

# 1A BOAT LIFT

Falkirk Wheel, Falkirk

**2012**

This unique rotating boat lift at the junction of the Union Canal and the Forth and Clyde Canal was opened in 2002. It lifts and lowers canal boats in a 'gondola' or water-filled caisson from one level to another rather than by the usual method of canal locks and gates.

**DP040416**



# **1B FORMER WEAVING SHED**

Deanston Distillery,  
Deanston, Stirling

**2012**

This is the roof of what was once the weaving shed of a textile mill. Built in the 1830s, it would have contained hundreds of looms. Its unusual roof originally had glass cupolas or domes to allow plenty of natural light for the weavers to work by. The building has been in use as a bonded store since the 1960s. The roof has been modified by removing the cupolas. It is now used as a store in which whisky is matured in oak casks.

**DP133685**



## **2 DRUM ROOM**

Maltings, Hillside Distillery, Angus

**1996**

Drum maltings have replaced traditional techniques such as floor-malting and kiln-drying. Installed in 1968, these drums rotate and heat the barley during which time it is germinated (turning starch to sugar) and then dried to stop the germination. The resulting malt is ground into flour which is then mixed with hot water and yeast and left to ferment, ready to be distilled into whisky.

**SC357572**



# **3 DRIVE DRUM**

Finzean Sawmill, Aberdeenshire

**2016**

This wooden drive drum is connected to a waterwheel. It provides the power source to drive a saw bench in a sawmill on the floor above. Originally built in the 1850s, both the sawmill and the waterwheel are still in use.

**DP237127**



## **4 DISMANTLING A BRICK- MAKING MACHINE**

Mayfield Brickworks,  
Carluke, South Lanarkshire

**2011**

Mayfield bricks were made from colliery waste. Using the 'stiff-plastic process', the colliery waste was put through a sequence of crushing, grinding, mixing and moulding processes. This photograph was taken shortly after closure in 2011.

**DP109844**



# 5A UNDERGROUND GALLERIES

Silica Sand Mine, Lochaline,  
Argyll and Bute

**2007**

Silica sand is used in the making of high quality optical glass and abrasives. This mine was opened in 1940 when UK access to established European silica sources was disrupted during World War II. The mine closed in 2008.

**DP029428**



## **5B KILN INTERIOR**

Mayfield Brickworks,  
Carlisle, South Lanarkshire

**2011**

There were two, multiple chambered oil-fired kilns at this brickworks. The 'green' or unfired bricks were loaded from above by conveyor and stacked by hand prior to firing. The separate doors or 'wickets' to each chamber are visible on the left of the image. These would have been bricked up during the firing of the kiln which could take up to a week to complete. This brickworks is now closed.

**DP109851**



## **6A BARLEY LOFT**

Malt Barn, Ardbeg Distillery,  
Port Ellen, Islay, Argyll and Bute

**1980**

This is where the barley was stored prior to steeping, germination and drying in the kiln (known as the malting process). The dried grain was then added to hot water to begin making malt whisky. Ardbeg has bought in its malted barley since 1981 when malting on site ceased. Founded in 1815, this distillery is still in the business of making malt whisky.

**SC340756**





# 6B PARAVANE SHED

Ore Bay, Lyness,  
Hoy, Orkney Islands

**2018**

This was built as a storage and maintenance shed for the Paravane (anti-submarine weapon) and Torpedo depot in the First World War. It was reused as a Royal Navy, Army and Airforce Institute (N.A.A.F.I.) recreation centre during the Second World War. Its wooden Belfast Roof structure, a rare survival, can be clearly seen on the right. The nature of the building has a strong industrial 'feel' and is constructed from mass-produced corrugated iron on a cast iron frame. Now in a state of collapse.

**13T6255**



# **7 GAS LANCE ACCESS**

Kiln, Etna Brickworks,  
Armadale, West Lothian

**2012**

This is a view of the hole in the roof of a kiln chamber into which a gas 'lance' was manually fitted. The heat from these multiple 'lances' fired (baked and hardened) the bricks. This brickworks closed in 2012.

**DP112585**



## **8 STILL LIFE**

Blacksmith's Shop,  
Stornoway, Lewis, Outer Hebrides

**2018**

Blacksmiths' shops were once common in towns and villages throughout Scotland. Blacksmithing is an ancient craft which, despite the industrialisation of metalworking, still had a place in communities well into the 20th century. Blacksmiths carried out general metalworking, agricultural implement making and repair, farrier work (shoeing of horses) and car and motor lorry repair. This is a rare surviving example of a working blacksmith's shop.

**DP272022**



## **9A TEAZLES**

Teazling Gig,  
Knockando Woollen Mill, Morayshire

**1996**

Teazling (using dried seed pods of the dipsacus fullonum set into a teazling machine or 'gig') was a way of improving the appearance of cloth by raising the 'nap' and removing knots from the woollen fabric as part of the finishing process. This type of machine is no longer widely used.

**SC1111459**



# **9B CENTRAL MACHINE HALL, ENGINE WORKS**

Randolph & Elder Engine Works,  
Tradeston Street, Glasgow

**1969**

Built in 1859-60 by the engineering company Randolph and Elder, this extensive engine works built marine engines. It is an excellent example of the maximum use timber, wrought and cast iron could be put to in constructing such a large, specialised building. The main street frontages were inspired by Ancient Egyptian temple architecture. This engine works was demolished in 1970.

**SC356437**



# **10 DANDY ROLL**

Woollard and Henry engineering works,  
Dyce, Aberdeenshire

**2014**

This is the frame of a dandy roll undergoing repair. Dandy rolls form part of papermaking machines, applying watermarks onto paper during the papermaking process. Watermarks on paper can act as a trademark as well as a security feature.

**DP186787**



## **11A DISTILLERY REMAINS**

Kennetpans Distillery, Clackmannan

**2016**

This is part of the remains of an early whisky distillery dating from the 18th century. It closed in about 1825 and the buildings reused before falling into disrepair. The distillery was part of a complex including a canal linking it to another distillery close by and a harbour from which the whisky was dispatched by boat. The distillery also had an early Boulton and Watt steam engine (now gone) to grind the grain required in the whisky-making process. The site is now managed by a Trust.

**DP241754**



# 11B UNDERGROUND GALLERY

Silica Sand Mine, Lochaline,  
Argyll and Bute

**2007**

The two figures are standing in front of a working 'face' in the silica mine. The 'face' has been drilled to receive explosives to enable sand extraction. Silica sand is the main ingredient in the production of optical glass. This mine was opened in 1940 and closed in 2008.

**DP029421**





## **12A 'LIMING THE BACKS'**

Edradour Distillery,  
Milton of Edradour, Perth and Kinross

**1980**

The washback is where water, malted barley and yeast ferment to make the 'wash' which is distilled into malt whisky. 'Liming the backs' involved the application of limewash to the interior of a wooden washback or fermenting vessel with a heather broom in order to kill bacteria. Modern techniques for controlling bacteria, including the use of stainless steel vessels for easy cleaning, has meant that the traditional method of 'liming the backs' is no longer carried out.

**SC340726**



# **12B BELL PITS FROM THE AIR**

Wilsontown, South Lanarkshire

**2009**

These 18th-19th century mine workings are known as 'bell pits'. These are shallow workings following seams of coal or ironstone. A vertical shaft would be dug by hand and the coal or ironstone brought to the surface by means of a winch or windlass. Each pit would be abandoned once the overhang became dangerous. The material mined in these pits would have supplied Wilsontown Ironworks nearby.

**DP087105**



# **13 WINDING TOWER**

Monktonhall Colliery, Midlothian

**1989**

This reinforced-concrete winding tower was used to bring up men and materials from Monktonhall Colliery. Monktonhall was one of the last to survive of the successful mid-20th century National Coal Board (NCB) new sinkings and superpits. It was mothballed in 1987, finally closing in 1997. This winding tower, designed by NCB architect Egon Riss and considered to be of architectural note, was demolished in 1998.

**SC376607**



# **14 PAN MILL**

Mayfield Brickworks,  
Carlisle, South Lanarkshire

**2011**

Mayfield bricks were made from colliery waste. The waste was ground down into a powder in a pan mill prior to mixing with water. Moulds and hydraulic presses were used to form the bricks prior to firing in kilns. This brickworks closed in 2011.

**DP109783**

