

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



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chic
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Conservation and Transformation of Industrial Heritage

Industrial heritage

physical remains of the history of technology and industry, such as manufacturing and mining sites, as well as power and transportation infrastructure. The term also covers places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, museums, education or religious worship, among other structures with values from a variety of fields in order to highlight the interdisciplinary character of industrial heritage.



The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCHIC)

international society dedicated to the study of industrial archaeology and the
protection, promotion and interpretation of the industrial heritage

The Dublin Principles (2011)

I - Document and understand industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes and their values

Researching and documenting industrial structures, sites, landscapes and the related machinery, equipment, records or intangible aspects is essential to their identification, conservation, and the appreciation of their heritage significance and value.

II - Ensure effective protection and conservation of the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes

- Appropriate policies, legal and administrative measures - adopted and adequately implemented to protect and ensure the conservation of industrial heritage sites
- In the case of active industrial structures or sites of heritage significance, it must be recognized that their continued use and function might carry some of their heritage significance and provide adequate conditions for their physical and economic sustainability as a living production or extraction facilities.
- Their specific technical characteristics and features need to be respected

III - Conserve and maintain the industrial heritage structures, sites, areas and landscapes

-Appropriate original or alternative and adaptive use is the most frequent way and often the most sustainable way of ensuring the conservation of industrial heritage sites or structures.

-New uses should respect significant material, components and patterns of circulation and activity.

-Wherever possible, physical interventions should respect the age value and significant traces or marks.

IV - Present and communicate the heritage dimensions and values of industrial structures, sites, areas and landscapes to raise public and corporate awareness, and support training and research

-successful conservation - public and corporate awareness and understanding for the industrial heritage

- programmes and facilities: visits of active industrial heritage sites and the presentation of their operations
- stories and intangible heritage associated with their history, machinery and industrial processes, industrial or city museums and interpretation centres, exhibitions, publications, websites, regional or trans-boundary itineraries should be developed and sustained as means to raise awareness and appreciation for the industrial heritage in the full richness of its meaning for contemporary societies.

European Route of Industrial Heritage (1999)

- is a network (theme route) of the most important industrial heritage sites in Europe (a tourism industry information initiative to present a network of industrial heritage sites across Europe)
- create interest for the common European Heritage of the Industrialisation and its legacy
- promoting regions, towns and sites showing the industrial history and market them as visitor attractions in the leisure and tourism industry



The route leads through 13 countries (in 2014):

United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany,
France, Spain, Italy, Czech Republic, Poland, Sweden, Norway and
Denmark

Theme Routes:

- Application of Power
- Housing and Architecture
- Industry and War
- Iron and Steel
- Industrial Landscapes
- Mining

- Paper
- Production & Manufacturing
- Salt
- Service and Leisure Industry
- Textiles
- Transport & Communication
- Water

values of conservation

- not only artistic historical values – large extent

- focus also on the human, social factor which has the potencial of naturally motivating heritage protection in society as a whole

- evaluation of heritage must remain a dynamic process reflecting the development of society



Conservation of industrial heritage

depends on its functional integrity and interventions

Reduction of value and authenticity

- the components, machinery or important elements are destroyed or removed.

Adaptive reuse of industrial heritage

- Functional industrial heritage can't be used in original use or purposes:
 - more efficient resources in the other regions of the world (mining)
 - production of factories and companies - no longer economically viable – closed (coal and steel production plants)
 - hard physical work was replaced by machines and innovations
 - demographic reasons

Adaptive reuse:

Industrial buildings such as train station, power plant, factory can be reused for a purpose other than which they were originally built or designed for.

conversions into galleries, museums, cafes, business centres, office buildings, etc.

Challenges of adaptive reuse:

- recognizing potential of abandoned location
- regeneration is not only feasible – will be profitable
- harmonization of conservation principles and modern society requirements
- minimum intervention
- aesthetic point of view
- financing
- establishment of a steering group, which should include representatives of all the key local interests, as well as experts with financial, legal, business and conservation skills

Advantages of adaptive reuse

- revitalization and protection of historic/technical value
- economic profit for location (especially abandoned regions)
- keeping and supporting the social identity of local people
- higher amount of tourists – industrial tourism
- saving material, energy, costs, (circular economy)
- supporting innovative and creative society
- supporting sustainability

Goog practice examples

Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord

a public park designed in 1991 by Latz + Partner (Peter Latz), with the intention that it work to heal and understand the industrial past



Das „Krokodil“ mit Lichtinstallationen von Jonathan Park







Forest railway Čierny Balog – conversion into tourist transport



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