

EUROPEAN CITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTING AND TRANSMITTING OF THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE. INTERNATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND MASTER STUDENTS.



9. Transformation vs. Conservation

Heritage and Urbanism

Functional and spatial regulation to protect and preserve objects and an authentic environment. The aim is to reshape existing buildings. Primary objective: continuity between past and present.

Quotes:

“Modern civilization brings practical conveniences. At the same time, it is perceived by its objectivity, schematics and "brutality" as a threat to established emotional ties to the environment.“ Halik

“A violent wave of transformations is passing through the historical core of our cities. Controversial realizations are multiplying, whose evaluations in terms of heritage and architectural-creative aspects differ diametrically from each other. The question of the relationship between the new and historical architecture, the monument in the present urban environment, arises. ”Halik

Development of Urban Architecture

It reflects the development of urban prosperity and prestige (historical buildings from specific periods). The 20th century - a period of rapid growth of towns towards the periphery and also interfering with new structures in the original structures. Modern architecture of the 20th century - the focus is on the function of the building.

Functionalism - new materials, constructions, denial of tradition and conventions.

Example - Vila Tugendhat, Brno, Czech Republic

Add info about villa

A new building in historical environment

“One beautiful building will not save a poor housing estate, but one nasty house can beat the soul of a proud city.” Kučová

The question of coexistence of new and old in historically valuable environment?

arch. Zaha Hadid - architecture design of the future, Antwerp – add info

Transformation vs. Conservation - Examples from Europe:

1. Louvre Pyramid, Paris, France

Authors: Pei Cobb Freed & Partners / Ieoh Ming Pei

Realization: 1983 - 1989 (Phase 1), 1993 (Phase 2), 2012 (Phase 3)

Purpose: capacity problems - the main entrance was not enough large for visitors, so it was necessary to design a new entrance regarding the museum's needs

The glass pyramid was inaugurated on the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution

The pyramid has a height of 21 meters and does not exceed the surrounding buildings, it is made of steel and glass, so it does not disturb the integrity of the surrounding architecture

2. Art Museum of the Cologne Archdiocese (Kolumba), Cologne, Germany

Authors: Gottfried Böhm, Peter Zumthor

Realization: 1950, 2003-2007

The place was destroyed during the Second World War and only ruins remained (The limestone statue of the Virgin Mary was preserved, so arch. Böhm created the chapel “Madonna in the Ruins”). The aim of the architects was to preserve all the remains of the original building and incorporate it into new construction, but the transitions between them did not overlap, they should be visible.

3. Jewish Museum, Berlin, Germany

Author: Daniel Libeskind

Realization: 1993 - 1999

The building of the museum was rebuilt several times, later it was necessary to increase the capacity and space. The central theme is to resemble David's star or lightning. The layout of the windows is inspired by a composition by Arnold Schönberg. The main entrance is symbolically below the Earth's surface in the old historic main building. The main corridor is divided into two crossroads: the first is the escape from Nazism, the second is the road to destruction - the Holocaust.

4. Dancing House, Prague, Czech Republic

Authors: Frank O. Gehry, Vlado Milunich

Realization: 1994 - 1996

Need to fill in the missing building in the existing buildings (there stood a block of flats that fell during World War II). It is a Prague conservation area Nové Město, near the Vltava river. Also known as Ginger & Fred (this restaurant is located on the 7th floor)

Question?

1. Can you name other examples you know that are proof of the transformation of cultural heritage?
2. What are their characteristics?

Industrial Heritage Transformation

Industrial Heritage:

1. It arises as a result of attenuation respectively outages of industrial production
2. Its use for cultural purposes appears as "emergency activity"
3. In the minds of people, industry has little to do with culture, rather it is seen as the opposite of culture

Is a synonym of polluted environment, devastation of territory, degradation of social values, dehumanization of labor, exploitation of resources, fetishization of machines, production and profit

Industrial Heritage and Culture

Industry has a significant impact on the formation of culture. Industry is a precisely organized large-scale cooperation system, networking resources, human resources and capabilities. The cooperative system of industrial production also enters interpersonal relationships, forms collectives, environment and cultivates specific rites and traditions, a phenomenon called the culture of industrial society.

Example

Tomáš Baťa, founder of the shoe company Baťa

A pioneering entrepreneur who introduced innovative methods of sales, commerce, but also a system of motivating workers, pushed the concept of a garden town, built houses for its employees, offered lifelong learning, set up health facilities, infrastructure.

His company not only generated financial gains, but also supported the creation of human capital

Zlín, Czech Republic

– Baťa's garden town – **add info**

According to the Industrial *Heritage Charter*, the industrial heritage is:

“Remnants of industrial industrial culture of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These are various structures and machinery, workshops, factories, mills, warehouses, shops, mines, places where raw materials are processed and cleaned, but also buildings where energy is transferred and produced. It also includes transport constructions and all related infrastructure, industry-related sites, including housing, worship and education.“ *Heritage Charter*

Potential of Industrial Heritage

Buildings and installations were designed for industrial production, so they are: large-size, large-area, large-capacity, have to withstand extreme loads, be durable and easy to maintain. They require quality materials, extraordinary design solutions.

“Industrial heritage is of social value because it is part of the documentation of the lives of ordinary people and as such provides a significant sense of identity. It has scientific and technical value in the history of production, engineering and construction. It can also have

distinct aesthetic values due to the quality of the overall architecture design and form. ”

Kralova

Industrial Heritage and Tourism

Tourism often uses objects of cultural heritage as motivating attractions. It is especially: accommodation, catering, realization of events (cognitive, educational, artistic, social, etc.). Is it possible to provide tourism services in industrial heritage objects? What are the options and limits?

Examples of Industrial Heritage Transformation to Cultural Centers:

1. Barcelona, Spain - The former textile factory has changed into the Caixa Forum
2. London, Great Britain - Tate Modern Britain, former power station
3. London, Great Britain - Battersea, the former thermal power station is being transformed into a new multifunctional center
4. Paris, France - Railway station Gare d'Orsay transformed to Musée d'Orsay
5. Ostrava, Czech Republic - Former iron factory transformed into the cultural center

Questions?

In your opinion, is the industrial heritage still marginalized? If so, why?

What is its new function or use?

Is it in good condition?

Is industrial heritage in the public interest in your country?

Select one example that really represents the transformation of cultural heritage in practice from your neighborhood.

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