
New pattern of industrial identity in the spatial structure of polish cities

Joanna Sokołowska-Moskwiak

(Ph.D. Joanna Sokołowska-Moskwiak, Silesian University of Technology Gliwice, Akademicka 2a Poland, joanna.sokolowska-moskwiak@polsl.pl)

1 ABSTRACT

The process of deindustrialisation has significantly increased the number of areas where existing industrial units had lost their previous role in production and became a document of industrial heritage. This problem is present in Western Europe, in Poland has become clearly visible at the political and economic transformations started in the late twentieth century. Rapid degradation of individual plants and entire industrial districts pose a challenge to the services responsible for protecting cultural heritage. Very important is a comprehensive program of documentation, protection and development of adequate mechanisms for the revitalization of industrial heritage. Post-industrial and degraded areas are considered because of the possibility of re-integration with functional and spatial structure of the city. Beside the problems they cause a number of positive expectations. As a sign of progress they may give a completely different rank and importance of urban areas, refresh the local labour market or stimulate a real estate market. They generally give a positive impact on urban development, and also become a place for realization of new attractive urban architecture solutions. Simultaneously the inclusion of old historical buildings into new organization of space proposed in the projects can not only help in preserving the identity of the place, but it is the best way to protect them showing the heritage of an earlier era in the new vibrant, functional landscape.

Poland has already achievements in the urban development of cities, based on historically shaped industry, which is occurring in the landscape, so that it complements "contemporary times". Selected the most valuable objects were harmonized with elements of urban structure. Such examples will be presented in the publication.

2 FORMER INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF SILESIA – THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

Today, the cultural landscape of Silesia, in which facilities and industrial plants take considerable space starting from symbolic significance designated by mine shafts, chimneys, through all kinds of communication devices, ending with the engineers constructions and technical equipment¹, is a sad consequence of the destruction which was caused by the policy of negligence and process of social-economic changes lasting since 1989.

Dynamic development of technology, changing political and economic conditions of the country, especially the strategy for the sector of heavy industry resulted in that all plants built in the nineteenth or early twentieth century, were to be upgraded to suit business needs of the market economy, or underwent liquidation.

However, through such actions unique objects associated with the tradition of the region and urban systems which often have great cultural values are deformed or completely disappear.

This raises the problem of what to do with a huge number of old industrial plants including mines, which are inherently inscribed in the landscape of Upper Silesia, confirming its tradition and history?

What significance for the city or region might have closed plant or area that was occupied by this plant?

How to seek and determine the value of industrial sites and how to deal with objects that have value?

¹ In addition to the buildings which are often just the covers, there is a content of devices and machines, production lines, equipment, for which protective action should be taken.

Widely this subject is discussed by Mr. Marek Konopka during a series of lectures in the Postgraduate Study of Conservation of Monuments in the Silesian University of Technology conducted by the Department of History and Theory of Architecture in the years (1996/97). (Note of the author.)

3 THE "NEW" DIFFERENT? OR THE NEW BETTER?

Crisis, and finally degradation of land implies economic decline as an opportunity to revitalize in the process of economic transformation and rescue of the area in which the position to date economic structure was no longer functioning properly. On the revitalized area is necessary to introduce a new pacemaker for economic development, by introducing a new function operating on new principles and new spatial relationships.

In this perspective, there are three aspects where the impact of revitalization will be clear:

- Aspect of spatial / urban space in the form of architecture and urban planning /
- Program / organization and economic activity over the city /
- Creative / image of the city and its position / (Kaczmarek.S 2001).

3.1 The new physical space

Every revitalization is a local, topical action to individual buildings, facilities, quarters, it also contributes substantially to change the organization structure of the urban space (Gasidło K. 1998).

In terms of spatial change, the introduction of new functions directly enforces the creation of a new architectural form, by erecting new buildings, as well as conducting modernization and adaptation. Also changes the communication system: the grid of streets, roads, pedestrian pathways, avenues of walking, promenades. As an expression of a different destination area there are new forms of space usage totally foreign to traditional industries such as trade, education, recreation and more.

Urban composition and changes in the physical form of space are easiest seen and reviewed an overall assessment. For this reason, they become showpiece of revitalization and measure of its success or failure. Urban architectural changes are persistent and irreversible especially in the cultural layer, therefore the relationship between them and the remaining elements of material substance as well as social require great care and the decisions taken in such areas must be well balanced.

Here we touch the two other highly important aspects of the revitalization:

- local community
- tradition of historical and cultural places

3.2 The New Social Space

According to industry restructuring, presenting the heavy industry sector as a declining sector of the economy, causes that now they are considered from the perspective of social and economic problems rather than mentioned architectural and urban problem, much less conservatorial.

Under conditions of restructuring workplace decommissioning is understood in terms of:

- physical (surface facilities, etc.),
- social (job losses, housing, benefits).

Both those aspects are interrelated. Apply to both the history, culture, past experiences but also fears, expectations, hopes. They are a mixture of real and imaginary components. Concerns relating to the decommissioning of plant causing mental tension and deepen the already reluctance to buildings and industrial sites.

Industry is perceived in the landscape of the city, especially residential areas as "strangers". This strangeness is emphasized non-penetrability, the inaccessibility of these areas for citizens. (Juzwa N., 2003).

In order to liquidated industrial plant may have positively influence in the city space, and not frighten abandoned buildings which deteriorate are needed some "visual criteria of success" (Sokolowska Moskwiak J., 2006) which simply has to be properly recognized, and through appropriate events involved in the surrounding environment.

Success is dependent on such factors as:

- readability and clarity of the band structure in space,
- aesthetic form of objects,

- influence the mood of the place,
- call sensations and experiences,
- content of meaning,
- functional values.

Selecting the intended for preserving the most valuable objects within liquidated bands is a process that takes place through:

- perception (sensory experiences) environment,
- knowledge (of the environment, and the values of objects, documentation),
- indexation (evaluation, determine the preferences).

3.3 The new space of cultural heritage

There are two types of revitalization:

- commercial
- creating culture

The theme of the commercial of revitalization is globalization, uniformity, achievement standards, and the attitude for a quick profits. There is also the other type of spatial transformation. Urbanized space is a cultural value, characterized by the parameters of historicity, antiqueness, aspects of place identity, familiarity and uniqueness.

Creating culture revitalization is guided by other than commercial premises. Culture has not quantifiable character and is difficult definable in economic terms.

Over the factors of economics, such as profit and return on capital, here dominate values of landscape, usable space and historical symbolism. Commercial revitalization unwillingly take into account these factors.

You can use a fairly eloquent example of there is no price at which one might purchase the Market Square in Cracow, in order to bring the shopping center. Regardless of the commercial value, are areas and objects that transform cannot be - they are elements of cultural heritage of superior value for which the principle of having absolute protection. The problem arises, however, in areas of lower value, perhaps the importance of "an identity", characteristic of the place, but not walled created by statute. Very often the decision to leave or remove characteristic elements takes designing architect or investor.

Positive attitude to the industrial heritage does not mean rescue everything and avoiding at all costs demolition, and other urban-building intervention. Such actions are the normal ways proceeding in every age, and the ambient system and its heritage building substance, provided that within the scope of intervention rather than destructive actions or liquidation².

You have to be aware of that the requirement of unconditional protection of urban living components, may lead the other hand to create of the urban living organisms "open air museums" and to lose opportunities to revitalize degraded urban districts. It is obvious that the transformation requires concessions in the area covered by conservational protection, however, the question arises to what extent these concessions can claim?

4 REVITALIZATION OF BROWNFIELD SITES AND FORMER INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN THE CENTERS OF POLISH CITIES - EXAMPLES

It has been two decades since the beginning of the restructuring in the Polish economy. This period was a time of chaotic transformation of industrial land, mass demolition of postindustrial sites, industrial landscape features have disappeared and comparatively few examples of the potential that was associated with the heritage of industry culture .

Objects with high artistic values, represent only part of the industrial heritage. Taking this factor, as a single criterion for deciding about their survival, will lead to "sterilization" the cultural landscape. Actions necessary for the evaluation are: to decide on the method of choice, defining a set, determining the purpose and use of selected elements of choice, specify the method and parameters, the weighting of criteria. The most important are: frequency of occurrence, originality of solutions, uniqueness (form, function, material

and technology, author or location), the criterion of antiquity, the criterion of authenticity, adaptability and technical condition, the criterion of complementarity and the integrity of the criterion of historical-cultural values and social cohesion.

The local context, the importance for history and culture of the region is the factor that will help protecting the fullness of his wealth, his uniqueness. The most important method of protecting the industrial heritage, which has lost because of the economic transformation of the existing character of use, is to give objects a new function. Does not have to, and sometimes it should not be a museum. The integration of fragments or of whole objects in the new function as a witness maintains the continuity of the historical-cultural space. Overall REVITALIZATION former buildings and sites by locating them in social functions, administrative or sales office, is the fullest effect, which is guaranteed to prolong the life of the buildings, make them alive, it takes a remarkable actor and urban space.

4.1 Silesia City Centre

Silesia City Center complex was built in 2005 on the territory of the former coal mine "Gottwald", the architectural design of the SCC assumed restoration of historic buildings in the old mine and change their destination, its aim was to create a modern facility, which should meet the requirements of a large conurbation - the vibrant city center. (Kossak Jagodzińska A., Serdyńska J., 2011)

In its structure, SCC has a number of streets and squares of the specific climate of a miniature model of the city. There is a shopping mall with 240 shops, banks, post office or pharmacy. The SCC has been planned as an entertainment center: 11 comfortable, multiscreen cinemas and numerous pubs and cafes. While in the former bath (then municipal swimming pool) was created "market art" or art gallery. The SCC also arranged a place of prayer - in hoist machine building was St. Barbara, the patron saint of miners. Above the SCC dominates the blue shaft tower of St. George Gottwald former coal mine. It has been subject of robust face-lift, has become a symbol of the new center, and observation tower, from which you can admire panorama of the of Katowice. The total area of the building is 80 tys.m² out of which commercial space takes 65 thousand. m². The SSC parking is prepared for three thousand places.



Fig. 1: Silesia City Center Georg tower shaft adapted for a viewing platform Fig. Thomas Wagner



Fig. 2: St. Barbara Chapel in the Silesia City Center, an adaptation of the hoist machine building. In the foreground is the basis for the construction of the tower shaft Georg. Fig. Thomas Wagner.

4.2 Manufacture in Lodz

Manufacture in Lodz, the largest commercial and entertainment center in Poland, opened May 17, 2006. This is the biggest revitalization of factory buildings in Europe. Revitalization of the former textile factory that has been made to partially preserve the former atmosphere. It is dominated by the old, post factory buildings of red bare bricks, but were completely redesigned inside.

In total revitalized several post-production halls and buildings, completed in 1971 together with the adjacent palace, the four most precious monuments of the industrial city.

Facility architecture combining history and modernity was designed by Virgile & Stone from London cooperating with the architectural firm of Lyon - Sud Architectes.

At the Manufacture site restored a total of 90 000 m² of postindustrial sites of brick, created among others over 3 hectares of the market, built car parking for 3500 spaces, whole investment absorbed approximately 200 million euros.



Fig. 3: Manufacture Lodz - revitalized urban space. Fig. Joanna Sokolowska Moskwiak



Fig. 4: Connection symbol of the past with the future. Fig. Joanna Sokolowska Moskwiak

4.3 Centre for Education and Business "New Gliwice"

Gliwice are gradually changing their image, promoting the development of high technologies and innovative companies. A good sign of these changes are "New Gliwice" is a project which assumed the creation of areas of entrepreneurship and business activity in the former coal mine "Gliwice ". Closed since 2000 mine, was replaced with education and business facilities, and old buildings have been accurately restored. With 24 million (including 9.5 million zł obtained from the European Union), the city revitalized degraded area of the size of 15.8 hectares, it has been adapted to a completely new functions.



Fig. 5: The project of adapting mine area Gliwice by BP MEXEM



Fig. 6: : The historic former factory building, located at the center - have been restored, and their function has changed.
Fig. Antoni Witwicki

5 CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of functional and spatial transformation of urban areas is inseparable associated with the process of technological progress and economic development. Takes on particular significance as reflected in the transformation process space Polish.

At the turn of the century and first decade of the twenty-first century. in Poland was the years of transformations carried out by the economic changes after 1989, a period of intensifying the process of transformation. You have to see the process that based on the literature are calculated on a 20-30 years as an opportunity to improve the image of Polish cities, their competitiveness with emerging peripheral investments, especially the new service centers. In the "game space" about its proper management, the city should attempt to enhance and share their most valuable central spaces.

The process of transition from the industrial to post-industrial era is an irreversible process. For cities formed on the wave of industrialization in the second half of the nineteenth century attentive to protect the value of space in conjunction with historical and cultural record must be greater than before.

Assess the value of the phenomena occurring in space can be only in the context of traditions and cultural environment. Finding unique items in the country and even region becomes the basis for the distinctiveness and image building of the city. Protection of cultural values in a given area must include both the solid objects relevant to a particular location and historical space, tradition and nomenclature. This has consequently influence the shaping of identity and personality of the inhabitants according to the traditions transmitted from generations so that they can identify with their city and region. Society which does not remember about their roots is a dead society.

"The spatial structure of the city reflects the image of a community that builds them," So it is the current record of the condition of that society. If this criterion is applied to the situation in Poland, then emerges the space of the marks to maintain strong relations with the "tradition of the place"

6 REFERENCES

- GASIDŁO Krzysztof „Problemy przekształceń terenów poprzemysłowych” Wydawnictwo Pol.Śl. 1998
 KACZMAREK Sylwia „Rewitalizacja terenów poprzemysłowych - nowy wymiar w rozwoju miast”
 Wydawnictwo UŁ Łódź 2001
 KOSSAK-JAGODZIŃSKA Anna, SERDYŃSKA Joanna „Zagospodarowanie obiektów i obszarów pokopalnianych na przykładzie Katowic” w: „Nowoczesność w architekturze“ Tom 5/1 pp 59-76. Gliwice, 2011

JUZWA Nina „Tereny poprzemysłowe w aspekcie zarządzania rozwojem regionalnym, w: Biuletyn PAN, zeszyt 208, Zarządzanie rozwojem lokalnym i regionalnym w kontekście integracji europejskiej, red. A. Klasik, PAN, Komitet Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju, Warszawa 2003;

JUZWA Nina „Obiekty i tereny poprzemysłowe w Krajobrazie Aglomeracji Górnośląskiej“, Wykład inauguracyjny roku akademickiego 2003/2004 w Politechnice Śląskiej w Gliwicach, Gliwice 2003

SOKOŁOWSKA MOSKWIAK Joanna „Wyobrażenia przestrzenne terenów poprzemysłowych w okresie dezindustrializacji” w: “Restrukturyzacja i projektowanie systemów terytorialno krajobrazowych-Problemy ekologii krajobrazu, Tom XV pp 318-324. Słupsk, 2006

ZUZIĄK Zbigniew. „ Strategie rewitalizacji przestrzeni śródmiejskiej” Pol.Krakowska, Kraków 1998