

Cities and Historic Textile Complexes

Typology, Good Practice, and Global Perspectives for Conservation

Meeting Brochure

International Workshop
April 24, 2020

DFG



TICCIH



Cities and Historic Textile Complexes Typology, Good Practice, and Global Perspectives for Conservation

The expert meeting aims to identify an urban industrial typology to facilitate the description and valuing of historic mill complexes in towns and cities, as well as to discuss good practices providing orientation for conservation and conversion. In this context, a typology is understood as an instrument of analysis, used in thematic studies by TICCIH and other classification systems, in inventories, listings, and heritage conservation. Herein an urban typology focuses on the larger scale mill complexes, their spatial composition, the configuration of different buildings and building types connected to urban settings. Additionally, the expert meeting seeks to discuss approaches that will better understand the global networks and transcultural dimensions of textile Heritage.

Dr. Heike Oevermann (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)	heike.oevermann@gsz.hu-berlin.de
Mark Watson (Historic Environment Scotland)	mark.watson@hes.scot
Prof. Bartosz M. Walczak (Łódź University of Technology)	bartosz.walczak@p.lodz.pl

Important UPDATE

We have been working hard in making the expert meeting a safe and successful one in considering that the COVID-19 is an extraordinary global public health issue. The expert meeting will be online only. We will have a test meeting on Tuesday 21st of April at 10:00 (CET). You will be invited through the link of online conference room. Please join the test meeting to determine technical stability.

April 21st Tuesday 10:00-10:30 (CET) Test Meeting

April 24th Friday 09:30-17:30 (CET) Online Expert Meeting

24 Friday

April- 2020

Click the name to see the short bio and abstracts.

09:30 -10:15

Part I: Introduction, basic principles and concepts

Norbert Tempel: Welcome by TICCIH and ICOMOS

Short hello, done by each person him/herself

Heike Oevermann: Typology and good practice in conservation and conversion

Mark Watson / Bartosz Walczak: Leading questions and discussion

Coffee time

10:30-15:30

Part II: Urban industrial typology and good practice

Historic urban landscapes and textile complexes, from Manchester to Łódź

10:30-11:30

Moderator **Heike Oevermann**

Pieter Neirinckx / Kathleen Moermans: Future of mills in Ghent

Julia Sowińska-Heim: Łódź, identity and conservation

Discussing typology and good practices

Coffee time

12:00-13:00

Moderator **Mark Watson**

Andrey Ogirenko: Issues of preservation of textile manufactories of Moscow and Central Russia: from concept to creation of historical clusters

Lukas Beran / Michael Hanak: Carl Arnold Séquin-Bronner, the common denominator

Discussing typology and good practices

Lunch

14:30-15:30

Moderator **Bartosz Walczak**

Kerstin Renz: Planned conversion. The weaving mill Otto in Wendlingen

Maciej Mądry: Lost heritage. Linen industry on Lower Silesia

Discussing typology and good practices

Coffee time

16:00-17:30

Part III:

International context, transcultural dimensions, and living heritage

Neera Adarkar: The case study of Mumbai

Hassan Bazaz Zadeh / Adam Nadolny: Textile mills in Iran

Mark Watson: A review of the ICOMOS TICCIH Comparative Study

Heike Oevermann / Bartosz Walczak: Conclusion, open questions and further steps

Biographical Information

according to the order of presentation

Norbert Tempel

Norbert Tempel is the head of Unit Technology + Restoration, has been instrumental in the construction and expansion of the Westphalian State Museum of Industry since 1986. Member of TICCIH and as a spokesman for the German National Committee.

Heike Oevermann

Heike Oevermann is Deputy Director at the Georg Simmel Center at the Humboldt University in Berlin. She is a member of the Theory and Teaching of Monument Conservation Working Group TICCIH, and ICOMOS. She is currently working on the preservation and conversion of historic industrial sites and buildings in Europe.

Mark Watson

UK national representative for TICCIH, convenor, Scotland branch, of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), and a historian of linen and other textile industries. His work in Historic Environment Scotland involved two world heritage nominations -New Lanark and the Forth Bridge- and adaptive re-use of Scottish industrial heritage.

Bartosz Walczak

Bartosz Walczak is a professor at the Lodz University of Technology. Vice President of TICCIH Poland. Former Lodz Municipal Heritage Conservator and Deputy Conservator for the Province of Lodz. Author of more than 70 publications, including the book on company towns in European textile industry awarded by Europa Nostra.

Pieter Neirinckx

Pieter Neirinckx is a senior collection and research assistant of the Museum of Industry, Work and Textiles (MIAT) in Ghent.

Kathleen Moermans

Kathleen Moermans is an architect with the degree in Conservation of Monuments and Sites MSc. She was a heritage consultant for industrial heritage at the Flemish Heritage Agency for 10 years. Since 2018, she has been working as a heritage consultant and deputy to the management at the Department of Monuments and Urban Archaeology of Ghent. She is editorial board member of the Dutch-Flemish Magazine for Industrial culture “Erfgoed van Industrie en Techniek” and member of the Guidance Committee of the Museum of Industry in Ghent and of ETWIE (the Centre of Expertise for Technical, Scientific and Industrial Heritage).

Julia Sowińska-Heim

Julia Sowińska-Heim is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Art History of the University of Lodz. She is vice president of the standing commission on Łódź centre of the Revival Committee and member of the international expert committee of the Belgian Research Foundation.

Andrey Ogirenko

Andrey Ogirenko is founder and head of the Golutvinskaya Sloboda group of companies. He is Honored Builder in Russia and the founder of the Expert Council on Industrial Heritage. He leads a number of large-scale investment projects preserving the historical and architectural appearance of industrial heritage monuments in the development areas.

Lukáš Beran

Lukáš Beran is a historian of architecture, working for the Research Centre for Industrial Heritage at the Faculty of Architecture of the CTU in Prague and recently leading its research project Industrial Architecture, supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.

Michael Hanak

Michael Hanak is a historian of art and architecture, Zürich-based freelance. He was scientific assistant at the Institute for the History and Theory of Architecture (gta) at ETH Zurich. Since 2010 he is member and since 2016 president of the Heritage Commission of Kanton Zurich (KDK).

Kerstin Renz

Kerstin Renz is an architectural historian. Her research focuses on the relationship between architecture and industrialization, the production conditions of architecture and the professional history of (industrial) architects. She has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Kassel, Senior Researcher and Lecturer at the University of Stuttgart and the University of Applied Sciences Stuttgart.

Maciej Mądry

Maciej Mądry is PhD student at the Institute for the History of Science, Polish Academy of Sciences. He is research of Museum Technic and the Director of Heritage Conservation of Foundation for the Protection of Silesian Industrial Heritage.

Neera Adarkar

Neera Adarkar is an architect and an urbanist. Involved in urban issues, she participated in the struggle for Textile Mill Lands of Mumbai. She is a professor at School of Environment and Architecture. She has co-authored 'One Hundred Years One Hundred Voices: Oral History of Millworkers of Girangaon'. Her forthcoming book MultipliCITIES traces urban heritage of Mumbai Region.

Hassan Bazaz Zadeh

Hassan Bazaz Zadeh is PhD candidate at Poznan University of Technology and was the project manager and researcher of Tehran Municipality, Tehran Beautification Organization. His research focus on industrial heritage.

Adam Nadolny

Adam Nadolny is an architectural engineer, associate professor at the Division of History, Theory and Heritage, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, deals with the history of architecture, modernist urban planning after 1945 and the relations between the architecture, heritage and the film image.

Commentators

Listing Names in Alphabetical Order

Detlef Stender

Detlef Stender is the head director of the LVR industrial museum in Euskirchen since 1994. And had the experiences in Cultural Office of the City of Singen, Cultural Office of Bodenseekreises and Museum of Work in Hamburg.

José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro

José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro is a professor of the Department of History of the University of Minho. He is Scientific Director of the Museum of the Textile Industry of the Ave Basin and President of the Portuguese Association for Industrial Heritage. He is also a member of the Board of TICCIH.

Miles Oglethorpe

Miles Oglethorpe has been on the Board of TICCIH since 2003 and was elected President in 2018. He is Head of Industrial Heritage at Historic Environment Scotland, and has worked in industrial heritage since joining the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 1985. He recently led the team responsible for the successful UNESCO nomination of The Forth Bridge, and continues to work on World Heritage issues, especially with colleagues in ICOMOS.

Paul Jones

Paul Jones is a post-doctoral researcher having been awarded a Doctorate in the Built Environment by the University of Salford in 2017. He is going to set up consultancy practice, Jones URC, delivering development management services on urban heritage regeneration projects in addition to progressing the research in the field of urban heritage regeneration.

Assistances

Listing Names in Alphabetical Order

Shan-Ti Tsai

Shan-Ti Tsai is a Master student of Anhalt University of Applied Sciences and student assistance at Georg Simmel Center at the Humboldt University in Berlin. She was a project executor of Industrial Heritage Taipei Railway Workshop, promoted the preparations for the planning of the National Railway Museum.

Wilhelmina Hoffmann

Wilhelmina Hoffmann is an architecture Master Student of the University of the Arts Berlin and student assistance at Georg Simmel Center at the Humboldt University in Berlin.

Abstracts

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Future of mills in Ghent

Neirinckx Pieter, Kathleen Moermanns

Museum of Industry, Minnemeers 10, 9000, Gent

Abstract

What interesting in the case of Ghent is that these factories are always separate be developed, sometimes decades in between. But some borders next to each other. With the renovation of the 19th century city belt, everything comes together now.

Lodz, Identity and Conservation

Julia Sowinska-Heim

Department of Art History, University of Lodz, Poland

Abstract

Sustaining continuity resulting from adaptive reuse of industrial building, as highlighted in the Nizny Tagil Charter, can provide psychological stability for communities that have experienced a sudden interruption of previous sources of work forms. Taking into consideration great social importance of converting historic textile mills, the presentation discusses the project Off Piotrkowska in Lodz, in which a special role was played by grassroots activities undertaken by the local community. They have become the main change catalyst. The informal and spontaneous character of introduced changes has become an impulse and inspiration for the developer in creating the concept of reviving the place and carrying out further already planned actions, which, importantly, have been implemented smoothly and gradually, without establishing clear boundaries between the successive stages of the project.

Carl Arnold Séquin-Bronner, the common denominator

Lukáš Beran, Michael Hanak

Abstract

As has been already well observed, the spatial layout and safety requirements of the textile industry gave rise to the first buildings that can be regarded as modern. Advanced British experience in designing spinning and weaving mills was brought to the region of Central Europe mainly by the Swiss engineer Carl Arnold Séquin-Bronner (1845–1899). His Office for Modern Factory Construction, established in Rüti (located in the canton of Zürich) in 1879 with bureaus opened in Vienna and Prague later, designed more than 250 factories and sites for a number of big industrial enterprises throughout Europe and Russia. Even though some of his “flagship” buildings have become quite famous as parts of industrial heritage, Séquin himself remained unknown. An on-line map of his works, being prepared by the Research Centre for Industrial Heritage at the Faculty of Architecture of the CTU in Prague, would like to connect people dealing with these buildings today.

Planned conversion. The weaving mill Otto in Wendlingen (1880-1930)

Kerstin Renz

Abstract

The textile company Heinrich Otto Söhne (HOS), which has been in existence since 1816 and has its main plant in Nürtingen / Baden-Württemberg, is one of the most important drivers of industrialization in the southwest of Germany. In Wendlingen is Neckar, the company built a spider weaving mill from the 1880s onwards, whose storey and hall constructions were built according to the British model and in which a mix of British and Swiss machines was used. For decades, the company has commissioned the most important architects and mechanical engineering companies of the time, including Philipp Jakob Manz's globally operating industrial building office. Hydropower and increasingly also coal power is the energy suppliers, the nearby tracks of the railroad and the station bring raw materials and personnel. The factory becomes the nucleus of the rapid development of the city of Wendlingen.

Today the area is ideally connected to local public transport, in the middle of the Stuttgart metropolitan region with over 3 million inhabitants. The operation has been gradually phased out since the 1970s and is now awaiting a new use. Housing and commerce, culture and mobility are to be rethought here. One of the largest real estate companies in Germany has secured the listed area in 2019 and now wants to develop it.

The article introduces the textile factory from an architectural, technical, and economic historical perspective, explains the current inventory and shows perspectives for the conversion of building and spatial typologies. "Demolition is the best solution" - this reflexive attitude of the past decades is a thing of the past. The real estate industry has long discovered historical plant areas like a market segment, "authenticity" and "brick flair" have become typical buzzwords. However, there will only be successful conversions with these apparently omnipotent partners if everyone involved agrees to the historicity of the industrial areas. Architectural science is in demand here as a moderator and mediator - even outside of the structures of the historic monument authority.

Lost heritage: Linen industry on Lower Silesia (Poland)

Maciej Mądry

Muzeum Techniki, Ul. Huzarska , Chlewiska 26-510, Poland

Abstract

For many centuries the linen industry was one of the leading branches of the Lower Silesian economy. As one of the few branches of industry, it maintained its leading position also after 1945, both in terms of production volume and technical solutions used. In the Sudetes region alone, there were 7 multi-department linen factories responsible for over 50% of linen production in socialist Poland.

The end of the era, which dates back to the 18th century, occurred at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries as the consequence of economic reforms initiated in 1990. Today, no linen spinning and weaving factories operate on Lower Silesia. After the industry which was the world's second largest supplier of flax fibers, almost no material evidence remained.

The subject of the presentation will be the case study of the State Linen Factory "Orzeł" in Mysłakowice, a model linen factory from the beginnings of the industrialization of Silesia, irretrievably lost in January 2014.

The case study of Mumbai

Neera Adarkar

The School of Environment and Architecture, Mumbai, 400091, India

Abstract

For over a one and half century, the textile mill industry and the millworkers held centre stage in the history of Bombay. First textile mill started in 1851. By the early twentieth century, the raw cotton trade and the textile industry laid the economic foundation for industrial and commercial Mumbai. In 1930s two thirds of city's labor was employed in the textile industry and in 1980s there were 58 mills with 250,000 workers before the historic strike of 1982. The decline of the Textile industry started in 1980s.

The tall brick chimneys are, even today, a familiar part of the city's skyline. Each mill complex ranging from 2.5-5 Ha, typically consists of tall brick chimneys, massive 3/4 storey brick/stone structures which housed weaving and spinning departments under the north light roof trusses and bungalow type quarters for the managers, all sprawled over large land parcels full of old trees and artificial water pond to combat occasional fires.

The migrant workers creatively sculpted an extensive spatial landscape of an integrated neighborhood which stood at the center of the evolution of Bombay city as a modern metropolis. The urban working class consciousness emerged through the spaces of livelihood, of political struggles, social networks, cultural expressions and residences. The proximity to the place of work encouraged women to be employed in the textile industry and to be part of the militant struggles. At the global level it earned reputation as a show case for the international trade union movement. This complex living urban heritage needs to be preserved and its rich cultural history to be told creatively.

Post 1991, globalization defined the politics of the mill land. On the insistence of mill owners, the government changed the rules to allow sale and development of mill lands under certain conditions. The mill owners were required to share with the city two thirds of the mill land for public housing and public open space. In spite of the court ruling to preserve the heritage structures, barring a few government owned mills, all the private mills have surreptitiously demolished the old structures to make way for full scale gentrification. However a continuous demand from the heritage lobby has compelled the government to conserve one of the mill complexes and to propose a textile museum on the same land.

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