

IRIS: AN UPDATE

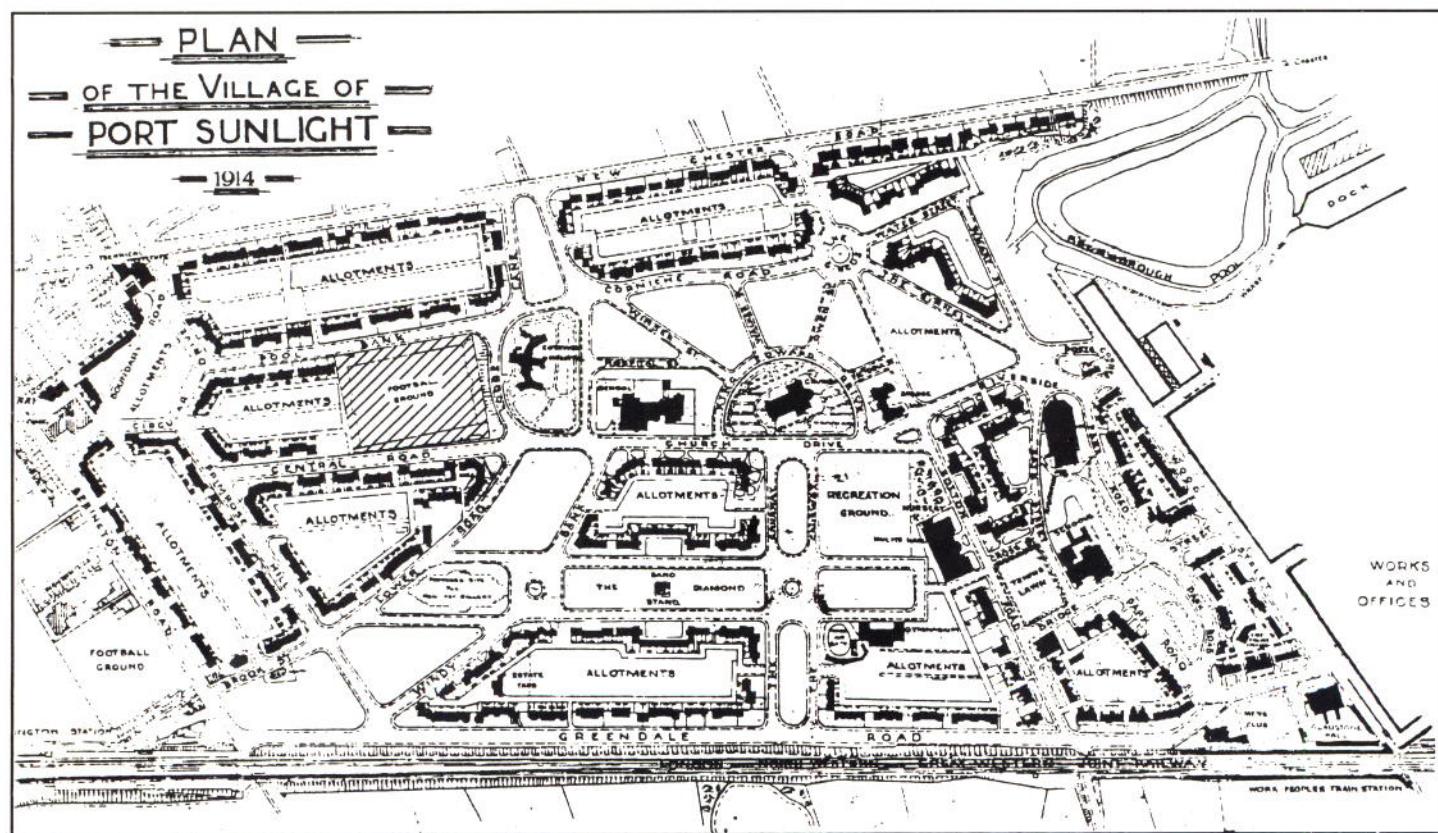
In *Bulletin* 19.3 last year, David Alderton reported the initiation of the Index Record for Industrial Sites (IRIS) project with the appointment of myself as AIA Sites and Monuments Officer and Julie Williams as Research Assistant. Considerable progress has been made since then. The IRIS form was 'launched' at the AIA working weekend in April. The accompanying AIA handbook, *Recording the Industrial Heritage* has been printed. Copies of the handbook and IRIS form, together with a 'Summary form' for tracking progress, and a handout describing the anticipated procedure for anyone working with IRIS, have now been circulated to affiliated societies and Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). What happens next? Before launching into that, perhaps it is worth recapping on the role of IRIS.

As stated in the handbook, the aim of IRIS is

to contribute to the enhancement of the 'existing records in county Sites and Monuments Records and the National Monuments Record, where industrial archaeology is, at the present time, significantly under-represented'. The IRIS form has therefore been designed as the basis for recording the existence and nature of industrial period buildings and archaeological sites. It is currently restricted to England, reflecting its funding from the Department of National Heritage. The form is intended for use by volunteers, particularly of the Association's affiliated societies, but also by anyone willing and able to take part. Completed forms will be passed to local SMRs, the AIA Sites and Monuments Officer and the National Monuments Record (NMR).

The NMR is the national register for information on historic structures, monuments and landscapes, including those relevant to industrial archaeology. SMRs provide more detailed

local registers for research and planning purposes. The importance of the latter was stressed in the government's Planning Policy Guidance 16: *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16). However, due to the limited number of industrial archaeological sites currently in the SMRs and NMR, the system outlined in PPG 16 is failing to protect many sites. It is therefore essential that the imbalance is quickly redressed. Several moves are currently being made to rectify the situation. In 1990, the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England announced its intention to enhance the National Archaeological Record (part of the NMR) by including sites up to 1945—the previous cut-off date was 1714. Subsequent RCHME programmes of 'rapid survey' have been and are currently being carried out. Within its Monuments Protection Programme (MPP), English Heritage is also in the early stages of reviewing the country's stock of sites

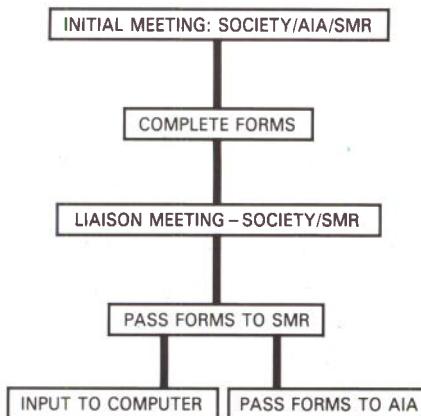


PRESSURE ON PORT SUNLIGHT 2

Plans for Port Sunlight's Pool Bank housing estate (reported in *Bulletin* 19.3) have been conditionally approved after a local inquiry. In a detailed report, the inspector said that the proposed infill development would enhance the character

of the area. It would provide a finished appearance to the existing housing block, while not unacceptably reducing the total amount of open space in the village. The above 1914 plan shows the proposed development site, the Foot Ball Ground indicated by cross hatching.

Port Sunlight Heritage Centre



Flow diagram showing the anticipated procedure for each society involved in completing IRIS forms.

relating to industry for the purposes of selecting monuments for statutory protection under existing legislation.

The AIA's Sites and Monuments Initiative for England is aimed at contributing to this enhancement of national and county registers by making use of the knowledge and expertise of volunteer groups and local societies. The IRIS form has been designed to encourage links between local societies and SMRs and to provide a standard format for passing information about industrial sites to the SMRs, the AIA, and the NMR.

The intention is that the form be completed by volunteers ready for input into the relevant SMR computer system. The IRIS handbook has been written as a guide to the manual completion of the form. This includes a list of site terms, based on the RCHME's own thesaurus, that allow structured interrogation of information that will be held on computer. The AIA also intends to create a central index to the IRIS data, allowing the AIA to monitor progress, to comment on the nature of the stock of industrial remains, and to assess research and conservation priorities.

What then is next? Having carefully designed the form and handbook the next step is to use them. In the first instance we are concentrating our limited resources on establishing contacts and getting paper forms completed and copied to the local SMR and the AIA. Initial contact with local societies and county SMRs will be through mailings and attendance by the AIA Sites and Monuments Officer at events such as the Council for British Archaeology industrial archaeology panel meetings, SMR working parties, and regional industrial archaeology

conferences. The end product of all this effort will hopefully be direct contact with interested parties. With this established, it is anticipated that, for each society using IRIS, the procedure summarised in the flow diagram will be followed.

For each society, it is hoped that an initial meeting can be set up with their county SMR officer and the AIA Sites and Monuments Officer. This meeting should aim to cover items such as appointing a society coordinator, identifying individual compilers, establishing the

AIA - Index Record for Industrial Sites

Box 1 SITE NAME		Box 2 IRIS NUMBER / / /	
Address:		Part of:	
District/Borough:		Associated with:	
Parish/Township:		SMR no:	
NMR no:			
Box 3 NGR1 [.] [.] [.] [.] [.] NGR2 [.] [.] [.] [.] [.]			
Box 4 Class:			
Site Term:			
Site Significance: L / R / N / I < . 1700. 1750. 1800. 1850. 1900. 1950. >			
At Risk?: In use / Partly in use / Disused		Fixtures? Y/N/U Machinery? Y/N/U	
Site Details:		PRIME MOTIVE POWER Muscle Wind Water Hydraulic Steam Pneumatic Electric Combustion None	
SITE COMPONENTS			
No	Component Term	Period	Form
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
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.....	H / M / L L / S / G / N
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IRIS FORM ver 2

for mining of surface copper beds. Mainly worked from 1700-1500BC, these mines are preserved in upland blanket peat. However the new finds have now pushed the date for Irish mining back to 2200BC. A 'Copper Age' can therefore technically be identified in Ireland, sandwiched between the established Stone and Bronze Ages.

The *Bulletin* article on the Great Orme Mines has also attracted some comment which should be passed on to readers. This is that in describing current events at the Great Orme, insufficient attention had been given to pioneering prior work at the site. It should be acknowledged that the prime mover behind modern exploration of the Great Orme's many copper mines has been Duncan James. From the early 1970s, with colleagues, he explored,

cleared and mapped extensive workings. Early in 1976 he found tools and geological evidence to suggest a Bronze Age date. Invited to present his findings to the Wales group of the Council for British Archaeology, his photographs clearly showed mining spoil entombed below some thirty centimetres of solid stalagmite. Extensive fire-setting was also found to have been used in the hard rock mine, but iron tool marks were absent. This, James argued, was sufficient evidence in itself for a pre-Roman date.

Unwilling to submit any bone tool finds to destructive radio-carbon dating, James painstakingly collected fire setting deposits over the next few years. The resulting single-sample analysis in 1985 confirmed his argument for a Bronze Age date for the Great Orme mine.

Paul Sillitoe

current content of the SMR and agreeing a course of action. Individual compilers will then complete IRIS forms, referring to the handbook for guidance, and using Summary forms to record progress. At intervals to be agreed upon by each society and SMR, it is anticipated that

the society and the SMR officer will hold liaison meetings, at which society members will be able to check each other's forms and pass these across to the SMR. The AIA Sites and Monuments Officer would expect to receive copies of the IRIS and Summary forms within

four weeks of these meetings.

Some of this work has already taken place. I have attended three of the CBA panel meetings, (the East Midlands, the North East, and the Panel of Panels), as well as the SMR working party for Yorkshire and Humberside. I have also briefed the North West CBA panel. The response in all cases has been positive and is resulting in a steady take-up of IRIS. At this stage Lincolnshire has provided the best example of using IRIS with an established contact between SMR officer and the society, forms being completed and regular meetings taking place to examine them.

It is of course crucial that the work is properly co-ordinated and that the AIA receives copies of the forms, partly so we can track progress with the project and report to our paymasters, but also so that the AIA can gain ready access to this important set of information. To this end we are also creating a computer index to the IRIS forms, based on the information entered on the Summary Forms. Computerisation of the full IRIS data is a more complex issue and the most efficient way of dealing with this is being discussed with SMRs and the RCHME. Anyone with an urge to get involved with computer input of IRIS data should contact me directly. In the meantime, DNH funding is available for the Sites and Monuments Officer post until March 1995. This is being provided to allow the process of establishing contact between local societies and SMRs, to initiate the use of IRIS, and to collate the results. Anyone wishing to take part in the IRIS project, and who doesn't want to wait for a CBA or other meeting, please do contact me at the address below—the quicker the progress with IRIS the better. I can be contacted at High Farm, Upton, Newark, Notts NG23 5ST.

Finally I would like to express thanks to all those who helped in the design and testing of the IRIS form and handbook. In particular I wish to thank Julie Williams, who completed her contract with Leicester University for the AIA in May 1993. In the space of nine months she worked very hard to put together successfully the site term word list that forms a vital part of the IRIS handbook. She also played an important supportive and critical role in designing the IRIS form and handbook, and completed the formatting of the handbook ready for printing.

Michael Trueman

To the left, opposite page, is the front of the IRIS form and on this page, left, is the back, reduced from their original A4 size.

possible that the neighbourhood of other paper mills would provide a fruitful location in the search for other survivors.

If anybody knows of any other examples (either surviving or demolished) I would be grateful if they would contact me as soon as possible at the Department for Continuing Education, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA **T** 0865 270395.

Dr Malcolm Airs

AIA - Index Record for Industrial Sites (page 2)

Box 6

Other Status:

Site History:

ASSOCIATED PERSONS/COMPANIES

Name Details

Site Recording:

Sources: 1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Date of Last Visit: Reporter:

Compiler:

Society:

Date:

Box 7

Continuation Box:

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IRIS FORM ver 2

Scotland and Chatham, Dover, Canterbury, Devon and Northamptonshire in England.

I am in the process of writing up the subject for publication and I am anxious to know whether any other examples have survived elsewhere. The usual clue is a very shallow pitch to the roof (around 10 degrees). The roof structure as advocated by Loudon comprised coupled rafters six to ten feet apart joined by horizontal laths at one foot intervals. Quarter-inch boards running from eaves to ridge were nailed onto the backs of the laths and the roof was covered with sheets of prepared paper laid in an overlapping fashion like slates, nailed to the boards, and then finished with an overall coat of pitch. The date span for this technique seems to be from about 1780 to around about 1830. The extant examples in Oxfordshire can all be associated with paper mills and it is

PAPER ROOFS

Over the last five years or so three separate examples of buildings dating from the early nineteenth century and originally roofed with paper have been discovered in the vicinity of Oxford. J C Loudon, the agricultural reformer, advocated the use of paper as a roofing material in two pamphlets published in 1811 and 1812 and gave a number of other Oxfordshire examples. But he also claimed a far wider distribution for the material, citing a church in Dunfermline, farmhouses in Scotland, warehouses at Greenock, Deal, Dover and Canterbury, and factories in Yorkshire and Hertfordshire.

My research has confirmed the general validity of its widespread use and I have identified evidence for paper roofs in Greenock, Moray, Kelso, Linlithgow and Stirlingshire in

AIA SECOND FOREIGN FORAY

The second AIA foreign visit took place in northern Spain between 8 and 15 May, the organiser once again being Ray Riley, who ran the visit to Belgium in 1991, although a material contribution was made by those members whose assiduous collection of Sainsbury's discount vouchers resulted in a £30 per head reduction in the air fare. We were able to call upon the services of Mike Bent, an expatriate geographer and railway enthusiast whose fluency in Spanish proved to be of especial value. The original intention was to hire a mini-coach for the 11 takers, but this proved to be very expensive compared with the cost of hiring three cars. Driving in Spain was a major attraction for at least one of the drivers, and in retrospect it is clear that it was possible to reach some sites which would have been inaccessible by coach.

The visit was based at Lao Gandara, a small hill village in a former zinc mining region to the west of Santander. Unquestionably in the area between Oviedo to the west and Bilbao to the east (with Santander lying in the centre) the emphasis was upon the mining of iron ore, coal and lead-zinc. Much of this activity has now ceased, but what is particularly interesting for the industrial archaeologist is that it should have done so comparatively recently, and that the scale of activity was so small. Thus time and time again we came across mine sites that employed only 50 or so operatives until 20 or 30 years ago, presenting pictures which have long since disappeared in Britain. Small metal headstocks, rather larger ones in concrete, complete with associated winding engine houses, are far from unusual, and in one small coal mine the screening equipment was wooden, reminding one that this was probably standard at one time in Britain. Even the largest coal mine we saw, and one whose closure is not yet certain, was minute when set against those of the East Midlands; indeed the tiny narrow gauge trucks lined up at the headstock were of nineteenth rather than twentieth-century proportions.

Compared with these small scale features, the size of the ore washeries was surprising. These use the natural slope of the hillsides—they are not unlike ski jumps—ore being subjected to powerful jets of water at the top, and separation being effected at the bottom. Since they lie above the valley floors and have simply been left as they were, they are the most visible monuments of the zinc mining industry. One has been converted into a viewing platform at a safari park, so that ostriches and elephants bizarrely lurk at its base; it should be said that this effort to convert or utilise industrial artefacts is a rarity in northern Spain. The only operational mine to be viewed was the huge open-cast zinc mine at Reocin, described equivocally as the largest hole in Spain; to the disgust of transport buffs, ore is now largely moved by vast lorries. However, every valley seems to have its own mineral railway which formerly conveyed material to washeries, smelters and to the ports for export. Evidence of the latter activity are steel trussed staithes, two of which were inspected at Santander and Miono, the latter an enormous cantilever structure jutting 100 metres over the sea.

4 The former mineral railway network may have



above: A bow-sided lock on the Canal de Castilla at Olmos. A corn mill formerly driven by water from the canal is on the right. The canal was begun in 1753 but not fully operational until 1849.

below: One of the many granaries in the hills above Oviedo

Photos: Ray Riley

been much in evidence, but of great interest was the Santander-Mediterraneo railway line, which was to have been a direct link with Madrid, the construction of which was begun in 1941 by the state railway company RENFE. So financially onerous was the line through mountainous country that work ceased prematurely in 1959, but not before many tunnels (we visited the Engana, all of 6,976 metres long), viaducts and stations had been completed. Some of the stations are exceedingly remote, and it is difficult to understand the rationale for their existence. Workers' hostels remain at both ends of the Engana tunnel of this magnificently engineered line that never operated. By contrast, a similarly ambitious project, the 207 km Canal de Castilla, built in stages between 1753 and 1849, continued to operate until 1955. Unusually its water was used for navigation, irrigation and to power some 47 flour, spinning, fulling and foundry mills located at locks. The locks are bow-sided, and one visited, at Fromista, is a four riser on the Bingley principle. Not to be outdone, road transport is

able to offer the Fuente Vizcaya transporter bridge over the river at Bilbao; built to the design of the Spanish engineer de Palacio, the link span for the rollers is 581 feet long and 150 feet above the water.

Of the manufacturing sites arguably the greatest excitement was generated by the discovery of the two vertical shafted, 'horizontal' water-powered corn mills. It was later realised that these 'horizontal' mills are standard in the region, and by the end of the week we had become quite blasé about them. Thus during a tour of a water-powered ironworks at Cades, where some fitful attempt at restoration had been made, members were able to recognise the water ducts for two 'horizontal' wheels without difficulty. Nevertheless a visit to a working 'horizontal' mill with four pairs of stones at Corao at the end of the trip was much appreciated. Tide mills are fairly common on the coast, but that selected for us had a familiar feel since it had been converted into an upmarket residence. Water was once extensively employed for the generation of electric



SMALLSMITH'S DIARY

25 June

The arrival of the national IA journal and bulletin makes, as I have said before, for a very special day. I fondly imagine that across the nation, nay, over oceans, the special bond linking our brotherhood of industrial archaeologists, is particularly strong this day. But I had scarcely time to relish the picture on the cover of the journal before a very agitated Mrs Dobbin appeared at the door. It took my dear wife's offer of a third glass of my best malt whiskey before she calmed enough to tell us what had upset her. It turns out she had been reading a review in the bulletin of a Dutch IA video. One short sentence in this review had left her fuming, which stated there was a difference between a woman's viewpoint of IA and 'that of most industrial archaeologists'. I was about to ask her what was so upsetting about such an apparently reasoned statement, when I saw that my dear wife was now fuming similarly. I have always assumed that she understood that whatever feminists might argue, there IS an essential difference between the approaches of men and women—something to do with man's greater maturity, I would argue. However it was clear that both Mrs D and my wife felt very strongly that the reviewer's distinction was absurd, and that women could and do (with a few obvious exceptions) make extremely skilled industrial archaeologists. My wife even went so far as to state that it was a good job there were so many women in IA to save it from becoming the preserve of 'anally-retentive men who hadn't grown out of train spotting'. Even leaving aside her bad language, I was glad she didn't say this in the presence of Bolt and Neill, who retain a charming, boy-like enthusiasm for noting down the odd train number when the occasion arises; and I must confess to being a little hurt myself, for I

have always regarded it as a character-forming and healthy hobby for a young man. However I'm afraid this is just the sort of gross generalisation which women tend to make, and which I think proves the reviewer is right to make his considered distinction. Given that feelings (irrational as they may have been) were running so high, I felt it was prudent to keep this opinion to the privacy of my diary.

29 July

A most fortuitous confusion has arisen in Neill's normally flawless filo-fax. Summer being most definitely the conference season, it turns out that he has triple-booked himself. On the same weekend in September, he is due to present a policy-forming paper entitled 'The Post-Structuralist Coda in Constructionalist Industrial Museum Interpretation' at the Museums Conference; address a national gathering of Leisure and Tourism Managers about 'The Post-Industrial Industrial Heritage Boom'; and represent the Pipeclay IA Society at the Third International Congress of Community Industrial Archaeology in the newly liberated Eastern European country, the Republic of Watt-Rotatia. Having exchanged numerous faxes with the various conference organisers, he has hit on a compromise by which he attends the former two. However, this leaves Pipeclay unrepresented at the CIA meeting, so this evening he most kindly suggested that my dear wife and I should fly the flag for the Society at the Watt-Rotatian capital of Engineerograd. With much pride, I assured him that we would do our utmost to honour our Society's (and the Nation's) good name abroad, and serve with humility and pride as delegates for Pipeclay. Neill and my dear wife were clearly much moved by my speech of acceptance, tears running down their cheeks; although I am not sure what Neill found to laugh about so loudly when he left us.

AIA NEWS

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The AGM of the Association will be held on Sunday 12 September at Ambleside, as part of the annual conference. As usual, elections will be held for the Officers of the Association and for members of Council. The Association is always in need of new blood, and nominations are sought. Nomination papers are enclosed with this mailing. If you are interested in standing, any member of the Association may nominate or second you. If you would like any assistance or to find out more about the work of Council, please telephone the President, John Crompton ☎ 0902 726847.

continued from previous page

power until the scale of the operations rendered most sites uneconomic; however it was interesting to see the way a stream had been dammed to provide the necessary head at a location near San Vicente.

In a terrain where so much was new to the British eye, it is inevitable that very many more stops would ideally have been made. Nowhere was this more true than in the agricultural villages where so many structures were novel—none more so than the low wooden granaries complete with verandahs, mounted on very tall staddle stones. Enormous rectangular dovecotes abounded south of the mountains, and at least one decorative water tower was capped by a stork's nest. Fleeting glimpses were had of conical concrete cooling towers at a steelworks near Oviedo, but fortunately it proved possible to undertake brief inspections of two stepped-sided calcining kilns built as recently as 1956 and 1961, and of a defunct Hoffmann-type brick kiln.

Industrial archaeology in this part of northern Spain is where we were in Britain in the 1960s, and one wonders about its future for there is little tradition of interest and therefore of recording or rescue. But what may now be seen is real industrial archaeology—not a single museum was visited all week.

Ray Riley



OK LUVIES, CUE SUBTITLES
FOR THE ANALLY CHALLENGED

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INTEREST GROUP

A reminder that David Tomlin and Patrick Graham are still running the AIA's Chemical Industry Interest Group. They hope that others interested in the history and industrial archaeology of the chemical industry will join and support this small informal group. Membership is open to all whether or not they belong to the AIA.

Both David and Patrick intend to be at the AIA Annual Conference at Ambleside so why not make contact there? People not attending the conference can contact David Tomlin at 63 Laburnum Road, Ormesby, Middlesbrough, TS7 9DQ, or Patrick Graham ☎ 081 348 3212.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

Over the past few months, the Association has been developing a new database of its members and their addresses. We hope that this has all been entered correctly, but there

may be some teething problems. Please check the address label used to mail this *Bulletin* to see that your details are correct. If they are not, please contact the Membership Secretary, David Perrett, 33 St Margaret's Road, Brockley, London SE4 1YL. And if, by any chance, you have not yet renewed your subscription, please send your payment to the same address....

NEW MEMBERS

The Association welcomes the following new members, who have joined since March:

- A B Crosby, Bishops Stortford
- A W Pinchbeck, Dorset
- Tanya English, London
- Mark Baldock, Kent
- J A and J H Bennet, Cumbria
- Peter Knowles, South Staffordshire
- Stella Reynolds, Edinburgh
- David Worth, South Africa
- Michael New, London

REGIONAL ROUNDUP

A change is being made in the organisation of our regional news reporting. From now on each issue will carry regional roundups or reviews of the past year in several regions of the country. Each region will be reviewed just once a year. Our regional reporters will also be providing separate news items on topics of national interest arising in their areas. This issue begins with news of East Anglia and the West Midlands.

EAST ANGLIA

Pride of place in this report must go to the Third East of England Regional IA Conference (EERIAC), held in Cambridge in May with a programme which included a rare opportunity to visit Marshalls (vehicle and aeronautical engineers) and a tour of the cast iron of Cambridge. It was agreed that the May 1994 EERIAC would be in Ipswich. At Cheddars Lane they have recreated the ash railway which moved ash from the boilers to fill clay pits in the vicinity. One loss is the three original cement kilns at Barrington Cement Works, which are due to be demolished. These were supplied by Vickers of Barrow-in-Furness in the late 1920s and early '30s. Cambridgeshire IA Society is opposing the demolition of a good example of a chamois leather drying shed in Sawston.

In Norfolk, the sawmill at Gunton Park is being used as the setting for an important scene in the television version of Stendhal's *The Red and the Black*—apparently no suitable French sawmill could be found. More prosaically, it is also sawing fence posts and boards for the National Trust. Work is proceeding well on the restoration work at the New Mills Pumping Station in Norwich, with a first public

preview on 15 August. Recent losses include the demolition of Aldrich's Brush and Coconut Matting manufactory at Diss, and there is a good deal of concern about the fine mid-nineteenth-century buildings for mustard milling at Colman's in Norwich, whose future is at present shrouded in mystery. However, one reappearance is a fine cast-iron arch from Duke Street Bridge in Norwich which has been re-used in the new Castle Mill shopping centre. The railings from the same site have been restored by John Capps of Thurton Foundries, visited on last year's AIA field week (*Bulletin* 20.1).

A site which has suffered since the AIA visit in the same field week is the Edme malt extract plant in Mistley, where there has been a serious fire. However, I have otherwise nothing to report from Essex, and urgently need sources of information from that county. (Any offers? Please ring 0986 872343.) In Suffolk, it is proposed that the fine quayside buildings of Isaac Lord's in Ipswich, dating from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, might become a maritime museum for the town. Nearby, Tolly's Cliff Quay Brewery seems to have had a successful start to its career as a combined working brewery and heritage experience.

David Alderton

WEST MIDLANDS

As in several other areas of the country, 1992-3 will go down in the history books as the year which saw the virtual annihilation of the coalmining industry; in the West Midlands, something which would have seemed unthinkable just a short while ago. The major casualty has been Trentham Colliery at Stoke-on-Trent, only recently made into a 'super-pit' by

and Coal Exchange. The site will most likely be used for housing and offices. Robert Carr

ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS

Repair grants to historic buildings and monuments in England once again provided valuable support to industrial archaeology during 1992-3. Apart from ecclesiastical buildings (which received over £15 million), a total of £14.8 million was granted for repairs, of which £4.6 million was to buildings in conservation areas. English Heritage's *Conservation Bulletin* reported, 'Among a very varied list, a significant feature is the number of industrial buildings and monuments towards which grant offers have been made: these have included major grants to the Brunel Passenger Shed, in Bristol and to the East Mine at Rosedale Old Kilns, in North Yorkshire, and smaller, though still substantial grants to Southorn Pipeworks, Broseley, Clay Mills Pumping Station, Burton-on-Trent, Cromford Mill, Derbyshire, and Lemington Glass Cone, near Newcastle upon Tyne.' The Lemington glass cone is to be opened as a museum after the completion of repairs, towards which English Heritage offered aid of nearly £48,000. Several grants in conservation areas also aided industrial buildings: for example the Granary Warehouse in Leeds, and an almost complete terrace of nineteenth-century houses at Framlington Terrace in Newcastle.

NEW ROYAL COMMISSIONER

Former President of the AIA and current joint-editor of *AIA Review*, Marilyn Palmer, has been appointed for a five year term as a Commissioner to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. The role of

connecting Hem Heath and Florence collieries underground and, by all reasonable accounts, successful and profitable. Nearby Silverdale Colliery was initially 'reprieved', but now finds itself back on the hit-list, and its future must be insecure. Littleton Colliery near Cannock soldiers on, but how long will it continue in virtual isolation?

By contrast, the opencasters continue to look greedily at the area, which still, of course, has vast quantities of coal underground. A huge scheme for opencasting in the centre of Stoke has just been rejected, largely on environmental grounds. A scheme for the New Works area in north Telford has also been rejected: as well as environmental impact, this would have destroyed significant bell-pit remains in the old Coalbrookdale Coalfield. South of the River Severn, approval has been given to a scheme which is nibbling perilously close to the site of John Wilkinson's New Willey Ironworks near Broseley.

Progress at some key sites remains slow. At Ditherington Mill (re-evaluated by Barrie Trinder in an excellent article in *Textile History* for 1992) nothing much is visible, but hopes of a successful outcome are high. Fort Dunlop still suffers from the vagaries of the recession. Chance's glassworks just suffers: passersby on the train will have noticed a section with collapsed roof. On the more positive side, detailed recording has been carried out by the Ironbridge Institute at Tewin Mills in Staffordshire, and is currently underway at Fazeley.

Kate Clark's recent appointment as Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the West Midlands should ensure a higher profile for the region's industrial monuments in future.

John Powell

NEWS

BANKSIDE

When the construction of the present Bankside Power Station was proposed there was an uproar as the view southwards from the City was deemed to be threatened. Tremendous care was taken to ensure the new generating station should be as aesthetically pleasing as possible. We have now come almost full circle.

Described by Gavin Stamp as the ultimate Temple of Power, Bankside Power Station, in Southwark, across the river from St Paul's Cathedral, may not be with us much longer. Unlike Battersea where Sir Giles Gilbert Scott was very much constrained by engineering considerations, at Bankside he was able to realise his architectural aspirations in a manner which enthusiasts for the period regard as sublime. There is one great central campanile-like chimney 325 feet high and jazz modern brickwork of superb quality embellishes the exterior. This is the last of the large brick-clad power stations. The boilers were oil-fired and the engineers were Mott, Hay and Anderson.

Design, construction and fitting out occupied the period 1947-63 and electricity generation only lasted 17 years. It is primarily from an architectural standpoint that Bankside may be described as 'the finest power station ever built'. Most of the plant is at present intact, but turned into 10,000 tons of scrap steel will shortly be removed through a breach in the building's wall. English Heritage has applied three times for listing but all attempts have been turned down and Bankside will probably soon share the fate of London's Euston Arch

Commissioners is to advise the Commission on its work. Dr Palmer has been appointed for her specialism in industrial archaeology, and in this replaces Professor Angus Buchanan who recently retired from the Commission (as reported in *Bulletin* 20.1). The industrial archaeological element of the work of RCHME has become highly developed over the past decade with the guidance of Professor Buchanan. This new appointment is an acknowledgement of the need to retain someone with an industrial archaeological specialism among the Commissioners, and also to improve the gender balance of public advisory bodies. The appointment should be welcomed on both counts.

JOHN HUME

The appointment has recently been announced of AIA Vice-President, John Hume, as Chief Inspector of Historic Buildings with Historic Scotland. John Hume is one of the most distinguished practitioners of industrial archaeology in Britain, and his contributions have been many over the years—in influencing protection and conservation policies, in identifying important sites, and in publishing many important books, including *The Industrial Archaeology of Glasgow* (1974) and the two Batsford volumes *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland* (1976 and 1977). It is a considerable tribute both to his particular skills and to the increasing acceptance of industrial archaeology that he has been appointed to this vital post as the principal person responsible for advising the Secretary of State on listing decisions and associated matters in Scotland.

COMMENT

This regular feature in the Bulletin provides a 'leader' column for opinion rather than just information. The Editor is pleased to receive letters in response to Comments, or on other matters.

Halfway through 'Industrial Heritage Year', have you noticed the difference?

It's a pity that planning for this highly welcome promotion was late in starting, and that its February launch was largely ignored by the media. It seems that the Press is more interested in redundancies and resignations from the English Tourist Board than in industrial heritage and the many events which are taking place to promote it. Yet industrial archaeology is as active as it has ever been, and possibilities for personal activity present themselves on an ever widening front. 1993 can be a time to consider what each of us gets out of, and puts into, industrial archaeology.

At the armchair end, Barrie Trinder's *Encyclopaedia of Industrial Archaeology* (if you can raise your local library's perceptions by persuading it to acquire a copy) provides a salutary reminder that Britain may have been the world's first industrial nation but possesses only a fraction of the world's IA. If the Encyclopaedia's message is unavailable, Kate

Clark's refreshingly seamless Ironbridge Gorge, published by Batsford/English Heritage, draws on a wider range of archaeological evidence than is brought to bear on most studies. Both books have something to say about the way we perceive industrial archaeology.

From armchair to action, armed with sheaves of IRIS forms and a copy of the Handbook. The AIA's Sites and Monuments Officer and Committee have put a lot of thought into IRIS, trying to make it as universally useful and compatible as possible without making it unfriendly. Those who have tested it find that it sets a high standard, challenging us to improve our knowledge and understanding of the sites we record. Most important is the commitment to liaison with County Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), aiding the task of updating to 1945 and ensuring that the monuments we judge to be significant are respected in the planning process.

Whilst the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England applies itself to guiding and supporting the SMR updating process, English Heritage continues its industry by industry appraisal of sites in its Monuments Protection Programme. Several 'Step 1' reports, examining the significance of each industry and its characteristic site components, are circulating, and the AIA is receiving site reports which

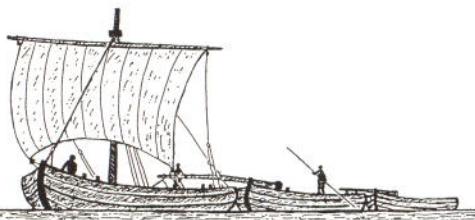
may be consulted at the Ironbridge library. There have never been better opportunities for ensuring that your favourite sites are recorded and considered for statutory protection.

Recessions are not the best times for founding new industrial museums, and some of the ones which are already caring for preserved sites are having a hard time. Now is the time for volunteers to come to the aid of conservation—but with forethought, ready to take advice and accept the strictures of good conservation practice. The AIA and many others have recently been consulted on the Museums and Galleries Commission's draft Standards for the care of industrial and social history collections, and larger and working objects. Its high aspirations and detailed advice highlight [the] responsibilities of selecting what should and can be preserved, and ensuring its long-term survival.

There's plenty to think about, and plenty to do. If you feel less than competent, AIA is looking at the whole issue of 'training'. If you are an organiser, someone, somewhere (perhaps the AIA!) can use your experience. Do something for the rest of Industrial Heritage Year. . . . then you'll notice the difference! To paraphrase, 'Think not what industrial archaeology can do for you. . . .'

WJC

THE LIGHTER SIDE



At the third East of England Regional Industrial Archaeological Conference, held at Cambridge during May 1993, I gave a paper on the work of the Fenland Lighter Project. Based at the Peterborough Educational Development Centre (Cottesmore Close, Peterborough, PE3 6TP), the Project fosters interest in the traditional river-craft known as 'Fenland lighters', and also in the seagoing trade with which they co-operated. In combination, these two forms of water transport provided a highly effective

freight-system in pre-railway times. Indeed, Fenland lighters played a key role in the region's economic development.

Although the type's heyday ended in early Victorian times, some Fenland lighters remained in service until well into the present century, trading in 'gangs' or floating trains on the Ouse-Nene complex of waterways. Then they vanished abruptly from the regional scene. In recent years, however, some submerged lighters have been located at the Ship End Quarry, near Peterborough, and there are now tentative moves afoot with regard to raising and effective long-term preservation.

The work of the Fenland Lighter Project involves historical research, and the promotion of public awareness regarding the role of water transport in earlier times. The Project itself does not undertake preservation work, but it will gladly co-operate with efforts of that sort by

others. Thus, at the time of writing (May 1993), a publicity campaign is being spear-headed by BBC Radio Peterborough regarding the old vessels at the Ship End Quarry. This reflects earlier Project co-operation with BBC Radio Peterborough resulting in various documentary programmes including the very successful Floating Trade series which is to be repeated during 1993, in connection with the Inland Waterways Festival at Peterborough.

The 'lighter site' at the Ship End Quarry represents a major challenge in these difficult times—but there is at stake a cardinal element of the East Anglian heritage. If the potential of this site is to be successfully handled, then interest and assistance will be needed from many different quarters. For further information, please telephone Steve Somers, Senior Producer, BBC Radio Peterborough: ☎ 0733 312832.

HJK Jenkins

NOTICEBOARD

SHAME

A new organisation has been set up to preserve two diesel shunting locomotives at Preston. The organisation has the unusually memorable acronym, SHAME: the *Springfields Hudswell Clarke Appreciation and Maintenance Enterprise*. It is based at British Nuclear Fuel's Springfields site near Preston, where two Hudswell Clarke 0-4-0 diesel shunters have been moving nitric acid tankers until recently, but have fallen out of use. Both were built during World War Two. SHAME has been set up by a group of workers at the BNFL factory to preserve the locomotives and run trains on the factory system. A multiple unit trailer has been acquired from the Chasewater Light Railway, but funds are needed to transport it to the site. Anyone able to assist the project or willing to make a donation should contact the SHAME secretary, Eric Bond, at BNFL Fuel Division, Springfields Works, Salwick, Preston PR4 0XJ ☎ 0772 764198 (work)

or 0254 56775 (home). Visits to the locomotives and the factory can also be arranged.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION LAW

Edward Holland would be extremely grateful to receive information about the law relating to historic buildings preservation in several countries for a comparative study he is undertaking of preservation law in western Europe. He would like information, for example, on the criteria for selecting buildings for preservation, the numbers protected, the building types covered, and the success of protection. The countries in which he is specially interested are France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Denmark. Please send details to Edward Holland, Cadw, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road, Cardiff CF2 1UY ☎ 0222 465511.

NEW GLIAS WALKS

Further Greater London IA Society walks are being produced for sale at 40p each (excluding postage), and on 28 May an official launching ceremony was held at the Kew Bridge Steam Museum to inaugurate two walks around

Brentford by Diana Willment. Another recently published walk covers the area to the south of Victoria railway station. It is hoped to bring out more shortly. For further information contact GLIAS Sales, 94 Springbank Road, Hither Green, London SE13 6SX (an SAE is appreciated) ☎ 081 698 1466.

STRINGING ALONG

The following is NOT the entry on 'STRING' from the new Encyclopaedia of Industrial Archaeology. 'String' was named after Hubert String (1689-1746), a Derbyshire hemp and flax importer, who produced his first commercial ball of "String" in 1736. Readers may be interested to know that there is a Museum of String in his home town of Rampton which is open to the public between March and September. In fact, it appeared in Private Eye 9 April 1993 and was sent to the Bulletin by Bob Carr.

DIARY

3-9 September 1993 HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY CONFERENCE

at Durham University, on the theme of North Pennine lead and Tyneside industry. Details from David Cranstone, 267 Kells Lane, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear NE9 5HU.

4 and 18 September 1993 INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE YEAR THAMES CRUISES

Thames cruises through London to Greenwich with industrial archaeology commentary will depart from Charing Cross pier at 1pm. Details from Catamaran Cruises 071 839 3572.

6-8 September 1993 RESTORATION 1993

a trade exhibition and conference at Boston, Mass. USA. Details from RAI/EGI Exhibitions on USA 617-933-9699 or fax 617-933-8744.

7-21 September 1993 SIA TOUR OF ENGLAND AND WALES

a visit by the (American) Society for Industrial Archaeology. Details from Henry A Rentschler, PO Box 962, Paoli, PA 19301, USA.

8-10 September 1993 SCIENCE AND SITE

a conference on archaeological sciences in evaluation and conservation, at the University of Bournemouth. Details from Katherine Barker, The Joint Centre, Department of Conservation Sciences, University of Bournemouth, Talbot Campus, Fern Barrow, Poole BH12 5BB.

8-12 September 1993 RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

a conference in the Urals with additional pre- and post-conference programmes. Details from Professor V V Alexejev, Institute of History and Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 56 Rosa Luxemburg Street, Ekaterinburg 620 219, Russia.

10-12 September 1993 AIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR 1993

at Ambleside, Cumbria, with an additional programme 8-10 and 12-14 September. Details were mailed with the last issue. Further copies can be obtained with SAE to Chris Irwin, The Book House, Ravenstone, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria, CA17 4NQ.

13-17 September 1993 SYMPOSIUM ON THE CATALAN FORGE

and other direct reduction methods for iron production, at Ripoll, Spain. Details from Simosi sobre la Farga Catalana, Secretari General, AMCT, Via Laietana 39, 08003 Barcelona, Spain 93 319 23 00.

22-24 September 1993 WORLD HERITAGE CONFERENCE

at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the concepts and practices of cultural designation with respect to World Heritage sites over the past 21 years.

Details from Professor Peter Fowler, Dept. of Archaeology, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU 091 222 7844.

26 September 1993 CASTLEFIELD UNDERGROUND

an informal seminar for those with a serious research interest in the tunnels and sub-surface features of Manchester's Castlefield canal basin. SAE for details from Paul Sillitoe, 18 Clough Road, Shaw, Oldham OL2 8QD.

1-3 October 1993 HISTORIC FARM BUILDINGS GROUP CONFERENCE

Otterburn Hall, Northumberland. Details from Hugh Dixon, The National Trust, Scot's Gap, Morpeth, Northumberland NE61 4EG 067074 691.

3 October 1993 EAST OF ENGLAND REGIONAL IA CONFERENCE EXTRA MEETING

a training session in the use and application of IRIS (see the article by Michael Trueman in this issue), probably to be based in West Suffolk. Details from David Alderton, 48 Quay Street, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 8EY.

7-10 October 1993 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CRUISE ON THE KENNET AND AVON CANAL

organised by the Bath Hotel Boat Company 0225 448846. For details see advertisement at bottom of this page.

13-17 October 1993 CONSERVARE '93

a trade fair and conference at Ostend to bring together all involved with heritage in Europe, whether policy makers, conservators or interested individuals. Details from Conservare n.v., Troonstraat 66, B-8400 Oostende, Belgium. The Flemish IA Association will be organising a programme within the conference on 15-16 October to consider conflicts between conservation of industrial monuments and pollution control. Details of this from WVA, PO Box 30, B-9000 Gent-12, Belgium.

15 October 1993 ARCHAEOLOGY AND LAND RECLAMATION

a seminar at Mold, Clwyd, concentrating particularly on land reclamation threats and conservation opportunities at industrial sites. Details from Sue Haygarth, Clwyd Archaeology Service, Development and Tourism Dept., Shire Hall, Mold, CH7 6NB 0352 704015.

16 October 1993 THE FUTURE OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE'S INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

a conference to mark (amazingly) the SIXTIETH anniversary of the Sheffield Trades Historical Society, at the University of Sheffield. The large programme of interesting contributions includes papers on the venerable Society itself, the coal

industry of South Yorkshire, the role of the local archaeology service and local planners, and on important sites such as Wortley Top Forge and Elsecar Newcomen engine. Details from Division of Adult Continuing Education, University of Sheffield, 196-8 West Street, Sheffield 10 0742 768555

30 October 1993 EAST MIDLANDS IA CONFERENCE 46

More Power to the Farmer's Elbow, on the agricultural machinery industries, at Lincoln. Details from N C Birch, 4 Broadway, off Nettleham Road, Lincoln LN2 1SH.

18-19 December 1993 FARM BUILDINGS FOR LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY

a conference in London jointly organised by the Vernacular Architecture Group and the Historic Farm Buildings Group. Details from VAG Conference Secretary, Broad Green House, Brampton Rd, Madley, Herefordshire HR2 9LX.

15 January 1994 RECORDING FARM BUILDINGS

a conference organised by RCHME, RCAHMS, the Historic Farm Buildings Group and the Centre for Conservation Studies at York University. Details from Davina Turner, RCHME, Shelley House, Acomb Road, York YO2 4HB.

12-17 September 1994 ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC HISTORY CONGRESS

Milan, Italy, including over 75 sessions on different themes. Details from Ing. Alessandro Ciarlo, Bocconi Comunicazione, Universita Bocconi, Via Sarfatti 25, 20136 Milano, Italy.

Information for the diary should be sent directly to the Editor as soon as it is available. Dates of mailing and last dates for receipt of copy are given below. Items will normally appear in successive issues up to the date of the event. Please ensure details are sent in if you wish your event to be advertised.

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Final copy dates currently are as follows:

30 September for November mailing

30 December for February mailing

30 March for May mailing

30 June for August mailing

The AIA was established in 1973 to promote the study of Industrial Archaeology and encourage improved standards of recording, research, conservation and publication. It aims to assist and support regional and specialist survey and research groups and bodies involved in the preservation of industrial monuments, to represent the interests of Industrial Archaeology at national level, to hold conferences and seminars and to publish the results of research. Further details may be obtained from the Membership Secretary, Association for Industrial Archaeology, The Wharfage, Ironbridge, Telford, Shropshire, TF8 7AW, England 095243 3522.

The views expressed in this Bulletin are not necessarily those of the Association for Industrial Archaeology.

Bath Hotel Boat
Company

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CRUISE ON THE KENNET AND AVON CANAL

7-10 October 1993

A study of the canal transport of stone and coal from the comfort of the new hotel boat *Harlequin* cruising from Bath towards Bradford on Avon.
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* Well stocked bar, all meals freshly prepared on board
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* Somerset Coal Canal guided walk
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Details from Sue West, Bath Hotel Boat Company, 2 Sydney Wharf, Bath BA2 4EF. Telephone/fax 0225 448846.