

and out of the building in anticipation that the weight of the building when fully erected will flatten them out. Building traditional timber frames is a skill practiced by few and we should be thankful that a carpenter has taken time to record all that he knows.

Raising of the frame is fully described, with practical insight into the techniques employed, both traditional and modern. The terminology is fascinating. Hand raising using gin poles is explained, with the sequence of assembly through to final pegging up. A skip though the latest options for cladding and glazing frames brings the reader back to the 21st century, with useful tips on detailing to accommodate shrinkage in the frame.

The book is likely to be most useful to carpenters, self-builders and designers wanting to understand more about constructing new oak framed buildings in the traditional style. Those wanting to learn about the maintenance and repair of historic timber framed buildings should look elsewhere, but for anyone interested in how such buildings might have been constructed the book is an informative read.

*Simon Malam, accredited conservation architect, Donald Insall Associates*

## Manifestations of industry

### Industrial Heritage Re-tooled: the TICCIH guide to industrial heritage conservation

*Edited by James Douet, The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, 2012, 242 pages, colour, paperback, ISBN 978 1 859362 18 1, £28.50*

### Industrial Archaeology: a handbook

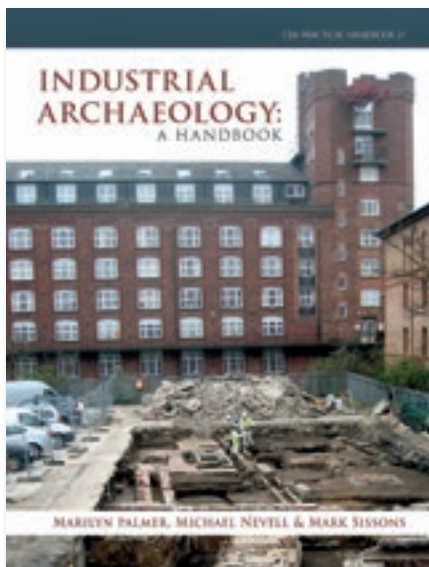
*Marilyn Palmer, Michael Nevell and Mark Sissons, Council for British Archaeology Handbook No 21, 2012, 326 pages, colour, paperback, ISBN 978 1 902771 92 2, £20*

These two substantial and excellent paperbacks show the study and conservation of the industrial historic environment in maturity – if not actually in mid-life crisis in some places – and do it in very different ways. The TICCIH guide takes a global view and majors on philosophy and policy: it is fundamentally a divergent study. The CBA handbook, on the other hand, is entirely British, and is a working tool for the conservation practitioner: it is a scientific and convergent study. Thus these eminently readable and attractive volumes are undoubtedly compatible and complementary companions on the bookshelf.



The TICCH guide consists of 33 illustrated essays by leading industrial heritage figures from around the world; a roll-call of the British contingent includes Cossons, Falconer, Hughes, Trinder and Watson, which indicates the quality, experience and standing we can expect throughout the book. The essays are grouped under five headings, starting with a wide-ranging overview of ‘Values and meanings’, then ‘Understanding the evidence’ takes us through the investigatory possibilities raised not only by the places and documents but by the processes too.

This is followed by a large section headed ‘Realising the potential’, an exploration of legal protection, funding and adaptive re-use in a global range of sites, situations and cultures that will be particularly illuminating for many *Context* readers. We may already be aware of potential tensions between cultural heritage conservation and its green conservation companion, but the



place of industrial ruins and landscapes in Japanese wabi-sabi aesthetics will be new territory for most of us. The essays move on to ‘Sharing and enjoying’ – studies of industrial museums and visitor sites – before sections on ‘Teaching and learning’ and on TICCIH itself.

The CBA handbook opens with an overview of industrial archaeology in the 21st century, stressing how it has moved on from earlier pre-occupations with technology to a wider study of the social and economic manifestations of industry, on all scales. Again there are sections on protection and on adaptive re-use, alas already perishable in their official references. The book then moves on to its main substance: detailed explanations and guidance on a full range of industries and their physical remains. These are grouped under thematic headings: Processing the products of agriculture, Power for industry, Extractive industries, Manufacturing industries, Housing the workforce, Moving around, Commercial buildings, and Utility industries.

Each industry is described to assist identification of its evidence and assessment of significance, then has key sites named, with wonderfully full and guided reading lists that are in themselves enough to justify buying the handbook. Perhaps we have to fear for the future of such publications in an age when the internet is inevitably the first recourse of the researcher? I hope not, as a handbook like this provides such a convincing quality filter on the material it sets out and the further references that it gives. It passed with flying colours the reviewer’s test of how it handled already familiar topics.

Both of these books illustrate the value of a modern multi-disciplinary approach to the understanding of the historic environment. Past generations, bolstered by their academic and professional establishments, tended to study either the documents or the physical evidence, but seldom both in tandem. The industrial heritage generally has both documents and archaeology, and often oral sources too, so it has been well placed to lead in the integrated approach that most of us now take for granted.

Both books also, by inclusion and by omission, highlight the present weaknesses of industrial heritage conservation in Britain. On these islands we have been slow to rise to the challenge of the 20th-century industrial heritage, perhaps because we have such a ubiquitous comfort zone of dark satanic mills, viaducts and steam engines from earlier centuries.

We have to go overseas to find a creative response to the great industrial landscapes of the earlier 20th century, while our own great sites of the period often slip away unrecognised and unloved. Compare Zollverein in the Ruhr, or Gunkanjima island in Japan, with our own Chatterley Whitfield colliery, scheduled but mostly derelict, or the listed but threatened headstocks of Clipstone. Compare the razing of most of the Austin-Rover plant at Longbridge with the regeneration of the former Ford assembly plant at Richmond, California.

The next big test of our commitment to 20th-century industrial heritage will be the coal-fired power stations, which face extinction in the next few years. Will they vanish from our landscape, or will some be creatively retooled? If one is to be kept as a visitor experience, Ironbridge B is surely the obvious candidate, already on the edge of one of our eight industrial world heritage sites. Will we rise to the challenge?

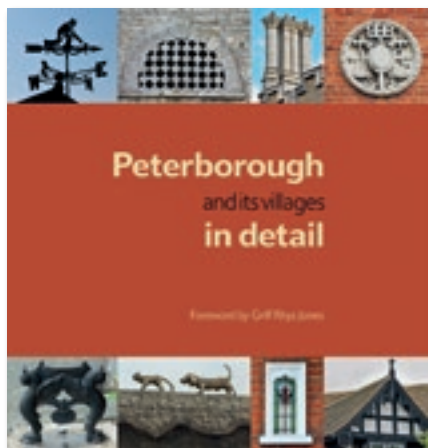
*John Yates, inspector of historic buildings and areas at Historic England, and former IHBC chair*

## Other books received

### Peterborough and its Villages in Detail

*Peterborough Civic Society, 2012, 216 pages, colour illustrations, hardback, ISBN 978 1 907750 35 9, £18 (£10 for Context readers when purchased from Peterborough Civic Society via [www.peterboroughcivicsociety.org.uk](http://www.peterboroughcivicsociety.org.uk))*

With this handsome publication, Peterborough Civic Society has demonstrated how public interest in heritage can be effectively engendered. Within 18 months of publication, over 1,000 copies of the book were sold locally, and it has been praised further afield as a model way of encouraging people to look



more closely at what makes their locality special. By focusing on details rather than whole buildings, the book celebrates craftsmanship and delight in building forms. The book is a collaborative effort, with evocative images supplied by the Peterborough Photographic Society, and the editorial team headed up by IHBC member Henry Duckett.

### London's West End Cinemas

*Allen Eyles with Keith Skone, English Heritage, 2014, 208 pages, black and white illustrations, paperback, ISBN 978 1 848022 57 7, £25*

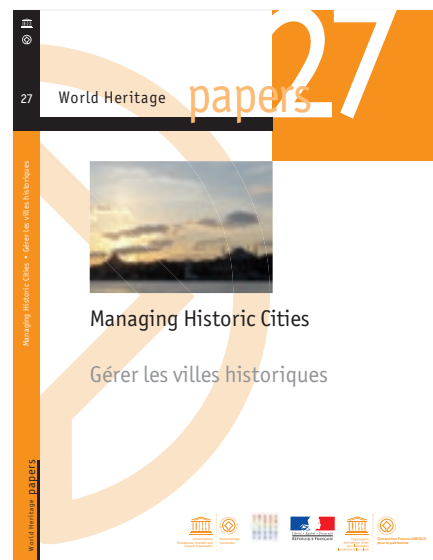
This is the third edition of the valuable guide to west end cinemas produced by English Heritage in conjunction with the Cinema Theatre Association. After a short introduction, the text consists of a gazetteer of cinemas, totalling over 100, both surviving and lost. The oldest survivor is the Cineworld Haymarket, dating from 1928, and other famous examples are the Odeon Leicester Square and the Curzons in Mayfair and Soho. Many cinemas have been converted to alternative uses. The new edition brings the history of these buildings up to date, and includes many newly discovered archive photographs.

### Managing Historic Cities: World Heritage Papers 27

*Edited by Ron van Oers and Sachiko Haraguchi, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2010, English and French, 254 pages, black and white and colour illustrations, ISBN 978 9 230041 75 5*

UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape Initiative (HUL) was launched in 2005 to raise awareness of the need to safeguard historic cities by widening the context for conservation and development beyond the limited protection offered by conservation areas or 'special districts'. The impetus had come from a perception that pressures ranging from increased traffic and tourism, high-rise development and functional changes were rapidly threatening the authenticity and integrity of historic cities and their urban landscapes.

The 10 papers included in this volume, written for presentation at expert meetings



organised under the HUL initiative, explore new frameworks for managing historic cities. They informed a Recommendation which was adopted by UNESCO in 2011, and is set out in the document New Life for Historic Cities: the historic urban landscape approach explained. This states, somewhat loftily, that 'The Historic Urban Landscape approach moves beyond the preservation of the physical environment and focuses on the entire human environment with all of its tangible and intangible qualities. It seeks to increase the sustainability of planning and design interventions by taking into account the existing built environment, intangible heritage, cultural diversity, socio-economic and environmental factors along with local community values'.

### Buildings of the Labour Movement

*Nick Mansfield, English Heritage, 2013, 154 pages, 220 black and white and colour illustrations, paperback, ISBN 978 1 848021 29 7, £30*

As Tony Benn writes in his foreword, Nick Mansfield tackles a topic which

