in 1993, the company built its first road car – the McLaren F1, which is still recognised as the fastest in the world¹³⁹.

¹³⁷ Source: *McLaren. Motor racing heritage*. Retrieved: <http://cars.mclaren.press/company/history-heritage> (date of access: 23.11.2017).

¹³⁸ Source: *New McLaren Group acquires Ron Dennis shareholdings in Mc Laren Technology Group & McLaren Automotive*, 2017, McLaren Technology Group. Retrieved: www.mclaren.com/technologygroup/news/articles/new-mclaren-group-acquires-ron-dennis-shareholdings-mclaren-technology-group-mclaren-automotive (date of access: 23.11.2017).

¹³⁹ Source: *McLaren Formula 1*. Retrieved: www.mclaren.com/formula1/inside-the-mtc/50-interesting-facts (date of access: 23.11.2017).

Bristol Cars



Picture 49. Logo of Bristol Cars.

Source: www.google.pl/search?ei=vOcvWq6JGMyY6ATssY-wBQ&q=bristol+cars+logo&oq (date of access: 23.11.2017).

Bristol Cars, the manufacturer of hand-built luxury cars, is based in Bristol, England. The company, which is a private company, claims to be the last wholly British-owned luxury car builder. The cars are made in very small numbers. That is why the company has no distributors and instead deals directly with customers.

The history of Bristol Cars began in the early years of the 20th century, when *Sir George White built the first electric tramway and then, after founding London United Electric Tramways in 1901, introduced motor buses and then motor taxis to Bristol and other British cities. In 1904 he set up a factory to build „Bristol” commercial vehicles, whilst at the same time turning his attention to the aircraft industry. In 1910 White founded the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company, which later became the Bristol Aeroplane Company.*

As the company suffered financial difficulties in 1918, the Bristol Aeroplane Company decided to produce a light car (the Bristol Monocar) to give employment for its workers. Then during World War II, worried that the demand for Bristol aeroplanes and plane engines would end in post-war times, the owner of the company, George S. M. White, in cooperation with car manufacturer AFN Ltd, decided to form a joint venture in car manufacturing. In 1945 a Car Division of BAC was opened.

In 1947 Bristol Cars Ltd was registered as a company. Nevertheless, for several years BAC advertised its cars as made by the Bristol Aeroplane Company.

The first car produced by the company, the Bristol 400, was built in 1947. Then, after some years the ownership of the company changed. In 1960 a former racing driver, Tony Crook, became the owner of Bristol Cars, but sold it to Toby Silverton in 2001¹⁴⁰.

In 2011 the company suspended manufacturing. The same year it was bought by a British-Swiss company, Kamkorp Autokraft and reopened production of Bristol Cars. Since that time the company has been producing all models of the trademark, whilst at the same time developing a new model¹⁴¹.

Bristol Cars produces about 500 cars a year. However, its latest model, the Bristol Bullet, the production of which will begin in 2018, will appear in a limited edition of 70 cars¹⁴² to celebrate „70 years of design and innovation at Bristol Cars”¹⁴³.

¹⁴⁰ Source: *Bristol Cars. Heritage*. Retrieved: www.bristolcars.co.uk/heritage (date of access: 23.11.2017).

¹⁴¹ Source: „Bristol Cars bought by Kamkorp Autokraft”, 2011, *BBC News*, 21.04.2011. Retrieved: www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-bristol-13156326 (date of access: 23.11.2017).

¹⁴² Source: „New Bristol Bullet Unveiled”, A. Lawrence, 2016, *Auto Express*, 29.07.2016 Retrieved: www.autoexpress.co.uk/bristol/88468/new-bristol-bullet-unveiled-full-details-and-ride-in-the-370bhp-v8-speedster (date of access: 25.11.2017).

¹⁴³ Source: „Bristol Bullet, the new £250 000 speedster on display”, E. Baker, 2016, *The Telegraph*, 01.08.2016. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/cars/news/new-bristol-bullet-revealed (date of access: 25.11.2017).

Vauxhall



Picture 50. Logo of Vauxhall.

Source: www.carlogos.org/Car-Logos/Vauxhall-logo.html (date of access: 25.11.2017).

Vauxhall Motors, one of the oldest and most established car manufacturers in the UK, is now owned by French multinational automotive company, Groupe PSA (also producer of Peugeot and Citroën cars).

The company was formed in 1857, by a Scottish engineer, Alex Wilson, and produced pumps and engines. In 1863 it was sold to Andrew Betts Brown, who started producing cranes. He named his company Vauxhall Iron Works and some years later began manufacturing cars¹⁴⁴. The first car to bear the name Vauxhall was produced in 1903. In the first year about 70 cars were made. Then, as the car was improved in 1904, it became popular, so production was increased. The company continued to trade under the name Vauxhall Iron Works until 1907, when the name was changed to Vauxhall Motors.

In 1925 Vauxhall Motors was acquired by American General Motors Corporation. It continued producing Vauxhall cars and, since 1930, also commercial vehicles, which were manufactured as Bedford Vehicles. The company suspended car production during World War II and started manufacturing tanks, known as Churchill tanks (Seymour, 1946)¹⁴⁵.

Passenger car production resumed after the end of the war. As sales increased, new manufacturing plants were opened and Vauxhall became one of the best-selling cars. It has been the second-largest-selling car brand in the UK for more than two decades now¹⁴⁶.

Vauxhall sells passenger cars and light commercial vehicles under the Vauxhall trademark. In the past (in the years 1930-1986) it also sold buses and trucks under the Bedford brand. It has two major manufacturing facilities: in Luton, where commercial vehicles are produced, and Ellesmere Port, which manufactures passenger cars¹⁴⁷.

Did you know that?

The oldest surviving Vauxhall car was produced in 1903. It was bought in 1904 by a member of the Bernhardt family. The car remained in the Bernhardt family and was in use until about 1920. In 1955 it was loaned to the London Science Museum, where visitors could see it until 2012, when it was sold at an auction in London¹⁴⁸.

¹⁴⁴ Source: *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*, A.B. Brown. Retrieved: www.gracesguide.co.uk/Andrew_Betts_Brown (date of access: 25.11.2017).

¹⁴⁵ Source: *An Account of our Stewardship. Being a record of the war-time activities of Vauxhall Motors Ltd*, W.J. Seymour, (1946), Luton: Vauxhall Motors. Retrieved: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/fb5fa7bc-38dd-45ca-9521-b1f140da94a7> (date of access: 27.11.2017).

¹⁴⁶ Source: „Vauxhall Motors: a history”, 2009, *The Guardian*, 10.09.2009. Retrieved: www.theguardian.com/business/2009/sep/10/vauxhall-history (date of access: 27.11.2017).

¹⁴⁷ Source: *Royal Warrant. Vauxhall Motors Ltd*. Retrieved: www.royalwarrant.org/company/vauxhall-motors-ltd-general-motors-uk-ltd (date of access: 27.11.2017).

¹⁴⁸ Source: „Oldest Vauxhall' auctioned by Bonhams for £ 94000”, 2012, *BBC News*, 02.11.2012. Retrieved: www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-london-20177473 (date of access: 27.11.2017).



Picture 51. The oldest surviving Vauxhall car, produced in 1903.

Source: www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-london-20177473 (date of access: 27.11.2017).

7.3. Examples of other car brands produced in the UK

There are many other brands of cars which are produced in the UK. Out of 32 brands manufactured in the country, the majority are race cars or luxury sports cars.

Some of them, like Jaguar or Aston Martin, have a very long tradition, as the companies that produced them and were the owners of their trademarks, were established at the beginning of the 20th century. However, mergers or change in ownership also changed the property rights of the trademarks.

Some younger companies, including Mini, Ginetta or Caterham, which were established in the second half of the 20th century still manufacture cars using the same trademark.

At the same time there are many new car manufactures, which started their car production at the beginning of the 21st century. They are often small producers of sports cars. The trademarks of their cars include: Arash, Caparo and Ariel, which although relatively new, are already well known.

Jaguar



Picture 52. Logo of Jaguar.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=jaguar+trademark&source (date of access: 29.11.2017).

Jaguar is a brand of luxury cars made by **Jaguar Land Rover**. The company is a British multinational car manufacturer, which has its headquarters in Coventry, England, but since 2008 the Indian company Tata Motors has been the owner of the company and its trademarks¹⁴⁹.

The first Jaguar cars appeared in 1935, but the company's name, Jaguar Cars, began being used in 1945. After a series of mergers, Jaguar Cars and Land Rover were joined in 2013, forming Jaguar Land Rover Limited¹⁵⁰.

¹⁴⁹ Source: „Jaguar: 75 Years of Grace, Space and Pace”, 2010, *The Moment Magazine*, 19.11.2010. Retrieved: www.themomentmagazine.com/lifestyle/motoring/jaguar-75-years-of-grace-space-and-pace (date of access: 29.11.2017).

¹⁵⁰ Source: *Tata Company. Jaguar Land Rover*. Retrieved: www.tata.com/company/profile/Jaguar-Land-Rover (date of access: 29.11.2017).

Land Rover



Picture 53. Logo of Land Rover.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=land+rover+logo&source (date of access: 29.11.2017).

Land Rover is a brand of four-wheel-drive vehicles. It is part of **Jaguar Land Rover**, owned by Indian company Tata Motors. The name Land Rover was first used by the Rover Company in 1948. The company Land Rover was established in 1978. In 2013 it merged with Jaguar to form Jaguar Land Rover¹⁵¹.

Land Rover cars were first manufactured in the UK, in Birmingham and Liverpool. Now they are assembled in several places worldwide, including Spain, Iran, Brazil, Turkey and China¹⁵².

Aston Martin



Picture 54. Logo of Aston Martin.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=aston+martin+logo&source (date of access: 29.11.2017).

Aston Martin, one of the most exclusive sports car brands in the world, is the trademark of Aston Martin Lagonda Limited, a British manufacturer of luxury cars and grand tourers. The company dates back to 1913, when Robert Bamford and Lionel Martin founded Bamford & Martin Ltd. In 1914, after Martin's successful run at the Aston Hill Climb in Buckinghamshire in England, the name Aston Martin appeared. A year later, the first Aston Martin was built and the trademark was registered. In 1926 the company's name changed to Aston Martin Motors Ltd. Then, the company was sold several times until 1947, when it was bought by David Brown, who also bought another company, Lagonda, and changed the name of the company to Aston Martin Lagonda Limited. The company was sold again to Ford Motor Company, which owned Aston Martin from 1991 to 2007¹⁵³, when it was sold again. It is now owned by a consortium formed by David Richards, the owner of the company Prodrive, American banker John Singers and two Kuwaiti companies: Investment Dar and Adeem Investment¹⁵⁴.

¹⁵¹ Source: *Tata Company. Jaguar Land Rover*. Retrieved: www.tata.com/company/profile/Jaguar-Land-Rover (date of access: 29.11.2017).

¹⁵² Source: *Jaguar Land Rover opens first overseas factory in China with Chery, Auto Industry News*. Retrieved: www.autoindustriya.com/auto-industry-news/jaguar-land-rover-opens-first-overseas-factory-in-china-with-chery.html (date of access: 29.11.2017).

¹⁵³ Source: *Aston Martin Lagonda. LTD. Company history*. Retrieved: www.astonmartin.com/en/company/company-history (date of access: 29.11.2017).

¹⁵⁴ Source: „Aston Martin sold to UK-led consortium”, 2007, *BBC News*, 12.06.2007. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6442101.stm> (date of access: 29.11.2017).



Picture 55. James Bond's Aston Martin DB5.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=james+bond+DB5&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr (date of access: 29.11.2017).

Did you know that?

Aston Martin is associated with the fictional character James Bond, as Aston Martin cars appeared in twelve James Bond films. In 1964 James Bond drove silver Aston Martin DB5 in the film „Goldfinger”. Then, James Bond used Aston Martin cars in „Thunderball” in 1965, „On Her Majesty's Secret Service” (1969), „Diamonds Are Forever” (1971), „The Living Daylights” (1987), „Goldeneye” (1995), „Tomorrow Never Dies” (1997), „Die Another Day” (2002), „Casino Royale” (2006), „Quantum of Solace” (2008), „Skyfall” (2012) and „Spectre” (2015).

Caterham



Picture 56. Logo of Caterham.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=894&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=ZgYHWq HZIYmVUfq1ufAD&q=caterham+cars+logo (date of access: 03.12.2017).

Caterham Cars is a British private company, manufacturing specialist lightweight sports cars. The company was established in 1973. That year the company, that had been selling Lotus cars, mainly the Lotus 7, purchased the rights to manufacture the Lotus 7 and started production, changing the name to Caterham¹⁵⁵.

The Caterham 7 is still produced and is widely regarded as one of the iconic sports cars of the 20th century¹⁵⁶. In 2011 Team Lotus, constructor and Formula One racing team purchased Caterham¹⁵⁷.

¹⁵⁵ Source: *Caterham cars. About us*. Retrieved: <http://uk.caterhamcars.com/about-us> (date of access: 03.12.2017).

¹⁵⁶ Source: *Caterham 7*. Retrieved: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caterham_7 (date of access: 03.12.2017).

¹⁵⁷ Source: „Tony Fernandes buys Caterham”, *Motor Sport*, Retrieved: <http://en.espn.co.uk/lotus/motorsport/story/46803.html>; *Team Lotus confirms Caterham takeover*. Retrieved: www.ausmotive.com/2011/04/27/team-lotus-confirms-caterham-takeover.html (date of access: 03.12.2017).



Picture 57. Caterham 7 car.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caterham_7 (date of access: 03.12.2017).

Ginetta



Picture 58. Logo of Ginetta.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=ginetta+logo&source (date of access: 03.12.2017).

Ginetta Cars is a specialist builder of hand-built road and race cars, based in England. The company was founded in 1958 by five Walklett brothers. The company's first car, Ginetta G1, was based on the Wolseley Hornet six, a car produced in the years 1930-1936 by Wolseley Motors Limited.

In 2005 Ginetta was acquired by LNT Automotive, owned by racing driver Lawrence Tomlinson. The aim of the new owner remains the same. He wants to continue producing innovative and great value sports cars. Thanks to his work, Ginetta has a reputation as one of the most famous British race car brands¹⁵⁸.

¹⁵⁸ Source: *Ginetta. About us*. Retrieved: www.ginetta.com/about (date of access: 03.12.2017).

Caparo



Picture 59. Logo of Caparo.

Source: <http://car-logos.com/caparo.html> (date of access: 03.12.2017).

Caparo cars were first produced by Caparo Vehicle Technologies (CVT), a British company that provides technology development, materials engineering, and design services to the automotive and aerospace industries. The company was founded by former engineers that worked on the McLaren F1 project. In April 2006 the company was acquired by Capar, a British company involved in the steel industry, and the name of the company changed to Caparo Vehicle Technologies¹⁵⁹. The same year it started the production of the T1, the super-light, street legal race cars¹⁶⁰.

More recently, Caparo Technologies faced financial problems and in 2005 the company and its main product, the Caparo T1 car, was bought by the industrial and metals group, Liberty House. In 2017 the new owner announced production of a new Caparo car, the Caparo T1 EVO¹⁶¹.



Picture 60. Caparo T1 car.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=caparo+t1+car&source (date of access: 03.12.2017).

¹⁵⁹ Source: *Manufacturers. Caparo. History*. Retrieved: www.conceptcarz.com/view/makeHistory/731,13412/Caparo_History.aspx (date of access: 03.12.2017).

¹⁶⁰ Source: „Freestream T1 roadster: less is more”, 2006, *Bloomberg Businessweek*, Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20110522195848/www.businessweek.com/autos/content/feb2006> (date of access: 03.12.2017).

¹⁶¹ Source: „Liberty completes rescue deal for struggling Caparo Merchant Bar”, S. Dean, 2017, *The Telegraph*, 01.07.2017. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2017/07/01/liberty-completes-rescue-deal-struggling-caparo-merchant-bar; „British Caparo T1 supercar to ride again as T1 EVO”, R. Lea, 2017, *The Sunday Times*, 02.03.2017. Retrieved: www.driving.co.uk/news/british-caparo-t1-supercar-ride-t1-evo (date of access: 03.12.2017).

Arash



Picture 61. Logo of Arash.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=894&ctbm=isch&sa=1&ei=GgcHWt2KE4z0UJ67upAB&q=arash+car+logo (date of access: 04.12.2017).

The Arash Motor Company is a small private, sports car manufacturer, based in Newmarket, England. It was originally established by Iranian-born Arash Farboud as Farboud Limited in 1999. The first car designed and manufactured by the company was Arash LM, which was produced in 2002 and shown at the Autosport International show in Birmingham. The company changed its name to Arash Motor Company in 2006.

In 2009 Arash developed the AF10 supercar, that was revised into a hybrid supercar and shown at the Geneva Motor Show in 2016¹⁶².

Ariel



Picture 62. Logo of Ariel.

Source: www.google.pl/search?ei=XeUwWsLBMM36kwXLqY6QBQ&q=ariel+car+logo (date of access: 13.12.2017).

Ariel Motor Company Ltd is one of the UK's smallest automotive companies, with 19 employees, producing up to 100 cars per year. The company, which was founded by Simon Saunders as Solocrest Ltd in 1991, changed its name to Ariel Motor Company Ltd in 2001. Saunders, the owner and manager of Ariel, designed an extremely light sports car in the mid 1990s, the Ariel Atom, which the company still manufactures¹⁶³. The Atom is the world's first road-going exoskeletal car. It has no bodywork or roof, and is built entirely around the tube chassis. The car weighs less than 500 kg. Additionally, Ariel produces a number of other motorised vehicles, from quadricycles to motorcycles.

¹⁶² Source: *Arash Motor Company*. Retrieved: <http://arashcars.com/about>; <http://arashcars.com/legacy> (date of access: 04.12.2017).

¹⁶³ Source: „Ariel Atom”, 2013, *Savista Magazine*, January 2013. Retrieved: <https://archive.is/20130123021935>; www.fiftymagazine.com/article/ariel-atom#selection-277.0-277.149 (date of access: 13.12.2017); *Ariel Motor*. Retrieved: www.arielmotor.co.uk (date of access: 13.12.2017).

Each Ariel, the company states is built by one technician who carries the assembly right through to road test and personal sign off. Only when he's happy will he put his name on it¹⁶⁴.

In 2017 the company released details of their new project, an ultra high performance electric sports car, HIPERCAR. The project was shown at the Low Carbon Vehicle Show at Millbrook, England. The car is expected to be built in 2019 and produced in 2020¹⁶⁵.



Picture 63. Project of Ariel new electric sports car HIPERCAR.

Source: www.arielmotor.co.uk/ariel/news (date of access: 13.12.2017).

BAC

BAC

Picture 64. Logo of BAC.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=bac+car+logo&source (date of access: 13.12.2017).

The **Briggs Automotive Company (BAC)** is a British private company based in Liverpool, which manufactures sports cars. The company was founded in 2009 by brothers Neill and Ian Briggs to produce specialist sports cars. The company's first vehicle – the Mono, a single seater sports car, has been produced since 2011¹⁶⁶.

In 2017 BAC received a prestigious award, People and Skills Excellence, proving to be one of the most innovative businesses in the UK¹⁶⁷.

¹⁶⁴ Source: *Ariel Motors Co. News*. Retrieved: www.arielmotor.co.uk (date of access: 13.12.2017).

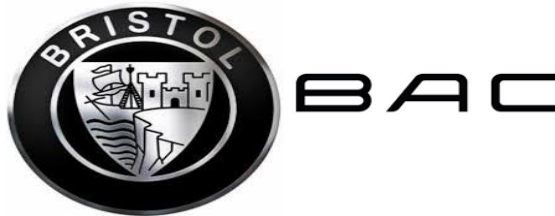
¹⁶⁵ Source: *Official Unveiling of Ariel HIPERCAR*, 08.09.2017; *Ariel Motor Company release details of their new, ultra-high, range extended, electric sports car project – HIPERCAR*, 23.08.2017. Retrieved: www.arielmotor.co.uk/ariel/news (date of access: 13.12.2017).

¹⁶⁶ Source: *Brit-designed single-seat racer revealed*, 2011, *BBC Top Gear*, 21.03.2011. Retrieved: www.topgear.com/car-news/brit-designed-single-seat-racer-revealed (date of access: 13.12.2017).

¹⁶⁷ Source: *BAC wins prestigious NAA People and Skills Excellence Award*, 14.11.2017. Retrieved: www.bac-mono.com/news.php (date of access: 13.12.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What were the beginnings of the automotive industry in the UK?
.....
2. When was the first all-British car produced?
.....
3. What cars started to be manufactured before World War I?
.....
4. How long was the UK the largest car producer and exporter in Europe?
.....
5. Which company is believed to produce „the best car in the world“?
.....
6. Which car manufacturing company was founded by a Formula I driver?
.....
7. Which company produces extremely light sports cars?
.....
8. Which cars are produced by companies founded in the 21st century?



9. Which trademarks are owned by foreign companies?



Exercise 2. Arrange the trademarks according to the time they appeared, starting from the oldest one.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks. Use the names of companies given below.

- 1. has its own racing team.
- 2. produces a hybrid supercar.
- 3. is associated with fictional character, James Bond.
- 4. is the producer of the Phantom VIII.
- 5. produces one type of car, a single seater sports car.
- 6. manufactures hand-built luxury cars.

Aston Martin, Rolls-Royce, Bristol Cars, BAC, McLaren, Arash

Exercise 4. Match the trademark and the type of car – sports car, four-wheel-drive car, luxury car, race car



.....

8. Pharmaceutical industry

8.1. General information about the pharmaceutical industry in the UK

Although production of pharmaceuticals started centuries ago, when apothecaries and pharmacies offered traditional remedies, the industry as we understand it today really started in the 18th century, when the Industrial Revolution changed the way of producing medicines.

The first pharmaceutical companies were opened in the UK in the early 18th century. Plough Court Pharmacy, established in 1715, was the first pharmaceutical company opened in England.

The industry grew and in the middle of the 19th century industrial production of medicine started. The UK was the first country in which a factory opened which only produced medicines. Thomas Beecham, who had been involved in the production of patented medicine since 1842, opened the world's first modern factory in which only medicines were produced in 1859. He was soon followed by others. In 1880 Henry Wellcome and Sillas Burroughs formed a partnership and in 1883 Burroughs Wellcome & Co. opened their first factory in Wandsworth, using medicine tablet-making machinery. At the beginning of the 20th century, in 1908, another well-known pharmaceutical company appeared in the UK. Joseph Nathan, a Londoner living and working in New Zealand, decided to establish an English department of his company, Glaxo.

As the country became a big centre for the pharmaceutical industry, in 1867 The London Wholesale Drug and Chemical Protection Society was formed to govern the supplying and selling drugs. It became the Drug Club in 1891 and continued work on consolidation and collaboration within the industry. It was the forerunner of the present Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry¹⁶⁸.

Now the UK is one of the world's largest pharmaceutical centres. The British pharmaceutical industry has discovered and developed more leading medicines than any other country apart from the USA, and as much as other European countries combined. One in five of the world's biggest-selling prescription drugs were discovered and developed in the UK.

There are many global pharmaceutical companies which operate in the UK, such as Pfizer, Eli Lilly, Merck, Novartis, Sanofi Aventis and Eisai. At the same time the world's largest pharmaceutical companies, GlaxoSmith Kline and AstraZeneca, have their headquarters in the UK.

The UK is one of the world's largest exporters of pharmaceuticals. GlaxoSmithKline is the world number 2 and AstraZeneca is the world number 6 in prescription sales. The largest markets of the British pharmaceutical industry are: the USA, Japan, Germany, and France.

The major clusters for the pharmaceutical industry are found in the north-east, north-west, south-east and east of England. Scotland is known as a significant research centre¹⁶⁹.

¹⁶⁸ Source: „The rise of the British pharmaceutical industry since 1851”, J. Liebenau, 1990, *British Medical Journal*, 301; *Making Medicines. A brief history of pharmacy and pharmaceuticals*, S. Anderson (ed.), 2005, London: Pharmaceutical Press, Retrieved: [www.reading.ac.uk/Econ/Econ/workingpapers/emdp404.pdf](https://books.google.pl/books?hl=pl&lr=&id=A6lWNwuO-f0C&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=history+of+British+pharmaceutical+industry&ots; The British Pharmaceutical Industry since 1851, T.A.B. Corley, University of Reading, Retrieved: <a href=) (date of access: 13.12.2017).

¹⁶⁹ Source: *The pharmaceutical sector in the UK*. Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, 07.02.201. Retrieved: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110207151422; https://bis.gov.uk/policies/business-sectors/biotechnology-pharmace> (date of access: 13.12.2017).

Useful words and expressions

revenue – income that a company regularly receives

vaccine – a substance containing a virus or bacteria in a form that is not harmful, given to a person to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against the disease which the bacteria or virus causes

prescription drug – a drug that is available only with written instructions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist

malaria – a disease that you can get from the bite of a particular type of mosquito

leukaemia – cancer that results in high numbers of abnormal white blood cells

steroid – a chemical substance that is produced in the body

asthma – long-term inflammatory disease of the airways of the lungs

biopharmaceutical – any pharmaceutical drug product, extracted from biological sources

immunosuppressive drugs – drugs that reduce the strength of the body's immune system. They are used to make the body less likely to reject a transplanted organ.

rheumatoid arthritis – long-term autoimmune disorder, which affects joints. It results in warm, swollen and painful joints

lactucarium – dried milky juice of a wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*), present in Europe, that resembles opium in physical properties. It was formerly used as a sedative

hematology – medical science that deals with the blood and blood-forming organs

osteoporosis – a disease in which increased bone weakness raises the risk of a broken bone

tuberculosis – contagious infection, caused by a type of bacteria called „*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*”, that usually attacks the lungs

malignant – tendency of a medical condition to become progressively worse

mesothelioma – a type of cancer that occurs in the thin layer of tissue that covers the majority of internal organs

immunotherapy – treatment to stimulate the ability of the immune (defence) system to fight infection and disease

8.2. Trademarks of the best known British pharmaceutical companies

GlaxoSmithKline



Picture 65. Logo of GlaxoSmithKline.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=glaxosmithkline+logo&source (date of access: 07.12.2017).

GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK) is a British pharmaceutical company, with its headquarters in London. Established in 2000 by a merger of Glaxo Wellcome and SmithKline Beecham, GSK is one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies, ranked in 2017 as 5th¹⁷⁰ or 8th (by revenue)¹⁷¹ in the world, producing of a wide range of prescription medicines, vaccines and consumer healthcare products¹⁷².

The companies which formed GlaxoSmith Kline all started their activities in the 19th century.

The first of them, Joseph Nathan and Co. was founded in 1873 in New Zealand, by a Londoner, called Joseph Edward Nathan. In 1904 it began producing a dried-milk baby food which Nathan decided to register. He wanted to use the name Lacto, but it was not acceptable because a similar name was already registered. By adding and changing letters, the name Glaxo evolved and was registered in 1906. It also became the name of the company.

The company's first pharmaceutical product, released in 1924, was vitamin D. To continue work on pharmaceutical products, Glaxo Laboratories was registered as a subsidiary company in London in 1935. In the 1960s the Laboratories developed a range of steroid skin disease treatments, which gained popularity and became widely used. In 1969 the company started another popular product, *Ventolin*, for the treatment of asthma.

Glaxo acquired other companies and laboratories: Allen & Hanburys, in 1958 and Meyer Laboratories in 1978 and began to play an important role in the pharmaceutical market. It also started opening research and manufacturing centres in many places in the UK and in other countries.

Another company, Burroughs Wellcome & Company was founded in 1880 in London by two American pharmacists: Henry Wellcome and Sillas Burroughs. In 1902 they opened The Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, which worked on developing new medicines. In the 1920s Burroughs Wellcome established other research and manufacturing facilities. The company employed two Nobel Prize winning scientists to invent and develop new drugs: Gertrude B. Elion and George H. Hitching.

Glaxo and Wellcome merged in 1995 to form Glaxo Wellcome plc. The company restructured, acquired other small companies and opened its Medicines Research Centre in Stevenage, England. By 1999 Glaxo Wellcome had become the world's third-largest

¹⁷⁰ Source: *Top pharmaceutical companies in world 2017*. Retrieved: www.mbaskool.com/fun-corner/top-brand-lists/17193-top-10-pharmaceutical-companies-in-world-2017 (date of access: 07.12.2017).

¹⁷¹ *List of largest pharmaceutical companies by revenue*. Retrieved: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/listoflargestpharmaceuticalcompaniesbyrevenue> (date of access: 07.12.2017).

¹⁷² Source: *GlaxoSmithKline. About us. Our history*. Retrieved: www.gsk.com/en-gb/about-us/our-history (date of access: 07.12.2017).

pharmaceutical company. Its products included *Zovirax*, for the treatment of cold sores, and *Retrovir* for the treatment of AIDS. In 1999 the company was the world's largest manufacturer of drugs for the treatment of asthma and HIV/AIDS. It employed 59,000 people in the UK and other countries, had 76 operating companies and 50 manufacturing facilities worldwide. Seven of its products were among the world's top 50 best-selling pharmaceuticals. In time the company established its new research centres and manufacturing plants in many places in England and Scotland. It also opened centres in the USA and Japan, as well as production facilities in the USA, Europe and the Far East.

There were other 19th century companies which later joined Glaxo Wellcome.

In 1848 Thomas Beecham opened his company, Beecham's Pills, and a few years later, in 1859, he opened his first factory in St Helens, England. By the 1960s Beecham was involved in the production of pharmaceuticals and consumer products such as toothpaste, and in synthetic penicillin research. In 1972 scientists at Beecham Research Laboratories discovered amoxicillin and started the production of *Amoxil*, which became a widely-used antibiotic. Another well known drug, *Augmentin*, for the treatment of a wide range of bacterial infections, was launched in 1981.

John K. Smith opened his first pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1830. In 1865 he was joined by Mahlon Kline and their business became known as Smith, Kline & Co. In 1891 it merged with a French, company, changed its name to Smith Kline and French Laboratories and focused more on research. Years later, the company began to expand, buying laboratories in Belgium, Canada and the United States.

SmithKline & French merged with Beckman in 1982 and changed its name to SmithKline Beckman. In 1988 it bought its biggest competitor, International Clinical Laboratories, and in 1989 merged with Beecham to form SmithKline Beecham plc.

Glaxo Wellcome and SmithKline Beecham announced their intention to merge in January 2000. The merger was completed in December that year, forming GlaxoSmithKline (GSK)¹⁷³. The company's global headquarters, which are at GSK House in London, were officially opened in 2002 by then-Prime Minister Tony Blair¹⁷⁴.

Did you know that?

George Hitching (1905-1998), an American doctor and Gertrude B. Elion (1918-1999), an American biochemist and pharmacologist were employed by Burroughs Wellcome to work on drug development. Their research in the 1950s led to the development of drugs used to treat leukaemia, malaria, lupus and rheumatoid arthritis. They also produced the first immunosuppressive drugs for kidney transplants¹⁷⁵.

In 1988 Gertrude B. Elion together with George Hitching got the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine „for their discoveries of important principles for drug treatment”¹⁷⁶.

¹⁷³ Source: „Pharmaceutical giants Glaxo and SmithKline finally merge”, 2000, *The Telegraph*, 27.12.2000. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/4476425 (date of access: 07.12.2017); *GlaxoSmithKline. Our history*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20110608203248/www.gsk.com/about/history-noflash.htm#> (date of access: 07.12.2017).

¹⁷⁴ Source: „Hall that glitters isn't shareholder gold”, 2002, *The Telegraph*, 15.07.2002. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/2767982/Hall-that-glitters-isnt-shareholder-gold.html (date of access: 07.12.2017).

¹⁷⁵ Source: *Gertrude B. Elion. Biographical*. Retrieved: www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/medicine/laureates/1988/elion-bio.html (date of access: 07.12.2017); *George Hitching and Gertrude Elion*. Chemical Heritage Foundation, Retrieved: www.chemheritage.org/historical-profile/george-hitchings-and-gertrude-elion (date of access: 07.12.2017).

¹⁷⁶ Source: *Gertrude Elion, Jewish Women Encyclopedia*. Retrieved: <https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/elion-gertrude-belle> (date of access: 07.12.2017).

AstraZeneca



Picture 66. Logo of AstraZeneca.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=ZVoeWvm 5EMLcwAKZi73Y Cg&q=astrazeneca (date of access: 08.12.2017).

AstraZeneca is an Anglo-Swedish multinational pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical company, founded in 1999 through the merger of the Swedish company, Astra AB and British Zeneca Group. The company has its headquarters in Cambridge, England, but operates also in Sweden and the USA. It does research on traditional chemical drugs and biopharmaceuticals and produces treatments for all major disease areas, including cancer, cardio and gastro diseases, metabolic diseases, infections and many others¹⁷⁷.

Since the merger it has been among the world's largest pharmaceutical companies. In 2017 it was ranked as the world's 8th largest pharmaceutical company¹⁷⁸.

The roots of the company can be traced to the beginning of the 20th century. In 1913 Astra AB was founded in Södertälje by a group of Swedish doctors and apothecaries. At the beginning the company produced pharmaceuticals. Then, when it grew in the 1930s, Astra started to conduct its own research. When it acquired another pharmaceutical company, Tika, in 1939, and the pharmaceutical factories of Paul G. Nordström in 1942, Astra became the leading Swedish pharmaceutical company.

British Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), which was a large chemical company formed in 1926 by the merger of leading British chemical companies, Brunner Mond, Nobel Explosives, the United Alkali Company and British Dyestuffs Corporation, decided to restructure. As a result, in 1993 its pharmaceutical, agrochemical and biological businesses formed Zeneca Group.

Finally, in 1999 Astra and Zeneca Group merged to form AstraZeneca plc and London offices were chosen as the headquarters of the new company. In 2016 the company moved its headquarters to Cambridge, England, where the company's Cambridge Biomedical Campus, the main research and development centre, is situated¹⁷⁹.

AstraZeneca operates in over 100 countries. Apart from the UK, the company has research centres and factories in the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden, France, Poland, Canada, India, China, Brazil and Japan. It produces medicines used by millions of patients worldwide¹⁸⁰.

¹⁷⁷ Source: *AstraZeneca*. Retrieved: www.linkedin.com/company/astrazeneca (date of access: 08.12.2017).

¹⁷⁸ Source: *Top ten pharmaceutical companies, 2017*. Retrieved: <https://igeahub.com/2017/03/14/top-10-pharmaceutical-companies-2017> (date of access: 08.12.2017).

¹⁷⁹ Source: *AstraZeneca in Cambridge. Our Science*. Retrieved: www.astrazeneca.com/our-science/cambridge.html (date of access: 08.12.2017).

¹⁸⁰ Source: *AstraZeneca. Our company*. Retrieved: www.astrazeneca.com/our-company.html (date of access: 08.12.2017).

Shire



Picture 67. Logo of Shire.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=shire+logo&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved (date of access: 10.12.2017).

Shire Plc is a biotechnology company, registered on Jersey, the largest island of the Channel Islands, which is British Crown Dependent Territory. Founded by UK businessmen, the company moved its headquarters to Dublin in Ireland for tax reasons in 2008.

Shire was founded in 1986 in the UK by four entrepreneurs: Harry Stratford, Dennis Stephens, Peter Moriarty, and Geoff Hall. The aim of the company was to help people with rare diseases and some specialized conditions. The founders wanted „to seek out solutions to address a number of unmet medical needs”¹⁸¹. The company was located in Basingstoke, England and Shire's initial products, launched within the first two years of the work of the company, were calcium supplements to treat or prevent osteoporosis. Soon the company started innovative drug development programmes for patients facing incurable conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease.

Soon the company started expanding through mergers and acquisitions. In 1997 the company acquired two big pharmaceutical companies: Pharmavene and Richwood Pharmaceutical Company. A few years later it became the owner of several British, Canadian, American and German companies, becoming Britain's third-largest pharmaceutical company.

In 2008, in reaction to new taxation measures announced by the government, the company moved its headquarters to Dublin, to become a tax resident in Ireland and to take advantage of the low corporate tax rate¹⁸². It also announced that it would be reducing its presence in the UK.

In 2010, the company acquired a big Belgian biotechnology company. Then, from 2013 to 2016 it became the owner of several other companies producing biopharmaceuticals. With the acquisition of a large biotechnology company, Baxalta, in 2016, Shire became the leading global biotechnology company specializing in medicines for the treatment of rare diseases.

All the time the company is increasing its clinical development programmes and expanding the therapeutic areas it serves. At present it specializes in products used in therapies in the areas of hematology, immunology, neuroscience, oncology and several others. The company is the producer of several market-leading drugs and its products are available in more than 100 countries¹⁸³.

¹⁸¹ Source: *Shire. Our story*. Retrieved: www.shire.com/who-we-are/our-story/our-history (date of access: 10.12.2017).

¹⁸² Source: „Shire moves to Ireland for tax”, 2008, *Irish Examiner*, 16.04.2008. Retrieved: www.irishexaminer.com/archives/2008/0416/business/shire-moves-to-ireland-for-tax-60386.html (date of access: 10.12.2017).

¹⁸³ Source: *Shire. Our story*. Retrieved: www.shire.com/who-we-are/our-story/our-history (date of access: 10.12.2017).

Macfarlan Smith



Picture 68. Logo of MacFarlan Smith.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=macfarlan+smith+limited&source (date of access: 11.12.2017).

Macfarlan Smith is a Scottish pharmaceutical research company, which since 2001 has been part of Johnson Matthey plc. The company, which both develops and produces drugs, is based in Edinburgh. It is now one of the world's leading manufacturer of opiate alkaloids.

All the companies which formed Macfarlan Smith were established in the 19th century.

In 1815 John Fletcher Macfarlan became the owner of the family business, a chemist's shop in Edinburgh. He began the production of laudanum, a medicine based on opium. In 1830 Macfarlan formed a partnership with David Rennie Brown, and the company, known as J.F. Macfarlan and Co Ltd., began manufacturing morphine acetate (the medicinal version of heroin). After acquiring the Abbeyhill chemical works in 1840, the company started to produce alkaloids, then in 1886 the production of codeine and in 1900 the production of strychnine began¹⁸⁴.

John Duncan, who in 1806 established a chemist's shop in Perth, moved to Edinburgh in 1820, where he started a partnership which, in 1833, was called Duncan & Flockhart. The firm manufactured lactucarium, which had tranquillising and pain relieving properties. From 1847 it started to manufacture chloroform and became its main supplier. During both world wars the company supplied chloroform to the British Army and the British Red Cross.

T&H Smith was established as a chemist in Edinburgh in 1827. In 1855, when morphine injections were developed, T&H Smith became the first company to produce commercial quantities of morphine. During World War I the company supplied morphine to the British Army. Then the company expanded. In 1919 T&H Smith bought Glasgow Apothecaries and in 1926 John Mackay Chemicals.

In 1962, T&H Smith acquired Duncan Flockhart, and then merged with J.F. Macfarlan to form Edinburgh Pharmaceuticals, which in 1965 became Macfarlan Smith Ltd.

In 2001 Johnson Matthey, a British multinational chemical company bought Macfarlan Smith, which became Johnson Matthey's pharmaceutical division.

In late 2006, when prices for poppy straw concentrate increased, the British government permitted Macfarlan Smith to cultivate opium poppies, the company's main raw material, for medicinal reasons. As a result British farmers gained the right to have opium poppy fields. Such fields, which are now in Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire and many other many regions of England, cooperate with Macfarlan Smith, which manufactures opiate alkaloids, such as codeine and morphine¹⁸⁵.

¹⁸⁴ Source: *Macfarlan and Co*, Grace's Guide to British Industrial History. Retrieved: www.gracesguide.co.uk/J._F._Macfarlan_and_Co (date of access: 11.12.2017).

¹⁸⁵ Source: *Macfarlan Smith*. Retrieved: <https://ceed-scotland.com/member/macfarlan-smith-lt; Johnson Matthey> Retrieved: www.jmfinechemicals.com/?page=history (date of access: 11.12.2017).

8.3. Trademarks of some biotechnology companies

The UK is known for many biotechnology companies which operate in the country. They are usually small but important companies, highly-specific and often pioneers in the fields where standard treatments do not bring any benefits.

Congenica



Picture 69. Logo of Congenica.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=YgcgWtHMKIT WwAKgr7v QCw&q=congenica (date of access: 12.12.2017).

Congenica is a biotechnology company located in Cambridge, England, and operating at the Wellcome Genome Campus. The company was established in 2012. It develops and operates solutions for genetic diseases. It has developed *Sapientia*, a clinical genomic analytic platform, which enables researchers to diagnose genetic diseases. The platform is also used for research and in personalized medicine applications. It helps to create disease registries and identifies patient populations for clinical studies.

Congenica has signed a long term agreement with Manchester Centre for Genomic Medicine which makes it possible to use *Sapientia* in clinical work¹⁸⁶.

Immunocore

IMMUNOCORE

Picture 70. Logo of Immunocore.

Source: www.google.pl/searchbiw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=UwcgWuMK4Kx0gWXI66oCw&q=immunocore+logo&oq=immunocore (date of access: 12.12.2017).

Immunocore is a British, private biotechnology company, which researches and develops biological therapies for the treatment of cancer, infectious diseases and autoimmune diseases, using T-Cell receptor technology. The company was founded in 2008 in Oxford.

It is the world's leading T-Cell receptor (TCR) company, developing biological drugs through its pioneering technology¹⁸⁷. In 2017 the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation decided to invest money to support the development of soluble T-Cell receptor-based therapeutics to treat infectious diseases, in particular tuberculosis (TB) and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)¹⁸⁸.

¹⁸⁶ Source: *Congenica. About us*. Retrieved: www.congenica.com/about-us; www.congenica.com/about-us (date of access 12.12.2017); *Faster, more accurate diagnosis for genetic disease reaches patients*, Media Centre, Media Centre news. Retrieved: www.cmft.nhs.uk/media-centre/latest-news/faster-more-accurate-diagnosis-for-genetic-disease-reaches-patients (date of access: 12.12.2017).

¹⁸⁷ Source: *Immunocore. About us*. Retrieved: www.immunocore.com (date of access: 14.12.2017).

¹⁸⁸ Source: „Gates Foundation supports development of Immunocore's therapeutics for infectious diseases”, 2017, *Pharmaceutical Technology*, 18.09.2017. Retrieved: www.pharmaceutical-technology.com/news/newsimmunocore-receives-funding-to-develop-immtav-and-immtab-therapeutics-for-infectious-diseases (date of access: 14.12.2017).

Biotechnol



Picture 71. Logo of Biotechnol.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=biotechnol+logo&source (date of access: 14.12.2017).

Biotechnol, founded in London in 1996 as a consultancy company, is now an important private biopharmaceutical company working in the field of immuno-oncology. It develops multifunctional antibodies, which are used in oncological treatments of highly-aggressive cancer mutated subtypes. Using its technologies, Biotechnol is developing oncological treatments for such unmet-needs as triple negative breast cancer or malignant mesothelioma.

The company was a „technology development” company in its early years. In 2000, when it attracted its first investment, Biotechnol became a „product development” company. The company has its headquarters in the UK, but it also has its research and development laboratories in Portugal.

The company's main product is antibody-based immunotherapy, Killer T-Cells (T-lymphocytes that kill cancer cells), which activates patients' own immune systems¹⁸⁹.

¹⁸⁹ Source: *Biotechnol. About us*. Retrieved: www.biotechnol.com (date of access: 14.12.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. When did the pharmaceutical industry start in the UK?
.....
2. Which company opened the world's first factory producing only medicine?
.....
3. When was The London Wholesale Drug and Chemical Protection Society founded?
Why was it formed?
.....
4. Why is the UK one of the world's largest pharmaceutical centres?
.....
5. Give names of 2 of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies which have their headquarters in the UK.
.....
6. Which company is registered in British Crown Dependent Territory?
.....
7. Which big pharmaceutical company has its headquarters in Scotland?
.....
8. Which company helps patients with genetic diseases?
.....
9. Give names of 2 biotechnology research companies
.....

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks. Use the names of the companies given below.

1. employed world famous scientists, G. B. Elion and G. H. Hitching, to invent and develop new drugs.
2. specializes in medicines for the treatment of rare diseases.
3. is the largest manufacturer of codeine and morphine.
4. is an Anglo–Swedish multinational pharmaceutical company.
5. produced drugs for the treatment of asthma and HIV/AIDS.
6. develops biological therapies through T-Cell receptor technology.
7. developed an analytic platform to diagnose genetic diseases.
8. develops antibodies used in oncological treatments for highly-aggressive cancer.

Biotecnol, Macfarlan Smith, Congenica, Immunocore, Burroughs Wellcome, AstraZeneca, Shire, Glaxo Wellcome

Exercise 3. Match the company and the product.

1 

2 

3 

4 IMMUNOCORE

- a) products used in therapies in hematology and immunology
- b) opiate alkaloids
- c) biological therapies for auto-immune diseases
- d) oncological treatment for malignant mesothelioma

9. Aerospace and defence industry

9.1. History of the British aerospace and defence industry

One of the industries in which the UK is currently the world leader is the aerospace and defence industry. The UK aerospace sector, which includes both domestic and foreign companies, is the largest in Europe. Additionally, the country has the fourth largest national aerospace industry in the world¹⁹⁰. Taking into account the defence sector, the UK is the largest exporter of defence equipment and services in Europe and the second largest globally¹⁹¹.

The history of the industry began in the early years of the 20th century, when interest in aviation stimulated various individuals to construct planes and start flying. Between 1909 and 1914 there were about 200 active constructors, although many of them only made one or two planes. As the government recognized their potential for the military use, Royal Flying Corps was formed in 1912.

In 1913 there were over 80 private aeroplanes in the UK and 36 planes operated as part of the Royal Flying Corps¹⁹². Soon, in 1919, commercial flying started. However, before the war there were no regular air services (Fearon, 1969, p. 476)¹⁹³.

Most aviation pioneers had some training in engineering and were the founders of the first aeroplane companies. One of the first and the most important British companies was The Bristol Aeroplane Company (originally British and Colonial Aeroplane Company). Founded in 1910, it designed and manufactured both airframes and plane engines. Between 1910 and 1914 the company produced over 200 planes¹⁹⁴. Another company, Aircraft Manufacturing Company, established in 1912, had Geoffrey de Havilland, the most famous British aviation pioneer, as its chief designer. The company, advertised as the largest aircraft company in the world, produced military planes.

There were several other large engineering companies which got involved in manufacturing aeroplanes, including Vickers, an engineering company operating since 1828, which started producing planes in 1911 and Armstrong Whitworth, a company engaged in the construction of ships, locomotives and automobiles since 1847, which moved to aircraft production in 1912.

The period of the First World War led to a massive increase in the number of companies engaged in aircraft production. In 1918 there were 1,529 such companies. However, when the war finished and the government demand for aircraft ceased, most of them returned to their pre-war activities. The aviation industry still had pre-war producers and a few new companies interested in the development of aviation.

¹⁹⁰ Source: *The aerospace industry: statistics and policy*, Parliament. HM Government, 2017, 08.11.2017. Retrieved: [www.google.pl/search?source=hp&ei=ptYzWvrCML5Uqb3gyvD&q="+The+aerospace+industry%3A+statistics+and+policy"](https://www.google.pl/search?source=hp&ei=ptYzWvrCML5Uqb3gyvD&q=); *Aerospace exports by country*, D. Workman, 2017, 04.07.2017. Retrieved: www.worldstopexports.com/aerospace-exports-by-country (date of access: 20.12.2017).

¹⁹¹ Source: *Our Sectors. ADS Group. Aerospace*. Retrieved: www.adsgroup.org.uk/about/our-sectors (date of access: 20.12.2017).

¹⁹² Source: *A History of Aeronautics*, E.Ch. Vivian, 1921, New York: Hartcour, Brace and Company, Full Text Archive. Retrieved: https://archive.org/stream/historyofaeronau00vivirich/historyofaeronau00vivirich_djvu.txt (date of access: 20.12.2017).

¹⁹³ Source: „The Formative Years of the British Aircraft Industry, 1913-1924”, P. Fearon, 1969, *The Business History Review*, 43(4), p. 476.

¹⁹⁴ Source: *BAE Systems. Heritage. Bristol Aeroplane Company*. Retrieved: www.baesystems.com/en-uk/heritage/bristol-aeroplane-company- (date of access: 20.12.2017).

During the 1920s and 1930s new inventions led to some changes in the production of aeroplanes. Metal replaced wood as the material in plane construction and the aeroplanes assumed their modern shape. In the 1930s the UK increased production of military aircrafts. At the same time British manufacturers invested in research and engineering to create better aeroplanes¹⁹⁵.

The situation changed after World War II, as new technologies caused massive restructuring of the industry. Companies started specializing in specific type of production and the industry became international, as companies from several countries started cooperating.

At present, many significant domestic companies are active in the British aerospace industry. The group includes: BAE Systems, which is the world's third-largest manufacturer and seller of weapons and military technology¹⁹⁶; Britten-Norman, a British manufacturer of transport aircrafts; Cobham, a manufacturing company, specializing in defence equipment: radar, communication and electronic warfare systems; Rolls-Royce, which is the world's second-largest producer of defence and aero engines; GKN, a British multinational company manufacturing aerospace components; Meggit, an engineering business specialising in aerospace equipment and QinetiQ, a defence technology company.

Apart from British companies, there are multinational or foreign companies operating in the UK, in which British industry has a major role. The group includes Boeing, Bombardier, Airbus, Leonardo, Lockheed Martin, Thales Group and many others¹⁹⁷.

Currently, the British aerospace industry plays a significant role in manufacturing both manned aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles. The aeroplanes produced in the UK include several types of AgustaWestland aeroplanes (AW101, AW159), Airbus (A320, A330, A340, A400M), Boeing (767, 777, 787), Lockheed Martin (C-130J Super Hercules, F-35 Lightning II), Britten-Norman Islander, Britten-Norman Defender, Bombardier, Eurofighter Typhoon, as well as unmanned BAE Taranis, QinetiQ Zephyr, HAV304 Aielander 10 and Watchkeeper WK450¹⁹⁸.

Useful words and expressions

chassis – the supporting frame of a plane, car or other wheeled vehicle

consortium – an organization of several businesses joined as a group for a shared purpose

cost-effective – producing optimum results for the expenditure

defence contractor – an organization or individual that provides products or services to a military or intelligence department of a government

flying boat – a plane which lands on water. It usually has no type of landing gear to allow operation on land

fuselage – an aircraft's main body section. It holds crew, passengers, and cargo

landing gear – the undercarriage of an aircraft or spacecraft which may be used to take off or land

to refuel – to supply again with fuel

short-range missile – a ballistic missile with a range of about 1 000 kilometres

¹⁹⁵ Source: *The History of the Aerospace Industry*. Retrieved: <https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-history-of-the-aerospace-industry> (date of access: 20.12.2017).

¹⁹⁶ Source: *Top 100 for 2017. Defense News*. Retrieved: <http://people.defensenews.com/top-100> (date of access: 20.12.2017).

¹⁹⁷ Source: *Aerospace and Defence Market Report 2017, ReportLinker*. Retrieved: www.reportlinker.com/report/best-keywords/Aerospace-And-Defence (date of access: 20.12.2017).

¹⁹⁸ Source: „AgustaWestland Scam: all you need to know”, 2016, *India Today*, 09.05.2016, Retrieved: <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/agusta-westland-scam-all-you-need-to-know/1/663586.html> (date of access: 20.12.2017); „Boeing 787 Dreamliner handed over to first customers after years of delay”, G. Ruddick, 2011, *The Telegraph*, 26.09.2011, Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/transport/8790356/Boeing-787-Dreamliner-handed-over-to-first- (date of access: 20.12.2017); *Airbus in the UK*, Retrieved: www.aircraft.airbus.com/company/worldwide-presence/airbus-in-uk; *Lockheed Martin UK*, Retrieved: www.lockheedmartin.co.uk/uk.html (date of access: 20.12.2017); *About Bombardier in the United Kingdom* Retrieved: <http://uk.bombardier.com/en/home.html> (date of access: 21.12.2017).



Picture 72. F-35 Lightning II.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbn=isch&sa=1&ei=rzFCWq_PLH8GbgAa3pLTA CQ&q=F-35+Lightning+II (date of access: 21.12.2017).

The British aerospace industry has made many important contributions to the history of aircraft. The UK was the country responsible for the development and production of the first aircraft with an enclosed cabin¹⁹⁹, the first jet aircraft to operate for the Allied Forces in World War II (the Gloster Meteor)²⁰⁰, the first commercial jet airliner²⁰¹, the first supersonic commercial jet airliner to enter service (the Concorde)²⁰², the first twin-engined wide-body commercial jet airliner (the Airbus A300) and the largest commercial aircraft (the Airbus A380)²⁰³.

Did you know that?

Geoffrey de Havilland (1882-1965) was a famous British aviation pioneer and aerospace engineer. He started his career in aviation in 1909, when he built his first aircraft. A year later he made his first flight. From that year onwards, all his life de Havilland was designing, building and flying his planes.

He is best known as a designer of two unusual planes. The first one, a multi-role combat aircraft, the Mosquito, built in 1941, was believed to be the fastest operational aircraft in the world and the most versatile war plane ever built. The other one, Comet, which first flew in 1949, was the world's first commercial jetliner²⁰⁴.

¹⁹⁹ Source: *Milestones of Air*, H. F. King, 1969, New York: Jane's All the World's Aircraft Publishing Company, pp. 24-25.

²⁰⁰ Source: *Gloster Meteor*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20100817061601/http://duxford.iwm.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.1199> (date of access: 21.12.2017).

²⁰¹ Source: „Comet inaugurates the jet age”, 1952, *BBC News*, 02.05.1952. Retrieved: http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/may/2/newsid_2480000/2480339.stm (date of access: 22.12.2017).

²⁰² Source: *Aerospaciale – British Aerospace Concorde. History of Concorde*. Retrieved: <http://baconcorde.tripod.com/id2.html> (date of access: 22.12.2017).

²⁰³ Source: *Airbus Company. About us*. Retrieved: www.aircraft.airbus.com/company/about-airbus (date of access: 22.12.2017).

²⁰⁴ Source: *Geoffrey de Havilland, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2017. Retrieved: www.oxforddnb.com/page/about;jsessionid=F67E14FC5E89315574D4C86410E60E2E (date of access: 03.01.2018).

9.2. Trademarks of companies significant in the British aerospace and defence industry

Britten-Norman



Picture 73. Logo of Britten-Norman.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=britten+norman+logo&source (date of access: 26.12.2017).

Britten-Norman is the last independent British aircraft manufacturer in the UK. The company, which has its headquarters and its factory on the Isle of Wight, produces light aircrafts: the Islander, Trislander and Defender²⁰⁵.

The founders of the company, pilots John Britten and Desmond Norman, met while studying aeronautical engineering at the de Havilland Aeronautical Technical School (in the years 1946-1950). After graduation they formed a partnership and started developing crop-spraying equipment. When they got a contract in Sudan, in 1956, they bought a factory on the Isle of Wight, where they modified one of de Havilland's aeroplanes so that it could be used for crop spraying. The success of the crop sprayer made them begin what they both had been dreaming about – designing and building aeroplanes.

Analysing the aviation market, Britten and Norman noticed that there was a demand for a light aircraft which could operate both from short, rough airstrips and could be used for high-density commuter flights. They developed the idea and designed the Britten-Norman Islander. Then, in 1954, the Britten-Norman company was formed to produce the aircraft, which first flew in 1965. The plane, which became the country's most successful light aircraft is still in production²⁰⁶.



Picture 74. Britten-Norman Islander.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=2zFCWpvbJoKCgAbQjaGQBQ&q=britten+norman+islander+aircraft (date of access: 26.12.2017).

²⁰⁵ Source: *Britten-Norman Islander, Defender*. Retrieved: www.spyflight.co.uk/defender.htm (date of access: 27.12.2017).

²⁰⁶ Source: *Desmond Norman*, C. Longrigg, 2002, *The Guardian*, 26.11.2002. Retrieved: www.theguardian.com/news/2002/nov/26/guardianobituaries.clarelongrigg; „Desmond Norman”, 2002, *The Telegraph*, 25.11.2002. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/1414173/Desmond-Norm%27TheBritten-NormanIslander%27; <https://books.google.pl/booksid=2ltM0KXJ3WYC&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=desmond+norman+aeroplanes&source> (date of access: 26.12.2017).

In the 1970s the company started manufacturing other versions of the Islander. The first one – military transport aircraft the Defender, designed in 1970, is used in military, coastguard, and police operations in several countries²⁰⁷. A three-engined, bigger version of the Islander, the Trislander, first flew in 1971. It was produced until 1980.

Ownership of the company has passed through a number of hands. It was acquired by the Fairley Aviation Group (in 1972), then sold to Oerlikon-Bührle (in 1978) and later to Litchfield Continental (1998). Its present owner, the Britten-Norman Group was formed in 2000. It is a consortium formed by two members of the Zawawi family from the Sultanate of Oman²⁰⁸. In addition to manufacturing aircrafts, the company is also a defence contractor, specialising in the integration and installation of military equipment.

Thales



Picture 75. Logo of Thales.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=thales+uk+logo&source= (date of access: 28.12.2017).

Thales Air Defence Limited, formerly **Shorts Missile Systems**, is a defence contractor based in Belfast, Northern Ireland. It is the producer of flight controls, short-range or close-range air defence missiles for Bombardier, Boeing, Rolls-Royce and other British and foreign customers²⁰⁹. Since 2000 it has been a subsidiary of Thales Group, a French multinational company that provides services for the aerospace, defence, transportation and security markets.

The business started in 1897, when brothers Eustace, Oswald and Horace Short started a company to develop and manufacture balloons. Their first balloons were for sale in 1902 and in 1905 they won a contract for balloons for the British Indian Army.

In 1908, when they learnt about the Wright Brothers' aircraft, the Short brothers decided to begin building aeroplanes. The same year they registered their partnership under the name Short Brothers. One of their first orders for an aircraft came from Francis McClean, a member of the Aero Club, who later bought more aeroplanes from Short Brothers and also acted as a test-pilot.

At the end of 1908 work on the aircraft started and in early 1909 the Short No. 1 aeroplane was built and exhibited at the first British Aero Show. As it gained popularity, Shorts continued to build aeroplanes. In 1911 they built one of the world's first successful twin-engine aircrafts, the Triple Twin.

The company started to expand during World War I, when they produced military aeroplanes for the British army. During the 1920s and 1930s the company started to build flying boats, which, in those times, were favoured for long-range civil aviation. First, they built a series of flying boats known as the Singapore. As there was a market for those type of planes, the company continued manufacturing flying boats. The most famous flying boats

²⁰⁷ Source: *BN2T-4S – Defender 4000 Surveillance Aircraft*. Retrieved: www.britten-norman.com/defender (date of access: 28.12.2017).

²⁰⁸ Source: *Britten-Norman*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20070214030358/www.britishaircraft.co.uk/companypage.php>; www.britten-norman.com (date of access: 28.12.2017).

²⁰⁹ Source: *Company Overview of Short Brothers plc*. Retrieved: www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/snapshot.asp?privcapid=20724501 (date of access: 28.12.2017).

were the Catcuta and a military flying boat, the Sunderland, used during World War II. Flying boats were manufactured until the 1950s.

In 1943 the company was nationalised, but it was denationalised in 1948 and moved to Belfast. In the 1960s Shorts produced airliners, major components for other aeroplane manufacturers, and missiles for the British Armed Forces.

In 1989 Shorts was bought by Bombardier, a multinational aerospace company based in Montreal, Canada. However, the name Shorts Brothers remained. In 1993 Bombardier Shorts and Thomson-CSF formed a joint venture, Shorts Missile Systems, for the design and development of short-range air defence missiles, produced for the UK Ministry of Defence and for the armed forces of many other countries.

In 2000 Thomson-CSF bought Bombardier's 50% share to become the sole owner. Shorts Missile Systems was renamed Thales Air Defence Limited in 2001.

It is the largest manufacturing concern in Northern Ireland²¹⁰.

AgustaWestland



Picture 76. Logo of AgustaWestland.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=N50aWtnmNOG56ATrtpHoDA&q=agustawestland (date of access: 29.12.2017).

AgustaWestland is an international helicopter manufacturer, since 2016 owned by an Italian company Leonardo, one of the world's largest aerospace and defence companies²¹¹. In the UK the company has one factory in Yeovil, England.

The name AgustaWestland appeared in 2000, when two companies, British GKN and Italian Finmeccanica (now Leonardo), merged their helicopter subsidiaries: Agusta and Westland Helicopters to form AgustaWestland²¹².

Westland Helicopters, founded in 1935 as Westland Aircraft, first produced military aeroplanes and after World War II focused on helicopter manufacturing. It was amalgamated with several other British firms in 1960 and 1961 and the name Westland Helicopters started to be used in 1961. In 1994 it was acquired by GKN, a British multinational company producing aerospace components²¹³.

The company Agusta, an Italian helicopter manufacturer, was founded by Count Giovanni Agusta in 1923. It remained an independent company until 1992, when it became a subsidiary of Finmeccanica, one of the most important Italian industrial groups. In 2000, the year of the

²¹⁰ Source: *Short Brothers. Short Aviation Company*. Retrieved: www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/shorts.htm (date of access: 29.12.2017).

²¹¹ Source: „AgustaWestland rebranded again, now LeonardoHelicopters”, M. Huber, 2016, *AINonline*, 05.05.2016. Retrieved: www.ainonline.com/aviation-news/business-aviation/2016-05-05/agustawestland-rebranded-again-now-leonardo-helicopters (date of access: 29.12.2017); *AgustaWestland*. Retrieved: [www.agustawestland.com/content/key-information/LeonardoCompany>About us](http://www.agustawestland.com/content/key-information/LeonardoCompany>About%20us). Retrieved: www.leonardocompany.com/en/chi-siamo-about-us (date of access: 29.12.2017).

²¹² Source: „AgustaWestland sale to go ahead”, 2004, *BBC News*, 06.10.2004. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/3720826.stm> (date of access: 29.12.2017)

²¹³ Source: „Westland Helicopter merger flies”, 1999, *BBC News*, 18.03.1999. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/298888.stm> (date of access: 29.12.2017).

merger with Westland Helicopters²¹⁴, both Finmeccanica and GKN each held 50% of the shares. However, in 2004, GKN agreed to sell its shares of AgustaWestland to Finmeccanica, which became the only owner of the company AgustaWestland. When Finmeccanica started a restructuring process in 2016, it decided to change the company name. Inspired by the name of the famous Italian, Leonardo da Vinci, Finmeccanica officially became Leonardo.

AgustaWestland produces a range of helicopters for the commercial and defence markets. The company's most popular products are: AW009, AW101, AW159. Leonardo, the owner of AgustaWestland, has one manufacturing plant in the UK. The factory in Yeovil in England manufactures military helicopters²¹⁵.



Picture 77. AgustaWestland Project Zero electric-powered helicopter.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=agustawestland+aircraft+logo&tbm=isch&source (date of access: 29.12.2017).

Cobham



Picture 78. Logo of Cobham.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=cobham+logo&source=lnms&tbm (date of access: 29.12.2017).

Cobham plc is a British manufacturing company based in Wimborne Minster, England. It is a large defence company, the fifth largest in the UK. The company is the world leader in defence electronics, communication systems, including satellite communication, and air-to-air refuelling.

Cobham was founded in 1934 as Flight Refuelling Limited by an aviation pioneer, Alan Cobham. It started as a family company in a village in Sussex, England. In 1949 it became the first company that developed the method of air-to-air refuelling. Although the founder of the company wanted to introduce the method in commercial airlines, it was later developed exclusively for military use and brought the company the leading position in the British aerospace industry.

²¹⁴ Source: *Agusta helicopters*. Retrieved: www.helis.com/timeline/agusta.php (date of access: 29.12.2017).

²¹⁵ Source: *Defence minister announces helicopter work will stay in the UK*. Gov. UK, 25.07.2017. Retrieved: www.gov.uk/government/news/defence-minister-announces-helicopter-work-will-stay-in-the-uk (date of access: 29.12.2017); „Britain's helicopter industry is safe 'for decades', says new Leonardo boss”, A. Tovey, 2017, *The Telegraph*, 30.01.2017. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2017/01/30/britains-helicopter-industry-safe-decades-says-new-leonardo (date of access: 29.12.2017).

The company grew through a series of acquisitions and joint ventures. It acquired an aeroplane company in 1997, a producer of aviation autopilots in 2008, an American defence business in 2008, a Danish satellite company in 2012 and other smaller businesses. Now it is a diversified aerospace group, which employs more than 10,000 people and operates in North America, Europe, Malaysia and South Africa. It has plants in several European countries, Australia and America and serves customers in more than 100 countries²¹⁶.

Cobham is divided into divisions: Mission Systems, which is the world leader in aerial refuelling, Defence Systems, which specializes in radar, communication and electronic warfare systems and an Aerospace and Security Division, which provides electronic products for the aerospace industry²¹⁷.

Airbus



Picture 79. Logo of Airbus.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=airbus+logo&source=lnms&tbm=isch&s (date of access: 29.12.2017).

Airbus is a European multinational corporation that designs, manufactures and sells civil aeroplanes as well as defence and space products worldwide.

It began in 1970, with the establishment of Airbus Industrie GIE. It was a consortium of several European aviation firms formed to compete with the largest American companies, such as Boeing and Lockheed. However, the idea of cooperation was announced two years earlier in July 1967, at a meeting of ministers from France, Germany and Britain, who agreed it was „for the purpose of strengthening European co-operation in the field of aviation technology and thereby promoting economic and technological progress in Europe, to take appropriate measures for the joint development and production of an Airbus (Airbus Mission Statement)²¹⁸. One British company, the British Aircraft Corporation, which was formed from the government-pressured merger of several aircraft companies, became part of the Airbus Industrie GIE²¹⁹.

Airbus UK, which is a subsidiary of Airbus, produces wings for the Airbus group. It has two main sites responsible for the design and manufacture of wings for all Airbus models as well as design and supply of the fuel system. Additionally, the company is responsible for the design and supply of landing gear for most Airbus models. The two sites in the UK are Filton in England and Broughton in Wales. Filton is the main research centre, where all Airbus wings and fuel systems are designed. Broughton is the main wing manufacturing centre for all Airbus aeroplanes and also builds the fuselage and wings of the Hawker 800²²⁰.

²¹⁶ Source: „Sir Michael Cobham”, 2006, *The Telegraph*, 24.04.2006. Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/1516495/Sir-Michael-Cobham.html (date of access: 29.12.2017).

²¹⁷ Source: *Cobham. About us*. Retrieved: www.cobham.com; *Cobham. Aviation Services. History*. Retrieved: www.cobhamaviationservices.com/about/history (date of access: 30.12.2017).

²¹⁸ Source: *Airbus*. Retrieved: <https://web.archive.org/web/20091227193800/www.airbus.com:80/en/corporate/people/company-evolution> (date of access: 30.12.2017).

²¹⁹ Source: *Airbus. About us*. Retrieved: <http://company.airbus.com/company/about-airbus.html> (date of access: 30.12.2017).

²²⁰ Source: *Taking wings*, 2004, *Flight Global*, 06.07.2004. Retrieved: www.flightglobal.com/news/articles/taking-wing-183819 (date of access: 30.12.2017).

BAE Systems



Picture 80. Logo of BAE Systems.

Source: www.google.pl/searchbiw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=N9IbWvzHJYUqUcmSlsgF&q=bae+systems+logo&oq=BAE+systems (date of access: 30.12.2017).

BAE Systems plc is a British multinational defence and aerospace company. It is among the world's largest aerospace companies and the second-largest defence company in the world.

The company has its headquarters in London in the United Kingdom and its largest plants are in the United Kingdom, but it also operates in many other countries. It serves customers in all parts of the world, but its major foreign markets include the USA, Australia and Saudi Arabia, which account for about 20% of BAE's overall sales²²¹.

The company was formed in 1999 by the merger of two British companies: Marconi Electronic Systems, the defence electronics and naval shipbuilding company, and British Aerospace, a manufacturer of aeroplanes, munitions and naval systems²²².

It is the biggest manufacturer in Britain, employing around 36,400 people in the UK. It has factories in many parts of the UK. The largest aerospace plants of BAE Systems are in Warton, Samlesbury and Brough. In Warton there is the final assembly line for Eurofighter Typhoons and the development centre for unmanned aerial vehicles. It also serves for flight tests for BAE Systems planes. In Samlesbury the company produces components for military aeroplanes: the Eurofighter Typhoon, the F35 Lightning II, the Hawk, UAVs, UCAVs and components for Airbus aeroplanes. Brough is the place where the BAE Hawk is produced.

GKN



Picture 81. Logo of GKN.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=gkn+logo&source=lnms&tbm (date of access: 15.01.2018).

GKN plc is a British multinational company producing components for the automotive and aerospace industries. It has its headquarters in Redditch in England, but operates in 30 countries in all parts of the world²²³.

The company traces its origins to the early years of the Industrial Revolution. In 1759 the Dowlais Ironworks were opened in two villages in Wales. As the company introduced new cost-effective production methods, it became one of the most important producers of steel. After a series of mergers, in 1902 the company was registered as Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds (GKN).

²²¹ Source: „BAE Systems sheds 2000 jobs in Britain”, 2017, *The Economist*, 12.10.2017. Retrieved: www.economist.com/news/britain/21730208-defence-giant-poised-take-advantage-global-rise-military-spending-bae (date of access: 30.12.2017).

²²² Source: *BAE Systems. A Global company*. Retrieved: www.baesystems.com/en/our-company/about-us/where-we-operate (date of access: 30.12.2017).

²²³ Source: *GKN*. Retrieved: www.gkn.com/en/about-gkn/locations (date of access: 15.01.2018).

During the first half of the 20th century GKN became involved in the emerging motor industry, becoming the supplier of wheels, chassis frames and bodies to Britain's automotive companies.

After the period when the postwar government nationalised the steel industry (in 1951) and a large number of mergers, in 1969 the company gained a new identity and the distinctive GKN symbol was created. The company also move into aerospace technology, becoming an aerospace and helicopter manufacturer. In 1986 it stopped producing steel and focused on military vehicles and aerospace services.

Now GKN operates in three divisions. The Aerospace division has its factories in 14 countries and serves over 90% of the world's aircraft and engine manufacturers. In the UK, its most important facilities are on the Isle of Wight and in Bristol, where parts of aeroplanes and helicopters, the Super Lynx and Future Lynx, are produced²²⁴.

Meggitt



Picture 82. Logo of Meggitt.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=meggitt+logo&source=lnms&tbm (date of access: 15.01.2018).

Meggitt PLC is a British engineering business, which manufactures aerospace equipment. It has its headquarters at Bournemouth Airport, England. However, Meggitt PLC is a global engineering group, which has its manufacturing facilities in Asia, Europe and North America and regional bases in Brazil, India and the Middle East.

The company was established, as Willson Lathes, in 1947 and first produced machine tools. In 1964, when it acquired an engineering business called Meggitt, the company's name changed to Meggitt Holdings. In the 1980s it was joined with two other engineering businesses. In 2004, 2007 and 2010 it acquired three aerospace companies. In 2011 Meggitt bought a company making battery chargers and in 2013 it became the owner of a company specializing in ultrasounds.

Now the company employs about 11,000 people, working in the manufacturing facilities in all parts of the world. The company is divided into five divisions. Meggitt Aircraft Braking Systems is the world's top provider of wheels, brakes and brake control systems to civil and military aircraft manufacturers. Meggitt Control Systems specialises in aircraft fire protection and control. Meggitt Polymers and Composites provides aircraft seals for aero-engines, accessories for helicopters and electro-thermal ice protection systems. Meggitt Sensing Systems produces monitoring systems for aero-engines and power generation turbines, wireless safety systems and anti-collision equipment. The last division, Meggitt Equipment Group, specialises in combat support equipment and ammunition handling equipment²²⁵.

²²⁴ Source: *GKN. Aerospace*. Retrieved: www.gkn.com/en/our-divisions/gkn-aerospace (date of access: 15.01.2018); *GKN. About us. Locations*. Retrieved: www.gkn.com/en/about-gkn/locations (date of access: 15.01.2018).

²²⁵ Source: *Meggitt. Our Heritage*. Retrieved: www.meggitt.com/our-heritage (date of access: 15.01.2018); *Meggitt. Defense*. Retrieved: www.meggittdefense.com (date of access: 15.01.2018).

Surrey Satellite Technology



Picture 83. Logo of Surrey Satellite Technology.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=surrey+satellite+technology+logo&source (date of access: 15.01.2018).

Surrey Satellite Technology is a small satellite development and production company. Originally a University of Surrey company, now it is owned by the Airbus Defence and Space Division of Airbus (99%). The company is the world leader in the production of small satellites, which the company not only builds but also operates.

Surrey Satellite Technology Ltd was founded in Guildford, England in 1985. However, earlier, in the late 1970s, a group of aerospace researchers working at the University of Surrey created a satellite using commercial components. The first satellite they built, UoSat-1, was launched in 1981 with the help of NASA and the mission was a great success. Thus, in 1985 the University of Surrey formed Surrey Satellite Technology Ltd, which designs, builds and tests satellites they produce, becoming the supplier of 40% of the world's small satellites.

In 2009 Airbus bought 99% of the shares of the company from the University of Surrey and now Surrey Satellites is an independent company within the Airbus Defence and Space group. In its over 30-year history, the company has developed satellites for 27 missions. The two Galileo satellites, GIOVE-A and GIOVE-A2, are their best-known products²²⁶.

Qinetiq



Picture 84. Logo of Qinetiq.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=qinetiq+logo&source (date of access: 15.01.2018).

Qinetiq is a British multinational defence technology company, with its headquarters in Farnborough, England. It is one of the world's largest defence companies.

It is the part of the former UK government agency, the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency, which was privatised in 2001. The Ministry of Defence split DERA into two. The smaller part became the Defence Science & Technology Laboratory. The larger part of DERA, which included most of the non-nuclear testing and evaluation establishments, was renamed QinetiQ and prepared for privatisation. QinetiQ became a public private partnership in 2002, but the British Ministry of Defence decided to keep some shares in the new company.

²²⁶ Source: *Surrey Satellite Technology. About us.* Retrieved: www.sstl.co.uk/About-SSTL/Our-Story (date of access: 15.01.2018).

Since that time the company has made numerous acquisitions, mainly of the United States-based companies²²⁷. It has its centres in many parts of England and Scotland, but its major sites are: Farnborough, Boscombe, Down, and Malvern, the places which were former DERA sites. Additionally, it operates in many European countries, including Belgium and Sweden, as well as Canada, Australia and the United States.

In 2003 QinetiQ signed a long term agreement (25 years) with the British Ministry of Defence, to test and evaluate military and civil systems, weapons and components on land, at sea and in the air. In 2015 QinetiQ was responsible for the first UK-based rocket launch into space²²⁸.

²²⁷ Source: *Qinetiq. About us. Our History*. Retrieved: www.qinetiq.com/en-gb/about-us/our-history (date of access: 15.01.2018).

²²⁸ Source: *Qinetiq. Contact; where we operate*. Retrieved: www.qinetiq.com/contact (date of access: 15.01.2018).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

- 1. In which industry is the UK the world leader?
.....
- 2. Which product is the UK the largest exporter of?
.....
- 3. When were the first aeroplanes constructed in the UK?
.....
- 4. When did British commercial flying start?
.....
- 5. Which group of people founded the first aeroplane companies?
.....
- 6. Who was Geoffrey de Havilland?
.....
- 7. When was the Royal Flying Corps formed?
.....
- 8. How did the production of aeroplanes change in the 1920s and 1930s?
.....
- 9. How did the industry change after World War II?
.....
- 10. Which company is the world's third largest manufacturer of weapons?
.....
- 11. What company is one of the world's major producers of engines for the aerospace and defence industry?
.....
- 12. Which multinational or foreign companies have their factories in the UK? Give 3 examples.
.....
- 13. What British inventions and developments changed the history of aviation?
.....
- 14. Which company launched the first British rocket into space?
.....

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The UK aerospace industry is in the world.
a) the largest b) the fourth largest c) the second largest

2. The UK aerospace and defence sector includes companies
a) only foreign b) British and foreign c) only British

3. Vickers started manufacturing planes in the
a) 1820s b) 1840s c) 1910s

4. Before it started producing planes, Thales had been the manufacturer of
a) ships b) balloons c) car engines

5. was founded by two pilots.
a) AgustaWestland b) Britten-Norman c) Qinetiq

6. produces aeroplane wings in its UK plants.
a) Airbus b) Thales c) BAE Systems

7. produces military helicopters in its plant in England.
a) AgustaWestland b) Britten-Norman c) Airbus

8. was formed by the merger of a British electronics company and a British aerospace company.
a) BAE Systems b) AgustaWestland c) GKN

9. developed new methods of aerial refuelling.
a) Meggitt b) Cobham c) Thales

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks using the names of the companies given below.

1. manufactures light transport aeroplanes.
2. was formed by European aviation firms to compete with American companies.
3. is one of the world's largest producers of weapons and military technology.
4. produces flight controls and defence missiles.
5. tests and evaluates British military and civil systems and weapons.
6. is the producer of plane engines.
7. manufactures aerospace components.
8. designs and builds small satellites
9. produces defence electronics and communication systems.

Britten-Norman, Thales, Cobham, Rolls-Royce, GKN, Airbus, Surrey Satellite Technology, BAE Systems, Qinetiq

Exercise 4. Match the company with the product – aeroplane wings, aeroplane brakes, unmanned aerial vehicles, helicopters, missiles.



THALES



.....

.....

.....



MEGGITT

.....

.....

10. Agriculture and food processing in the UK

10.1. Information about agriculture in the UK

About 70% of the country's land is used for agriculture and, as British farming is intensive and highly mechanised, the UK produces about 60% of the food it eats.

The agricultural activity is concentrated in several regions of England. East Anglia is the main region for crop production. Crops: wheat, barley and oats are also produced in Norfolk and Lincolnshire. The South West is the region with the largest number of livestock farms, mainly with cows and sheep²²⁹. Pastoral farming also happens in Yorkshire and all upland areas in England. In Cornwall, Devon, Kent, the Fens and the Isles of Scilly there is market gardening – flowers, fruit and vegetables are grown there.

Scotland has crop production in the east of Scotland, livestock farms in the Highlands and market gardening in the Highlands and the region of the Scottish Borders.

In Wales, there are mainly livestock farms, which are situated in the upland areas of Wales²³⁰.

In the whole country agriculture and food industry involves 15,000 companies²³¹.

There are more than 200 significant food processing companies in the UK²³². Therefore, the UK food and beverage industry is one of the major and largest manufacturing sectors in the country. It is also a highly innovative industry, which invests in research and development. Consequently, many new food and drink products appear every year.

The UK is also a big exporter of food and drinks, with beverages being the largest export category. Over 30% of the UK's food and drink manufacturing companies sell their products internationally. The EU is the biggest market for the UK's exports, receiving over 60% of the UK's total food and beverage exports²³³.

Useful words and expressions

pastoral farming – breeding livestock for meat, wool, eggs and milk

single malt Scotch whisky – whisky distilled in Scotland, at a single distillery, using a pot still (a special type of distillation apparatus) and made from a mash of malted barley. It must mature in oak casks for at least three years

lager – light-coloured beer that is fermented for a relatively long time at a low temperature

ale – strong, dark and bitter beer that has been fermented at a relatively warm temperature

fondant – thick, creamy sugar paste, made of sugar, water and flavourings

²²⁹ Source: *Food Statistics Pocketbook*. 2016. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2017. Retrieved: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/608426/foodpocketbook-2016report-rev-12apr17.pdf (date of access: 03.01.2018).

²³⁰ Source: *Agriculture in the United Kingdom*. Retrieved: www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/defra-stats-foodfarm-crosscutting-auk-auk2011-120709.pdf (date of access: 03.01.2018).

²³¹ Source: *Agriculture and Food Industry Companies*. Retrieved: <https://gb.kompass.com/s/agriculture-food/01/> (date of access: 03.01.2018).

²³² Source: *Food Companies. UK*. Retrieved: www.manta.com/world/Europe/United+Kingdom/food_processing—C3 (date of access: 03.01.2018).

²³³ Source: *What you should know about UK's food and beverage industry*. Retrieved: www.bizvibe.com/blog/uk-food-and-beverage-industry (date of access: 03.01.2018).

10.2. Food and drink manufacturing companies, some food and drink brands

10.2.1. Whisky production; some whisky brands

Scotland is the main producer of whisky, but there are also some distilleries in Wales.

In Scotland whisky has been distilled for hundreds of years. The earliest historical reference to the production of whisky comes from 1494 and it is known that in the 15th and 16th centuries there were distilleries in private houses. The earliest reference to a distillery in the *Act of the Scottish Parliament* appeared in 1690²³⁴.

Now whisky production is a significant sector of the Scottish economy, as more than 10,000 people are directly employed in the Scotch Whisky industry²³⁵. Whisky is also Scotland's and the UK's largest export segment in the industry, with an export value of £1.7 billion in 2016²³⁶.

In Scotland there are four traditional whisky areas: The Highlands, The Lowlands, The Isle of Islay, and Campbeltown. Due to the large number of distilleries found in the Speyside region, it is now also recognized by the Scotch Whisky Association as a distinct region. The largest number of distilleries – (89) are in the Speyside region²³⁷.

In Wales whisky has been distilled since the Middle Ages, but production died out in the late 19th century. In the 1990s attempts were made to revive the practice, which resulted in the establishment of the first Welsh distillery in over one hundred years, Penderyn Distillery²³⁸.

²³⁴ Source: *Scotch Whisky experience. UK. About whisky. History*. Retrieved: www.scotchwhiskyexperience.co.uk/about-whisky/history (date of access: 10.11.2018).

²³⁵ Source: *Scotch Whisky Association. Facts and Figures*. Retrieved: www.scotch-whisky.org.uk/what-we-do/facts-figures (date of access: 05.01.2018).

²³⁶ Source: *What you should know about UK's food and beverage industry*. Retrieved: www.bizvibe.com/blog/uk-food-and-beverage-industry (date of access: 05.01.2018); *Volume of Scotch whisky produced in Scotland from 2000 to 2015*. Retrieved: www.statista.com/statistics/422809/volume-of-scotch-whisky-produced (date of access: 05.01.2018).

²³⁷ Source: *Scotch whisky distilleries*. Retrieved: www.whiskiesofscotland.com/distillery/daftmill (date of access: 05.01.2018); *Whisky regions and tours. Scotch Whisky Association*. Retrieved: www.scotchwhisky.org.uk/understanding-scotch/whisky-regions-tours (date of access: 05.01.2018).

²³⁸ Source: *Welsh whisky single malt. Penderyn*. Retrieved: www.spiritsreview.com/reviews-whisky-welshpenderyn.html (date of access: 05.01.2018).

Some whisky brands

Talisker



Picture 85. Logo of Talisker Single Malt Scotch Whisky.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=talisker+whisky+logo&source (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Talisker is a single malt Scotch whisky, produced on the Scottish Isle of Skye. The distillery is operated by the world's largest distiller, Diageo, a British multinational alcoholic beverages company.

Talisker distillery was founded in 1830 by Hugh and Kenneth MacAskill. It was rebuilt in 1880-1887 and, as the whisky became one of the best selling malt whiskies in the UK, the distillery was extended in 1900 and then in 1960.

Talisker whiskies have won many international spirit rating competitions. In 2015 Talisker 10 Year Old whisky won a gold medal and got the title of „Best Single Malt Scotch up to 12 years” in the San Francisco World Spirits Competition²³⁹.



Picture 86. Talisker 10 Year Old Single Malt Scotch Whisky.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=talisker+whisky&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Did you know that?

Talisker was the favourite whisky of a Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson, who mentioned it in his poem, „The Scotsman's Return From Abroad”.

²³⁹ Source: *Talisker whisky*. Retrieved: www.thewhiskyexchange.com/b/40/talisker-single-malt-scotch-whisky (date of access: 04.01.2018); *Our whisky collection. Talisker*. Retrieved: www.malts.com/en-ca/our-whisky-collection/talisker (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Glenmorangie



Picture 87. Logo of Glenmorangie Single Malt Scotch Whisky.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=glenmorangie+distillery (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Glenmorangie, a distillery situated in the Scottish Highlands, produces single malt Scotch whisky. The distillery has existed since 1843. It is owned by the company Glenmorangie Distillery Co. Ltd, registered in 1887. In 1918 the distillery was bought by Macdonald and Muir, who did not change the original name²⁴⁰.

Glenmorangie Single Malt Whisky is the best selling single malt whisky and is one of the most famous and the most popular whisky brands. Both the company and its whisky brands often win awards. In 2012 The Glenmorangie Company received the title – Distiller of the Year. In 2016 Glenmorangie Signet received the gold medal for the best whisky in 2016²⁴¹.

Old Pulteney



Picture 88. Logo of Old Pulteney Single Malt Scotch Whisky

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=ucYjWrbAHMLp6ASl6pTAAQ&q=old+pulteney (date of access: 04.01.2018).

The Pulteney Distillery is a malt whisky production facility, situated in Pulteneytown in the Scottish Highlands. The distillery has been producing the Old Pulteney single malt whisky since the early 19th century.

The distillery was established in 1826 and named after a Scottish politician, Sir William Pulteney, for whom Pulteneytown is named. The distillery was closed in 1930 and re-opened in 1951. It is now owned by Inver House Distillers²⁴².

²⁴⁰ Source: *Glenmorangie*. Retrieved: www.thewhiskyexchange.com/b/40/glenmorangie-single-malt-scotch-whisky (date of access: 04.01.2018).

²⁴¹ Source: *International Whisky Competition 2017*. Retrieved: www.whiskycompetition.com/2016-results (date of access: 04.01.2018).

²⁴² Source: *Pulteney Distillery*. Retrieved: www.visitscotland.com/info/see-do/pulteney-distillery-p426161 (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Old Pulteney has a lot of whiskies, winning top awards in competitions organised in many parts of the world, including the prestigious World Whisky of the Year in 2012, awarded to „Old Pulteney 21 Years Old”. The same whisky got a gold medal in the International World Whiskies Competition in 2016²⁴³.



Picture 89. Old Pulteney 21 Years Old.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=old+pulteney+21&source (date of access: 04.01.2018).

10.2.2. Beer production; some beer brands

Beer, the first alcoholic drink produced in England, has been brewed in the country continuously since prehistoric times. As a beer brewing country, England is known for various types of beer and many breweries. The 2015 edition of the Good Beer Guide lists 1,424 breweries currently operating in Britain²⁴⁴.

„Britain now has more breweries per head than any other country and the range of beers on offer is the best in the world, ranging from the palest golden ale to the darkest, pitch-black stout” (*The Telegraph*, 10.09.2015). Beer produced in the UK is exported to many countries.

²⁴³ Source: *World Whiskies Awards 2016*. Retrieved: www.worldwhiskiesawards.com/winner/whisky/2016/worlds-best-single-malt-whisky-world-whiskies-awards-2016 (date of access: 04.01.2018).

²⁴⁴ Source: „Number of UK breweries hits 80-year high”, E. Anderson, 2015, *The Telegraph*, 10.09.2015, Retrieved: www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/retailandconsumer/leisure/11854190/Number-of-UK-breweries-hits-80-year-high.html (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Fuller's



Picture 90. Logo of Fuller's.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=Xd4jWqjtPMuk6ATi4JPICA&q=fullers+beer (date of access: 04.01.2017).

Fuller's Brewery is an independent family-owned regional brewery, founded in 1845 in London.

John Fuller started making beer in 1816. In 1845 the owner, John Bird Fuller, was joined by Henry Smith and John Turner and the name of the company was registered.



Picture 91. Types of Fuller's beer.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=G1JDWt6JAYrYU72fm6gD&q=fullers+beer (date of access: 04.01.2017).

The company is well known as the brewer of award-winning ales, such as Chiswick Bitter or ESB. Its beers are exported to about 70 countries around the world. Its biggest overseas market is Sweden²⁴⁵.

²⁴⁵ Source: *Fuller's. History and heritage*. Retrieved: www.fullers.co.uk/brewery/history-and-heritage (date of access: 04.01.2017)
Ten best British beers. Retrieved: www.independent.co.uk/extras/indybest/food-drink/best-british-beers-ale-craft-ipa-porter-bitter-session-meantime (date of access: 04.01.2017).

Carling



Picture 92. Logo of Carling.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=carling+logo&source (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Thomas Carling, an English farmer living in Canada, started brewing ale in 1818. When it became popular, Carling founded Carling Brewery in 1840. His sons continued brewing in Canada, but also opened a brewery in Burton-on-Trent in the UK, to where the headquarters of Carling was moved²⁴⁶. In 1952 Carling lager was first sold in the UK. In the early 1980s it became the UK's most popular beer brand.

The company changed hands numerous times. In 2005 Molson Coors Brewing Company became the owner of Carling²⁴⁷.

10.2.3. Some food and drink production companies; examples of food and drink brands

The UK's big crop production results in a number of companies producing cereals, biscuits or other type of products made from wheat or oats, which are grown in many parts of the country. The largest manufacturers are: Premier Foods, the owner of some well-known brands, including a brand of cakes named Mr Kipling, and Associated British Foods, the owner of Dorset Cereals. However, there are also many other smaller companies, which produce for the UK and foreign markets.

²⁴⁶ Source: *Carling. About us*. Retrieved: www.carling.com/about-us (date of access: 04.01.2018).

²⁴⁷ Source: *Molson Coors brewing Company. Brands*. Retrieved: www.molsoncoors.com/en/brands (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Mr Kipling



Picture 93. Logo of Mr Kipling.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=Q_MkWuOQA4W1kwXitb7ABw&q=mr+kipling+logo&oq (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Mr Kipling is a brand of cakes, pies and other baked goods. The trademark is owned by Premier Foods, one of the biggest food manufacturing companies in the UK. It was introduced in 1967 with an advertising slogan, „exceedingly good cakes”. The brand became the market leader in the U K in the 1970s and still holds this position.



Picture 94. Mr Kipling Apple pies.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=mr+kipling+products&source (date of access: 04.01.2018).

Mr Kipling products include: Apple Pies, Mince Pies, French Fancies, Treacle Tarts and about 20 other varieties of cakes. French Fancies, small sponge cakes launched in 1967, are the most popular Mr Kipling cakes²⁴⁸.

²⁴⁸ Source: *Mr. Kipling. About us*. Retrieved: www.mrkipling.co.uk/about-us (date of access: 05.01.2018).

Walkers Shortbread



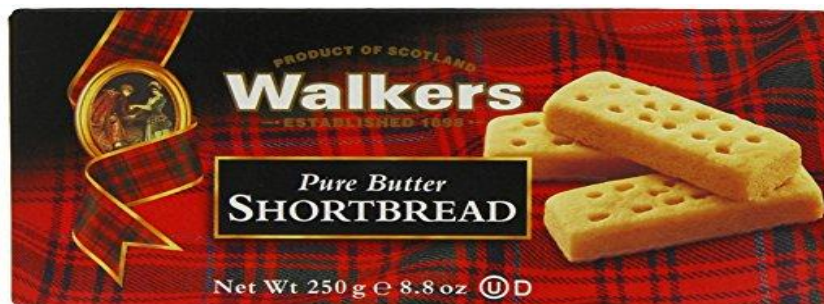
Picture 95. Logo of Walkers Shortbread.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=walkers+shortbread&source (date of access: 05.01.2018).

Walkers Shortbread is a Scottish manufacturer of shortbread, biscuits, crackers and cookies. The company is Scotland's biggest exporter of food. Its main product, pure butter shortbread, is baked in the village of Aberlour, according to an original family recipe.

The business started in 1898, when Joseph Walker opened his own bakery in which he sold shortbread, all the time perfecting his recipe. Soon demand for his quality shortbread increased, so Walker expanded the business. In the 1930s the company produced and delivered not only shortbread but also a range of cakes and other confectionery. Walkers' reputation continued to grow, so in the 1970s the Walkers built their first factory, which gave them the space and facilities needed to develop new products.

The company remains in the hands of the family. It has two factories, both situated in the Scottish Highlands. Walkers' products are sold both in the UK and in many parts of the world. As the company asserts "each cake and biscuit offers a real taste of Scotland"²⁴⁹.



Picture 96. Main product of the company – pure butter shortbread.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=walkers+shortbread&source (date of access: 05.01.2018).

²⁴⁹ Source: *Walkers shortbread. About us. Our history*. Retrieved: www.walkersshortbread.com/uk/about/history (date of access: 05.01.2018).

Dorset Cereals



Picture 97. Logo of Dorset Cereals.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=NvokWtL XI5KkwALTrY6g Bw&q=dorset+cereals (date of access: 05.01.2018).

Dorset Cereals is a British breakfast food manufacturer, based in Poundbury, which since 2012 has been part of Associated British Foods. The company, founded in 1989 by Terry Crabb, manufactures muesli, porridge, and granola. Its products are exported to more than 70 countries²⁵⁰.

Ambrosia



Picture 98. Logo of Ambrosia.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=cwAlWovq Acr5UOf7iuAO&q=ambrosia+custard+logo&aq=Ambrosia+logo (date of access: 05.01.2018).

Ambrosia is a brand of food products in the United Kingdom, famous mostly for custard and rice pudding. Since 2004 it has been owned by one of the largest British food manufacturers, Premier Foods, where it is a core brand. Its best known products are: Ambrosia Deluxe Custard and Ambrosia Frozen Custard.

Its original product was dried milk. The Ambrosia creamery was founded in 1917 by Albert Morris in a village in Devon. Morris took milk from local farms and dried it. The product soon came to the attention of the British armed forces, who took significant quantities for its soldiers fighting in the First World War. Thanks to this, the creamery expanded and introduced new products. In the 1930s the Ambrosia creamery became the first company to start making rice pudding in tins.

²⁵⁰ Source: „Dorset Cereals sold in £50million deal”, L. Jackson, 2014, *Dorset Echo*, 06.06.2014. Retrieved: www.dorsetecho.co.uk/news/11261206.Dorset_Cereals_sold_in__50million_deal/?ref=eb (date of access: 05.01.2018); „Dorset cereals: changing the world, one breakfast bowl at a time”, L. Chester, 2012, *The Independent*, 28.06.2012. Retrieved: www.independent.co.uk/news/business/analysis-and-features/dorset-cerealschanging-the-world-one-breakfast-bowl-at-a-time (date of access: 05.01.2018).

In 1990 the company was acquired by Colman's Ltd, then by Unilever (in 2001) and finally, in 2004 by Premier Foods. Although the ownership has changed, Ambrosia products are still made in the same factory in Devon²⁵¹.



Picture 99. 100 years of Ambrosia.

Source: www.premierfoods.co.uk/our-brands/ambrosia (date of access: 07.01.2018).

Twinnings



Picture 100. Logo of Twinings.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=twinnings+tea+logo&source=lnms&tbm (date of access: 07.01.2018).

Twinnings is an English tea brand owned since 1964 by Associated British Foods, a British multinational food processing and retailing company, one of the world's largest producers of some types of food.

The founder of Twinings, Thomas Twining, opened Britain's first known tea room in London in 1706 (it still operates) and began the world famous tea business. Soon Twining was selling more and more tea, which, although expensive, was becoming popular. The tea was sold in the UK and from 1749 also abroad, as Twinings tea started to be sold to America. In 1787 the firm's logo was created. It depicts a golden lion and two Chinese men, which represents the trade with China, for a very long time the only country of origin for tea. Today, it is the oldest commercial logo that has been in continuous use since it was created²⁵².

In 1837 Queen Victoria granted Twinings its first Royal Warrant for tea, appointing Twinings as tea supplier to her household. Since that time Twinings has been supplying every successive British Monarch with its products.

²⁵¹ Source: *Premier Foods. Our Brands. Ambrosia*. Retrieved: www.premierfoods.co.uk/our-brands/ambrosia (date of access: 07.01.2018).

²⁵² Source: *Twinnings. About us*. Retrieved: www.twinnings.co.uk/about-twinnings/twinnings-tea; *Twinnings. History of twinnings*. Retrieved: www.twinnings.co.uk/about-twinnings/history-of-twinnings (date of access: 07.01.2018).

In the face of increasing global competition, in 2011 the company moved some production to China and Poland. However, the vast majority of the tea consumed in the UK is still produced in their factory in Andover, Hampshire. The most popular product of Twinings is famous English Breakfast, one of the company's first blends²⁵³.



Picture 101. Twinings English Breakfast Tea.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=onVDWvHMEoSf6ATW8YOACg&q=twinings+english+breaffast+tea (date of access: 07.01.2018).

Lipton



Picture 102. Logo of Lipton Yellow Label.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=lipton++logo&source (date of access: 07.01.2018).

Lipton is a brand of tea produced by Thomas J. Lipton Company, the largest manufacturer of tea in the world. The company is a subsidiary, wholly owned by the American company Unilever²⁵⁴. Lipton's main brand and the most popular one is Lipton Yellow Label, produced since 1890, which is now sold in 150 countries. There are also other popular products, Lipton Iced Tea and Lipton Milk Tea sold mainly in East Asia, and Lipton Linea, popular in Western Europe.

The founder of the company, Thomas Lipton opened a grocery in Glasgow in Scotland in 1871. In the following years he worked hard to expand his business and in the 1880s the business grew to more than 200 stores. Lipton began travelling, searching for new items to stock in his stores. One such item was tea, which at that time became popular in the UK, so Lipton started selling tea in his stores. As he believed the price was far too high, in 1890 he purchased his own tea gardens in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, and packaged and sold the tea using the advertising slogan: „Direct from the tea gardens to the teapot”²⁵⁵. The same year Lipton Ltd was registered.

In 1929 the Lipton grocery retail business merged with several other companies to form a food group with more than 3,000 stores. The group was registered in the UK as Allied Suppliers.

²⁵³ Source: *The Twinning story – steeped in tradition*. Retrieved: www.twiningsusa.com/our-expertise/about-twinings/our-history (date of access: 07.01.2018).

²⁵⁴ www.unilever.com/about/who-we-are/our-history/ (date of access: 07.01.2018).

²⁵⁵ Source: *Thomas J. Lipton. Company History*. Retrieved: www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/thomas-j-lipton-company-history/; *From the tea garden to the tea pot: Sir Thomas Thomas Lipton's vision*. Retrieved: <http://web.archive.org/web/20141029183508/www.lipton-tea.com/article/detail/157721/lipton-history> (date of access: 07.01.2018).

The Lipton tea business was acquired by the company Unilever in a number of separate transactions, which started in 1938 and were completed in 1972 when Unilever bought the rest of the global Lipton business from Allied Suppliers²⁵⁶.

Tetley



Picture 103. Logo of Tetley.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=tetley+tea+logo&source (date of access: 07.01.2018).

Tetley is a British beverage manufacturer, and the largest tea company in the UK. Since 2000 it has been a subsidiary of Indian company Tata Global Beverages (formerly Tata Tea). Tetley tea is most known for its teabags. It was the first company to sell tea in tea-bags in the United Kingdom, in 1953. When introduced, the new invention gained popularity, so commercial production soon began, which resulted in changing tea drinking habits.

The company operates in 40 countries worldwide, selling various types of tea packed in tea-bags. It always responds to the needs of its customers. When consumer tests showed that British people preferred round bags to square ones, in 1989 Tetley launched the round tea-bag. Later, the company invented a type of bags which became very popular – drawstring teabags, which have been produced since 1997²⁵⁷.

The history of the company began in 1822, when brothers Joseph and Edward Tetley began their business of selling salt. Later, they added tea to their supplies and in 1837 established the company Joseph Tetley & Co. The business became successful, so the company moved to London, where they decided to focus on supplying tea. In 1856, they began their new activity as Joseph Tetley & Company, Wholesale Tea Dealers.

In the 1870s Tetley Tea expanded. The company was not only distributing tea, but also blending and packing. By 1888 it started selling its tea in America and by 1913 Tetley Tea had its plants in New York and was the largest tea supplier in the USA²⁵⁸.

In 1995, after some acquisitions, the Tetley Group was created. In 2000 the company was bought by the Indian company, Tata Global Beverages²⁵⁹.

²⁵⁶ Source: *Thomas J. Lipton. Company History*. Retrieved: www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/thomas-j-lipton-company-history/ (date of access: 07.01.2018).

²⁵⁷ Source: *A Brief History of the Teabag*. Retrieved: www.tetleyteaacademy.co.uk/a-brief-history-of-the-teabag (date of access: 10.01.2018).

²⁵⁸ Source: *History of Tetley Tea. Tea Fusion*. Retrieved: www.teainfusion.com/brands/history-of-tetley-tea.html (date of access: 10.01.2018).

²⁵⁹ Source: *Tata Global Beverages*. Retrieved: www.tata.com/company/profile/Tata-Global-Beverages (date of access: 10.01.2018).

Cadbury



Picture 104. Logo of Cadbury.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=cadbury+logo&source (date of access: 10.01.2018).

Cadbury is a British multinational confectionery company, owned since 2010 by Mondelez International. It is the second-largest confectionery brand in the world (after Wrigley's). The company, which has its headquarters in London, operates in more than 50 countries worldwide. It is famous for its Dairy Milk chocolate and many other confectionery products.

Cadbury was established in Birmingham, England, in 1824 by John Cadbury who sold tea, coffee and drinking chocolate. In 1831 he opened his factory, in which he produced a variety of cocoa and drinking chocolates. When he was joined by his brother in 1848, the company became known as Cadbury Brothers.

After Cadbury's competitor, Fry's, produced the first chocolate bar in 1847, Cadbury introduced his brand of chocolate bar in 1849. It became popular, so the company increased that type of production. In 1899 Cadbury was registered as a private limited company.

In 1905 Cadbury launched its new product, Dairy Milk, a chocolate bar of exceptional quality, with a higher proportion of milk than previous chocolate bars. It was a great sales success and by 1914 the chocolate was the company's best-selling product.

Cadbury started mass production of milk chocolate. It merged with J. S. Fry & Sons in 1919 and became one of the biggest British confectionery manufacturers. Later, there was a series of mergers and acquisitions, which began in the 1960s. Finally, in 2010 Cadbury was bought by Kraft Foods²⁶⁰, which split into two companies in 2012. The confectionery business of Kraft became Mondelez International and Cadbury is its subsidiary²⁶¹.



Picture 105. Dairy Milk – the company's main product. From the beginning it has had a distinctive purple wrapper.

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=cadbury+logo&source (date of access: 10.01.2018).

²⁶⁰ Source: „Cadbury agrees Kraft takeover bid”, 2010, *BBC News*, 19.01.2010. Retrieved: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8467007.stm> (date of access: 10.01.2018).

²⁶¹ Source: *Cadbury. Our story*. Retrieved: www.cadbury.co.uk/our-story (date of access: 10.01.2018).

Bendicks



Picture 106. Logo of Bendicks

Source: www.google.pl/search?q=bendicks+logo&source (date of access: 10.01.2018).

Bendicks is a chocolate brand famous for being „quintessentially British”. Although the German company August Storck K G is now the owner of Bendicks, it offers a selection of dark chocolate mint products, Bendicks Bittermints, which are still made to the original recipe of 1931.

In 1930 Oscar Benson and Colonel Bertie Dickson purchased a small confectionery business in London and started making chocolates in a basement below the shop. They used the first syllable of each of their surnames to come up with the name Bendicks²⁶².

In 1931 the company came up with a combination of dark chocolate comprising 95% cocoa solids and intensely flavoured mint fondant, which they named Bendicks Bittermints. Although the confectionery products were expensive, they were made with the finest quality ingredients, so by 1933 the company developed a reputation for high quality chocolates and attracted the patronage of the Duke of Kent and subsequently, in 1962, became awarded with the Royal Warrant of Queen Elizabeth II.

The ownership of the company changed when in 1988 Bendicks became a subsidiary of the German sweet producer, August Storck²⁶³.



Picture 107. Bendicks Bittermints.

Source: www.google.pl/search?biw=1680&bih=897&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=BIJDWrDzA4W4UbvXraAF&q=bendicks+bittermints (date of access: 10.01.2017).

²⁶² Source: *Bendicks. Our story*. Retrieved: www.bendicks.co.uk/our-story.html#acc-an-inspired-recipe (date of access: 10.01.2017).

²⁶³ Source: *Brands/bendicks*. Retrieved: www.chocolatesdirect.co.uk/bendicks.htm (date of access: 10.01.2017).

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What type of agriculture is there in the UK?
.....
2. Where does agricultural activity concentrate in: England, Scotland and Wales?
.....
3. How many significant food processing companies are there in the UK?
.....
4. How long ago was whisky first distilled in Scotland?
.....
5. Where is whisky produced in Scotland?
.....
6. When was whisky production revived in Wales?
.....
7. What was the first alcoholic drink produced in England?
.....
8. How many breweries operate in the UK?
.....
9. Give the names of two food or drink companies situated in the Scottish Highlands.
.....
10. Which company introduced teabags in the UK?
.....
11. Which famous Scottish tea brand is owned by an American company?
.....
12. Which chocolate brand is the second largest confectionery brand in the world?
.....

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks using the names given below.

1. is a brand of Scotch whisky.
2. beer is produced by a family-owned English regional brewery.
3. is a brand of cakes and pies.
4. produces famous English Breakfast tea.
5. is the only whisky produced in Wales.
6. manufactures muesli and porridge.
7. produces famous mint chocolates.
8. Brewery was founded by an English farmer in Canada.
9. is a brand famous for its custard and rice pudding.
10. is a Scottish manufacturer of shortbread and biscuits.

Talisker, Ambrosia, Walkers, Dorset Cereals, Carling, Penderyn, Fuller's, Mr Kipling, Twinings, Bendicks

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. Speyside is a region popular for
 a) beer b) whisky c) chocolate
2. The Pulteney Distillery has been producing whisky since the
 a) late 18th century b) early 19th century c) late 19th century
3. is the largest tea manufacturer in the world.
 a) Twinings b) Tetley c) Lipton
4. Walkers Shortbread is a manufacturer.
 a) Welsh b) English c) Scottish
5. Ambrosia and Mr Kipling are the brands owned by
 a) Unilever b) Associated British Foods c) Premier Foods
6. Dairy Milk chocolate is the most famous product of
 a) Bendicks b) Ambrosia c) Cadbury

Exercise 4. Put the name of the product.

1		2		3	
.....					
5		6		7	
.....					
8		9			
.....					

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