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The Kew Bridge Pumping Station Museum in London has operated for 37 years, repairing the main historic buildings, restoring four of the five original steam pumping engines to working order, and adding four more large pumping engines.

See news about it getting a grant.

Opinion

New national canal trust to manage British waterways heritage

Sir Neil Cossons



The Honorary President of TICCIH, whose reflections on the meaning of industrialisation consistently stimulate our discussions, presents a ground-breaking form of management for one of the largest assemblages of protected industrial sites in Europe.

All over the world, publicly owned and run enterprises are being privatised as governments raise money from the sale of assets, or seek savings through improvements in efficiency. But few if any have involved the transfer of substantial heritage assets from state control to a new model for ownership and operation.

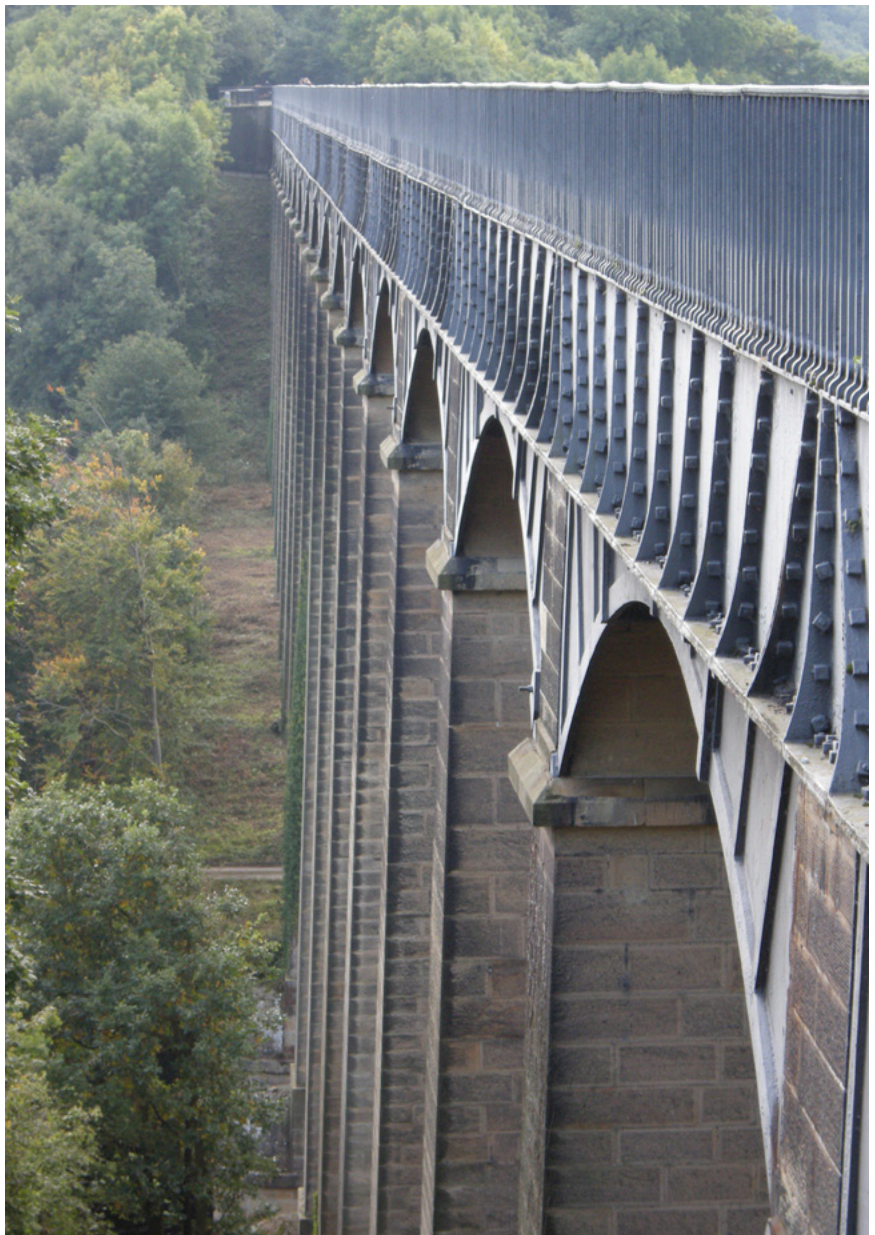
In Britain, the nation's inland waterways, consisting largely of the network of canals that date from the second half of the eighteenth century, have been state owned since they were nationalised shortly after the Second World War. Since then, the British Transport Commission and since the 1960s British Waterways Board (BWB), a statutory corporation wholly-owned by the United Kingdom Government, has been responsible for over 3,500 kilometres of canals as well as some rivers. Such commercial traffic as there was had diminished to less than four per cent of BWB's revenue but there has been very significant growth in leisure and amenity use of the waterways and many hundreds of kilometres of derelict canal have been brought back into a navigable state by groups of volunteers working closely with BWB. By 2006 there were more boats on the inland waterways network – over 30,000 – than in its heyday as the prime artery of the industrial revolution.

The BWB network includes over 2,500 buildings and structures Listed for their historical and architectural importance, as well as 70 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. This makes BWB the third largest owner of designated historic assets in Britain, after the Church of England and the National Trust. In addition, BWB has responsibility for the World Heritage Site that includes the aqueducts at Pontcysyllte and Chirk on the Llangollen Canal, as well as three waterways museums, at Gloucester, Ellesmere Port and Stoke Bruerne. There are also important natural environment assets including over 100 Sites of Special Scientific Importance designated or the preservation of rare species and habitats.

Opinion

With the progressive privatisation of nationalised industries in Britain over the last forty years BWB found itself as one of the few remaining in public ownership, the only other being the Post Office. But such has been the nature of the change taking place in the public perception of the waterways network, the recognition of its value for leisure purposes and the importance of its heritage assets that, after wide consultation with user groups, the Board proposed to Government changing its status to a charity, to become in effect a 'national trust' for Britain's waterways. The proposal is to create a new governance structure on which the various stakeholders would be represented, including local communities, boat owners and operators, heritage and natural environment interests.

In June British Waterways will cease to exist and its assets, currently valued at £680 million, and including all staff, will be transferred to the new Canal and River Trust (CRT). The CRT will have responsibility for all inland waterways and a number of rivers in England and Wales. In Scotland, the waterways – most notably the Forth & Clyde and Caledonian canals – will remain in the ownership of the Scottish Government. Building membership support, in co-operation with the numerous membership-based waterways groups, will be an important aspect of the CRT's work. Currently, the National Trust has a membership of over four million and English Heritage's membership exceeds 850,000. In both cases membership income forms a substantial part of their revenue income. The current revenue turnover of BW is £170 million and a contract with Government will ensure that the current public sector contribution to the CRT is guaranteed and inflation-protected over the first fifteen years of the new trust's life.



The greatest heritage asset of the CRT is Pontcysyllte Aqueduct; restored by BWB for the bicentenary of its completion in 1805. It was designed by Thomas Telford and William Jessop and consists of a cast-iron trough 307m long carrying the Llangollen Canal 38m above the River Dee. Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2009.

Photo: © Neil Cossons

Meeting its historic environment responsibilities will form an important part of the CRT's work. A Heritage Advisory Committee will advise the Board of Trustees on matters of heritage policy and practice. The committee will consist of heritage experts with waterways knowledge and experience as well as from the wider field of conservation and management. The Committee will be chaired by Sir Neil Cossons, who was formerly a non-executive director of BWB and the first Chairman of The Waterways Trust (TWT), BWB's charitable arm. TWT will be absorbed into the CRT as part of the new proposals.

Renew your 2012 TICCIH membership at www.ticcih.org

TICCIH News

Congress update

The congress office has received 105 abstracts and poster presentations, and the first announcement of accepted abstracts is on the [Congress web](#). To register on-line, organise your travelling to Taiwan and where to stay, find out about other activities in the area, please visit the [congress website](#). Travel arrangements can be sorted out at www.taipeitruel.net/en/

TICCIH on Facebook

We now have our own page to make it easier to reference and find: <https://www.facebook.com/TICCIH>.

The aim of the Facebook page is to improve communication between TICCIH members and those interested in protecting industrial heritage by providing a place on which information can be simply posted. There is limited facility for comments on Facebook so it is not really a discussion list. Letting people know of interesting events, publications and news is an important way of achieving the TICCIH mission to encourage and facilitate to identification and protection of our Industrial Heritage. The page has been developed by Iain Stuart.

III meeting of the TICCIH Railway Section

The Railway Section is holding its third meeting at the Museu dos Caminhos de Ferro de Lousado railway museum in Portugal in May 25-27. Though the closing date for abstracts was 25 April, paper proposals can be in English, Portuguese or Spanish and should be sent to museuferroviario@vilanovadefamaliao.org

National representatives

New representative in Argentina. Laura O. Amarilla is the president of TICCIH Argentina for 2012- 2014. She writes: 'This distinction is an honour for me and I hope I could obtain the best for our Institution in this new administration. In the hope that we can realize projects together'.

Helen Lardner, the coordinator of TICCIH's very successful Australian group and principal of HLCD heritage consultancy, has been appointed to the Australian Heritage Council. This is an independent body of heritage experts acting as the Australian Government's independent expert advisory body on heritage matters. The Council's role is to assess the values of places nominated for the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List, and to advise the Australian Government Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts on conserving and protecting places included, or being considered for inclusion, in the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List. This is a great recognition of Helen's professional skills and the TICCIH Board and members wish her well in undertaking a difficult role.

Progress with TICCIH's new book: 'Industrial Heritage Re-Tooled'

TICCIH's forthcoming guide to international 'best practice' in industrial heritage conservation continues to progress. Thirty authors have delivered their chapters and the full draft is now with the publishers, Carnegie Publications in Lancashire, England. Articles have been reviewed by peer editors and the draft text is with the proof reader. The launch is scheduled to take place during the Taipei congress in November.

Virtual board meetings

TICCIH President Patrick Martin has held two virtual meetings that were 'attended' by various members of the board. Issues discussed include the next congress, progress with our advocacy and communication policies (see the new Facebook link), and future TICCIH conference plans.

Next Latin American conference in Brazil

The long series of TICCIH meetings inaugurated in Cuba in 1997 continues with a long-awaited meeting at the University of São Paulo on the 3-6 July, organised by TICCIH Brazil. The VI Latin-American Colloquium is based around the recovery and preservation of industrial heritage and welcomes participants from all over the Americas and beyond

Cetate open pit mine in Rosia Montana, Romania

A seminar discussion about the future of the mine site was organised by Europa Nostra in November, 2010 in Brussels, Belgium. The lively exchange included representatives of the mining company, the Rumanian Academy, ICOMOS and the European parliament. TICCIH was represented by Patrick Viaene, and the very interesting debate covering the technology to be used, its environmental consequences, the nomination of the site to the World Heritage committee, mitigation and clean-up plans and other issues can be followed in his summary, [linked here](#).

More about cover photo: Kew Bridge Pumping Station Museum

The [Museum](#) is one of the most important historic sites of the water supply industry. It attracts over 15,000 visitors a year from all over the world and is recognised as a centre of excellence for the operation of large historic machinery. The British Heritage Lottery Fund has now given it a grant of £1.845 million for an exciting restoration project to provide new and improved visitor facilities and develop education, community outreach and volunteer development programmes.

Report

How a technology collection tells the regional experience of industrialisation: TECHNOSEUM in Mannheim, Germany

Dr Oliver Schmidt

Oliver Schmidt is a historian who works as an Assistant Curator in the collections department at the TECHNOSEUM, with a special concern for the collections of agricultural machines and commercial objects. In this article, he discusses how the collecting, conservation and interpretation policies of his museum can relate the regional experience of industrialization.

The state of Baden-Württemberg is one of the most densely industrialised areas in Germany. However, the landscape of industrial production is not dominated by global players such as Daimler or BASF, just across the river Rhine: the backbone of Swabian economic success has always been the medium-sized, innovative corporation with a mostly regional and subsequently national course. Countless enterprises produce a wide range of high-tech products ranging from fire extinguishers (Minimax, Stuttgart) to a creative producer of underwear (Mey, Albstadt). Many of them are privately owned and have remained in the hands of a single family for generations, while others have been absorbed by larger corporations. It is the smaller businesses that promise the greatest potential for the conservation of industrial heritage.

Since January 2010, the former Landesmuseum für Technik und Arbeit (State Museum for Technology and Labour) has been known as TECHNOSEUM and is still fulfilling its task as a state museum of Baden-Württemberg. Its purpose is defined as: "... to research and exhibit the history of technology in southwest Germany and its social impact with a focus on the period beginning with industrialisation."

In detail, this mission was fleshed out as: "... to research, document and present to the public in an exemplary manner the contribution of south-western Germany to the modern development of technology and economy, to impart vividly the influence of technical-industrial development on the working conditions and livelihoods of the people in this area, to illustrate the economic, scientific and social prerequisites for the application of technology and to promote the responsible handling of technology", to collect, preserve and make accessible to the public exemplary testimonials of technical and social development and to represent a forum for debate on the current and future questions of industrial society.

As this is quite a comprehensive task, the department of collections at the TECHNOSEUM also pursues a more detailed and differentiated collecting strategy based on the existing collection. This strategy, of course, aims to fill gaps in the existing collection and to expand it in areas in which the museum wishes to specialise.



TECHNOSEUM's 500 hp uniflow steam engine built in 1908 by Maschinenfabrik, Esslingen

Photo: Copyright:TECHNOSEUM

Report

To focus the collection process on pre-defined areas, the department's strategy also names fields in which the collection is complete. Conservation aspects and research dominate the work with these parts of the inventory.

In terms of industrial heritage, the TECHNOSEUM is different from other well-known museums of industrial history that are situated on actual former sites of industrial production. The TECHNOSEUM's task is to cover the entire history of industrialisation and its technological and social preconditions. As it cannot and is not intended to focus on one aspect, the museum's solution is to present this history in a close correlation of time and space. On the various levels of the building, the exhibition shows how one particular industry or aspect of industrial history relates to a certain time in one particular region of the German southwest. This concept is called a "space-time-helix". Starting with the pre-industrial era, the museum invites the visitors to revisit the major aspects of industrial history in depth as opposed to following a mere development through time.

While the tour through the museum naturally begins with the major pre-industrial resource "wood", it later explains the significance of both social and industrial developments such as weaving or the paper production industry at a certain time in a certain place, rather than the chronological history of paper production from pre-industrial times until today.

While the permanent exhibition delves deeply into industrial heritage at certain points, the collections provide backup in terms of a representative cross-section that waits to be presented. One of the highlights at the museum is live demonstration of the uniflow steam engine (double cylinder) produced by Maschinenfabrik Esslingen in 1908, around which the core theme of industrial heritage at the TECHNOSEUM revolves. The use of the steam engine in combination with the themes of energy supply, mechanisation of agricultural production and the development of the railway forms a strong combination which exemplifies the part the TECHNOSEUM plays in the conservation of regional industrial heritage.

Another aspect in the permanent exhibition additionally reflects the TECHNOSEUM's role in conserving industrial heritage. The collection of vehicles ranges from late carriages, early cars, motorcycles and agricultural engines to almost contemporary vehicles. The rare Lanz Bulldog HL and HR 2 models, which resolved dependency upon steam engines, are an extraordinary example of these assembled objects. Additionally, cars such the fully restored and functioning Mercedes 170 V dating from the middle of the 20th century give insights into the early development of car production. These objects are central to the collections as the car industry is still one of the major local industries. Carl Benz developed his combustion engine car in Mannheim and his wife Bertha drove it on its first major expedition. Daimler offers to build reproductions to this day.



A demonstration of the Porsche car body construction line.

Photo: Copyright:TECHNOSEUM

Report

Baden-Württemberg is central to the German car industry with production sites of Daimler and Porsche. However, an even bigger contribution to car production is the represented by countless medium-sized enterprises supplying the industry. At the TECHNOSEUM, the social and economic significance of automobile industries is central to our permanent exhibition and includes part of a Porsche production line.

The automobilisation of the masses and of individual transport is a core part of our conservation strategy. The process of collecting connected items is designed to fill the gaps, particularly in regard to motorcycles and their production. The current main interest of the TECHNOSEUM's collectors is mopeds and low-powered motorcycles. These two areas – the ensemble revolving around steam power and the automobile industry – reiterate the important task an institution such as the TECHNOSEUM fulfils.

The museum represents a stronghold of the conservation of authoritative and representative machines such as the assembly lines of various industries. Additionally, and perhaps more central in this particular case, there is the vast collection of components of smaller-scale industrial life. An example of the collection is the impressive array of household technical devices used on a daily basis.

These artefacts reflect the history of their producers, of their development and of the impact of innovation on design and features. Objects such as coffee machines, electric razors, kitchen appliances of all sorts, washing machines and eventually vacuum cleaners shed light upon the value industry has for our day-to-day-life. They help contextualise the histories of corporations and their production and give social meaning to the collection.

By connecting the technical as well as the social meaning of these testimonies of our industrial past, industrial heritage not only comes to life but is also brought to the day-to-day lives of the museum's visitors. However, even an institution such as the TECHNOSEUM reaches its limits when valuable ensembles of world heritage such as the German-Suisse hydroelectric power station in Rheinfelden are casually abandoned by the government [see TICCIH Bulletin #53] Examples such as these stress the huge amount of work and especially lobbying that must be additionally undertaken by state museums in order to achieve the appropriate representation of industrial heritage as part of the cultural core of any given society.

TECHNOSEUM Landesmuseum für Technik und Arbeit in Mannheim, Ger



The Lanz Bulldog HR2 tractor Photo: M. Drozdowska.

Photo: Copyright: TECHNOSEUM

Worldwide

Japan

Tomioka Silk Mill and related heritage sites

Dr Toshitaka Matsuura

The historic significance of Tomioka silk mill has been introduced several times in the *TICCIH Bulletin*. On this occasion I summarize the recent development of its nomination for the UNESCO World Heritage List, which is nearing completion.

Tomioka silk mill and related heritage sites comprise a technological ensemble of four components depicting modern development of sericulture and silk-reeling. The main theme is “a mass production of high quality raw silk” that was made possible in modern Japan, in which the Tomioka silk mill played a central role. This ensemble portrays a series of historical events successfully contributed not only to the modernization of Japan, but also to the prosperity of Asian as well as the global silk industry in the modern age. In the past, silk was for long considered a rare fiber, and was mainly consumed by the privileged classes. However, Japanese mass production technology contributed to making silk available to the general public.

Tomioka silk mill is the first full-scale raw silk factory in Japan. It is a former machine-reeling plant built in 1872 by the Japanese government. It was a model factory, even after the privatization, for advanced silk-reeling in Japan and raised the Japanese silk in-

dustrial standard to the world’s top level. It is the best example of factory architecture employed Western technology in Japan, remaining intact.

It was also the place for development and dissemination of improved species of silkworms in corporation with Tajima Family, Arafune Fu-ketsu and Takayama-sha.

The old Tajima-Yahei house is the prototype for modern sericultural farmhouses. It was built for sericulture in 1863 by Yahei Tajima who perfected the modern sericultural technique called seiryō-iku featuring ventilation.

The site of Takayama-sha is the birthplace of Japanese standard sericultural technique. Chogoro Takayama perfected the modern method called seion-iku, featuring ventilation and temperature control. Takayama-sha was established as a specialized school for sericulture and successfully spread modern technology throughout Japan and overseas. The main house was renovated as the ideal farmhouse for laboratory.

Arafune fu-ketsu is the largest scale cold storage for silkworm eggs. Fu-ketsu was a cold storage facility for silkworm eggs using cold air from gaps between rocks. With a use of such fu-ketsu, multiple rearing of silkworm was enabled in the late 19th century. Arafune Fu-ketsu with its largest storage capacity, had business with clients from all Japan and even from the Korean Peninsula.



Tomoika silk mill. The Tajima-Yahei house is the prototype for modern sericultural farmhouses

Worldwide

China

Quarry Heritage in Zhejiang Province, P. R. China

Que Weimin, *College of Urban and Environment Sciences, Peking University*

China quarry heritage Powerpoint Presentation

Stone quarry heritage is an important part of mining heritage but there are no properties nominated on the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is a strong tangible evidence of human history, but has not received enough academic attention up to now.

In China, there are four protective lists including quarry heritage: (1) Cultural Heritage List, including state, province and county level lists; (2) Mining Park List, only at state level; (3) Scenic Spots List, including state and provincial level lists; and (4) Geology Park, including state and provincial Lists.

The Zhejiang Province quarry heritage is rich in the remains of human development through the last 4,000 years. Stone quarry heritage consists of three parts: quarrying site ruins, cultural heritage around quarrying site ruins and stone products.

Quarrying site ruins

The most important quarrying sites in Zhejiang Province are:

- Changyu Quarry Caves in Wenling County (Plate 1), in the List of World Geology Park, State Mining Park and State Scenic Spots, quarried since the 1st century.
- Wushan Quarry Caves in Ninghai County (Plate 2), in the list of State Mining Park, quarried since the 7th century.

- Snake Island Quarry Caves in Sanmen County (Plate 3), in the list of Province Scenic Sopt, quarried since the 7th century.
- Longyou Quarry Caves in Longyou County (Plate 4), in the list of State Scenic Sopt, quarried before the 1st century.
- East Lake Quarry Cliff in Shaoxing City (Plate 5), in the list of Province Scenic Sopt, quarried since 2000 years ago.
- Shuanghe Quarry Cliff in Daishan County (Plate 6), in the list of Province Scenic Sopt, quarried since 12th century.

Cultural heritage on the quarrying site ruins

Once quarrying stopped on site, the remains of the caves and cliffs were usually engraved, sculptured or inscribed by artists, so many of the surviving remains are also of artistic cultural heritage.

Among the most important sites on the Cultural Heritage List are:

- Stone tide bank, Yanguan Town, constructed in the 18th century (Plate 9).
- Stone walk-way along the East Canal in Zhejiang, paved since the 7th century (Plate 10).
- Sutra Pillar of Fantian Temple in Hangzhou, stood in 10th century, (Plate 11).
- Step Bridge in Shiyang Town, constructed in 1795, (Plate 12).
- Stone House in Changyu Village, Wenling County, constructed in 1970's, unlisted (Plate 13).

France

Halle Freyssinet finally safe

CILAC reports that the mayor of Paris has lost one of his battles against preservationists. The Halle Freyssinet, a 310 by 70 metre reinforced concrete warehouse alongside the Austerlitz train station, went up between 1927 and 1929 and is considered one of the masterpieces of the engineer and concrete pioneer Eugene Freyssinet. It includes early experiments with compacting and pre-stressing concrete. The city of Paris wanted to build houses and a garden on the entire site and had filed for a demolition permit. Heritage staff recommended classifying the site. This leaves open the question concerning the future of this site, and the buildings, which have been used by an event organizer.



The Halle Freyssinet

Photo: By MOSSOT (Own work), via Wikimedia Commons

Worldwide

Serbia

Opening of the "Becej" turbine locks and museum

The repair and reconstruction of the building turbine plant Becej on the Tisa River is open with the "Museum of Industrial Heritage", an innovation in the local tourist trade and a tourist attraction not only of Serbia but for all over Europe. It is the first electric canal lock using electricity produced by itself, built in 1893 - 1898. It was an economic miracle in the early 20th century and provoked the interest of people from around the world. The "Museum of Industrial Heritage" is an object of cultural property of great importance, an international monument of technological culture. It made a great contribution to the rapid implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation of buildings turbine plants. The World Canal Conference was held here in 2009.



Publications

Abaco

Industrial architecture. Restoration and conservation in times of crisis. Various authors. Ediciones CICEES. 2011, vol. 4 N° 70, €10.00. Spanish.

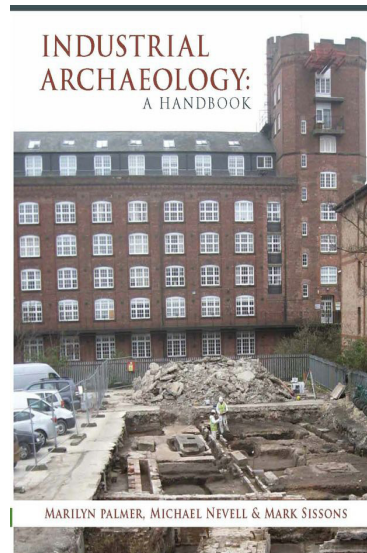
The autumn edition of the journal Abaco is the most up to date review in Spanish of contemporary practice in the study and conservation of industrial architecture by many of the leading authorities. It is edited by the president of TICCIH España, Miguel Ángel Álvarez Areces. The articles were prepared by the speakers of the Conference on Restoration of Industrial Heritage held in July, 2011 at the Heritage School of Najera and promoted by the Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain. Papers included an assessment of the progress of Spain's *Plan Nacional de Patrimonio Industrial* and the criteria for the conservation of industrial architecture, as well as discussion of important current projects.

Publications

Industrial Archaeology: A Handbook

Marilyn Palmer, Michael Nevell and Mark Sissons, Council for British Archaeology Practical Handbook 21. £20. English. April 2012.

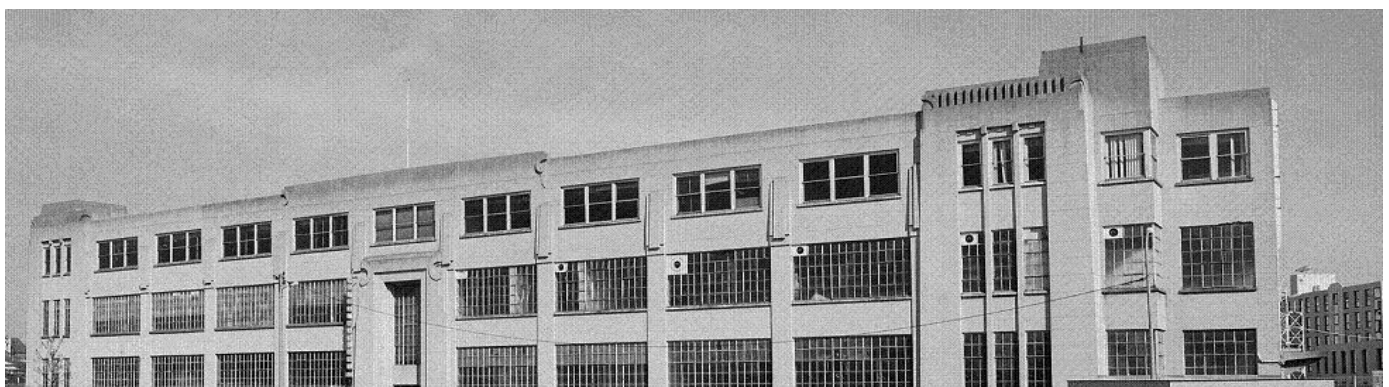
The authors show how the discipline of industrial archaeology has matured in recent decades, recognising the increased participation of professional contract and curatorial archaeologists in the redevelopment of industrial sites, while acknowledging the huge role still played by volunteers in conserving and interpreting industrial structures. It explores the challenge of industrial archaeology both as an archaeological study of the ways people used to live and work through surviving physical remains and as a conservation movement which must protect and interpret those remains. There is a comprehensive guide to further reading in standard texts and also in journal articles and grey literature, now often available in digital format.



Pathé Marconi à chatou: de la musique à l'effacement des traces (Pathé Marconi at Chatou: from music to erasure of the traces)

Jean-Luc Rigaud. Classiques Garnier. 2011. ISBN : 978-2-8124-0338-5

The Pathe Marconi factory at Chatou in France closed in 1992 and was razed in 2004: end of a story, start of a discussion. How could this art deco factory, so deeply inscribed in the urban landscape, disappear without any trace? The author puts it down to rivalry between two ideas of the city, one of the Impressionist painters and the other as the Mecca of disc manufacture. This detailed case study covers the history of recorded sound up to the MP3, the Pathé epic, two brothers, whose parents owned a delicatessen near Paris and who embarked on the adventure of commercial phonography and motion pictures, with comparison with other situations abroad, and a general reflection on the industrial heritage.



Publications

Cloughton, P. and C. Mills, Eds. 2011. *Mining perspectives: the proceedings of the eighth International mining history congress 2009. Cornwall, Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site/Cornwall Council.*

The Mining History Congress is a continuing series of triennial international meetings that began in Australia in 1985, aiming to bring together practitioners of mining history across all disciplines, to exchange recent research findings, and to consider how the subject area might be developed to satisfy new interests and demands. The papers given at Congresses seem to be published on a regular basis.

This publication brings together papers from the 8th Congress held in Cornwall in 2009 (the 9th Congress is in South Africa in early 2012). Unusually for Conference Proceedings, the papers have been refereed which explains the length of time between the congress and the publication. This also explains the quality of the papers which is higher and more consistent than similar publications.

Archaeology and historical research are the foundations on which industrial heritage is built for without them heritage significance cannot be assessed and there is little of interest to interpret. Mining History in its broadest sense has always suffered from variable quality in its product for all the excellent and learned technical, economic and labour histories, not to mention detailed and perceptive archaeological recording and analysis. There are always mining histories written with little regard to context, accepted historical practice and an intense focus on the particular; often the author or the author's decedents.

The opening paper of the collection by the editors Cloughton and Mills poses the question of the future direction of mining history. A pessimistic look at the state of the field in the United Kingdom revealed tales of abandonment, increasing age, lack of recognition and scarcity of new blood, not dissimilar to the industries the historians are researching. But Cloughton and Mills are heartened by subtle shifts in research directions with a broadening of the traditional subjects into more global inter-

pretations. The Editors even note one paper as being "rather dark and Foucaudian" which shows how far things have gone.

As one who is not a mainstream mining historian, these papers certainly bear out some of the editor's claims. I particularly liked papers that use underground archaeological remains such as those on "The use of gunpowder in 1617 in the mines of Le Thillot"; "Stoping methods in the St Just mines before mechanised drilling" and "The medieval mining district of Hierle, Saint-Laurent-le-Minier (Gard-France)". Apart from their own research interests these papers demonstrate that there is an archaeological resource in underground workings a point often lost in assessments of mining sites. Barry McGowan's study of "Hegemony, localism and ethnicity" at two Welsh mining communities near Canberra (Aust) is another example of mining history with a broader focus. However, there are still a number which stick to a more traditional focus on company history or individual biography.

What is lacking in this collection is some sort of overall theme or direction. The mixture of papers, while interesting, is also a bit disjointed. The Editors report that discussion at the conference centred on developing an agreed direction and framework for further study and perhaps that is what is needed to unify such a volume. Perhaps sessions in future conferences be more focused.

A final point is that although the papers are well produced and neatly laid out the footnotes are in a faint grey colour and in what appears to be 6 point font which surely makes such scholarly activities as reading more on the topic extremely difficult. Overall, I would recommend this volume. It has much of interest and hopefully marks a promising direction in the practice of mining history.

Dr Iain Stuart
JCIS Consultants

To order a copy contact Peter Cloughton p.f.cloughton@exeter.ac.uk or Catherine Mills c.j.mills@stir.ac.uk School of Arts and Humanities, Division of History and Politics, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, UK, FK9 4LA. Price: £12.50 (\$20) excluding postage

Conferences

ICOHTEC annual conference: Technology, the Arts and Industrial Culture

The international umbrella for historians of technology is meeting in Barcelona in July. Most of the sessions will be at the Escola Tècnica Superior d'Enginyeria Industrial de Barcelona (ETSEIB), the oldest industrial engineering school in Spain, but one day will be spent at the Museu Nacional de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya (mNACTEC) in Terrassa, site of the 1992 TICCIH congress. Visits that would appeal to TICCIH members include the Museu Agbar, located in a 1905 water pumping station, the Colònia Güell textile settlement, set up in 1890, the Neolithic mines of the Parc Arqueològic de les Mines in Gavà and the Caves Codorníu, art nouveau home of one of the leading producers of Catalan "cava".

Information <http://icohtec2012.atlantacongress.org/>

Conferences

Industrial heritage of Andalusia

The Fundación Patrimonio Industrial de Andalucía -FUPIA- (Andalusian Foundation for Industrial Heritage) is a newly-formed Spanish non-profit organization promoted by the Association of Industrial Engineers of Western Andalusia. Its aim is the preservation and recovery of the industrial heritage of Andalusia. The Foundation aims to raise awareness of the value of the local industrial heritage among companies, institutions, public administration and society, to safeguard the industrial heritage of Andalusia and promote the exhibition of its most important items.

FUPIA sponsors and develops survey, conservation and diffusion projects. It also works in the recovery of batches of bibliography and other documents to avoid their loss and to facilitate research treatises on machines, commercial catalogues, plans, photographs, memories, projects, etc. Finally, FUPIA promotes the acquisition of important pieces to guarantee their conservation and understanding.



One of the most notable initiatives is the Jornadas Andaluzas de Patrimonio Industrial y la Obra Pública, the Andalusian Congress on Industrial Heritage and Public Works, which is held in different parts of Andalusia every two years.

The second meeting will be in Cadiz in 25-27 October, 2012 to coincide with the bicentenary of the Spanish 1812 Constitution, the main topic of the Congress will be the analysis of the Andalusian social and economical context before the modern industry.

Paper proposals must be about the heritage of the first Andalusian industrialization: landscapes, buildings, machines, social and economical models and symbolic structures, and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in the Cadiz Bay: ships, wines, weaving and trains.

The Foundation's first awards to promote the research into the industrial heritage of the territory were won by Juan Manuel Cano Sanchiz for a study of the industrialization of Cordoba with second place to Dámaris Herмосilla Peiró for the reuse of the "La Alianza" flour watermill and hydroelectric power plant.

The lead smelting plant built in 1891 by the French company Soci t  Mini re et M tallurgique de Pe narroya in Pe narroya-Pueblonuevo (C rdoba). SMMP smelted the ore from its lead mines situated in the surrounding area (C rdoba, Badajoz and Ciudad Real). The lead ingots were desilverized in another building close to the lead plant.

New heritage forum

A new Association of Critical Heritage Studies will be launched at a conference in Gothenburg on 5-8 June, as a joint venue organised by the Heritage Seminar at the University of Gothenburg and the International Journal of Heritage Studies (IJHS). It intends to establish an extensive international network of scholars in examine cutting-edge research in the field of heritage studies.

The aim of the conference is to re-theorize the field of heritage and to develop current theoretical debates to make sense of the nature and meaning of heritage. The organisers see Heritage Studies as a synthesis emerging from diverse disciplinary fields including public history, cultural studies, archaeology, anthropology, memory studies, museology, conservation, fine, applied and performing arts and cultural geography. The plan to encourage people working in those areas to submit papers that address the inter-disciplinary nature of Heritage Studies has exceeded expectations with around 530 abstracts already received. A majority of these will be scheduled in a number of parallel sessions during four very intense days in the summer.

The progress of the conference planning can be followed on <http://www.science.gu.se/heritageconference2012>.

Contact [Bosse Lagerqvist](#), moderator of the Heritage Seminar or [John Giblin](#) who has been heading the reviewing process of abstracts.

Events

2012

Croatia - 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

25/5/2012 - 26/5/2012 Rijeka and the Industrial Heritage University of Rijeka, Faculty of Civil Engineering.
<http://protorpedo-rijeka.hr/eng/>

Portugal - TICCIH Railway Section, 3rd Meeting

25/5/2012 - 27/5/2012 Museu dos Caminhos de Ferro de Lousado [Contact](#)
www.ticcih.es/terceras-jornadas-de-la-seccion-de-ferrocarriles-de-ticcih/

France - Exhibiting Industry

1/6/2012 - 1/6/2012 Mass Culture and Visual Culture at Industrial Exhibitions in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Seminar at the University of Lausanne. French and English.
<http://exhibitingindustry.wordpress.com/>

United Kingdom - WORKLAB

18/6/2012 - 19/6/2012 People's History Museum and WORKLAB—International Association of Labour Museums, Manchester. CfP 31 May.
www.worklab.info

France - 4th International Congress on Construction History

3/7/2012 - 7/7/2012 International conference in Paris.
<http://www.icch-paris2012.fr/>

Brazil - Vº COLOQUIO DE PATRIMONIO INDUSTRIAL

3/7/2012 - 6/7/2012 Comitê Brasileiro para a Preservação do Patrimônio Industrial - TICCIH Brasil. Centro Universitário Belas Artes de São Paulo. Spanish and Portuguese.
www.belasartes.br/coloquio

Spain - 39th ICOHTEC Symposium: Technology, the Arts and Industrial Culture

10/7/2012 - 14/7/2012 Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona and Mnactec, Terrassa. Full program available at www.icohtec.org/

USA - Preserving the Historic Road

20/9/2012 - 23/9/2012 Indianapolis. International submissions welcome till June 15.

www.historicroads.org

Spain - XIV Jornadas Intenacionales de Patrimonio Industrial y 2ª Conferencia Internacional sobre Patrimonio y Desarrollo Regional

26/9/2012 - 29/9/2012 Patrimonio Industrial y Paisajes Culturales. Memorias del Desarrollo. Gijón, Asturias. CfP.

www.incuna.org

Spain - II Jornadas Andaluzas de Patrimonio Industrial y Obra Pública, Cadiz

25/10/2012 - 27/10/2012. Conference on the Heritage of the first Andalusian industrialization.

www.fupia.es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=78

Taiwan - XV TICCIH Congress: 'Post-Colonialism and the Reinterpretation of Industrial Heritage'

4/11/2012 - 11/11/2012 The next TICCIH Congress looks at the close connections between historical, political, racial, environmental, economical, technical, and social questions of industrial heritage. Accepted papers and poster sessions, on-line registration, travel info and conference timetable:

www.arch.cycu.edu.tw/TICCIH%20Congress%202012/index.html
Contact: [Dr. Hsiao-Wei Lin](mailto:Dr.Hsiao-Wei.Lin)

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TICCIH is the world organization for industrial archaeology promoting conservation, research, recording and education in all aspects of industrial heritage. It holds a triennial conference and organises interim conferences on particular themes. Individual membership is £20, corporate membership £40, and student membership £10.

There is an online membership form on www.ticcih.org

The **TICCIH Bulletin** welcomes news, comment and (shortish) articles from anyone who has something they want to say related to our field. The Bulletin is the only international newsletter dedicated to industrial archaeology and the conservation of the heritage of industrialisation. The TICCIH Bulletin is published online to members four times a year.

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