



Buildings Division

Industrial Survey

In what has been a highly productive year for industrial survey, recording activity has been dominated by the continuation of two projects. The first involved the completion of the measured survey of the 'Old End' of Johnstone Mill. The second was the completion of photographic surveys covering the northern half of the Glasgow Corporation Water Works' Loch Katrine scheme (1859-96), from Killearn to Lochs Katrine and Loch Arklet, also including neighbouring feeder lochs. This required considerable preparation as well as time in the field, and was helped by the availability of newly enhanced in-house GIS systems which greatly assisted with the search for often very elusive components of the water-supply system. Building on this research, and in order to enhance the photographic coverage still further, three separate aerial sorties were flown during the spring and summer, helping to

Opposite
Duchray Valley Aqueduct and Pipe Bridge. View from south, also showing the path of the conduit up the far hillside, with the Couligarton Water Chamber beyond. (SC903104)

Right
Aberdeen, Broadford Works. View of several of the multi-storeyed mills which make up the former flax works. In 2004, there were plans to convert the works into an 'urban village'. (SC903112)



put the monuments into the context of the many landscapes through which they pass.

In most cases, the aqueducts, water chambers, by-washes and pipe bridges had not been entered into the RCAHMS database, and very few of even the larger engineering structures had statutory protection. Ultimately, the aim is to ensure that all significant structures in the scheme are included in the database, and that photography is completed wherever possible. At this stage, measured survey work

is not anticipated because original drawings of the scheme are held by Scottish Water's Katrine Water Project team in East Kilbride.

A third major project focused on the photographic recording of the huge Broadford Mill complex, Aberdeen, the oldest part of which, an iron-framed fireproof flax mill, dates from 1808 and is thought to be the fourth oldest example of such a structure in the world, the earliest three being in England. The works were supposed to close in autumn 2003 to allow conversion of the



Perhaps the most unusual site to have been recorded during the year was the [Tam O'Shanter Hone Works and associated stone mine near Stair in Ayrshire](#). The mine, which closed recently after over 200 years of operation, had proved to be too expensive to operate because of raised insurance premiums and persistent vandalism, but the associated works was continuing to produce a range of specialist grinding stones from existing stocks of mined stone. Amongst a wealth of information relating to the works was the fact that in the early decades of the 20th century, waste stone from the mine was ground into a powder and used as a principal non-reflective ingredient in grey paint used to camouflage Royal Navy warships.

Preparation for fieldwork in the coming year has included the

Top
Holburn Head Lighthouse. View of the lighthouse and keeper's house, which is situated on the west side of Scrabster Harbour. (SC903113)

Bottom
Staxigoe Granaries. View of the granaries, immediately prior to the demolition of two of the three buildings. (SC903119)

complex to an 'urban village', but the project has been delayed and part of the factory still remained in use in April 2004. Once the move to new premises has been completed, the company has promised to give access to its records, among which are detailed drawings of many of the mill buildings.

After several years of planning, it was also possible to commence recording a number of sites on or close to the north coast in Caithness and Sutherland. These involved the principal lighthouses at [Cape Wrath](#), [Strathy Point](#), [Holburn Head](#), [Dunnet Head](#) and [Duncansby Head](#). Other sites included a number of salmon

fishing stations, the [granaries at Staxigoe](#) shortly before demolition commenced, and [Helmsdale](#), [Kinbrace](#) and [Forsinard](#) railway stations. In addition, the opportunity was taken to photograph the [Muirtown Locks on the Caledonian Canal](#) after they were drained to permit refurbishment work. On a more sombre note, in the Scottish Borders, the ruins of [Dangerfield Mill in Hawick](#) were photographed shortly after both the high mill and the carding shed were destroyed in separate arson attacks. Whilst in the area, a number of other Borders woollen mills were also recorded whilst demolition was in progress.



Rolls Royce Hillington factory, the production capacity of which is being gradually moved to a new purpose-built factory at Inchinnan near Glasgow Airport. The company has agreed to provide access to an excellent photographic archive covering the construction of the factory, and its early years of production in World War II, when it produced Merlin engines for fighter and bomber aircraft. The archive material also includes similar material for Rolls Royce's East Kilbride factory. Whilst in Hillington, the opportunity will be taken to record neighbouring factories in the area, many of which have survived in excellent condition since the establishment of the industrial estate in the 1930s.

Above
Loch Arklet. View of aqueduct intake, with Loch Arklet visible beyond. Water is being taken through a short tunnel into neighbouring Loch Katrine. (SC903108)

Top right
Corrie Aqueduct. View along the east side of the longest aqueduct in Glasgow Corporation Water Works Loch Katrine scheme. (SC903103)

Bottom
Stair, Water of Ayr & Tam O'shanter Hone Works, Stone Mine. View of the mine pithead, including headgear and winding-engine house. (SC903102)



Inevitably, fieldwork during this and previous years has resulted in the creation of large body of new survey material, and thanks to continuing ICT improvements, it has been possible to ensure that much of this has, with the help of the Survey Database and the diligence of the industrial survey's liaison officer, flowed efficiently into the NMRS. However, perhaps the year's biggest challenge was the gift from NetworkRail to the Archive of a set of Institution of Civil Engineers journals dating from 1848, a hugely valuable resource.

The publication, *An Inventory of the Scottish Coal Industry: The Nationalised Era* is now complete. The text, gazetteer, maps and images await editing, design, layout and production. It is to be published in partnership with the Scottish Mining Museum at Lady Victoria Colliery.

Meanwhile, RCAHMS activities have continued to involve collaboration with a number of external organisations and groups with shared interests in the industrial heritage. In particular, the Scottish Industrial Archaeology Panel has for 25 years facilitated the maintenance of links with many institutions and individuals. With this in mind, and the expanding opportunities offered by information technology, the next meeting in October will consider a number of ways in which its remit and operations might be enhanced. Other useful external links have been maintained through membership of Business Archives Council of Scotland, the English Heritage Industrial Archaeology Committee, and TICCIH (the International Committee on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage).