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 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.

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.
AFTER BEFORE THE COPPER KING

Bulletin 19.4 carried a story about the discoveries of early mining remains at the Great Orme Copper Mine. The Bulletin aims to be topical and varied, succinctly keeping readers abreast of news. It is therefore pleasing to see the mainstream press following our specialist interests as closely. As issue 19.4 was dropping through members’ letterboxes, The Independent was scooping our lead story with newer discoveries.

The paper reported the discovery of north-west Europe’s oldest copper mine known to date, in County Kerry, south-west Ireland. This is a region well noted for prehistoric metal mining, with many copper-bronze finds from all periods of the Bronze Age. Mount Gabriel in particular, in west Cork, has extensive evidence 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 interpretation 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 slag-mine. 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
The 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 some of the SMR working parties 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 8ST.

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 0865 270395.

Dr Malcolm Ains
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 minicoach 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 hill-sides—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 structures, two of which were inspected at Santander and Mino, the latter an enormous cantilever structure jutting 100 metres over the sea.

The former mineral railway network may have 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 1955, 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 Santander-Mediterraneo Canal, 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 founding mills located at locks. The locks are bow-sailed, 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 561 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 futile 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...
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 saddle 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 1963 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

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 Neil’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 to do present a policy-forming paper entitled ‘The Post-Structuralist Code in Constructionalist Industrial Interpretation’ at the Museums Conference; address a national gathering of Leisure and Tourism Managers about ‘The Post-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 West-Rotasia.

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 West-Rotolian 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 Pipemclay. Neil and my dear wife were clearly much moved by my speech of acceptance, tears running down their cheeks; although I am not sure what Neil found to laugh so loudly when he left us.

NEW MEMBERS

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 1984 EERIAC would be in Ipswich. At Cheddards 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 fence-making. 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 rare reappearance of 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 Thorton 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 is the Edme malt extract plant in Mistley, where there has been a serious fire. However, I have nothing else 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.

WEST MIDLANDS

As in several other areas of the country, 1992-3 will go down in the history books as the year when the view of the industrial archaeology is one of the West Midlands, something which would have seemed unthinkable just a short while ago. The major casualty has been Trethnam Colliery at Stoke-on-Trent, only recently made into a 'super-pit' by the new owners of the colliery. The site will most likely be used for housing and offices. Robert Carr

ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS

Repair grants to historic buildings and monu-
ments 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 Southworks Pumphouse, 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 conservation areas also aided industrial buildings: for example the Granary Warehouse in Leeds, and an almost complete terrace of nineteenth-century houses at Framlingham in Essex.

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 Commissioners is to advise the Commission on its work, Dr Palmer has been appointed for her specialist 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 Batford 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.

Halway 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 draw together 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...'.

J K Jenkins

THE LIGHTER SIDE

At the third East of England Regional Industrial Archaeologist's 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 (Cottermore 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 cooperated. 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. 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. 0753 312832.

WJC

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 tanks 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, Sallywick, 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 GLLAS 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 GLLAS Sales, 9A Springbank Road, Hither Green, London SE13 6SX (an SAE is appreciated) 081 698 1466.

STRINGING ALONG

The following is the NOT 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. Owners 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.
30 September 1993
HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY CONFERENCE
at Durham University, on the theme of North Pennines lead and Tyneside industry. Details from David Cranstome, 267 Kelly Lane, Gathead.
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
RESTITUTION 1993
a trade exhibition and conference at Boston, Mass. USA. Details from RA/EGI Exhibitions on USA ☏ 817-933-9699 or fax 817-933-8744.

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
SCOTTISH INDUSTRIAL 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 Alexeev, Institute of History and Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, 56 Rosa Luxembourg 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 laetana 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.

28 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, Scott'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 IRS (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 8YE.

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
CONSERVATION CRUISE
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 VW, 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 ☏ 0392 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 archaeological 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 766555.

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.

19-20 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 Great, Brampton Rd, Maidley, 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, Accomb Road, York Y02 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, 20133, 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 the 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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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 industrial 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 ☏ 06943 3522.

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

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