

The International
Committee for
the Conservation
of the Industrial
Heritage



Inside:
**The II Latin
American
Congress
of Industrial
Heritage.**
Report and photos

number 2

Autumn 1998

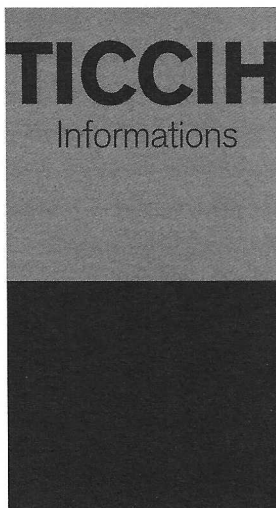
The main challenges these years to the industrial heritage no doubt are the result of the massive closures which, for a number of reasons and over the two or three last decades, did hit the big mining sites and iron- or steelworks all over the old industrialised countries. The bigger that kind of heritage is, the more endangered it is. Its values, which are often technological rather than architectural, in most cases, make it hardly intelligible except to the crowds of workers and to the teams of engineers who formerly used to work there - and who will by and by disappear, not in all cases bearing an interest besides to the context of their past professional careers. Big industrial heritage sites are always at odds with their environment because of the consequences of the pollution. They are the kind of physical remains which are exposed to quick and radical decisions of demolition because of the kind of landscape they generated - which seems to be a symbol of a natural distress or of an historical failure.

Opinion

Professor Louis Bergeron
President of TICCIH

The national associations for the conservation of industrial heritage are expressing a deep concern about that situation. The American Society for Industrial Archaeology held its annual conference in 1997 in the very heart of the Upper Michigan copper and iron mining district which is, more or less, a field of ruins. The Russian TICCIH section is strongly supporting plans for the preservation of various industrial remains all around the Middle Urals area, which was the cradle of the modern metal industry in that country. TICCIH Board is associated with the Hungarian committee in preparing a 1999 intermediate conference focussing on the destiny of the huge complexes inherited from the communist era in northern Hungary. In France the fight remains a permanent one in Lorraine in favour of the preservation and reuse of the last prominent and productive coal mines and of some testimonies of the 20th century iron and steel industry. Even in Germany, a country which won World Heritage List distinction in 1994 for the blast furnaces in Völklingen, Saarland, there is trouble today about the completion of an adequate programme of re-use and cultural enhancement.

It is TICCIH's duty and will to support, through scientific meetings and also by means of its international journal, which should appear in a few months, any attempts to a correct selection of the most significant sites, the search for a new agreement between industrial heritage and the environment, and for a means of reinserting such industrial monuments into the urban or regional planning and into the culture and the memory of the inhabitants over several generations.



The TICCIH Bulletin is published and distributed four times a year. Information for the Bulletin should be sent as soon as possible.

Final dates for receiving copy:
31 May for July mailing
31 August for October mailing
30 November for January mailing
29 February for April mailing

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 US\$20 and corporate membership US\$50, payable to the Membership Secretary Maria Teresa Maiullari, 11bis rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, +33 1 45722044, either by cheque to TICCIH, or by bank transfer to DEUTSCHE BANK AG BOCHUM (BLZ 430 70061) N° 1399484.

The TICCIH Bulletin is produced and distributed with the support of the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya.



Editor: Dr Barrie Trinder gives up the editorship of the Bulletin with this issue, and from now on all contributions should be sent to James Douet at the office of the Executive President, Eusebi Casanelles, Mnactec, Rambla d'Egara 270, Terrassa 08221, Spain, tel +34 93736 8966, fax +34 93736 8960, e-mail museum.mNACTEC@logiccontrol.es

Design: Xavier Solé, es.disseny visu@
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News

■ Membership renewal reminder: 1 January 1999.

Please remember that membership of TICCIH runs until the end of the year, and that members must renew their membership as soon as possible. You should pay your subscription within a month of the beginning of the subscription year, and if it has not been paid within six months, membership comes to an end. Members who joined as part of the conference in Greece will also need to renew their membership in January. Although the Treasurer of TICCIH, Hans Kania, is looking at ways of allowing members to pay by credit card, which would obviously be more convenient, until this is resolved, everyone should renew either by an international money order, or by bank transfer to the TICCIH account, DEUTSCHE BANK AG BOCHUM (BLZ 430 70061) No. 1399 484, and send the Membership Secretary, Maria Teresa Maiullari, a photocopy of the transfer document so she can update her records. A renewal slip is printed inside.

National Representatives Meeting Resolutions

The meeting of National Representatives held in Barcelona in July, briefly summarised in the previous issue, produced twenty-six resolutions which have now been circulated

by the Secretary, Stuart Smith. Copies can be obtained from him or from National Representatives. The minutes include a list of the existing and proposed specialised sections, which are a means by which TICCIH is hoping to expand its activities, in particular with the formulation of 'context reports' to inform ICOMOS on World Heritage Sites. A paper on their constitution and operation is being produced by Richard Williams. The existing Sections with their Secretaries are:

Non-ferrous mining	Richard Williams
Railways	Dr Neil Cossons
Food Industry	Dr Barrie Trinder
Company Towns	Prof. Louis Bergeron
Textile industry	Eusebi Casanelles
Communication	Dr Dennis Zembala

Potential Sections include

Coal Mining	Ranier Slotta
Steam Engines	Dr John Crompton
Wool	Prof. Luigi Fontana
Silk	Prof. Claudio Zanier

French seek tighter industrial conservation laws

In France, the Ministry of Culture has asked Denis Varloot, the President of the French industrial archaeology group CILAC, to consider ways in which the 1913 law on National Monuments could be changed, to make it more suitable to the constraints and realities of industrial heritage.

TICCIH Officers

President: Professor Louis Bergeron, 15 rue des Filles du Calvaire, 75003 Paris, France
Executive President: Eusebi Casanelles, Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica, Rambla d'Egara 270, 08221 Terrassa, Spain
Secretary: Stuart B Smith, 'Chygarth', 5 Beacon Terrace, Camborne, Cornwall TR14 7BU, UK
Treasurer: Dr Hans Kania, Bauhütte Zeche Zollverein, Gelsenkirchenerstrasse 181, 45309 Essen, Germany
Membership Secretary: Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari, 11bis rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, France

Although the character and location of TICCIIH's own web site is still under discussion,

(more of that below), industrial archaeology already has a substantial presence on the internet, and the variety of activities associated with industrial conservation which can be furthered through the use of the net is extensive. The information sources retrievable from the world wide web extend from the global - the UNESCO website offers probably the widest umbrella in conservation and includes individual pages devoted to industrial World Heritage Sites like Potosi or the Saline Royale - down to individual practitioners who distribute their professional curriculum and research interests on the net.

For anyone has not yet tried using it, the so-called exploring or cruising which is the characteristic way of finding material on the internet is achieved through hyperlinks. These are the electronic addresses of another site or page which are set within the text you are reading, and which transfer you immediately to that next site through a simple click of the mouse positioned on the link. From here you may find further links to more or to less interesting sites, and if not, you retrace your steps and try again. The big disadvantage of all this is, of course, that your life is passing you by in the meanwhile, and only the phone company is getting any richer.

Distribution depots. A good place to start exploring the realm of industrial heritage on the world wide web is one of the sites which act as hubs or distribution centres for other sites which deal with more specific subjects.

Industriekultur: the Virtual Museum for Industrial Culture.

www.industriekultur.de/VIM.ikint.htm.

The text of this site includes a stimulating discourse, also in English, on the situation of industrial heritage in Germany after unification, though it has not been updated for a couple

Where is industrial archaeology on the internet?

James Douet

of years. The extensive links to other sites are organised into twenty-three countries, and there is even news of TICCIIH.

Eur-heritage. www.eurheritage.com

A directory of conservation organisations, museums, professionals and others who subscribe to be included, with text in six languages, French, English, Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian. Still being assembled, this promises to be a major conservation tool if it achieves to critical mass of subscribers to make it imperative for everyone else to join as well.

Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico. www.iaph.caan.es/webs.html

This engages with a very wide range of conservation sources, mostly in Spanish. The page quoted links to other international networks divided into fifteen categories, which include archaeology, architecture, conservation/restoration, documentation, museums, legislation and libraries.

IA Recordings. www.iarecord.demon.co.uk/otheria/htm

A company offering recording services of industrial sites and processes, this page has numerous (mostly though not all British) links under the sections Industrial Sites; Museums; General, Mining and Transport heritage organisations; Universities; 'Leisure Sites'; and Underground Sites.

National industrial heritage associations.

Most of the well-established national IA organisations now maintain websites, to communicate with their members over what they are doing, their agendas, news and so forth, and to attract new members, and some have an index of links to museums and other organisations in their geographical area. Conference organising has been transformed by the internet, and some meeting co-ordinators claim to have arranged entire conferences using only the web and e-mail.

Society of Industrial Archaeology (SIA) www.ss.mtu.edu/IA/sia.html

The SIA page is a model for how societies can use the internet to improve communication and the flow of information with their members. As well as its own site, the US association has maintained a TICCIIH page for a number of years with the address of the Secretary, and has carried earlier editions of the Newsletter.

Flemish Association for Industrial Archaeology. www.conservare.be/via/vviahome.htm

The new website of the Flemish Vlaamse Vereniging voor Industriële Archeologie has, as well as local information on the forty or so local and thematic groups which make up the Association, information on industrial sites and museums and extensive links to web sites in fifteen other European countries plus the States, cross-referenced to a number of thematic databases. As well as Dutch, parts are in English, Spanish, French, German and Esperanto. The organisers intend to expand the page and update it twice monthly.

Archeologie industriale.

www.ips.it/musis/ark1a000.html

Lots of addresses for Italian IA though as yet few working links to the other sites promised in Europe and the world on the home page.

Thematic sites. Of the numerous specialist subjects within industrial

archaeology, far and away the most active fields within the internet are those involved in historic railways and in mining history. For instance, UK Heritage Railways has a section called Railways around the World, with links to dozens of preserved or historic railways in twenty-six countries, including China, Indonesia and Pakistan. The Mining History Association Ring connects the visitor to numerous historic mines, as well as the extraordinarily diverse collection of groups interested in below ground exploration, the Souterrains, who are fascinated by anything underground, including metro tunnels, bomb shelters and sewers.

Project sites. It is becoming normal now for new projects for research or collaboration to establish a website, to advertise their intentions, attract interested parties and to disseminate the results. The Raphael project for instance, a funding scheme of the European Community which tries to

support conservation efforts between several participating Community countries, has a site, where the *Man and Iron* project of industrial museums in Finland, Spain and England broadcasts its activities. www.multi.fi/carrefour/raphael. The Regeneration through Heritage, project in England www.bitc.org.uk/rth/ is an idea to use the web for urban regeneration through the re-use of historic industrial buildings. There are links to some of the first large re-used industrial sites such as Saltaire and Dean Clough mills, and the current generation of huge military industrial complexes vacated in recent years.

Industrial sites, museums, groups and enthusiasts. If you travel on down the chain of hyperlinks, you reach the last level, the individual web page - a museum, a historical site, an ever-narrower focus of special interest societies, even down to individuals, the

narrowest and most specific of them all. This dense jungle is there for explorers to discover for themselves.

Finally, what of the TICCIH website? For TICCIH, with its global extension and diffuse, decentralised structure, the internet could be a tool of enormous value, by drastically reducing the cost, time and inconvenience of members communicating with one another. Getting on with developing its own web page was one of the resolutions of the National Representative meeting in the summer. It would be a great help to have any advice from TICCIH members with experience of web pages both on what information they would find useful to include, and how to make the design of the page more effective. Anyone who would be able to advise on this should contact TICCIH through the Bulletin. And who knows, the time may not be too far off when even the Bulletins itself will only exist in the electronic medium.

Conference Report

TICCIH Intermediate Conference: II Latin American Congress on the Rescue, Preservation and Re-use of the Industrial Heritage, in Havana, Cuba

Assumpció Feliu i Torras
Spanish National Representative

Cuba has some magnificent industrial sites and locations, principally from the 18th and 19th centuries, including sugar refineries, agricultural processing sites, rum distilleries, breweries, and tobacco, textile and paper factories. This Caribbean island has a rich industrial heritage, not least its railways with their ancient steam engines, heavy with history, which was built to carry sugar cane, before and after it had been processed.

This II Congress on Industrial Heritage followed the first in 1995, held in Puebla, Mexico.

The Centre for Restoration (CENCREM), within the old Convento de Santa Clara in Habana Vieja, the part of old Havana, welcomed more than 170 participants from various countries, including Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Portugal, Spain, France, the Czech Republic, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Britain.

The Technical Programme opened with a paper on Industrial Heritage: a New Patrimony by Eusebi Casanellas, the TICCIH Executive President, and another by Martha Arjona on the Industrial Heritage of Cuba. The work sessions were divided between parallel groups concerned with the themes Landscape, Urbanism and Industrial Architecture, Conservation and Re-use; Rescue of Cultural Material: Environments, Processes, Objects, Machinery, Archives; Processes and Research for the Conservation and Re-use of Industrial Heritage; Research and Teaching: Sugar and Related Works; and Mining. The Cuban Ministers of Transport and of Culture, and the Director of the Consejo Nacional del Patrimonio de Cuba, made the closing ceremony. The choice of the venue of the III Congress in three years time will be between Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, who have all offered to organise it.

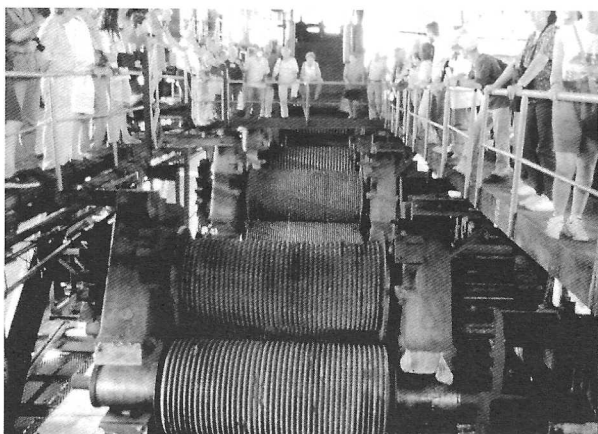
Images from the TICCIH intermediate conference in Cuba: industrial archaeology in the Caribbean. Architecture of slave-labour production



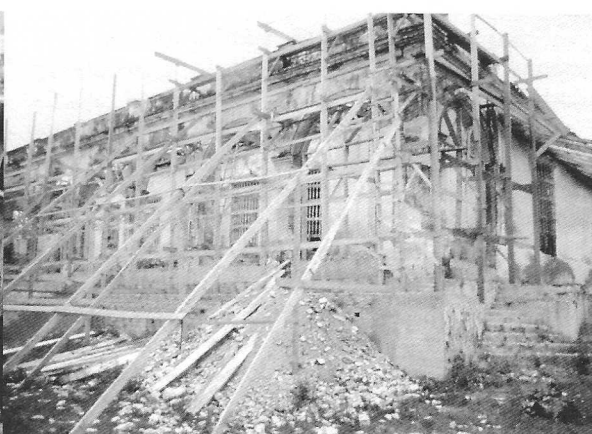
One of the slave houses at the Ingenio Izanaga, Trinidad



A wooden drying house



Sugar cane crushing plant at a mill in Havana



A wooden scaffolding on the Ingenio Borrell in Trinidad, under restoration



An operational steam locomotive at the Havana sugar mill



What the delegates came for: a rum distillery

Photos: E. Casanellas

■ The European Iron and Man

Route. The oldest and most famous cultural route in Europe is the ancient pilgrim's trail to Santiago de Compostela, which annually brings thousands of people walking from all across the continent to the Atlantic coast of northern Spain. Taking this as its inspiration, the Principality of Andorra in the Spanish Pyrenees is realising a cross-border route to explore the heritage of the region's iron industry, to be open in 2000. It is also co-ordinating the creation of a network connecting institutions which are working on similar schemes throughout the European Community. So far seventeen separate projects of cultural tourism associated with iron and steel production have been identified as potential partners in the network, which will extend from Spain to Finland and from England to Italy. The network is dedicated to the study and diffusion of the history of ferrous metal working in Europe.

The extraction and processing of iron is an industry which has been central to European development, affecting communities and regions across the continent at different times, and has left remains which, as Louis Bergeron's article on the first page makes clear, are today a highly topical issue. The proposal for the new network is based on the importance of the industry in interpreting the history and heritage of Europe, and to understanding its modern diversity.

The proposal identifies eight objectives: to initiate sustainable transnational projects of cultural tourism; create a mechanism for transmitting scientific and technical information; the exchange of experience, the creation of a database of similar projects, and shared promotional arrangements such as guidebooks or leaflets; organising activities to raise awareness of mining and metallurgical heritage; reinforce the message of the Council of Europe

New developments in European Industrial Museums

about tolerance, access to heritage, and creating employment; working to increase the cross-border character of the routes to raise the consciousness of European cultural diversity; foment research and conservation of the mining and metallurgical heritage; and finally to help extend the network with new projects, especially in regions where they have not yet been instigated.

More information on the Iron and Man Route network can be had from Xavier Lloberas, Ministeri de Cultura, Govern d'Andorra, c/o Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica, Rambla d'Égara 270, 08221 Terrassa, Spain,

■ Labour museums form international association.

A group of museums dedicated to interpreting the industrial worker's history have formed a new network called the International Association of Labour Museums. It aims to improve cooperation and communication between members and with international organisations, including TICCIH, already active in industrial heritage. It published its first Newsletter, *Worklab*, in April,

with articles about museums of working life and labour history, and has a conference in September in Norrköping, Sweden, which we hope to report on in the next Bulletin. Membership information is from the Arbejdsmuseet, Romersgade 22, DK - 1362 København K, Denmark.

■ Turin ecomuseum project.

The government of the Province of Turin in Italy has appointed the Architectural Design Department of the Politecnico di Torino to study the idea of an ecomuseum in the area, uniting a number of sites which have expressed an interest in participating in such a project, and has convened a seminar in November of international experts in the field to discuss the possibilities.

■ Decentralised industrial museums collaborate.

Representatives of the parliaments of two of the most important industrial regions of Germany and Spain have signed an agreement to collaborate in strengthening ties between their respective industrial heritage museums. Members of the Cultural Committee of the Parliament of the Rheinland visited Catalunya in September, and with the Catalan Minister of Culture, signed an agreement forging links between the Rheinisches Industriemuseum of the Rheinland and the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya. The two museums are unusual in that both are decentralised organisations which operate on a number of separate and distinct sites, many of them old industrial workings, to interpret the variety and development of the social and industrial history of the Rheinland and of Catalunya respectively. The accord was made with the aim of integrating research, publications, temporary exhibitions, conferences and other projects related to European industrial heritage between the two institutions.

Books

■ The most important publishing event since the publication of the last **TICCIH Bulletin** has been the appearance of the proceedings of the **IX full TICCIH conference** held in Canada in 1994. The book has been delayed but it has been worth waiting for. It is one of the most attractive volumes to emerge from a TICCIH conference, and much credit is due to those responsible for its production. Its 138 pages include twenty of the papers presented at the conference, drawn from eleven different countries. Particularly important are the four papers given by Russian delegates, whose contributions, detailing sites and landscapes unknown to the majority of the delegates, were especially memorable. It is good also that the growing interest in industrial heritage in Latin America is reflected in four papers, two from Mexico and one each from Argentina and Chile. The title of the volume is **From Industry to Industrial Heritage/De l'Industrie au Patrimoine Industriel**, edited by Louise Trottier, published by the Canadian Society for Industrial Heritage in Ottawa (ISBN 0 660

60266 0), price US\$15. Copies of the National Reports distributed at the Conference are sold for the same price, and both volumes can be bought for US\$25. Enquiries to the National Museum of Science and Technology, PO Box 9724, Station T, Ottawa (Ontario), Canada K1G 5A3, ltrottier@nmstc.ca.

■ The Institute of the History of Architecture, Art and Technology at the Wrocław Technical University published late in 1997 the papers of the international conference held in Walbrzych in September 1996. Entitled **'Historical Industrial Regions in Time of Deindustrialisation'** ('Historyczne Okręgi Przemysłowe w Okresie Dezindustrializacji'), ISBN 83 907397 7 1, the transactions comprise a 372 page volume, well-illustrated and attractively produced, with nineteen papers from eight different countries. Details from the Institute at ul Bolesława Prusa 53/55, PL-50-317 Wrocław, Poland.

■ **Patrimoine Industriel, cinquante sites en France** ('Our Industrial Heritage, fifty French sites'), (Editions du patrimoine, Paris, September 1997), is a beautifully-illustrated book which

presents, with two pages to each, a selection of historic industrial places representative of the country's industrial heritage, and provides a good introduction to the subject. It covers six centuries from the 15th the 20th, with a balance between proto-industrial and industrial enterprises, and the different sectors of French industry.

Journals

■ The March issue of **La revue**, produced by the French Musée des arts et métiers, opens with an article on the difficulties of justifying the preservation of industrial remains by one of the founders of TICCIH, and current head of the Science Museum in London, Sir Neil Cossons, entitled **L'avenir du patrimoine industriel**, (The future of industrial heritage). He classifies three orders of justification for conserving industrial remains. The first is the fundamental need common to all archaeological work to protect the sources of historical industrial evidence, such as early blast furnaces, although there may be problems of conservation not presented by traditional archaeological sites such as field monuments. The second order relates to the intrinsic

properties of a site, broadly if inadequately categorised as its heritage. And the third order justifications are those which relate to the re-use and conversion of buildings and sites for some new and viable use. Cossons notes that preserving actual industrial processes nowhere comes within the scope of national conservation laws, even in Japan where the 'living national treasure' concept is concerned essentially with pre-industrial craftsmanship. Some museum interpretation mechanisms such as live operation of machinery have been more successful in partially meeting this problem. As for the interpretation of industrial sites -closing the gap between the incomprehensible monument and the audience with no pre-existing knowledge- techniques of interpretation, the understanding of scholars, and the numbers of people with an active interest in industrial archaeology have all improved since the early 1950s. Cossons anticipates that as we get further in time from the great age of industrialisation and its monuments, so antipathies toward the harmful effects which industry has had on the landscape will also diminish.

To the Membership Secretary, Dr. Maria Teresa Maiullari, Ecomusée de la Communauté Le Creusot-Montceau les Mines, Château de la Verrerie, BP 53 71202 Le Creusot Cedex, France, tel +33 3 85 55 01 11, fax +33 3 85 56 20 74 Please renew my membership.

TITLE	NAME	SURNAME
NAME OF INSTITUTION (if applicable)		
ADDRESS		
COUNTRY		
TEL	FAX	E-MAIL

I enclose an international money order for US\$20, payable to TICCIH or a photocopy of my banker's order to the TICCIH bank account: Deutsche Bank AG Bochum, (BLZ 430 70061) N° 1399 484

■ Whither Industrial

Archaeology.

12-14 November 1998.

The Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) in the US is holding a symposium to reflect on the current state and future directions of industrial archaeology. The impressive list of international speakers includes a strong representation from TICCIIH, to participate in four working sessions on issues surrounding statutory protection and managing change, interpretation, education and future trends. Details from Gray Fitzsimons, Park Historian, Lowell National Park, 67 Kirk Street, Lowell, Ma, 01852-1029, USA, tel 978 275 1724, fax 978 275 17 62, E-mail: gray-fitzsimons@nps.gov.

■ Canadian Historical Association.

5-7 June 1999.

The 78th Canadian Historical Association meeting will take place at Sherbrooke in Quebec's Eastern Townships at nearby Lennoxville. Themes of particular interest to TICCIIH members will include 'Historical Consciousness and Historical Practice Today', 'The Material World' and 'Communications and Society'.

Proposals for papers need to be submitted by 15th September 1998. Details to

Peter Gossage, Département d'histoire et de sciences politiques, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, (QC), Canada J1K 2R1, of fax +1 (819) 821-7385.

■ ICOMOS Symposium International.

October 1999.

The XII General Assembly of ICOMOS is in Mexico next year, with the world meeting of the scientific committees of ICOMOS in various localities. Contact ICOMOS in Mexico, tel +52 (5)515147, fax +52 (5)2724128 and 2773166.

■ TICCIIH Intermediate Conference:

'Economic Structure in Change, Industrial Heritage in Danger'.

22-28 September 1999 in Hungary, centred on Budapest and Miskolc. This will form part of the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the relocation of Europe's oldest mining academy in Miskolc. The main theme of the conference will be the heritage of the mining and iron industries, paying attention to processes, to the economic, social and cultural impact of industry, to industrial landscapes, and to the problems of preservation, interpretation and re-use. The particular circumstances of

East- and East-Central Europe will be in the forefront. There will be a pre-conference tour to Somogyfajsz, where 10th century bloomer sites have recently been discovered, and to the 1950s metallurgical complex at Dunaújváros on 21 September. Registration takes place in Budapest on 22nd with tours on the following day in Budapest. On the 24 September delegates leave for the World Heritage Site of Schemnitz in Slovakia, proceeding on the 25 to Miskolc, where sessions will take place. The official languages will be Hungarian and English. Cost is US\$250, excluding accommodation but including the excursions between Budapest and Schemnitz and Schemnitz and Miskolc. Applications should be made by the end of September. Details from Györgi Németh, Department of Hungarian History, H-3515 Miskolc - Egyetemváros. Tel +36 (46) 565 111/21-34, fax +36 (46) 362 963, e-mail bolverus@gold.uni-miskolc.hu

■ TICCIIH 2000:

The Millennium Congress.

30 August

3 September 2000.

The next full TICCIIH conference will take place in the United Kingdom, starting

with a Grand Reception at the Science Museum in London on 30 September followed by three days of working sessions there, including plenary sessions, thematic seminars and exhibitions, combined with visits to and events at major industrial heritage sites in the London area. Times will be arranged for meetings of the TICCIIH Board, National Representatives and a General Assembly. From 3 September there is a choice of regional tours with the chance to present papers on associated themes, to Cornwall: 'the landscape of hard rock metaliferous mining and the heritage of communications', Wales: 'the landscapes and heritage of coal and iron mining and the problems of de-industrialisation', and to Scotland: 'preserving the heritage of iron, engineering and textiles'. The Congress will terminate in Manchester on 7 September, for a final meeting and reception as guests of the British Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA), whose annual conference is there from 8-14 September. The Association has invited the TICCIIH delegates to remain for this event. Further details will be carried in the Bulletin as they are announced.