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

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.

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

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-

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 reW*896 ()7.996 (6)8.006 (Tf381)]TJETQq.21fee

14 October 2003	John Dalton[3]	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)]TJ18.006		

1980	Joseph Priestly[5]	St Michael's Catholic Church, Moor Street,