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A drawing by architect Rudolph Zhelyazevich of the first railway engine shed in Moscow. It belonged to the former railway to St Petersburg. Of ten such depots only one survives, the “Nikolayevsky” circular depot in Moscow. [See Worldwide for details.](#)

Opinion

TICCIH advocacy in Lowell National Historical Park: Pawtucket Dam

Professor Patrick Martin
TICCIH President

Lowell, Massachusetts, on the Merrimack River, is the home to America's first great conglomeration of water powered textile mills. Probably stimulated by the example of New Lanark in Scotland, the Proprietors of Locks and Canals ultimately established the most influential cluster of mills in New England at the Pawtucket Falls in the early 1820s. Situated among a set of canals that allowed the effective head to be reused by several mills, this establishment provided not only an economic success, but also an inspiring model for other developers. The industrial history of Lowell has been celebrated in a variety of ways, not least of which is the establishment of the [Lowell National Historical Park](#) in 1978. Readers who wish to understand the complexity of development should look to Patrick Malone's excellent book *Waterpower in Lowell; Engineering and Industry in Nineteenth-Century America*, 2009, Johns Hopkins University Press, or a more recent brief treatment in *Industrial Archaeology Review*, 34. 1, 5-23, May 2012, entitled “Dams and Damages: Controversies Over Waterpower in Lowell.” This last piece thoroughly lays out the background of the matter we examine here today, hence I will be brief in my treatment of details.

Opinion

The Pawtucket Dam is a crucial feature of the Lowell system of mills and canals, originally allowing ten mill complexes to wrest power from the falls in an efficient manner. The dam provided power for the enterprises and illustrates the essence of the waterpower system for park visitors, supporting boat tours and power generation within park exhibits. Modified several times during its lifespan, this massive granite structure spans the river and channels water into the canal system for the mills, as well as the modern hydroelectric power plant constructed in the 1980s. Since the early days of the dam's operation it has included a flashboard system, constructed of wooden boards and iron pins, that extends the height of the dam and serves as a safety valve, failing when flood waters approach and overtop the flashboards.

In 2010, Enel North America, parent company of Boott Hydropower, Inc., the operator of the hydroelectric power station, proposed to replace the historic flashboard system with a pneumatic crest-gate system, consisting of a concrete cap on the dam, topped with hinged steel panels to be raised and lowered by inflatable rubber bladders on the downstream side, beneath the panels, and a compressor house to be built onshore adjacent to the dam. In 2011, with the agreement of the TICCIH Board, I entered a letter of opinion in the hearing process on behalf of TICCIH, opposing the proposed undertaking on the grounds that it would "have a profound adverse effect on the integrity of the historic resources of the Lowell National Historical Park."



The Pawtucket Dam dam is in many ways the centerpiece of the historic industrial complex at Lowell as well as a key to the interpretive scheme in the National Park. Photo © James Higgins.

The proposal was also opposed by a number of other organizations, as well, including a state group called Preservation Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer, and by the National Park Service. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the relevant agency for issuing the permits to modify the dam, decided to move forward with the plans, effectively rejecting the arguments for preserving the historic flashboard system. A renewed campaign to halt these changes has recently been mounted, and I have again entered an opinion on behalf of TICCIH. The resistance to change has also attracted the attention and involvement of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, an independent Federal agency that promotes preservation and wise use of the nation's historic resources, and advises the President and the Congress on matters related to historic preservation. Made up of 23 members designated by Federal statute, the Advisory Council is in some ways the last resort, short of the court system, to settle disagreements among Federal agencies regarding preservation actions, particularly when government money and/or permits are involved. In the case of the Pawtucket Dam, we see a fundamental disagreement between the National Park Service, which advocates preservation, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which sees no compelling reason to deny the permit to modify the dam.

The Advisory Council issued a strongly worded set of findings and recommendations on February 22, including the explicit recommendation that FERC "not approve the Project to replace the existing flashboard system with a pneumatic crest gate system." Other portions of the comments include guidance about carrying forward a consulting process that pays stronger attention to the historical values of this landscape. While the Advisory Council is, by definition, an advisory body, we feel that this set of findings is a significant step in the right direction toward assuring the protection of this important piece of America's industrial heritage.



The flashboards on Pawtucket Dam being repaired or replaced in 1975.

Photo © Patrick Malone.

TICCIH News

After Taipei 2012

The [15th TICCIH Congress in Taiwan](#), from November 4th through 11th, 2012, has been successfully ended. It was the first TICCIH Congress held in Asia since 1978. There were more than two hundred delegates from twenty-six countries, an extremely high standard of papers and discussions, and the arrangements of the exhibition, workshops and tours were handled impeccably with enormous support from various governmental officials, organizations and enthusiastic staff. The Congress committee is very much grateful to the supporters and participants who contributed and facilitated such excellent outcomes.

The fact that this Congress ended with the establishment of an Asia Industrial Heritage Network for TICCIH and the publications of Taipei Declaration on Asian Industrial Heritage and Selected Papers justified all the hard work and efforts which were put in by numerous individuals and organizations. It is a milestone for TICCIH's influence in Asia.

Taipei Declaration on Asian Industrial Heritage was initiated by the organizing committee of the TICCIH Congress 2012 and was adopted by the congress and TICCIH Board. The Declaration is composed of a preamble and eleven articles which place the declaration in the international context, and stresses the necessity to take action to preserve and conserve Asian industrial heritage. Recognizing the uniqueness of Asian industrial heritage and differences with its Western counterparts, it also proposes a wider scope for the definition of Asian industrial heritage. The [text of the Taipei Declaration](#) and the [list of the selected papers](#) are available in details on the website of TICCIH Congress 2012 for wider publicity. The Selected Papers are screened by the editor committee from 96 papers presented during the congress and will be published this month.

The Congress committee hopes our efforts can lead a step forward to the development of conservation for industrial heritage in Asia as well as internationally. Further progress for the Asia Industrial Heritage Network is also under developing with planning of a website and international workshop which will be announced in the near future.

Dr. Hsiao-Wei Lin
Chair of TICCIH Congress 2012



Professor Hsiao-Wei Lin, TICCIH 2012 congress organiser; with the TICCIH President Professor Patrick Martin, Professor Chun-Ming Huang, vice-chair of TICCIH Congress 2012 on the left and TICCIH's retiring Secretary Stuart Smith on the right.

Report

Managing the Cromford Mill World Heritage site

Sarah Mcleod
Arkwright Society Chief Executive

Richard Arkwright's Cromford Mill would be on everyone's list of top ten industrial sites. Here the head of the Arkwright Society, which is responsible for managing it, explains how the Society has recently modernised its approach to this compelling historic place with its complex conservation and interpretation issues. Sarah Mcleod has a business background in the petrochemical industry and has been involved with the Arkwright Society for 11 years. She has been CEO of the Society since 2008.

The mill complex at Cromford in Derbyshire, England, has been described as the most important preserved textile heritage site in the world. Its UNESCO World Heritage Site status reinforces this claim. On this site Richard Arkwright developed technology and a process of mass production that changed the world we live in, making a considerable contribution to the Industrial Revolution, by creating the modern factory system.

During the 1970's, the by then much abused site (the last use of which was a colour works) was rescued by a group of volunteers who had come together to celebrate the Arkwright Festival - celebrating the bi-centenary of Arkwright's arrival at Cromford. The group later became the Arkwright Society, an educational charity and building preservation trust concerned primarily with the preservation and regeneration of industrial buildings. Following half a century of dilapidation, dereliction and contamination, the Society heroically set about regenerating the historic complex and over the following three decades,

brought a number of the historic buildings within the site into a state of good repair. The buildings, which were of secondary historic significance, were put to sustainable economic use, bringing in income not just for their maintenance but also for the bigger project. The uses included shops, cafes, conferencing facilities and a number of tenanted offices, which today provide premises for over 20 small businesses, predominantly from the creative sector.

In the 1970s the historic status of the Mill was raised to Grade I in the English designation system. This was followed in 2001 by securing inscription by UNESCO on the World Heritage List. In both instances the support of TICCIH was of critical importance. The site gets some 80,000 visitors a year but there are multiple entrances and no entrance fee so it is not an precise figure. Among them are tourists but also lots of conference and meeting delegates, locals visiting the cafes, school groups and visitors to the tenants' businesses.

However by 2008 the Arkwright Society found itself in very difficult circumstances and had to face some stark realities. Though preservation of the site and its archaeology had always been at the fore-front of the Society's ambitions, three long decades of sporadic rescue, exploration and decontamination of the site had left the organisation heavily laden with debt. Increasing overhead costs of protecting and managing the site had become impossible to meet, particularly as the buildings of primary historic significance within the complex still remained derelict. The "outstanding universal value" and "global significance" of the mill complex, recognised by UNESCO, seemed to pale into insignificance when it came down to keeping the gates open and the rescue operation on track.

It was time for action!



The mills and water system at Cromford Mill.

Report

At the beginning of 2009 a new management team introduced a significant programme of change, both to the site and to the Society itself. Governance was completely overhauled and, following a skills audit, the existing Council of Management (up to 40 in number – many of whom had been on the Board since the Society's inception) was replaced with a new Board of 12 Trustees. New committees for audit, nominations and remuneration were formed. Arrangements for the Annual General Meeting were also improved as was the quality of information made available to members. An extensive clearing up programme of the site began with large internal and external areas cleared of debris ensuring compliance with health and safety regulations. All contractual arrangements with external parties were reviewed to ensure best value. The staffing structure was also completely changed with the introduction of new departments specifically dealing with events, education, volunteering and membership. More focus was also extended towards marketing an improved visitor experience.

Extensive work was carried out by a new professional team to develop a Masterplan for the Cromford Mills site which would provide funders, visitors, and the public alike with a vision for Cromford Mills' future. The process included wide consultation with the local community and groups throughout the valley. When delivered, the scheme will provide the much-needed financial model to ensure long-term sustainability. Work began on the £4 million first phase of the Masterplan in March 2013 after funding was secured from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the European Regional Development Fund, JP Getty Jnr, the Pilgrim Trust, the Wolfson Foundation and others, including numerous individual donations from members of the public.

This project involves the careful repair and regeneration of Cromford Mills Building 17, (B17) a Grade I Listed building "at risk", creating a northern Gateway for visitors to the World Heritage Site on the ground floor and a Creative Cluster of managed workspace units on the four upper floors. It also includes an extensive activity plan with the introduction of

computer touch screen interpretation, downloadable apps for phones, audio tours and far more events on the site than ever before, all with a view to broadening the appeal of the site to a wider audience, particularly the young.

The project will satisfy an urgent need, identified by the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Partnership, for a new focal point to serve as an access and learning "hub" or "gateway" to "attract and disperse" visitors into the northern part of the 15 mile long World Heritage Site. It will also provide a focal point for new access and learning activities about the site as a whole, Sir Richard Arkwright, and the Cromford Mills complex of historic buildings.

Perhaps most significantly, the scheme provides an economically viable secure future for Cromford Mills Building 17, the largest surviving building within the Cromford Mills complex and makes a significant first step in delivering the Arkwright Society's long-term development masterplan for the Cromford Mills site.

Due to open in 2014, this is just the first of what is planned to be a four-phase £48 million development scheme, which aims to see the entire site regenerated over the coming decade with a new 100 cover restaurant, an 80 bed hostel, a world class exhibition, new conference and function rooms and a number of new business outlets. The number of visitors is expected to rise by 50,000 a year once the Gateway facility opens. Cromford Mill costs approximately £1 million to run each year. Commercial activities raise about £900,000 so around £100,000 a year is needed from fundraising.

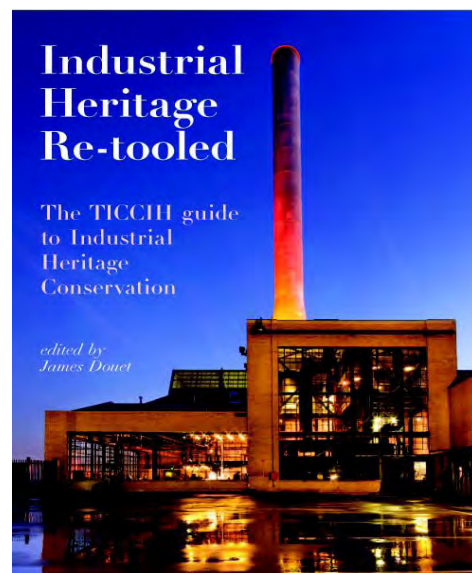
It has been an extremely difficult few years and it is by no means plain sailing from here on in. Substantial sums of money still need to be raised to see the entire project completed but the team is more than prepared for the challenge. It will be extremely satisfying for all involved to see the site receive the investment it so richly deserves.

Industrial Heritage Re-tooled: The TICCIH guide to Industrial Heritage Conservation. James Douet (ed.). Lancaster: Carnegie. 2012. 71 colour photos. pp. 244. £14.99. ISBN 978-1-85936-218-1

TICCIH's first step into publishing was launched at the congress in Taipei and went on sale at the end of November 2012.

The book lays out best practice across the range of issues facing industrial heritage, using illustrative sites from Finland to Sydney to Chile to illuminate the argument.

Members were sent a 10% discount code which can be used when ordering your copy from [YPD books](http://YPDbooks.com) or via the TICCIH web site www.ticcih.org.



Worldwide

Denmark and Thailand

Technological transfer or colonial exploitation? New research on Danish multinational enterprise in Asia

Dr Morten Pedersen
Centre for Industrial and Business History, University of Southern Denmark

The Copenhagen engineering company F.L. Smidth & Co. was founded in 1882 and from the 1880s was a market leader in the manufacture of cement production machinery and the construction of complete cement plants. This position was initially based on experiences achieved at the Aalborg Portland cement plant in northern Denmark from 1889. For decades Aalborg Portland thus served as a combined I:1 research facility and showroom for new cement production technologies (rotary kilns, tube mills, packaging facilities etc.) revolutionizing the industry during the second Industrial Revolution. Partly for this reason the plant was selected in 2007 as a national heritage site by the Heritage Agency of Denmark. To give a sense of its scale, by 1930 F.L. Smidth & Co. had provided the basic constituents for the construction of 250 cement plants globally – a technology transfer that to a large extent implied the transfer of entire technological systems. From the 1890s the company was organized as a multinational enterprise in England, Russia, the US and France and in the following decades several further expansions were made. That was not least the case in Asia where 90 complete lines of production were provided prior to WW2. F.L. Smidth & Co. built plants in China and India from the turn of the century and from the 1920s the company turned multinational in Beijing and Bombay. In Japan the first major F.L. Smidth project in 1924 was sidelined by opening an office in Tokyo.

The background for the use of the multinational strategy in Asia prior to 1939 will be the subject of a research project during 2013-2015 at the Centre for Industrial and Business History at the University of Southern Denmark. Funded by the Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, the basic research issue will be to shed light on what made F.L. Smidth & Co. change their strategy during the 1920s. Instead of just exporting goods and drawing on local business partners they chose to make foreign direct investments (FDI) in order to control their own operations in the unfamiliar and often highly unpredictable Asian context.

Two theoretical standpoints are in focus: were the foreign direct investments a reaction to market risks (cheapest way to organize transactions) or an active investment in a company structure specialized for the transfer of knowledge across borders – and the conquering of promising markets?

If the latter was the case the resemblance to the contemporary urge to exploit the potential of fast-growing Asian markets will be strong. In any case the research project will contribute to the

re-evaluation in recent research on the romantic perception, so often put forward, of Denmark as an introvert nation of farmers. Following its defeat by Germany in the war of 1864, Danish historians have tended to characterise Denmark as a country of minor international significance, while romantically describing it a predominantly an agricultural nation. Danish industry is considered almost as an invasive species. As a consequence Denmark has been considered, at home as well as internationally, as an introvert rural nation. Just to mention a couple of examples, international research on the history of multinational companies normally characterizes Denmark as a country lacking a multinational tradition. An extensive inventory on Danish industrial heritage in 2011 confined itself to the borders of the modern nation state leaving out border crossing industrial activities such as former colonies in Greenland or the West Indies, or the question of shared heritage created as a consequence of the transfer of technological systems such as in the cement industry.

This research project will thereby affect how industrial heritage sites are understood in Denmark and especially the Aalborg Portland plant which was characterized as a Danish industrial adventure on a global scale by the Heritage Agency of Denmark in 2007.

Moreover, surviving remains of cement plants constructed and run by Danes but owned by local companies can be perceived as a Danish-Asian shared heritage. Some of such sites have already been subject to heritage projects. The Qixin Cement Co. at Tangshan in China is currently being redeveloped into the Cement Industry Museum of China, while the Indarung Plant at Padang, Sumatra was the subject of revitalization workshop in 2009 arranged by the modern Asian Architecture Network.

As discussions in the mAAN workshop indicated, the question of different narratives connected to such sites is close at hand in the post-colonial context. The choice of point of view is crucial. Are the sites to be perceived – and developed – as a heritage of the first steps of former colonized areas into independent modern nations? From a Danish point of view they might happily be regarded as the heritage of a Danish adventure on a global scale. But to local communities they may also offer more negative connotations of colonialism, oppression, exploitation and racism. The physical materialization of such different and conflicting perceptions is important for the actors of the heritage industry to appreciate. Choices have to be made of which narratives are to guide redevelopments.

By analyzing the physical structures, the research project will provide a basis for enhanced understanding of cement heritage sites in Asia. Knowledge of the international and multinational activities of F.L. Smidth & Co. is available via the company archives kept in Copenhagen, especially from correspondence between headquarters, the offices in Beijing, Tokyo and Bombay, and engineers at the plants in India, Burma, Siam, China etc. But the methods of industrial archaeology will also be used to shed light on the F.L. Smidth's strategy in the decades prior to the deployment of the multinational strategy.

Worldwide



Living quarters for the Danish engineers and managers of the Siam Cement Co. plant in Bangsue in 1916. The production facilities can be glimpsed in the background.

Photo © FL Smidth company archives.

This project follows a pilot study undertaken by the Museum of Northern Jutland in 2011 on the Danish role in the construction of Siam's cement industry 1913-1925. This revealed how the transfer of technology from Denmark included Danes with the managerial and technical knowledge to run the plants. Danes were left in charge of the sites behaving as any colonial oppressor towards the Siamese and Chinese workers and exploiting a strongly asymmetrical knowledge base in order to serve the interests of F.L. Smidth & Co. towards the Siamese owners (first and foremost King Rama VI). The Danes, in other words, established a kind of fifth column, a semi-multinational organization in order to maintain a market position in a more or less western-hostile context.

And probably the most comprehensive impression of this enclave-like situation was obtained from the overall layout of the plants similar to that of a Danish manor. Life in these small Danish domains was isolated from the Siamese surroundings – physically as well as mentally or socially – and the engineers fittingly described the situation as like living on an island.

It was argued in the study that a similar strategy may well have been employed by F.L. Smidth & Co. in Asia in general prior to the deployment of the multinational strategy. This hypothesis will therefore be further developed in the coming research project which will shed light on the physical manifestations of the interplay of different actors in the development of the earliest parts of the Asian cement industry.



Read the previous TICCIH Bulletin, No. 59 on [ISSUU](#)

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Read the previous TICCIH Bulletin, No. 59 as a [PDF](#)

BULLETIN 59, 1st quarter, 2013

Worldwide

Italy

Far from the core: industrial heritage in southern Italy

Professor Massimo Preite

In the last few weeks, two important events involving the industrial heritage in southern Italy are worth reporting, one encouraging and the other saddening. They deserve our consideration insofar as this part of Italy has traditionally been in a peripheral position compared with the more intensive processes of industrialization that have historically marked northern and central Europe.

The first involves the recent inauguration of the “Cantieri Culturali della Zisa” in Palermo, Sicily. The Zisa is a castle in the western part of the town. Alongside was an industrial area comprising 23 buildings belonging to the Ducrot workshops. Between the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th these made Art Nouveau furniture and furnishings, in wood and metal, designed by an architect from Palermo, Ernesto Basile. Some of the firm’s products were used as furniture and fittings for the cruise ships owned by the Florio family, and for the interiors at Palazzo Montecitorio, the Italian Parliament building in Rome.

Today this area has been reused as a performance space for theatrical and musical events, and all sorts of cultural initiatives: the Cantieri Culturali. It currently plays host to the “Centre Culturel Français”, the Goethe Institute, the Sicilian Gramsci Institute (complete with library), and the workshops of the Academy of Fine Arts. In fact the project to salvage this area has had a chequered history. It began in 1990s, was abandoned by subsequent administrations, before being resurrected in 2008 when the Experimental Cinematography Centre was established in Pavilion 6, and the Zisa Arti Contemporanee (Zisa Contemporary Arts, ZAC) was opened in December, 2012 in a completely renovated seaplane hangar. Both these interventions represent significant examples of salvage and conversion of an industrial area that was otherwise destined for demolition, and act as effective engines for the urban regeneration of a part of the city that was marked by widespread conditions of physical and environmental decay.

By contrast, the other event relates to Naples, and marks a tragic loss: the blaze on 4 March, 2013, which destroyed the “City of Science”, wiping out all traces of one of the oldest industrial sites in southern Italy. The City of Science occupied a complex of various different chemical installations. The first nucleus of the factory, which produced copper sulphate, dated to 1853 and was gradually extended over more than 12,000 m2 by the end of the century. It occupied five long industrial buildings, boasting very fine wooden trusses.



The former seaplane hangar Palermo, Sicily, now the ZISA Academy of Fine Arts.

Photo © M. Preite

The Naples Science City before and after the arson attack.

Worldwide

The site was bought by Montecatini in 1924 and converted to the production of sulphuric acid and phosphate fertilizers, and expanded further on land near the major iron- and steelworks at Bagnoli, eventually covering an area of more than 6 hectares. As well as the oldest site, it also comprised two buildings (1925-30) made of reinforced concrete and steel for the production of sulphuric acid, and others including the home of the site director, the canteens, the offices, residential dwellings and store-houses.

The decline of the plant began in the 1980s because it was so old, with environmental damage caused by production which could not be cleared up. The buildings were bought up in 1993 by the IDIS Foundation, a Naples-based institution whose aim was to build an economy based on knowledge, by means of cooperation with local stakeholders (school networks, agencies, firms, local authorities and associations) to establish a new scientific community, to bridge the gap between society and the scientific world, and to establish an ongoing dialogue with local people. Salvaging and converting the complex was completed in several phases: in 2001 Italy's first Science Center was opened. It received the Micheletti prize from the European Museum Forum in 2005 "for the quality of the scientific installations and displays, and for the architectural restoration work of the build-

ings, which has succeeded in preserving the memory of the old factory", and attracted more than 350,000 students and tourists every year. In 2003 a major Business Innovation Centre was inaugurated (receiving an award in 2007 as the best European incubator) with a well-equipped congress centre.

The success of the City of Science, in terms of the number of visits and the cultural initiatives it promoted, acquired even greater prominence compared to the inertia with which work proceeded to clean up and promote the adjacent former steelworks at Bagnoli.

The arson attack which razed to the ground this monument to scientific and technological culture on the night of March 4 is certainly the result of a criminal plan. The exact details are not yet clear. However, there is a truth here, and it takes the form of the denunciation by the Naples writer Roberto Saviano: "The City of Science in Naples began to burn before this fire, it began to burn when, owing to a culpable lack of political will on the part of the local councils in office, the dream was interrupted of redeeming Bagnoli, a natural paradise which did not even manage to violate the steelworks, which have now blended into the local area as a piece of industrial archeology".

Norway

Off-shore oil production exhibition

Kristin Øye Gjerde
Senior researcher, Norwegian Petroleum Museum

The Norwegian oilfield Statfjord in the North Sea has become a piece of technical and industrial history which has ended up in the [Norwegian Petroleum Museum](#) and on the internet on www.kulturminne-statfjord.no.

Statfjord was operated by the national company Statoil. Under the special conditions established by the Norwegians for exploiting their oil reserves, it has made an important contribution to developing the Norwegian welfare state since it started production in 1979, and will continue to do so for many years to come. But already it is time to preserve its history.

To conserve the platforms has never been an option for technical and economic reasons. Since the heritage cannot be completely conserved in a physical sense, the documentation and preservation of physical fragments, knowledge and personal histories becomes even more important.

A systematic selection of documentary sources related to Statfjord from 1970 to 2010 has been made. The project covers documentation and descriptions of characteristic features of the field's development.

That includes technological developments, special projects, historical events, and negotiations and choices which underpin development decisions and the selection of development options. In addition come political decisions and debates on these developments and data on Statfjord's special social significance regionally, nationally and internationally.

The coverage also embraces work processes, the working environment and spin-offs for the Norwegian economy, politics and society.

To preserve the history a very rich source material is taken care of. A search function developed by the National Library makes all the digital material searchable across the whole website: more than 5.000 photos, 90 films, 50 radio clips, 50 artefacts, 500 scanned magazines or 100 books can be seen, heard and read on the internet. In addition the Regional State Archives in Stavanger (RSAS) has been making a selection, organising and depositing 200 shelf meters of archive material.

"Statfjord – the giant which breaches boundaries" exhibition opened at the Norwegian Petroleum Museum in Stavanger on in November 2012 and will remain there for about a year.

www.ticcih.org

Worldwide

Russia

TICCIH 2012 national report Professor V.V. Zapariy

This edited report from the Russian National Representative is based on the text sent to the Taipei Congress but for technical reasons not included in the published document.

Professor V.V. Zapariy was elected as TICCIH national representative of the Russian Federation in 2005 and also the supervisor of the history of metallurgy division. During this time much work has been done to popularize industrial heritage and TICCIH's activities in Russia and other countries.

International conferences with TICCIH's active participation have been held in Saransk, Gus Khrustalny and Vyksa, which were devoted to the industrial heritage of Russia as a whole and its regions, with the main organizer Mordovia University and N.M. Arsentyev. Three large volumes with collections of works and number of scientific works have been published as a result. The Council on Russian and foreign history of Russian Academy of Science under the supervision of academician V.A. Vinogradov took an active part along with the TICCIH representative.

As a result of these conferences Russian scientists' contacts in the field of preserving and studying industrial heritage have extended. A particular result was a collective monograph on metallurgy written under the guidance of Arsentyev and Zapariy and between scientists in different regions of Russia.

There were large conferences in Yekaterinburg: Urals the Industrial, which was the all-Russia, and Tatitshev Hearings which was regional. Architects and archeologists are doing their work together with historians and local researchers in the field of industrial heritage, studying monuments, preserving and popularizing them.

Two years ago the Ural Architectural Academy with active participation of TICCIH organized a biennale which was devoted to the industrial heritage of the Urals. In fact only one person is doing archeological research in the field of industrial heritage, E. Kurlaev, who works in the Institute of History and Archeology in Ural Regional Russian Academy of Science in Yekaterinburg. It was he who researched many of the remains of the Ural metallurgical factories on the spot and made their maps.

The Ural State Technical University (now the Ural Federal University) has been playing the main part in popularization of the TICCIH ideas in preserving and studying industrial inheritance. For more than 10 years there has existed the History of Science and Technology Department, which has been giving lectures to all of the 40,000 students and has been attending the problems of preserving industrial heritage. The textbook has been published, youth conferences on problems of history of science and technology have been held. Professor Zapariy has published 49 articles on the subject between 2003-2012.

There has appeared a lot of public interest in the problems of industrial heritage as a result of the discussions in the media. Ideas of industrial tourism have been especially developed. Due to the fact that a great number of industrial heritage monuments have remained in our region, there is a possibility to organize industrial tourism in the Urals, as these monuments are of great interest not only in Russia but also internationally. A number of all-Russia and regional forums on regional tourism development along with industrial tourism have been held as a result.

Business has shown an interest in this process and a number of business people initiated a regional fund to preserve industrial heritage. A bright example has been the initiative of V.A. Lobanov to create the museum of gold and gold-mining in the town of Beresovsky near Yekaterinburg.

The publishers Bank of Cultural Information has been playing a big part in the popularization of the industrial heritage of the Urals. The book "Metallurgy of the Urals since ancient times" by academician V.V. Alekseev contains a large section on industrial heritage in the field of metallurgy.

The main problem of international cooperation in industrial heritage is the few colleagues dealing with metallurgical industrial heritage. Obstacles for the cooperation are visas to enter EU zone, insufficient English by Russian scientists, the lack of financing to visit Europe on a regular basis.

Probably interest of academic institutions of history in Moscow and Yekaterinburg could change this situation. It is necessary for colleagues from other countries to show interest in industrial heritage in metallurgy.

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www.ticcih.org**

If you're not sure when your membership expires, consult the members' Directory on the TICCIH web site. The year(s) for which you have paid are in brackets.

Worldwide

Russia

Fight to preserve a unique Moscow roundhouse **Norbert Tempel and Alexander Kierdorf, TICCIH Germany**

In March 2013 TICCIH Germany and the national ICOMOS group sent a joint letter to the Russian railway secretary of state expressed their strong wish that the roundhouse at Moscow Leningradsky station should be preserved and restored. The two German conservation organisations by this supported local groups and activists which since 2011 have observed the growing danger for the remains of the circular locomotive shed which is threatened by demolition although it is listed.

Experts call the vaulted brick construction of the roundhouse a unique feature in early railway architecture. The shed was constructed as part of the Nikolayevsky railway from 1842 to 1851 between Moscow and Saint Petersburg, of which many original buildings have survived along its 650 km. Called the Ochyabrsky railway during the last decades, this line is still the backbone of the Russian railway system and has recently experienced ambitious modernisation to establish high-speed traffic. This obviously also affects the old head stations in the Russian metropolises, where extensive investment and reorganization can be expected.

Heritage activists and architects have promoted suggestions for the restoration and reuse of these very unusual and valuable architectural and technical structures and hope that the Russian ministry of railway will abolish bulldozing plans and turn towards a serious way of preserving and developing this part of Russian railway history.



Upper image: A drawing by architect Rudolph Zhelyazevich of the first railway engine shed in Moscow. It belonged to the former railway to St Petersburg. Of ten such depots only one survives, the "Nikolayevsky" circular depot in Moscow

Left image: Inside the former roundhouse, now without its dome.

Worldwide

Spain

Royal Brass Factory of Riópar

Dr Marta Vera
Secretary of the association Amigos de las Reales Fábricas de Riópar.

The Royal Brass Factories of San Juan de Alcaraz, in Riópar (Albacete) compose a unique chapter in the history of Spanish technology, linked with the development of European metallurgy and claimed today as an exceptional item in the Spanish Industrial Heritage National Plan of the Ministry of Culture.

It is a historic milestone: the first brass factory in Spain, a pioneer in metallurgical experiments and hydraulic engineering applied to mass production, within the European context of the Industrial Revolution.

The Royal Brass Factory was founded in 1773 by the Viennese engineer Johannes George Graubner, under the protection of the economic policies of Carlos III. The factory gave birth to the village, now in the Calares del Mundo y la Sima Nature Reserve, one of the most beautiful places in the region of Castilla-La Mancha. Here was the only zinc mine known at that time in Spain. Due to its remote location, the morphology of this eighteenth century industrial colony has survived to this day.

It is an exceptional instance of an industrial compound going through all kinds of avatars, from its foundation to its final closure in 1996: no less than 233 years of industrial history. Leading engineers and architects of the time were involved in its creation and development: Juan de Villanueva (architect of the Prado Museum), Carlos Lemaury (engineer of the Castilla Channel), or Augustin de Larramendi, considered the first Spanish civil engineer.

The Metal Factories of Riópar are made up of different industrial areas. The complex must be perceived as a whole, spread over 10 km and 22,700 m² of floor surface. Each part is related to the whole within a complete production process, from the extraction of the mineral from the bowels of the mountain and distillation of zinc, to metal tillage process and the distribution of artistic and industrial items to the markets.

Brass objects made here during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are include lamps, reliquaries, braziers, beds, door knockers, bronze sculptures... endless articles awarded in 19th century Universal Exhibitions.

Until the 1970s it was an industrial colony with the typical strong paternalism of the era. Housing and all municipal services were provided by the factory: the local town hall, chapel and priest's house, clinic and doctor's house, the police barracks, inn, theatre, and the local music band were owned by the company. In 1954 it was declared a "model enterprise" by the Franco regime for its "exemplary performance" and energy

self-sufficiency, with all its hydroelectric plants in operation and providing electricity to the whole town. With the end of the dictatorship, opening up of global markets and internal dysfunctions led to the closure of the company in 1996, after a couple of failed attempts to work it out as a cooperative.

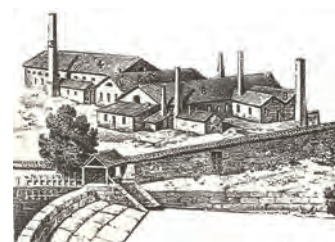
The main building has now been converted into the Museum of the Royal Factories of San Juan de Alcaraz. It houses a large collection of European industrial machinery from the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as a good example of its production of bronze and brass. Despite having suffered a major spoliation, it is possible to see here old models and molds of high quality.

The set of machines and tools of the Metal Factories is of exceptional value. There is a large number of well-maintained antique examples but they also show in detail the production process: smelting, mechanizing, (with specialized machines for plumbing production, cutlery, ironmongery, and ornamentation), filing and polishing, galvanic pickling, bathing, repairing, sawmill and carpentry. Original machinery of the hydroelectric plants with Pelton and Francis turbine systems are also maintained here.

The recently created Historical Archive of the Factories of Riópar keeps an original set of office documents: account books, inventories, catalogues, photographs, building plans and drawings. This archive contains productive and commercial activity from 1846 to 1996. A new Documentation Centre has been created to recover, analyze and transmit the data from the Factories, spread out in libraries and archives all over the country, as well as to collect living memories.

Riópar still works with bronze and brass nowadays, in different companies originally developed by former workers of the Metal Factory. They keep the old techniques, models and moulds which were used in the 19th century. These workers are the ones to hold the flag for the memories of this ancient skills, which is what people from Riópar have done for a living since it was established.

We urgently need actions to ensure the continuity of the industrial complex. Without a rapid structural intervention much of it will collapse, as has happened with the old foundry and sawmill. This peculiar industrial colony is an important link of our common European industrial history, and future local development relies on this heritage.



The complex of the Royal Brass factory in 1879
Photo: Amigos de las Reales Fábricas de Riópar

Worldwide

Belgium

ETWIE - new centre for moveable and intangible heritage

Daniëlle De Vooght and Tijn Vereenoghe

A new organization for technical, scientific and industrial heritage was established in Flanders, the Dutch speaking part of Belgium, in September 2012. Called 'ETWIE' it focuses on the moveable and intangible aspects of this type of heritage.

The Flemish heritage policy is rather complex, as different governmental departments are responsible for the immovable heritage and the moveable/intangible heritage. Within the framework of the Cultural Heritage Decree (2008), the Flemish government launched a new instrument for the recognition and funding of regional centers of expertise in the field of moveable/intangible heritage. Such centers of expertise already existed for rural heritage, religious heritage, heritage participation... In 2009, a broad and varied group of technical, scientific and industrial heritage experts analyzed the needs in their sector and assessed the opportunities. It was decided to create the new platform ETWIE and to submit a policy plan for its activities in the next five years. Peter Scholliers, chairman of TICCIH Belgium and professor at the History Department of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, was appointed as the chairman of the new organization.

ETWIE's policy plan was approved by the government and structural funding was granted for 2012-2016, ETWIE recently started its activities by hiring two staff members and installing an office in the historical brewery Lamot in Mechelen. ETWIE aims at supporting, stimulating and activating the 'heritage community' in Flanders and Brussels. This community consists of a broad variety of stakeholders, including not only professional organizations, but several volunteer organizations, museums and archives and individuals as well, all of them concerned with the safeguarding of technical, scientific and industrial heritage.

As a network organization, ETWIE is dedicated to bring people and organizations together and to stimulate the sharing of knowledge and expertise. It will try to identify any possible knowledge gaps and it stimulate the community to address these issues. In 2013, a digital platform will be developed, making all of this information available and, consequently, enabling a more efficient communication, not just between experts, but for larger audience as well. Indeed, ETWIE wants to raise the general public's awareness about the importance of the technical, scientific and industrial heritage. For this purpose, ETWIE collaborates with other sectors like tourism, education, research, media and so on.

An important pillar deals with the 'intangible expertise' on the technical, scientific and industrial heritage. Since the UNESCO Convention (2003) and the policy paper of the Flemish minister of Culture (2010), heritage organizations in Flanders dramatically broadened the scope of their activities. They now include not only buildings and objects, but the connected stories, traditions and knowledge too. This intangible expertise concerns factual and historical knowledge about all possible techniques, but also, and perhaps even more important, the skills to put these techniques into practice. These skills are usually the result of years of accumulated practical experience. With the development of an expertise database, ETWIE will first try to identify these skills and their practitioners in Flanders. In the next stage, safeguarding these, often endangered, skills for the future generations will be the main focus.

Operating in an international context, ETWIE will collaborate with other relevant organizations, in Europe and around the world. Therefore, ETWIE engages actively in international networks and it supports relevant cross-border initiatives.

In December 2012, ETWIE organized its launching event - a colloquium focusing on sharing expertise in the field of technical, scientific and industrial heritage. In the next years, ETWIE will try to address these issues and share its experience with all stakeholders. All information will be published on a new digital platform, that will be launched towards the end of 2013. See www.etwie.be

TICCIH



THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF THE
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Worldwide

Germany

Project SHIFT-X – heritage and sustainable regional development **Daniela Walther**

This joint project analyzes the role and possibilities of the industrial heritage for sustainable regional development. It started in December 2012 at the Institute for Industrial Archaeology and History of Science and Technology at the Technical University Bergakademie Freiberg.

Old-industrial regions have been hot spots of economic development in Central Europe over decades and centuries. Many of them have lost this significance due to globalization, transition from socialist to market economies as well as other framework conditions. Former industries leave behind a profound material and immaterial cultural heritage that essentially determines future development options.

Project SHIFT-X addresses the systematic challenge that post-industrial regions face throughout Central Europe. It aims to increase competitiveness and attractiveness by employing cultural heritage as a promoter in the economic and social transition process. Six post-industrial cities and regions and two scientific institutions in Germany, Belgium, Austria and Poland will jointly explore how industrial heritage can be used for fostering sustainable endogenous development.

The project SHIFT-X focuses on three key areas: (1) improving cultural management structures for industrial heritage, (2) innovating heritage-based products, (3) changing perception of old-industrial places. In 2014 as one project result a compendium will be published on effective management structures and best practice examples of industrial heritage.

A transnational manual will summarize the methods which have been proved successful in the process of generating impulses for new products with industrial heritage roots.

Furthermore, a European strategy for image improvement and marketing of the industrial heritage in cooperation with the European Route of industrial heritage (ERIH) will be developed. The measures are implemented as an European Union Objective 3 “Territorial cooperation” project (Central Europe) co-founded by ERDF.

Further information can be found at the homepage of the [IWTG](http://www.bydgoszcz.pl/shiftx#english) or <http://www.bydgoszcz.pl/shiftx#english>

Taipei Declaration on Asian Industrial Heritage

Professor Chao-Ching Fu **National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan**

The Taipei Declaration on Asian Industrial Heritage is the first international industrial heritage document named in an Asian city. It was initiated by the organizing committee of the 15th TICCIH Congress held in Taipei and adopted by the congress. The Declaration is composed of a preamble and eleven articles.

The preamble starts with the backgrounds of the declaration and stresses that it is an outcome of the common agreement of the first TICCIH congress held in Asia last year. Article I places the declaration in the context of the international heritage development, especially the documents related to UNESCO, ICOMOS and TICCIH. Article II stresses the necessity to take action to preserve and conserve Asian industrial heritage at different levels due to various factors. Recognizing the uniqueness of Asian industrial heritage and differences with its Western counterparts, Article III proposes a wider scope for the definition of Asian industrial heritage. Article IV acknowledges the close relationship between the modernization of Asian countries and their industrial heritage and argues that the strong link among nation's history, the life of the people and industrial heritage should be emphasized.

Realizing that Asian industrial heritage is developed along with the exploitation of the natural environment in many aspects, Article V recognizes that Asian industrial heritage is often categorized as “cultural landscapes” defined by World Heritage Convention. Its interaction with the land offers the feature of hetero-topography. Article VI re-evaluates the significance of the built facilities of the Asian industrial heritage, including factories and machinery. Their pioneering characteristics are also noticed. Article VII stresses the technological aspects of the Asian industrial heritage and proposes to recognize associated know-how and technologies as intangible heritage. In order to achieve a sustainable development. Article VIII proposes a flexible preservation and conservation strategy and agrees with the adaptive reuse of the Asian industrial heritage if it is an appropriate solution.

In order to safeguard the authenticity and integrity of the Asian industrial heritage, Article IX stresses that the core value of the industrial heritage should not be sacrificed whenever conservation plans are executed. Article X re-confirms the importance of the participation and engagement of local people in the preservation and conservation of the Asian industrial heritage. And Article XI recognizes the necessity to establish an Asian network for preserving and conserving industrial heritage based on the proposal by the Asian Industrial Forum held during the 15th TICCIH Congress.

Industrial Museums

Industrial museums

The industrial heritage represents only a small fraction of the world's cultural heritage; little over 5% on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Much more significant is the role that the reuse of industrial heritage has played in contemporary museums and exhibitions. Industrial sites are the places where new forms of displays have often been the precursors for radical breakthroughs which later become widespread in many sectors of contemporary museum design:

- the exhibition “in situ” of the museum items: visitors see them where they have always been located - the factory becomes the museum of itself;
- the idea of conserving the historic environment, as opposed to a series of single monuments (ecomuseums);
- the epoch-making dominance of “historical” cultural assets over artistic and monumental ones, the main pillars of traditional museum collections; properties whose purpose was originally only technical have become historical assets following new associated meanings;
- the active role of communities in identifying what represents heritage, and in the ways this heritage is developed and promoted (heritage as social creation).

In turning former industrial sites into museums, all these aspects have found an exceptional laboratory for experimentation, from which other museum sectors have benefited. This is the reason why we have decided to begin a new section in our TICCIH Bulletin. It presents a selection of leading industrial museums that have shown a remarkable ability to transmit the values of industrial culture in innovative forms.

The first in this new series is the Frederiks Works Museum of Industry in Denmark, which provides an example of extraordinary interest of this development. **Massimo Preite**

A Museum without Walls: the Frederiks Værk Museum of Industry Frank Allan Rasmussen



Frank Allan Rasmussen is Director of the Museum of Industry in Frederiksværk. He has written on maritime history, technology, industrial architecture and the early industrialization in Denmark. He is chairman of the board of the Danish Society for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage and he is currently National Representative of TICCIH.

The Frederiks Værk Museum of Industry in Northern Zealand in Denmark is a museum of cultural history. The goal of the museum is to create a modern establishment which focuses on the unique industrial heritage of Frederiksværk whilst also planning for the future. It is the outspoken ambition of the museum to redefine the way we think about museums. To this end The Frederiks Work Museum of Industry is working very hard to develop what we call ‘a Museum without Walls’. This new museum concept considers the common space of the town and the cultural landscape its exhibition room, as it tears down the traditional boundaries between the exhibition, the storage space, and the propagation of knowledge. This concept specifically targets the youth, local inhabitants, and tourists - both domestic and from abroad.

Principal goals and objectives

First and foremost we want to make the industrial heritage of Frederiksværk accessible to a larger number of people. The town boasts a remarkable history along the lines of well-known English factory villages such as Coalbrookdale, New Lanark and Saltair. It is a planned town with industry as its essence. Once Frederiksværk housed the national armament industry and was the greatest supplier of military equipment to the Royal Danish Marine and Army. We want to make people aware of this fascinating history of early Danish industrialisation, and we also want to show both residents and visitors a coherent history with an international perspective and tell the story of a town whose destiny has been determined by with industry and technology – for better and for worse.

Industrial Museums



The gun foundry at Frederiksværk (1760)

The museum is fully staffed, and all staff have an in-depth knowledge of industrial history and the connections to other Danish industrial museums. The idea is to combine modern media with a town that is so rich in the remains of the last 250 years of industrial history: exceptional industrial buildings, workers' dwellings and the canal that was the basis for establishing the factory village of Frederiksværk. As part of the project to tie together the museum units and the physical town, we are currently planning the development of activities to attract children and adults alike, and the development of the powder works area just outside the Powder Works Museum. The area consists of a large number of buildings dating from the 1760s to the 1950s all originally belonging to the powder works. It is reminiscent of the well-known Swedish 'bruks-environments', rarely seen in Denmark. In five years we hope to have achieved these goals and to be known as a modern and lively museum, which has created an environment that makes it worthwhile spending a whole day exploring the industrial past of Frederiksværk and its surroundings. The region is one of the most beautiful in Denmark, and it has a very large area with summer dwellings that attracts thousands of guests and tourists every summer.

Financial resources and commercial strategy

As a public institution the museum receives funds from the Danish state and the local council for the day-to-day running costs. The financing of historical research and publication as well as special events and exhibitions is raised as and when needed through ministerial and private funds. Presently the museum is working on a commercial strategy to generate increased income and eventually achieve a sustainable economy of its own. This would entail an increase in research activity and the potential for further improving the audience's experience. As an integral part of the aforementioned commercial strategy the museum will seek to collaborate with private businesses and relevant funds.

Marketing and branding

The Frederiks Værk Museum of Industry is actively and persistently working to maintain and extend the number of visitors to our sites. This effort is a bilateral one. On the one hand we apply the traditional strategies of displaying and explaining our cultural heritage, of professional marketing, and of solid branding. On the other hand we strive to inform and engage our audience by means of social media such as Facebook and Flickr.

The collections and state control

Once every three years the museum undergoes a thorough examination and evaluation by the Danish Department of Culture as do all state-approved museums in Denmark. Each of the areas mentioned above are subject to scrutiny on these occasions and are therefore incorporated into the museum's working routines as a matter of course.

Industrial Museums

Buildings, machines and tools

The exciting development of Frederiksværk tells 250 years of Danish industrial history, not only in words, statistics and photos, but also in the form of buildings, machinery, and tools. Frederiksværk has several buildings from the protoindustrial period. They all have a great communicative potential, but there is a number of records, works and objects that the museum will focus on in its active collection policy. Frederiksværk and the town hinterland have a number of buildings primarily related to the early industrialization. A prime example of this is the eighty-odd buildings on the powder mill area. From the late industrial period there still exists a unique industrial cultural environment, namely the steelworks. It is now divided into three separate companies owned by Russians, Ukrainians and Swiss-Italians. The museum will also be focused on these active companies and their buildings, machines, tools as sources for illuminating this part of our history. In parallel, it is our goal to develop a proactive and research-based collection strategy. The strategy will be carefully weighed against the many other tasks of the museum, and takes a realistic view of the existing resources.

A small town with a remarkable history

Those who do not know Frederiksværk, involuntarily associate the town name with factories and industry - a place marked by decay and pollution. But Frederiksværk is much more. It is first and foremost a town with a proud history. And for this reason the Danish Department of Culture declared Frederiksværk a national industrial heritage site in 2007. It is a unique example of Danish industrial history with copper, iron and steel as the focal points. In other words, a heritage and a cultural environment that has not only local significance, but which reaches far beyond the national perspective.

The future

I think that the museums working with industry and technology have a bright future and will have a growing audience in the coming years. I consider this a logical consequence of the growing awareness of the importance of the Industrial Revolution and the formation and eventual dissolution of the welfare state.

Next issue: Nicolas Coutant, Director of the Musée d'Elbeuf- attaché de conservation, France

Publications

Industrial Topography of the Czech Republic

Such is the title of a project launched in 2011 by the Czech Ministry of Culture under its NAKI (national and cultural identity) programme. The project is run by the VCPD (Research Centre for Industrial Heritage, Faculty of Architecture, CTU Prague). Among other things, the ongoing project research has produced a series of guidebook-type publications, specialised information summaries, and maps that systematically chart one by one the industrial regions of the Czech Republic in more depth and detail than ever before.

These materials offer a comprehensive picture of industrial heritage and are evidence of the extraordinary density and topological and architectural diversity of industrial structures on this central European territory. Under the Habsburg Monarchy it was the industrial heart of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and that status formed the basis for the dynamic industrial development of the independent Czechoslovak Republic between the two world wars.

The inventory of industrial heritage built through the project and the publications focuses foremost on surviving structures and sites. Given the sheer number of sites, the criterion for

their inclusion in a publication is their significance for the history and fates of the people in the location in which they was built, and the uniqueness of their architecture, structural design, and urban embeddings in the given settlement and landscape.

The first volume of Industrial Topography of the Czech Republic focused on Ústí nad Labem Region, one of the most industrialised parts of the country, and was published to coincide with the 6th International Biennial and Conference 'Vestiges of Industry 2011'. It was followed in 2012 by volumes of Industrial Topography devoted to Karlovy Vary Region and Pardubice Region.

The most recent volume is centred on another part of the country, Hradec Králové Region. With 532 entries and more than 530 black-and-white illustrations, this latest edition identifies and describes 757 buildings and sites whose locations are charted on nine maps.

This year, to coincide with the Vestiges of Industry activities that will take place as part of European Heritage Days in September, Industrial Topography of the Olomouc Region will be published, and at the end of 2013 the series will continue with the Pilsen Region in preparation for Pilsen 2015 – European Capital of Culture.

Publications

It is important to note that the Industrial Topography series documents buildings and sites that in most cases have no heritage protection. The project aims to draw attention to them, present them in context, alter the public view of them, and, looking forward, work towards their conservation and finding appropriate new uses for them.

Each volume of Industrial Topography includes an introduction in English and in German and, again in both languages, an editorial note that explains the contents of each entry, the order of entries and names in the book, the typological categories used, and the archival and literary sources, so that the publications are also accessible to non-Czech readers. Most of the sites mentioned are accompanied by a photograph illustrating their current state and/or a historical photograph. Their locations are indicated by a point on a map (each site is accompanied by its GPS coordinates) and an address. It will soon be possible to access the sites online using an electronic version of the map at www.industrialnitopografie.cz. The advantage of this is that information on the site can later be updated with new research findings on the adapted new use and architectural conversion of industrial heritage sites and with additional information sources and maps.

Industriální topografie / Královéhradecký kraj (Industrial Topography / Hradec Králové Region). VCPD FA/ Czech Technical University Prague, 2012. , pp. 368. [ISBN 978-80-01-05143-6]

Industriální topografie / Pardubický kraj (Industrial Topography/ Pardubice Region). VCPD FA/ Czech Technical University Prague, 2012, pp. 288. [ISBN 978-80-01-05045-3]

Industriální topografie / Karlovarský kraj (Industrial Topography / Karlovy Vary Region). VCPD FA/ Czech Technical University Prague, 2011, pp. 224. [ISBN 978-80-01-04919-8]

Industriální topografie / Ústecký kraj (Industrial Topography / Ústí and Labem Region). VCPD FA/ Czech Technical University Prague, 2011, pp. 368. [ISBN 978-80-01-04833-7]

Book Review

The second in our series of book reviews reprinted from IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology is Dr Susan Martin's evaluation of heritage mine sites and the reasons for their success. It provides a concise critical discussion of a compelling field in which heritage conservation, tourist interpretation, economic regeneration and community identity all come together, and in which international comparisons provide us with many lessons. Our thanks to the editor, Dr Fred Quivik, and the author of the review for giving their permission.

Mining Heritage and Tourism: A Global Synthesis (Routledge Advances in Tourism series). Ed. by Michael V. Conlin and Lee Jolliffe. London and New York: Routledge, 2011. xxii + 254 pp., illus., tables, maps, refs., index. \$140 hb.

Mining heritage sites as tourist attractions, like the mining that preceded them, are fortuitously successful—but that success is not guaranteed. Some pay out; others may not. This perspective of uniqueness and precariousness (particularity mining as a tourist attraction) pervades the viewpoint of the many contributions to Conlin and Jolliffe's volume. Their edited work addresses two topics that they construe as not yet adequately examined by the tourism academy: what happens to replace an economic mainstay when mining leaves a community and how do you preserve mining heritage in an increasingly competitive tourism environment?

... The body of the book comprises five thematic sections: interpretation, transformation, traditional mining attractions, globalization/the future, and lessons learned. ...the second ("Transforming Mines into Heritage Attractions") is of greatest concern to the editors. In fact, sections three and four ("Traditional Mining Attraction Destinations" and "Globalization and the Future of Mining Attraction Destinations") were, to this reader, not terribly distinct from the second in terms of content. As the editors claim, "the fundamental purpose of this enquiry is to examine why, when and how mines are transformed into visitor attractions, be they museums, tourism complexes, or informal collections" (p. 5). The contributors are clearly concerned with the prospects for economic recovery that tourism might offer in the wake of mining declines, and they are also sensitive to the environmental and cultural impacts that tourism can create within a target community. Not so central is the notion that mining's environmental impacts can be a tremendous factor in undertaking heritage tourism endeavors. Yet the volume exposes and debates some of the other conflicts that are familiar to heritage managers. Relevant examples include the subaltern versus the dominant class paradigm and its role in interpretation, unfortunate histories and their presentation, identity building, kinds of authenticity, garnering financial support, and integration into regional development schemes.

Book Review

Throughout the volume the contributors write in awareness of the vast difference between a mining attraction built for tourists and a mine itself as an attraction. The quintessential example of the first has to be Sovereign Hill, Victoria (Australia), the subject of two papers. Sovereign Hill is a well-established and well-supported outdoor museum built on a gold mining site. It includes reconstructions, re-enactments, and commercial products to tell the story of Australia's gold rush. Prime among its assets is a successful community-based financial operation and an awareness that its tourism draw is subject to product life cycle stagnation. It has been enormously successful in offsetting stagnation by creating new re-enactment events, not only to promote new audiences but to grow its appeal to night time users whose vacation stays are longer and who create more local revenue. The blending of sensational historical events, the staging of quotidian atmosphere, the appeal across generational and educational and ethnic lines, and the inclusion of authentic technologies of the era contribute to Sovereign Hill's success.

The second category (mines themselves) is more diffuse, but the paper by Elspeth Frew concerning the development of Victoria's PowerWorks (brown coal) and the Kalgoorlie gold Super Pit (Western Australia) will suffice. PowerWorks and SuperPit, both operating mines, illustrate the challenges of visitation and interpretation of active workplaces for tourism. The purpose of much of the public interpretation promulgated by the companies is to provide a positive take on the environmental consequences of mining. Frew's paper identifies, for mine managers, some of the features that enhance mining visitation: positive PR on mining's consequences, the importance of credible guides (preferably those who have worked in the mine), and the critical factors of targeting and packaging mining tours as opportunities for entertainment and education.

In between these polar opposites are dozens of examples of mining heritage, places that may or may not become financially sustainable visitor attractions. As Deborah Che points out in her paper on the Kansas Underground Salt Museum, these places attract tourists when they are perceived as new, unique, and somewhat dangerous. However, their transition from the status of a cultural asset to that of a cultural heritage tourist attraction is precarious.

Turning attention to the "Lessons Learned" section of the work, the editors concur that mining attractions face rather consistent challenges: heritage preservation vs. tourism development, the importance of committed communities to their successes, and the importance of coordination of funding and planning at various institutional levels. Referencing Tim Edensor's industrial aesthetics, Conlin and Jolliffe close with the notion that mining heritage's panache of unstructured unique adventure, coupled with attention to economic sustainability, can create a wider niche market for industrial mining heritage tourism. The best opportunity for such an undertaking begins with coordinated cross-institutional planning prior to a mine's closing.

It is regrettable that some of the more successful transformations of mine-to-heritage sites that abound in western Europe, particularly in Germany and Sweden, were not more a part of this volume's discussion of industrial mining heritage undertakings, nor was any of Africa's mining heritage part of the global discussion.

The volume also has some recurrent editing issues that seem out of keeping with the high profile of Routledge, but at least some are entertaining (Anthony Trollop (sic), page 110). It appears, to their credit, that tourism experts know their visitor and employment statistics cold and continually make decisions in awareness of them, though not slavishly serving them. This is something that many heritage managers need to practice, as well. To those who might undertake to develop a mining heritage site, or to those who wonder why such a site is not thriving, this volume offers two important and related points.

First, the successful mining heritage undertaking must link with regional and strategic planning and marketing efforts. The pitch should include comprehensive and inclusive connections with past economies and their histories, accompanied with buy-in from, especially, local communities. Second, wholesale borrowing of alien elements from situationally successful mining heritage sites, without contextualizing them for local and particular situations, will not succeed. There is only one Sovereign Hill; there is no list, no formula, to assure automatically its kind of success elsewhere.

Mining heritage sites must be seen as works in progress among mining communities, managers, and visitors. Additionally there are other human assets that heritage tourism sites might recognize and incorporate, and that is the existence of multidisciplinary and international groups such as AIA, SIA and TICCIH, among many others, to provide some of the expertise to identify, interpret, champion, and help to sustain industrial mining heritage places.

Susan R Martin

The full text was first published in *IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology*, Volume 35, Number 1 & 2, 2009

Coming Soon

2013

Greece - Preservation of Lighthouse Heritage

3/6/2013 - 7/6/2013 The seminar is directed towards International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) members and others interested in lighthouse and aids to navigation conservation. Piraeus, Greece.

Czech Republic - Central Europe towards Sustainable Building Prague 2013

26/6/2013 - 28/6/2013 Industrial heritage in urban context, adaptive reuse possibilities, public spaces conversion, regeneration initializing activities, industrial heritage tourism. Czech Technical University in Prague.

United Kingdom - Rust, regeneration and romance: Iron and Steel Landscapes and Cultures

10/7/2013 - 14/7/2013 Ironbridge International Institute for Cultural Heritage

United Kingdom - The Association for Industrial Archaeology Dundee Conference

9/8/2013 - 15/8/2013 The AIA 40th conference will be held this year at Dundee University, organised with the Scottish Industrial Heritage Society, Scottish Transport and Industry Collections, Knowledge Network, and others.

Germany - Circulating Natures: Water—Food—Energy

20/8/2013 - 24/8/2013 Seventh Biennial Conference of the European Society for Environmental History, Munich. Oil and Energy as a Challenge of Contemporary History Contact Frank Bösch, Potsdam University, boesch@zzf-pdm.de

Canada - Big Stuff 2013 - CfP

25/9/2013 - 27/9/2013 Triennial international meeting focused on the challenges and triumphs of conserving our large technology heritage. Canada Aviation and Space Museum and Canada Science and Technology Museum, Ottawa

Mexico - VII Latin American Symposium on Conservation of the Industrial Heritage - CfP

21/10/2013 - 27/10/2013 Note: Date and Location Changed. III International Seminar of TICCIIH Mexico. Industrial Heritage and Regional Development: Rescue, awareness, reuse and social participation.

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TICCIIH

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