



THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR THE
CONSERVATION
OF THE INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE

www.mnactec.com/ticcih



Delegates in the Kraftwerk Plessa on the first excursion trip during the Freiberg congress.
Photo: Hans Sjö

number 46

Winter, 2009

Inside:

Four participants
reflect on their
experience of
Freiberg

This bulletin is
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the support of the
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■ When industrial archaeology emerged in the middle years of the twentieth century there were, broadly speaking, two worlds, the developed – or industrial – and the developing – or non-industrial. Today, we might add a third, the post-industrial. Within the then industrial world there was a growing recognition – for which there was then a surprising amount of popular public support – that the origins and subsequent evolution of industrialisation deserved recognition, that its material evidence was a legitimate and rewarding field of study, that some of that evidence was sufficiently emblematic of a vital and vivid past to justify retention, and that future generations might gain from it inspiration and understanding.

In today's world we cannot take those views for granted. In the old industrial world, consciousness of the importance of the social and economic changes wrought by industrialisation, first-hand knowledge and experience of industry and all it represented, is evaporating as generations change and the public experience of work, in the industrial sense of the term, fades.

Already we can see the age of industry as a defining epoch in our history, not only in the context of its origins and consequences but now, for the first time, in terms of its demise. Industrialisation is at once a distinctive and distinguishing historical phenomenon and at the same time the single most influential social and economic force affecting global societies today.

We must now consider the future for this particular past in the context of new public perceptions. For this new public the industrial past and all it represents will be as distant, as alien, as incomprehensible, and perhaps as irrelevant, as the remains of ancient Athens or Rome.

In this new world managing public perception and public attitude will, I suggest, be at least as much of a challenge as managing the physical remains themselves. We shall need to re-articulate the value of the industrial heritage for those for whom it has no immediate or obvious meaning. It will be a task we neglect at our peril.

But that of course is in the old industrial world. Decline is a geographically relative term. Simultaneously, in other parts of the globe – in India, or China, or Brazil for example – industrialisation in its contemporary manifestation is being actively advanced as the path from rural poverty to some new form of prosperity. Here a new world of work is being defined. It is not unlike that which emerged two centuries and more ago.

The age of industry then has defined us – and continues to define us – in more ways than we care to think. What we do is what we are. Work, once considered a curse, lies at the heart of our being, our identity, our self-esteem, our financial security. Work, in the sense that we understand it today, is a product of the industrial age. So is capitalism, and socialism, and communism; that all three are now seen as profoundly flawed is perhaps the surest sign yet that the age of industry – at least in the old industrial world – is now a thing of the past.

Today, men who once made steel now pump iron; people not only go out to work, they work out. In the modern post-industrial world we have to exercise our bodies because work no longer does that for us. But neither of course does it exhaust to the point of collapse, leave lungs destroyed by silicosis, or the lives of men and women terminated before their prime. That is a privilege reserved to those who are creating new industrial economies in the new industrial world. Bhopal and the events of 3 December 1984 may well be seen as its awful warning; urbanisation, increasing prosperity and material wellbeing, and a progressive shift of the epicentre of the world's economy as its inevitable destiny.

So, if the age of industry is now gone, what do we want of it its remains?

This Congress points a way ahead in its themes of ecology and economy. Just as industrialisation challenged so industrial conservation tests our ingenuity to find new and workable solutions. Understanding leads to valuing, valuing leads to informed conservation, informed conservation enables us to reconcile the voices of the past with the needs of today and tomorrow; to inform the processes of change in a conscious and rational way. Without that level and depth of understanding the future of precious places – however we may define that term – will fall into the hands of those who have other agendas which will, almost inevitably, erode distinctiveness, intimacy, and the very qualities and milieu that people cherish.

Critical to the debate about industrial conservation are the views of the public. Without public understanding there will be no support for the retention – through conservation or preservation – of the physical evidence of the industrial world. There is I believe an important and achievable role here for TICCIH, to present exemplars of good practice; set out arguments for conservation based on sustainable solutions; and demonstrate that increasingly a conservation-led approach can transform what are often seen as liabilities into real social and economic assets.

Opinion

Sir Neil Cossons
TICCIH Life President

Prospects, Perceptions and the Public

Keynote address from the XIV
TICCIH Congress in Freiberg.
(The full text of the opening
speech can be downloaded from
TICCIH's website)

■ New President and Board

Freiberg culminated in the General Assembly, and the election of a new Board to steer the organisation through the next three years. Retiring after nine years as TICCIH President, and three more as Executive President, Eusebi Casanelles spoke of his satisfaction with the expansion of TICCIH, especially in Latin America, of the development of specialist sections to cross-cut national boundaries and of TICCIH's strong presence on the Internet. He welcomed the new president, Professor Patrick Martin, formerly the US national representative, who was elected unopposed. (See the new presidents greeting on page 8). Professor Martin was joined on the new Board by five new delegates, Patrick Viaene (Belgium), Dr Hsiao-Wei Lin (Taiwan), Professor Massimo Preite (Italy), Dr Benjamin Fragner (Czech Republic), Dr Iain Stuart (Australia). In the subsequent meeting of the new Board, Dr David Worth, who was unsuccessful in the election, was co-opted on as Treasurer.

The full Board, with all their contact details, can be found in the Organisation section of the TICCIH site..

■ A virtual Board meeting

The first distance meeting of the new Board was held at the end of October and was a qualified success. The program proposed by President Patrick Martin was Adobe Acrobat Connect Pro. Six people grappled to make it work across widely differing time zones - Capetown to Stockholm, Sydney to Houghton, and Taipei to Italy, and computing technology. Professor Martin is confident that practice will make perfect and that this will make future Board communication easier - and much more economical.

■ News of special sections

Professional industrial archaeologists

There was some discussion in Freiberg of the value of linking up free-lance or independent professionals working in industrial heritage conservation. The idea is to provide mutual support, professional development, problem solving, tech advice, access to resources,



Past and current TICCIH presidents, Eusebi Casanelles and Patrick Martin.
Photography: Peter Stoff

maybe even exchange work. To push this proposal forward, Dr Iain Stuart and James Douet have drafted a proposal for the Board to consider and are contacting TICCIH members who might be interested. Anyone who would like to participate should write to the Editor or Dr Stuart.

Mint faction

Not a botanists' splinter group but a new section being promoted Dr Glenn Murray (info@segoviamint.org) to bring together people interested in historic mints around the world. Glenn directs the restoration of the Seville mint project in Spain (www.segoviamint.org/Eng-start.htm) and has been extending contacts to other mints around the world for several years.

Electro-chemical industry

This is a forum for TICCIH members and others interested in the history and heritage of hydroelectricity and the electrochemical industry. They have set up an exemplary web page, linked to TICCIH's own, where minutes can be read of the latest meeting held in Freiberg:

<http://sites.google.com/a/nvim.no/hydel/>

Support from TICCIH

The president has recently sent two advocacy letters in support of historic industrial sites. A letter from Professor Martin about the old Rheinfelden power station in Switzerland was

presented to minister-president Oettinger, and local protesters are hoping to have a report soon on moves to preserve the works. Details are at: www.ig-pro-steg.com/info.htm.

Professor Martin also wrote to the minister in Norway to support the tentative nomination of a series of hydropower sites together with their associated transport routes, industrial settlements and electrochemical plants, urging that the Odda works be included in the nomination.

Any requests for TICCIH's support for threatened industrial sites should be channelled through our local National Representative.

XV congress???

After the Freiberg team's great success organising the triennial congress, TICCIH is hoping someone will step forward and propose a venue for the next congress in 2012. Various suggestions have been made but still no firm commitment. Universities, industrial museums or historic towns looking to put themselves on the international stage should present their idea to the Board.

maan

The delegates who came to Freiberg from the Modern Asian Architects Network made a strong impression, promoting ties and cooperation between the two organisations and elucidating their impressive workshop methodology (see Moulshri Joshi's article in TICCIH Bulletin #45). The Board agreed to work on a joint conference with maan for Seoul in 2011.

■ ICOMOS World Heritage Panel

TICCIH has been invited to send a representative to the December meeting in Paris which will discuss, among other sites, six nominations with Industrial Heritage dimensions (Augustowski Canal, Sites miniers majeurs de Wallonie, Upper Harz Water Management, the Jantar Matar, Jaipur, Matheran Light Railway, and Roros Mining Town extension). and much more economical.current.

■ Thanks to all the contributors.

Photographs are by the authors unless stated otherwise.

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Sir Neil Cossons, Professor Marie Nisser, Professor Louis Bergeron, Sr. Eusebi Casanelles, Secretary: Stuart B. Smith OBE, 'Chygarth'.

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

Payment to TICCIH, Lloyds TSB Bank plc, 27 Fore Street, Redruth, Cornwall TR15 2BJ, UK; Account No: 1351659,

The **TICCIH Bulletin** welcomes news, comment and (shortish) articles from anyone who has something they want to say related to our field. The Bulletin is the only international newsletter dedicated to industrial archaeology and the conservation of the heritage of industrialisation. The TICCIH Bulletin is published four times a year and is sent to all members. If you have not received an issue, please contact the editor for a replacement. Back issues can be

Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are the authors', and do not necessarily reflect those of TICCIH.

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Design: Xavier Solé/Disseny Visual, SL
Dipòsit Legal: B-23.114-1998
ISSN: 1605-6647

■ When the German TICCIIH member group first met in Freiberg in February 2007 we missed the snow which is usually there at that time, giving this old mining town a special romantic atmosphere. Not everybody was convinced that this rather small, unknown place was the right venue for an international conference previously held in Rome, Moscow and London. But maybe people would prefer to see something new? And for the organisers much would be first and unexpected, as well. Did this tiny 'Bergakademie' have the resources necessary for such an event? Would so many foreigners (as we expected to come) be welcome in a region where international tourism is still in its infancy, and which regularly produces headlines on violence against foreigners and immigrants? After convincing the TICCIIH officials, it was Helmuth Albrecht's second big job to bring the German group on behind him and make them believe that he would be able to organize such an event, and that we should be proud of it and take our voluntary part in the organisation. Although Helmuth at a very early stage secured full and broad support from his university, including the free use of all facilities and additional manpower, all professional volunteers agreed to refuse any privileges in order to have enough money necessary for a really well-trained student body and support for those which really needed it to be able to come to the conference. Both technical issues were, as far as we could see, fulfilled with 'German accuracy' and discretion. The program and programmatic aspects of the conference, set at a very early point by

Freiberg conference: reflections of an activist

Alexander Kierdorf
TICCIIH Germany Secretary

Helmuth Albrecht and welcomed by all co-workers and participants, were to put industrial monuments in a framework of ecological thinking, and to look at and discuss the idea of industrial heritage against the background of Eastern German examples. This proved a topic of current importance, as especially in Saxony, the fate of much of the industrial monuments in this early and large industrial region is still or even more than before at risk, and struggles are hard at the moment, where a lot of public German, even European money is spent on clearing of historical sites.

The high number of 350 participants at Freiberg has shown local decision-makers as well as preservationists that there is strong interest and support on the multifold heritage of Saxon industry, and maybe it is even more famous all over the world than at its place of origin. So we can now argue that people expect to see something substantial to reflect

the true industrial character of this region, and it is something on which local people can be proud of.

During the conference, I was very lucky with my section (Creative Re-Use): people kept great discipline (always a key problem for the 'manager'), there were no technical difficulties, always an interested and active audience and, last not least, two brilliant, volunteering co-chairs (Anja Borck and Keith Falconer). My problem began when I was asked to select contributions for the final publications; the hope is that, as financial means seem to be sufficient (the existence of an Economy Department at the Bergakademie may have been helpful), everything provided by the authors will be printed.

For the German TICCIIH group, which has been brought closer together but also absorbed very much by the conference preparation, there is a new agenda to be set up next spring, taking into consideration the very special, regional structure of heritage administration, identifying chances and dangers due to the 'crisis' and the anti-recession policy, and observing the generation shift which is taking place in industrial archaeology forty years after its beginnings in Germany. So for us, the Freiberg Conference – which, as we are sure, will soon be called the 'legendary', was a great challenge which became a great success. It provided excellent motivation to promote and develop our activities into all directions, using and extending the wonderful worldwide network we have faced and we are proud to be part of.

Conference papers and proceedings and the post conference tour to Poland and the Czech Republic

■ The XIV International TICCIIH Congress was held in the Saxony Region of Germany in Freiberg, a silver and coal mining town. The conference was exceptionally well organized by the TICCIIH Organizing Committee, directed by Dr. Helmuth Albrecht of the Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg. Freiberg was founded in 1186 as a result of the early mines and subsequently the mining university developed as well. The university, established in 1765, is the oldest metallurgical university in the world with many distinguished scientists and discoveries to its credit. The conference theme was strongly influenced by the mining industry with the conference day tours showcasing the industrial heritage of the Saxony mining heritage and current efforts to preserve it.

Freiberg was a superior milieu for this conference as observations throughout the

XIV TICCIIH Congress, Freiberg, Germany

Mary Glendinning and Ian McGillivray
Canada

area could constantly be reflected in similar experiences described in the conference papers. For the opening reception and welcome party, the venue was the Freiberg Castle. Here we were welcomed by the mayor, the TICCIIH President, Eusebi Casanelles, and a stirring opening ceremony by an honour guard, band and miner's choir dressed in traditional miner's ceremonial garb. During the

week the the Mittelsächsische Philharmonie (Middle Saxon Philharmonic Orchestra), gave a fantastic concert in the cathedral themed "Tango Amadeus – Mozart meets Piazzolla".

The Scientific Programme was divided into three sections; first, internal sessions, organized by the Programme Committee, and external sessions focusing on a special topic, such as Industrial Heritage in the Polar Areas. Second, free paper sessions included Large Scale Heritage Projects – Mining, and finally Workshops, one being Water History and preservation of Technical Monuments. Throughout the congress there were posters displayed on various projects. This unique division into thematic papers and non-thematic papers allowed a broader perspective to the many questions surrounding industrial heritage including identification, documentation, evaluation, historical and social perspectives, protection and re-use.

There were two all day excursions. The first visit was to the immense IBA-Project, Furst-Puckler-Land, Lusatia to be completed by IBA in 2010, including the new lake tourist area, the Bio-Chimneys, coal refining plant and

report

Freiberg Congress

Helmut Albrecht, organizer of the XIV Congress, waves from the cab of the steam train which swept delegates off to Chemnitz. Photo: Peter Stoll

the giant F60 overburden conveyor bridge for removing coal slag, built only 18 years ago and now lying idle. Chemnitz was an industrial city devastated by the opening up of East Germany after 1990. Problems of too much housing, not enough people or money and old outdated industrial buildings were evident on a tour of the city and in a spirited address from the Deputy Mayor.

The Industrial Revolution was a constant theme and similarities across the world could be observed in the architecture and technologies. The Eastern European countries also have an extremely strong underlying theme benchmarked by 1995 when the Cold War barriers began to fall. This resulted in many industries becoming non-economic and being closed down.

Sustainable maintenance, protection and re-use of industrial sites are fundamental to the issue of Industrial Heritage and there were many inspiring examples of what can be done and of successful or developing programs. Those sites which retained the machinery took different approaches determined by as-found condition (operating condition, derelict, ruinous), cost of restoration and resources and other factors. The most effective sites demonstrate the full process of industrial operations, often with operating machinery but



also effective were sites which were left in "last day of operation" condition. Other factors which affect the protection of industrial heritage include the scale and complexity of a site, the number of sites (huge in Eastern Europe), nature and degree of contamination, remoteness and access for tourism, human resources and many other factors. Several

locations have established industrial routes or linkages between a number of industrial sites to encourage tourism.

The enthusiastic assistance of the mining students and volunteers from Freiberg and the support of the university made the XIV Congress well organized, smooth-running and a great success.

■ Having attended the 14th triennial TICCIIH conference after a hiatus of several years, we observed some changes in the organization, its members, and its priorities. We caught up with old friends and met many new colleagues from a greatly expanded number of countries, not to say continents. The Berlin pre-conference tour, thoughtfully organized by Dr Axel Föhl, covered electricity and transportation sites, including a museum on the site of the former municipal water-supply intake and pumping station. There was also an opportunity to see Axel's panel exhibition documenting forty years of industrial landmark designation and preservation in Germany. We found the scope of the conference in Freiberg very timely in its attention to ecologic aspects of the industrial heritage, and the program included an excellent balance of paper sessions and site visits. We particularly enjoyed the varied itinerary of technical museums, industrial sites, and examples of adaptive use that included extractive industries, textile manufacturing, and transportation on the post-conference excursion in Saxony led by Dr Helmut Albrecht, who also was the chief organizer of the conference. Kudos to Dr Albrecht and his staff from the Technical University for their careful planning and thoughtful attention to every detail during the conference. Coming back to TICCIIH after more than a decade, it seemed to us that the organization

Some Reflections on TICCIIH and Technical Museums

Robert M. Vogel and Helena E. Wright

is now largely devoted to issues related to the protection of historic industrial sites as part of the UNESCO World Heritage program. This status is of course critical to the survival of many sites and structures, and it is an important concept. However, there were far fewer representatives of industrial museums in attendance than in previous years, and this is a sad reflection on the situation faced by industrial and technical museums everywhere. Museums of technology worldwide are dismantling their subject halls and reinstalling selected objects in more general thematic treatments. At one time, museums in many countries filled large halls with technical objects, often donated by specific industries. Exhibitions followed the taxonomic principles of the natural sciences, using artefacts to

reflect incremental developments in specific subject areas. Subject halls organized by materials and processes became common in national museums, and other historical organizations often included period workshop settings and groups of industrial objects with local or regional associations.

Today, in many countries, mounting traditional exhibitions of industrial hardware is out of fashion or difficult to support. There are compelling arguments for leaving large objects in situ, as the UNESCO process proceeds. But there are also fewer subject specialists available to interpret industrial collections, either on site or in museums. How can industrial collections best be interpreted in this changing environment?

The Chemnitz Museum (www.saechsisches-industriemuseum.de)

presented an ambitious program of operating equipment located in the former Escher AG factory. The power house features an 1896 Germania steam engine, running (periodically) on live steam. The exhibitions present the changing context of work from late-18th century family shops to modern CNC production, with an emphasis on local industries including textiles, metal products, and automobiles. In each section, staff members demonstrated equipment while others explained the processes with the machinery in operation. This use of staff teams to demonstrate and explain simultaneously

report

Freiberg Congress

A sporty 1989 Trabant in the Chemnitz industrial museum. The camping model with roof-top tent attracted many delegates' interest. Photo: Huber/Smith

was a very effective practice. The Chemnitz Museum deservedly won the prestigious European Museum of the Year award in 2005. In considering other ways to use museum collections to promote constructive concern for the industrial heritage, the importance of the study collection should not be overlooked. In this age of blockbuster exhibitions that bring together loan objects from different places, visitors may forget about permanent collections and the valuable opportunities for study that these objects present. Museums do not publicize their permanent collections in the same way they promote temporary exhibitions, and often the public does not realize that they can request access to collection storage for study purposes. A very positive trend is the "visible storage" installation offered in a number of museums. These displays offer visitors a chance to see objects not currently featured in special exhibitions; usually cataloguing data is supplied nearby, in searchable form. We saw a good example of this type of installation with the teaching-model collection at the Reiche Zeche Mine in Freiberg. Museums also can feature industrial artefacts in temporary exhibitions focused on specific topics. Rather than the large synoptic halls of yesteryear, smaller installations on a single subject or aspect of the topic should be easier to fund and mount, requiring fewer museum resources.

During our visit to Berlin before joining the TICCIIH pre-conference tour, we explored the Deutsches Technikmuseum (www.sdtb.de).

This institution, formed in 1982, has incorporated collections from several formerly independent museums and operates a separate sugar museum, science centre, observatory, and planetarium. Its comprehensive exhibitions now include textiles, papermaking, communications, and a brewery. Locomotives and rolling stock are displayed in the former Anhalt railway goods station, and there is a new, purpose-built hall for maritime and aviation collections. This model suggests an option to combine separate, under-funded institutions into a more unified organization.

The most successful museums, in our view, are those that combine mechanical apparatus and industrial products in ways that express the variety and purpose of work, production, and consumption. Comprehensive study collections and topical exhibitions offer opportunities for understanding industrial heritage issues and suggest contexts that

explore its social and technical construction. We hope that TICCIIH members and future conferences will continue to address the role and value of technical museums as an important component of industrial heritage studies. TICCIIH members might wish to participate with curators of technical collections from several national museums, among others those in London, Munich, Paris, Vienna, and Washington. "Artefacts" conferences are held every year in a different country, from which have been issued a useful series of publications, and a web site is planned.

Robert M. Vogel attended the first FICCIIM meeting in 1973 and subsequent SICCIM and TICCIIH conferences through the 1990s. Helena E. Wright first joined TICCIIH at the 1981 meeting. She served as US National Representative and as Vice-Chair of the TICCIIH Board during the 1980s.



The XIV Assembly of TICCIIH in Freiberg, Germany, concluded after a week long program full of very interesting sessions, debates and tours to Berlin, the Lausitz region and Chemnitz.

Freiberg is a former mining town located in the state of Saxony 30 km. south of Dresden. It belongs to a network of towns and sites linked by the Silberstrasse (Silver road), and is also part of the Montanregion Erzgebirge, a regional bi-national project (Germany and the Czech Republic) of mining towns, industrial sites and landscapes aimed to be inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2011.

The Congress was a success thanks to the excellent job done by Helmuth Albrecht, his staff and all the co-organizers. TICCIIH Mexico would like to thank Britta Mieckley and Nicole Opitz for their big help at the Bergarchiv Freiberg and the Industriemuseum Chemnitz. The main theme fitted in the present day situation of most Latin American countries. While economy is still a major issue in terms of rescue, use and conservation of the industrial heritage, ecology covers a minor part of the project, although it is increasingly viewed as an important social asset when discussed by local authorities.

Industrial Heritage, the Latin-American view: reflections on the XIV TICCIIH congress

Miguel Iwadare
National Representative TICCIIH Mexico

As an example, the rescue of the Nitrate Office of Chacabuco, in Northern Chile, offers us a unique point of view in which an abandoned site with a tragic political history becomes a "modern cultural oasis". In another context, the Silver Route in Central Mexico, aimed to create a tourist route through the Mining District of Real del Monte and Pachuca and establish an interpretation center and site museum at la Dificultad mine to develop jobs and stop the migration of young people to other countries.

We have also had the opportunity to come in

contact with mAAN (modern Asia Architecture Network), an organization of architects, historians and conservationists, among others, with a highly social and educational approach, whose aim is to re-establish and refresh the way people in Asia connect to their built heritage.

Finally, two very important and unusual sessions were held during the congress, "Photography and the Industrial Heritage" and "Art and the Industrial Revolution".

The XIV International TICCIIH Congress in Freiberg left us with a meaningful reflection: Nowadays, we cannot conceive the Industrial Heritage as a simple monument or site for the sole purpose of entertaining, or as a source of technological or historical knowledge. The Industrial Heritage is the result of the productive life of a community and as such, it should be treated by giving it a new useful meaning to that community. The social use of an industrial monument may be the most important use it will have after its productive cycle ends, giving back the identity and historical memoir to the society that created it. Glück Auf!

TICCIH, Serbia and the World Canals Conference 2009

Ing. Krsta Paskovic

Conference organiser, Danube Propeller

■ The World Canals Conference took place in Serbia between 20th and 27th September with representatives of seventeen different countries: Korea, China, Canada, USA, UK, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland, Poland, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

We were determined to capitalise on the precious experience we gained from the TICCIH Conference in Wrexham in 2007, in order to make the 2009 World Canals Conference in Serbia a success. We are therefore delighted to report that we succeeded in assembling an informal partnership bringing together an important State-owned Public Company Vode Vojvodine and local communities (Kula, Sombor, Becej, Klek) along with the two city councils of Pozarevac and Kladovo (on the Danube), in an initiative to focus special attention on the industrial heritage directly associated with the operating hydro system, maintained for water resource management and navigation.

At the previous World Canals Conferences in Liverpool, UK, 2007 and Kingston, Canada, 2008, I saw examples of industrial heritage integrated into sustainable development programmes which resulted in UNESCO designation (Rideau Canal and Pontcysyllte aqueduct). Based on this experience we had two significant presentations at the World Canals Conference in Serbia which attracted great interest among delegates. These were the presentations by Stanislaw Januszewski, formerly TICCIH representative in Poland, of the Foundation of Open Museum of



Technology, Wrocław, and Prof. Reinhold Castensson, from Linköping University, Sweden.

The result of the WCC 2009 in Serbia is the recognition of four industrial heritage sites as important museums of industrial and cultural heritage. These are the locks in Bezzan, Mali Stapar, Becej and Klek. These sites were open as visitor centres for the purpose of WCC 2009 in Serbia. Also, special visitor centres were initiated in the city of Kladovo (Sipski Pulling and canals) and the city of Pozarevac (regional heritage visitor center).

Based on the conference results, it is evident that the conference directly influenced and changed the way of public thinking and the relationship to industrial heritage in Serbia.

In our attempt to build on the highly successful conference, Danube Propeller is launching a post-conference appeal to label all these

Locomotive towing of barges was introduced on the 'Sip' Canal in the Iron Gate from 1916. Unfortunately the locomotives are now on the bed of the Danube (underwater industrial heritage). There is a plan for a special visitor centre here.

industrial heritage sites with signs approved by TICCIH, displaying this recognition and the logo. To have TICCIH's label and support on these sites in the Middle Danube Region would place the issue of industrial heritage much higher on the agenda in this part of Europe (six different countries).

Danube Propeller would also like to launch an initiative for a meeting of TICCIH in Serbia.

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Publications

Glosario Sextilingüe de patrimonio industrial

Rodrigo Páez and Jaime Migone

Published by TICCIH Chile and Universidad Internacional SEK, 338 pages, €24.



Mining in NSW: History and Heritage was written by two of the leading professionals in the area of mining history and heritage in Australia. The book aims to enable the reader to assess an abandoned mining site and determine its heritage significance based on the mining of 25 different mineral groups. It also includes fascinating history on mining in this

A succinct, six-language glossary of industrial heritage terminology, compiled with the help of many TICCIH members, coordinated by the Chilean National Representative, Jaime Migone, with entries in Spanish, French, English, German, Italian and Portuguese.

part of the world and provides an insight into what early miners had to face. Access to an extensive photo library has given this book 124 images of outstanding quality.

Iain Stuart

Mining Sites in NSW: History and Heritage

Michael Pearson, and B. McGowan.

2009. Department Industry and Investment, NSW. (\$60.00 + p&h)
ISBN 978 0 7347 1988 0

■ The history of Blast Furnace 1 (known as Afo 1) at the Lucchini steel-works in Piombino is a serendipity experience of heritage documentation. Following the decision in 2008 to demolish the facility, the Lucchini firm and the town council signed an agreement protocol, appointing the Italian Association for the Industrial Archaeological Heritage (AIPAI) to draw up a documentation (or "memory") project. This aimed to collect the most complete range of documentation (illustrations, photos, archives, oral evidence etcetera) relating to the installation which was to be demolished. In consenting to this task, AIPAI had to cope with a dilemma:

- refusing any collaboration with the firm, fighting against the destroying decision,
- or accepting the documentation task and commit itself in the salvaging of the "memory" of the steel-mill according to its own scientific and cultural duty?

The choice of the second alternative we can say that a highly significant piece of the industrial heritage has been lost; nevertheless, this has stimulated the salvaging of a second artefact, an industrial building to be reused as a museum and archive of iron- and steel-working in Piombino, and the emergence, among the local council and the firm, of an authentic will to redevelop and promote the city's industrial past.

The construction of Afo1, dating to the mid-1950s, is to be seen as part of the reconstruction of the factories which were lost in the Second World War. It is the last survivor of a battery of three blast furnaces which gradually fell into disuse.

The irreversible state of decay was taken as justification for the most recent decision to dismantle Blast Furnace 1, which has already begun: the production method which marked iron-working in the second half of the 20th century has been erased for all time.

During 2008, Aipai was charged to carry out a rigorous documentation of the Blast Furnace 1 prior to its demolition, so as to conserve at least a graphic and photographic record of it. The "Memory Project" foresees three actions:

- a. interpretation of the production cycle of the steel-works
- b. scanning the whole structure using three-dimensional laser technology;
- c. carrying out of a feasibility study for the new archives and new museum of the iron and steel industry in Piombino.

The application of three-dimensional laser scanning methodology to Afo 1 is the first example in Italy on a large-scale production facility, and it is conceived as a reference model for future uses in the field of industrial archaeology. The scanning operations, and subsequent data processing, have enabled the creation of two specific products: a three-dimensional digital model extracted from the cloud of points, and a certain number of significant sections of the steel-works complex. The 3D model is the base which has enabled

From Demolition to Regeneration, re-use of the steelworks at Piombino (Tuscany)

Massimo Preite (University of Florence)

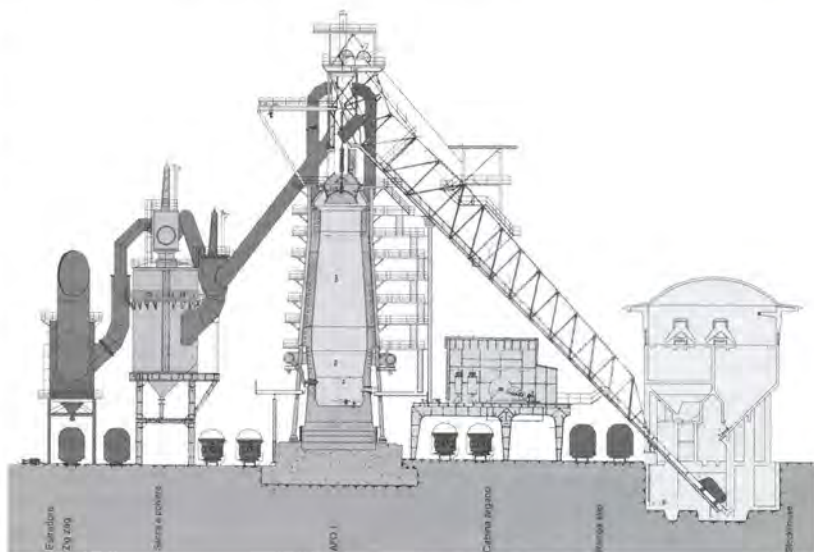
Italian National Representative and Board Member

the generation of a short animation which affords virtual navigation, outside and inside the steel-works. As stated earlier, the Agreement Protocol envisaged a feasibility study relating to the functions intended to transmit the memory of the former metallurgical activity: the Documentation Centre and the Iron Museum. The most suitable site for housing this was the former "Ex Siviere (Ladle) Building". The project that has been drafted is aimed at the conversion of the industrial Ladle Building, for advanced urban functions. As well as becoming the museum and the documentation centre, the "ex Siviere" Building is set to house specialist tertiary functions in the service of the town. The Museum of Iron is designed to be a museum institution on a par with those already found in other large European industrial towns and also constitute one of the main poles in a network that will connect Italy's iron and steel industry (Terni, Bagnoli etcetera). The Business History Archive is set to bring together the archive material from the three ironworks operating in Piombino: Lucchini SpA, Magona and Tenaris Dalmine.

The issues covered here are controversial. The destruction of Blast Furnace 1 marks an undoubted loss for the industrial

archaeological record. The decision was justified by its state of irreversible damage; responsibility for its neglect lies wholly with the company and with the successive local councils, which were unable, or unwilling, to protect this piece of the industrial heritage. On the other hand, one cannot ignore the many difficulties which would have derived from opening up a structure within an operational metal-working plant, or the huge costs involved in a project to reclaim the blast furnace. Also, one cannot overlook the fact that the demolition of Afo 1 is part of a large-scale investment program to develop the iron and steel pole in Piombino (so not in a program of real estate diversification but to reinforce the company's industrial vocation). Accordingly, the decision to demolish Afo 1 is part of a natural process of technological innovation, which limits the physical life of the structures to their usefulness in the production cycle.

In signing the protocol, Aipai had the merit of taking on the scientific responsibility of gathering the most exhaustive documentation possible, involving a valuable historical asset which was destined to disappear. If one of the tasks of a modern heritage culture, perhaps the most important task, is to hand on a memory of that heritage, especially when its physical existence is at stake, then I believe that Aipai has fulfilled its mission, and the aims for which it was set up, in the best way possible.



Patrick Martin

Greetings from the New President of the TICCIIH Board

■ I am honored to serve as the President of the TICCIIH Board for the next three years. This is a critical time for our organization, as the heritage of industrialization faces serious threats and opportunities worldwide. TICCIIH needs to grow as an association of like-minded individuals and groups, while we seek to increase our influence on decision-makers whose actions affect the status of industrial remains. We need to be active in our communities, as well as vocal in broader forums to support the conservation and high quality interpretation of industrial sites and landscapes. While these are hardly new problems or goals, they have taken on an increased urgency in the twenty-first century, as the pace of development combines with the increasing age of early industries and the increasing remoteness of an industrial way of life, in the consciousness of much of the world's population.

Among the matters being considered by your Board at the moment, some are key to our continued success. First, we have begun the process of adding Internet meetings to our Board meeting schedule. In the past, we depended on annual meetings in some location that was convenient to some, but not all members. This required a significant expense, borne almost entirely by the members, an investment not only of money

but also of time. In the interest of reducing those expenses, we will meet online, through an Internet meeting system. This should not only save time and money, minimize the significant environmental impacts of international travel, but also will allow us to have more frequent meetings to do the business of TICCIIH.

Another matter of concern to all TICCIIH members is our relationship with The International Commission on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). While we have had a formal agreement with ICOMOS for some years, and informal relationships as well, we have struggled to develop a formal acceptance of our opinions regarding industrial heritage into the ICOMOS operating procedures. While ICOMOS received our Nizhny Tagil Charter with interest some time ago and considered its essential characters as critical, it was not formally adopted by ICOMOS. The Board has subsequently worked with ICOMOS to develop a document that could be adopted, and we are making encouraging headway on that matter. You can be sure that we will continue this process with diligence, since we consider it of utmost importance.

The final matter of consideration I will introduce here is the continued publication of the TICCIIH Bulletin. This central piece of communication is absolutely essential to our organization. It's production was enhanced and subsidized over the past nine years through the good offices of our immediate Past President, Eusebi Cassanelles, bringing it to the high state of quality we have come to enjoy.

Unfortunately, the support that Eusebi has offered must now come to an end, and we are faced with a dilemma; we cannot easily balance our budget and absorb all of the Bulletin costs. The Board must make some decisions that will no doubt impact the Bulletin. Among the alternatives I will soon propose to the Board is a shift to an electronic format for the Bulletin. This will cut the costs of production and distribution, helping to balance our budget. It will also diminish our environmental impact in terms of printing, paper use, and trash disposal. And it should also allow us to distribute our news in a much more timely manner, without the inherent delays of shipping and postage, and likely reach a wider audience than the paper version does.

I am well aware that many of us cherish the paper publications we receive, including the TICCIIH Bulletin, and do not relish the idea of shifting to digital publications. At the same time, I am also aware of the many other organizations that have already successfully made this shift, especially in the area of newsletters like our Bulletin. The decision has not been fully discussed yet by the Board, but it will happen soon. In the meantime, I solicit your views on the matter. While we do not have the means for a formal vote, you can be assured that your opinions will count as we deliberate the path ahead. You can reach me by email at pemartin@mtu.edu, or by mail at my office address.

TICCIIH Conferences

For all conference information consult www.mnactec.cat/ticcih/agenda.php

Australia

Outback and Beyond. The future of historic towns, industrial heritage and pastoralism.
22-25 April, 2010

■ Australia ICOMOS annual conference in association with TICCIIH Australia. Broken Hill, New South Wales.
Info: www.icomos.org/australia

Spain

Industrial heritage tourism and communication technologies
Terrassa, 28-30 May, 2010

■ Part of an EC-funded project to develop tourist routes of industrial museums using Internet and mobile technologies. Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya.
Info: ticcih@gencat.cat

Finland

'Reusing the industrial past': First joint international conference between TICCIIH and ICOHTEC, with Worklab
Tampere, 10-15 August, 2010

■ An important conference between the two world organisations for industrial and technical history and its archaeological remains. Organised by the Museum Centre Vapriikki at the University of Tampere and old factory premises in the centre of Tampere. The programme will include scientific and plenary sessions, business meetings and general assemblies, and tours.
Info: www.tampere.fi/english/vapriikki/index.html

World Conferences

United States

International Conference on Historic Metals Conservation, Interim Meeting of the ICOM-CC Metal WG
Clemson University Restoration Institute, Charleston, SC 11-15 October, 2010

■ Info: www.icom-cc.org/52/event/?id=69,
d.hallam@nma.gov.au, Senior Conservator Collections and Research National Museum of Australia

China

II UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management: Conference on Urban Heritage and Tourism: Challenges and Opportunities
Macao, 1-3 December, 2010

■ Managing change in historic urban areas in the face of tourism development; Adaptive re-use of urban heritage resources as hospitality venues; Heritage interpretation; Heritage tourism contributions to host communities.
Info: www.ift.edu.mo/news/aahm2009/conference.htm,
aahm2009@ift.edu.mo

Portugal

1st International Meeting European Architectural History Network (EAHN)
Guimaraes, 17-20 June, 2010

■ Scholars who share research and teaching objectives in architectural history to gather at a single pan-European meeting.
Info: www.eahn2010.org,
info@eahn2010.org