

Royal Society of Chemistry National Chemical Landmarks



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| 8 May 2024 | AstraZeneca, Macclesfield Campus | AstraZeneca, Silk Road Business Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 2NA, UK | Since 1966, teams of scientists based on this site have developed and manufactured over thirty human, consumer health and veterinary medicinal products, helping millions of patients worldwide. |
| 10 April 2024 | Professor Amilra Prasanna de Silva | School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, David Keir Building, Stranmillis Road, Belfast, BT9 5AG, UK | Founded Fluorescent PET Sensing and Molecular Logic in the 1980s alongside associates at development of the PET sensors in a line of innovative portable blood analyse |

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| 30 September 2016 | Chemical structure of simple sugars, James Colquhoun Irvine and Thomas Purdie | College Gate, North Street, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, UK | Near this site in 1903, James Colquhoun Irvine, Thomas Purdie and their team found a way to understand the chemical structure of simple sugars like glucose and lactose. Over the next 18 years this allowed them to lay the foundations of modern carbohydrate chemistry, with implications for medicine, nutrition and biochemistry. |
| 10 June 2016 | Beecham Research Laboratories | The Shop at Strood Green, 1 Tynedale Road, Betchworth, Surrey, RH3 7JD, UK | In 1957 scientists working for Beecham Research Laboratories at nearby Brockham Park discovered a chemical which they used to develop many new penicillins with unique properties for the treatment of bacterial infections. These medicines have relieved suffering and saved millions of lives worldwide. |
| 01 April 2016 | Sir John Cornforth | Kent Science Park, Broadoak Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8XP, UK | Shell Research Ltd Milstead Laboratory of Chemical Enzymology. In recognition of the pioneering work carried out here when he was co-director of the laboratory. Cornforth led a team that revealed the detailed chemistry of how enzymes work, and explained how cholesterol builds up in the body. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1975. |

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| 19 March 2013 | The Reverend Ron Lancaster | Kimbolton School, Kimbolton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE28 0EA, UK | For his contribution to fireworks research, development and displays and for services to the pyrotechnic industry. |
| 21 November 2012 | Professor The Lord George Porter of Luddenham | Wolfson Laboratories, Imperial College London, 7 Imperial College Road, Kensington, London, SW7 2AZ, UK | 1985–2002 Chairman, Centre for Photomolecular Sciences and Visiting Professor, Imperial |

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| 30 March 2011 | Unilever Research & Development Port Sunlight Laboratory | Unilever Research & Development Port Sunlight Laboratory, Wood Street, Birkenhead, Wirral, CH62 4UY, UK | In recognition of the outstanding scientific contribution to the home and personal care industry made by Unilever Port Sunlight's laboratory since 1911. 100 years on, the people on site continue to deliver innovative products to enhance the lives of billions of consumers around the world. |
| 30 November 2010 | Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory Oxford, John B. Goodenough with Koichi Mizushima, Philip C. Jones and Philip J. Wiseman | Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, 8Uj04 re.0ao3 | |

23 October
2009

Professor Edward Hughes

School of Chemistry,
Bangor University, Bangor,
Gwynedd, LL57 2DG, UK

Professor Edward (Ted) D Hughes FRS, who conducted ground breaking work on kinetics and mechanisms in organic chemistry 1943-

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| 16 June 2008 | Dr John Snow | John Snow Public House, 39 Broadwick Street, Soho, London, W1F 9QJ, UK | Founding father of Epidemiology. In 1854 his research linked deaths to the water pump near this site and thus determined that cholera is a water borne disease. |
| 23 November 2007 | Jealott's Hill International Research Centre | Jealott's Hill International Research Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire, RS42 6EY, UK | This plaque is in recognition of the pioneering work carried out by scientists on this site since 1928. Research at Jealott's Hill has led to global developments in agriculture which have helped feed people and improve their quality of life. |
| 24 September 2007 | Clarendon Laboratory and H. G. J. Moseley | Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PU, UK | Clarendon Laboratory where H. G. J. Moseley (1887-1915) completed his pioneering studies on the frequencies of X-rays emitted from the elements. His work established the concept of atomic number and helped reveal the structure of the atom. He predicted several new elements, and laid the ground for a major tool in chemical analysis. |
| 07 June 2007 | John Dalton | John Dalton Cottage, Eaglesfield, Cockermouth, Cumbria, CA13 0SD, UK | 1778 -1793: Teacher (Eaglesfield, Pardshaw, Kendal). 1793 -1844: Scientist and Educator (Manchester). 1817 -1844: President, Manchester Lit & Phil Soc. Laws of Partial Pressures and Multiple Proportions, recognised Colour Blindness and revolutionised Chemistry through his Atomic Theory. |
| 03 May 2007 | Professor Sir Derek Barton | Imperial College London, South Kensington Campus, London, SW7 2AZ, UK | 1938 1942 Student, 1957 1978 Professor, Imperial College. 1969 Nobel Laureate for new concept of organic conformational analysis. Erected in the Centenary Year of Imperial College London. |
| 03 May 2007 | Professor Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson | Imperial College London, South Kensington Campus, London, SW7 2AZ, UK | 1939 1943 Student, 1956 1996 Professor, Imperial College 1973 Nobel Laureate for pioneering studies on organometallic compounds. Erected in the Centenary Year of Imperial College London. |
| 19 October 2006 | Sir William H. Perkin | Sudbury Neighbourhood Centre, 809 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HA0 2LP, UK | The sale of his Perkin and Sons dyeworks in Greenford enabled him to build here in 1876 the New Hall, a meeting place for the people of Sudbury, and a precursor of this Neighbourhood Centre. |
| 19 October 2006 | Sir William H. Perkin | The site of original Perkin and Sons Dyeworks, Oldfield Lane, Greenford, Middlesex | Sir William H. Perkin (1838-1907) discovered mauveine, the world's first synthetic dyestuff, in 1856. H Tf-0.0845 Tc 41.784 90.744 T37.864 reW896 ()7.996 (6)8.006 (Tf381)JJETQq.21fee |

14 October
2003

John Dalton³

Peace Garden, Mosley
Street, Manchester, M40
9NB, UK

John Dalton 1766-1844 taught natural488.83 Td[Jo]7.97.996 (a7.004 ()-6.)-6.9946 (a7.004)1.0

14 May 2001

Dorothy Hodgkin

Department of Chemistry,
University of Oxford, South
Parks Road, Oxford, OX1
3TF, UK

To recognise the work of Nobel-prize winning X-ray Crystallographer Dorothy Hodgkin. She elucidated the structures of the antibiotic penicillin and vitamin B12, a treatment for pernicious anaemia, thereby augmenting the synthesis and production of these compounds. Together with her colleagues she also discovered the structure of insulin, the hormone responsible for carbohydrate metabolism and employed therapeutically in the management of diabetes

21 March
2001

Johnson Matthey
Technolog7.996 (s)J18.006

1980

Joseph Priestly⁵

St Michael's Catholic
Church, Moor Street,