

**The Seventh International Conference
(online)**

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE CONSERVATION, PROMOTION
AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF THE
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE**

**PROGRAM
&
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

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**25-26 September 2025
Bucharest, Romania**

**Editor:
Florentina-Cristina Merciu**



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PROGRAM AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**The Seventh International Conference
(online)**

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CONSERVATION, PROMOTION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

ORGANIZER:

**UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST, FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY, DEPARTMENT
OF HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

In collaboration with:

**„ION MINCU” UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM
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**Editor:
Florentina-Cristina Merciu**

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Cover photo: Former „Rolling Mill”, Malaxa Factory from Municipality of Bucharest, Romania. Author: Florentina-Cristina Merciu

Welcoming Note from the Organizing and Scientific Committees 7th International Conference: *Challenges and Opportunities in the Conservation, Promotion and Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage* September 25-26, 2025, Bucharest

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of both Organizing and Scientific Committees of the International Conference: *Challenges and Opportunities in the Conservation, Promotion and Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage* 2025, in Bucharest (Romania), we are honored and delighted to welcome you for its seventh edition. The first edition of conference was held in December 2014. Until 2023 the conference was called „Industrial Heritage – Conservation, Cultural Promotion and Intelligent Reuse”.

This scientific event aims to ensure a good framework to present the complex issue of industrial heritage (inventory, conservation, promotion, adaptive reuse), with the participation of specialists from different related fields. We also consider this scientific event as an opportunity for scientific collaboration focused on the conservation and adaptive reuse of historical industrial monuments and sites.

The objective of the conference is to highlight the current trends in the field of industrial heritage management. We shall focus the economic changes, the environmental problems related to industrial heritage, the conservation and adaptive reuse and promotion of industrial heritage.

This edition has facilitated the participation of 70 attendees from 20 countries, with the presentation of 40 abstracts that are included in this book into 7 scientific sessions dedicated to: 1) „Industrial Heritage: Challenges and Perspectives”; 2) „Mining Heritage and Historical Industrial Landscapes as Catalysts for Sustainable Future and Education”; 3) „Participatory Practices in the Adaptive Reuse of Industrial”; 4) „Good Practice Models for the Conservation and Intelligent Re-use of Industrial Heritage”; 5) „Textile Industrial Heritage”; 6) „Heritage Railway heritage: in-between Representations, Memory and Transformation”; 7) „Industrial Heritage as a Strategic Resource for Sustainable Development”. To these sessions is added a Workshop intituled: „Cultural Heritage: Dynamics, Management and Impact on Territorial Planning”.

As always, University of Bucharest is honored and pleased to welcome its colleagues and inviting specialists sharing the precious research work aimed to contribute to the preservation, reuse and promotion of industrial heritage assets.

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General Information

This book contains original working papers abstracts presented at the 7th Edition of International Conference *Challenges and Opportunities in the Conservation, Promotion and Adaptive Reuse of the Industrial Heritage* 2025.

Editors' note: The authors are fully responsible for the entire content of their paper abstracts.

Conference program and Book of abstracts are available on website:

<http://topoexim.ro/events/international-conference>.

The sponsor of the conference is CORNEL&CORNEL TOPOEXIM company.

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25 September 2025

Zoom link to join conference:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83638566604?pwd=HRpKbrGQbDcYUd5ZX6gARXAtdFUGGT.1>

Meeting ID: 836 3856 6604

Passcode: 528114

09:45 – 10:00 Conference opening

Dr. Florentina-Cristina MERCIU, University of Bucharest

Dr. Elena-Codina DUȘOIU, „Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism

10:00 – 10:35 Plenary session

10:00 – 10:35 Prof. dr. Arch. ZRINKA BARIŠIĆ MARENIĆ (University of Zagreb)
– *Unrevealed industrial heritage of Croatia – pre-industrial archaeology and early sustainability approach in the regeneration of the contemporary city*

10:35 - 20:00 THEMATIC SESSIONS

10:35 – 12:35 Session 1: Industrial Heritage: Challenges and Perspectives

Chairs: **Dr. Guilherme PINHEIRO POZZER** (Ruhr University Bochum/ University of Sheffield)

Dr. Oana-Ramona ILOVAN (Babeș-Bolyai University)

Judith PIZZERA (University of Graz) - *Ugly but somehow beautiful. Industrial culture between protection, valorization and commercialization*

Divay GUPTA (STAMBH) – *Industrial heritage in India challenges and issues in its identification, protection and management*

Zehra BABUTSALI ALPLER (Cyprus International University), **Nil PAŞAOĞLULARI ŞAHİN** (Eastern Mediterranean University) – *Is it an appropriate conversion or an inappropriate one? adaptive reuse of industrial heritage as film-making venue: Case of Beykoz Kundura Factory in Istanbul*

Adriana MĂGERUŞAN (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca), **Paul MUTICĂ** (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca), **Smaranda TODORAN** (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca), **Oana-Ramona ILOVAN** (Babeş-Bolyai University) – *Controversial projects impacting socialist industrial heritage in Romania: The Carbochim Case Study*

12:35 – 13:45 Lunch break

13:45-16:00 Session 2: Mining Heritage and Historical Industrial Landscapes as Catalysts for Sustainable Future and Education

Chairs: Dr. Katia HUESO-KORTEKAAS (IPAISAL Network / Comillas Pontifical University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, ICAI School of Engineering)

Dr. Arch. Paul MUTICĂ (Technical University of Cluj-Napoca)

Monika STARÁ (University of J.E. Purkyně in Ústí nad Labem), **Veronika CHALUPOVÁ** (University of J.E. Purkyně in Ústí nad Labem) – *RUR Project: systematic documentation of mining heritage and transferred monuments in the Ústí Region*

Elena-Codina DUŞOIU („Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism) – *Mining heritage: characteristics, value, potential Romanian tradition and European Experience*

Katia HUESO-KORTEKAAS (IPAISAL Network / Comillas Pontifical University, ICAI School of Engineering), *Building identity for the protection and conservation of saltscapes: the role of salt-related museums and festivals*

Petra BOUDOVÁ (Czech Technical University in Prague) – *Sustainable landscape design and natural/biological values of historical industrial landscapes*

Florentina-Cristina MERCIU (University of Bucharest), **Bogdan SUDITU** (University of Bucharest), **Giovanni PEIRA** (University of Turin), **Alessandro BONADONNA** (University of Turin) – *Students closer to the industrial heritage! Learning experiences for industrial heritage awareness, appreciation, and care*

16:00 – 16:15 Coffee break

16:15-18:20 Session 3: Participatory Practices in the Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage

Chairs: Deniz ÇEVİK (Tsinghua University)

Dr. Aysel ARSLAN (Netherlands Institute in Turkey)

Dr. Fokke GERRITSEN (Netherlands Institute in Turkey)

Dr. Özgün ÖZÇAKIR (Middle East Technical University)

Rukiye Ece ENHOS KUKUL (Akdeniz University), **Hilal Tugba ORMECIOGLU** (Akdeniz University) - *Value-based protection of industrial heritage: a multi-layered approach in the context of individual and social perceptions*

Mohammadhossein DEGHAN POUR FARASHAH (University of Lodz), **Pedro PORFÍRIO COUTINHO GUIMARÃES** (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Center for Geographical Studies, Lisbon University) – *Challenging authorized heritage discourse: stakeholder perspectives on industrial heritage in Łódź, Poland*

Berçem Ilgın AKTİ (Middle East Technical University), **Pınar AYKAÇ LEIDHOLM** (Middle East Technical University) - *Reintegrating a former industrial heritage place through collective memory: Tekirdağ Tekel Factory in Turkey*

Gülhayat KILCI DEMİR (Erzurum Technical University), **Esra ÖZKAN YAZGAN** (Hacettepe University) - *Community engagement in adaptive reuse of abandoned industrial heritage: Cürekköy mining settlement in Turkey*

Poster

Eylül TEMİZKAN (Middle East Technical University) - *Tracing the hidden Thinkbelt: The Cyprus Government Railway and the palimpsests of mobility*

18:20 -18:35 Coffee break

18:35-20:00 Workshop - Cultural Heritage: Dynamics, Management and Impact on Territorial Planning

Zoom link to join conference:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83638566604?pwd=HRpKbrGQbDcYUd5ZX6gARXAtdFUGGT.1>

Meeting ID: 836 3856 6604

Passcode: 528114

Chairs: Dr. Florentina-Cristina MERCIU (University of Bucharest)

Dr. Bogdan SUDITU (University of Bucharest)

Marian-Andrei VINTILĂ (University of Bucharest), **Cristian Constantin DRĂGHICI** (University of Bucharest) – *Cultural representations of Romania in international video games: from folklore to digital promotion*

Daria-Maria SURPETEANU (University of Bucharest) – *Understanding local perception of cultural heritage: the Pitar Moș protected built area (Bucharest) as case study*

Florentina-Cristina MERCIU (University of Bucharest), **Cornel PĂUNESCU** (University of Bucharest, Romanian Technical Academy), **Marian-Andrei VINTILĂ** (University of Bucharest), **George-Laurențiu MERCIU** (University of Bucharest) – *Patterns of conversion of built heritage in Bucharest under the impact of urban dynamics*

Sorina MARIN (CREȚU) (University of Bucharest) – *Urban development models in the Băneasa protected built area (Bucharest)*

Poster

Alexandru PERIANU (University of Bucharest) – *Legacy of the Știrbei Domain (town of Buftea, Romania) - Cultural heritage at the crossroads for conservation and adaptive reuse*

26 September 2025

Zoom link to join conference:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83638566604?pwd=HRpKbrGQbDcYUd5ZX6gARXAthFUGGT.1>

Meeting ID: 836 3856 6604

Passcode: 528114

9:15-11:30 Session 4: Good Practice Models for the Conservation and Intelligent Re-use of Industrial Heritage

Chairs: Dr. Judith PIZZERA (University of Graz)

Jacek KOJ (Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Kraków)

Varvara TOURA (L'école des Hautes Étude en Sciences Sociales / Géographie-Cités),
Alexandros MPANTOGIAS (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki), **Neslihan SABAN**
- *Reshaping the urban industrial landscape through adaptive redesign: semiotics and psychogeography as planning approaches for the activation of the public space near industrial buildings. The case study of the 'Technical Chamber of Greece Square' in Komotini, Greece*

Arnta KALENTZI (Technische Universiteit Delft Defacto Urbanism) - *Integration of industrial heritage areas: a productive urban transformation for socio-economic development in Golden Horn (Haliç), Istanbul*

Noha Ibrahim KHALIL (Matrouh University) – *Towards sustainable coastal tourist destination: reviving port industrial heritage memory of Alexandria – Egypt*

Sunny HAN HAN (Wuhan University), **Li TIANXIANG** (Wuhan University)- *From the International Communist Movement to the Global South: an examination of industrial space heritage in (former) Socialist countries*

Jacek KOJ (Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Kraków) - *The role of industrial heritage in the process of redevelopment of brownfields for office use: the case of GZ Metropolis (Silesian Voivodeship, Poland)*

Poster

Gustavo RODRIGUES SECCO (Department of Historical Heritage of the City of São Paulo) - *Restoration methodologies and adaptive practices at Luz Station, São Paulo, Brazil*

11:30-11:45 Coffee break

11:45 - 13:00 Session 5: Textile Industrial Heritage

Chairs: Dr. Pedro PORFÍRIO COUTINHO GUIMARÃES (Lisbon University)

Mohammadhossein DEGHAN POUR FARASHAH (University of Lodz)

Fatima Rozy TAHZEEB (Jamia Millia Islamia - a Central University), **Zia HINA** (Jamia Millia Islamia - a Central University), **Khan NISAR** (Jamia Millia Islamia - a Central University) - *Chronological study of textile industrial heritage of India*

Deniz ŞENER (Middle East Technical University), **Saeid SEDGHIZADEH** (Middle East Technical University), **Merve ÖZTÜRK** (Middle East Technical University), **Özgün ÖZÇAKIR** (Middle East Technical University) - *Feshane-İ Amire in transformation: an examination of adaptive reuse as dynamic process*

Elif AKTOP (Middle East Technical University), **Özgün ÖZÇAKIR** (Middle East Technical University) - *Conceptual framework for understanding fragmentation in industrial heritage places: case of the Hereke Imperial Textile Factory*

13:00-14:00 Lunch time

14:00-16:10 Session 6: Railway Heritage: in-between Representations, Memory and Transformation

Chairs: Dr. Silvia Elena PIOVAN (University of Padova)

Dr. Varvara TOURA (L'école des Hautes Étude en Sciences Sociales / Géographie-Cités)

Seçil ÖZNUR YAKAN (University of Padova) - *Integrating cycling tourism and idle railway infrastructure for sustainable territorial development and cultural heritage in the Peloponnese, Greece*

Florentina-Cristina MERCIU (University of Bucharest), **Martin OLARU** (University of Oradea), **Cornel PĂUNESCU** (University of Bucharest, Romanian Technical Academy), **Mircea DOROBANȚU** (National Centre for Railway Qualification and Training), **George-Laurențiu MERCIU** (University of Bucharest) – *Interpretation of narrative and values of the Romanian railway heritage through picture postcards*

Israel LEANDRO-FLORES (Polytechnic University of Catalonia) - *Nessun Dorma. The case of water towers in Lima as a utilitarian heritage*

Antonio SOUKEF Júnior (Federal University of Pelotas - UFPEL), **Alexsandra de los SANTOS** (Federal University of Pelotas - UFPEL) - *Two models, two legacies: a comparative study of the railway networks of Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo*

Leonardo MORA (University of Padova, University Ca' Foscari of Venice) - *From train to bicycle. The former Ostiglia-Treviso railway (Veneto, Italy) between abandonment and mobility*

Poster

Mitra SARAJIANNAMI (University of Tehran) - *Spatial narratives as a tool for the adaptive reuse of industrial heritage: the case of Bon-e Kuh Railway Station, Iran*

16:10-16:20 Coffee Break

16:20-18:45 Session 7: Industrial Heritage as a Strategic Resource for Sustainable Development

Chairs: Dr. Noha Ibrahim KHALIL (Matrouh University)

Dr. Florentina-Cristina MERCIU (University of Bucharest)

Cansu TÜRKER (Istanbul Technical University & FMV Işık University), **Ebru ERENLER POLAT** (Istanbul Technical University & FMV Işık University) – *Industrial heritage route: a proposal through refunctioned industrial spaces in Istanbul*

Maria – Alexandra GRIGORIADOU (Democritus University of Thrace), **Aikaterini KOUVELI** (Institute of Social Movements and Tobacco History (ISMTH), Democritus University of Thrace) - *Revitalising the 'Mecca of Tobacco': adaptive reuse of Kavala's Tobacco Warehouses for integrated urban regeneration*

Tuğçe DARENDELİ (Yildiz Technical University), **Gamze ÖZMERTYURT BRUHN** (Yildiz Technical University, Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University) - *The transforming spatial structure of Istanbul's historic shipyards: an analysis in terms of preservation, use and sustainability*

Aurelia TRIFAN (Institute of Cultural Heritage, Chisinau) - *The industrial landscape of Cricova's underground galleries – their physical, social, and cultural reality*

Poster

Ioan VARGĂ (University of Bucharest) – *The light has not gone out at the Filaret Power Station, Bucharest! Current ways of reuse and future perspectives*

18:45-19:00 Conference conclusions

Dr. Florentina-Cristina MERCIU (University of Bucharest)

Dr. Arch. Elena-Codina DUȘOIU („Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism)



ION MINCU
UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE
AND URBANISM – BUCHAREST

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

UNREVEALED INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF CROATIA – PRE-INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND EARLY SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH IN THE REGENERATION OF THE CONTEMPORARY CITY

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The research focuses on unrevealed industrial heritage of Croatia, aiming to promote a valuable pioneering approach and affirm its relevance within the international community.

Industrialisation in Croatia started gradually spreading in the 19th century, and we inherited the industrial architecture of historicism and modernism, which anticipated constructive possibilities and contributed to the development of modern architecture. Deindustrialisation has been particularly intense since the 1990s, when a number of factories were left to decay and demolition. Awareness of industrial heritage has been gradually increasing and significant industrial and pre-industrial buildings have been increasingly protected, researched and restored since 2000.

A series of avant-garde examples of the reuse of the industrial buildings dating back to the 19th century are specific to Croatia, which outlines the theme of a sort of pre-industrial archaeology. The University of Zagreb was housed in a former tobacco factory in 1882, and the Zagreb leather factory was converted into the Glyptothèque of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (1938-1945). The arsenal in the old town port of Dubrovnik, pre-industrial building was converted into a theatre and Cit Café (Gradska kavana), a historic café (1931-1933), following a project submitted for an architectural competition. It was necessary to rationally manage the existing spatial framework, and the authorities and institutions proved in particular situations to be insightful and bold by converting abandoned industrial and pre-industrial complexes into focal points of the contemporary city.

Certain experiences from the 21st century show the synergy of the independent cultural scene that also initiated the involvement of the institutions, resulting in quality reuse projects (the Labin City Library and the re-GENERATOR in Zabok). The awareness of the importance of industrial heritage is characteristic of Rijeka, which is home to Pro Torpedo, the first association for the protection and promotion of the industrial heritage of Rijeka. By highlighting the potential of industrial heritage, it also contributed to the selection of Rijeka for the 2020 European Capital of Culture, and the

building of the first art district in Croatia in an abandoned industrial block.

The paper indicates that the theme of sustainability and rational use of the heritage of technical culture was present in Croatia even before the New European Bauhaus, and pioneering examples of reuse, or industrial archaeology, could be found there even before the development of the discipline in western Europe in the 1960s.

Key words: Croatia, industrial heritage, industrial archaeology, re-use

REINTEGRATING A FORMER INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE PLACE THROUGH COLLECTIVE MEMORY: TEKİRDAĞ TEKEL FACTORY IN TURKEY

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As industrial sites become abandoned in settlements, a common conservation approach is adaptive reuse, transforming these sites into educational or cultural spaces. While this approach preserves the physical structure, it severs the ties between industrial heritage sites and the communities originally associated with them. In Türkiye, TEKEL factories, which were established as a state monopoly for the production of tobacco, alcohol, and salt, were not merely economic initiatives but also played a transformative role in urban development. Over time, these factories became landmarks, embedded in cities' collective memory due to their contributions to the economy and social life, and the TEKEL Workers Resistance, a significant working-class protest against the privatisation of the TEKEL public monopoly in the 2010s. Since then, most TEKEL structures have been either demolished or repurposed for cultural or educational spaces. This functional change not only diminishes the meaning of TEKEL factories for former workers and inhabitants in the neighbouring areas but also overlooks their significance in urban life. Tekirdağ TEKEL Factory, which was originally established in 1931 as a wine factory and later transformed into a raki factory, is a significant example of an industrial heritage place that was central to the city's identity. After its privatisation in 2004, it continued to function until 2017 and now stands abandoned. This paper examines how Tekirdağ TEKEL Factory can be integrated into Tekirdağ as a memory place. Through in-depth interviews with former workers and citizens, the paper first assesses the significance of the factory and proposes a roadmap for integrating the factory into the city as a public space, based on its place in collective memory.

Keywords: industrial heritage, memory, TEKEL, integration

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING FRAGMENTATION IN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE PLACES: CASE OF THE HEREKE IMPERIAL TEXTILE FACTORY

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Fragmentation is a widely used concept across disciplines and can be framed as a challenge for industrial heritage places in the conservation field. With deindustrialization, production often ceases, leaving buildings and large complexes functionless. Given their vast spatial extent, such sites are frequently divided into different ownerships, creating managerial and functional disconnections. Over time, these fragmented ownership structures, changing uses, and physical deterioration undermine the coherence of the site. As a result, industrial heritage places face complex conservation challenges, including the loss of historical and spatial integrity as well as a weakened relationship with their urban context. However, the conceptual framework for interpreting fragmentation in industrial heritage places remains unclear. This study addresses this gap by developing a conceptual approach that structures fragmentation into themes synthesized from cross-disciplinary literature.

The study begins with a review of fragmentation definitions in various fields of study and identifies eight key themes of fragmentation: administration, ownership, use, spatial unity, physical state, socio-cultural bonds, public perception, and production. These themes form the building blocks of an integrated definition of fragmentation within four interconnected dimensions: managerial, physical, socio-cultural, and economic. By establishing these relationships, the framework highlights the multi-dimensional nature of fragmentation and its implications for heritage conservation.

The framework is then applied to the case of Hereke Imperial Textile Factory, a late Ottoman industrial complex currently exhibiting a fragmented condition. The case is analyzed through archival research, literature review, on-site observation, and socio-cultural assessment, and evaluated according to the proposed framework. Findings demonstrate how fragmentation occurs simultaneously across different dimensions,

weakening the integrity of the site and its relationship with the city and its citizens. The conceptualization clarifies different aspects of fragmentation as an integrated tool for understanding complex challenges of industrial heritage conservation. The study offers theoretical contribution and practical insight in order to support the development of holistic strategies for reintegration and adaptive reuse in industrial heritage places.

Keywords: Industrial Heritage, Fragmentation, Reintegration, Adaptive Reuse, Hereke Imperial Textile Factory

IS IT AN APPROPRIATE CONVERSION OR AN INAPPROPRIATE ONE? ADAPTIVE REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AS FILM-MAKING VENUE: CASE OF BEYKOZ KUNDURA FACTORY IN İSTANBUL

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Beykoz Kundura Factory is an important industrial heritage site in Istanbul because of its cultural, social, historical, and symbolic value. Reusing it as a filming location has created a long-running controversy about its suitability. Therefore, the purpose of the paper is to explain the various phases of this conversion process and to demonstrate how the reuse decision impacts the lifespan of several industrial buildings on this site throughout time. Furthermore, this study seeks to discuss the appropriateness of reusing industrial heritage as a film-making venue by the guidance of the research findings.

The study achieved its results through extensive documentary research and field study. The process identified a critical juncture and two phases of progressive transformation. During the first stage of the adaptive reuse process, the site was only used for filmmaking with some auxiliary functions, and its use was restricted. A film set was constructed near the main entrance/access, and some factory buildings on the site were adapted to permanent and temporary film production facilities. This strategy was documented as effective in avoiding the abandonment of the converted buildings by physical refurbishment and limited intervention, as well as preventing their demolition by ensuring active usage. This execution led to the reopening of 5 buildings (Rubber Revision, Old Kundura, New Kundura, Fire Station and Row Leather Storage Buildings) for future use. Experts questioned the appropriateness of reusing this key industrial historic site solely as a film-making venue due to its limited public access. Research has revealed that the access to the site was only granted with the landlords' particular permission during the first stage of conversion. After a while, following

2020, a further development and transformation process commenced. In contrast to the prior procedure, the manufacturing area was opened to the public in a more confined manner. In this phase, 4 more buildings (Restaurant, Kundura Memory, Cinema and Kundura Stage Buildings) were made available for usage with new functions, resulting in the establishment of a cultural creative hub that is more vibrant and actively used than the preceding procedure. The findings of this study suggest that reuse is an appropriate option for extending the lifespan of abandoned buildings. However, it should be highlighted that physical maintenance simply prevents demolition, whereas offering engaging activities promotes the vitality and longevity of the structures. In a complex industrial heritage site, quasi-public use is a short-term strategy. However, proposing public uses and activities helps to extend the life and vitality of industrial heritage sites that may no longer be used for production purposes. It has been revealed that a holistic strategy for reuse should involve the incorporation of various stakeholders into the process, while considering the socio-cultural history and needs of the community, ultimately resulting in a positive impact on the vitality of this important industrial heritage site.

Keywords: Adaptive reuse, industrial heritage, Beykoz Kundura Factory, İstanbul, Film Making, Creative Hub

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND NATURAL/BIOLOGICAL VALUES OF HISTORICAL INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

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Identifying and understanding the values represented by industrial monuments and historical industrial landscapes brings a deeper understanding of human activities transformed the landscape. Historical industrial landscapes can today also be very valuable as carriers of natural values; their significant defining elements today have an indispensable position in the landscape structure, and the importance of these places as biologically valuable habitats is also increasing. Searching for the context and connections of the cultural-historical and natural values of the industrial historical landscape can provide a lot of notable information.

This study focuses on analyzing the influence of natural succession on the development of historical industrial landscapes associated with hard coal mining and illustrates the results using the example of the Lindheim mines near Mantov in West Bohemia, where mining activities were terminated in the first half of the 20th century. The aim of the research is to determine how natural processes of ecological succession influence the long-term development of landscape structures that were originally created by intensive human activity, especially in areas that were abandoned after mining ceased. And how the processes mentioned above also influenced the local community's approach to this type of cultural landscape.

The contribution would like to bring new knowledge about the development of historical industrial landscapes and their ecological dynamics, and to identify the mutual relationship between cultural-historical and natural landscape values.

Keywords: Historical industrial landscape; cultural heritage; natural values; sustainability

THE TRANSFORMING SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF ISTANBUL'S HISTORIC SHIPYARDS: AN ANALYSIS IN TERMS OF PRESERVATION, USE AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Istanbul boasts a rich cultural fabric, encompassing industrial heritage sites dating back to the Ottoman period. Among these sites, shipyards stand out as important structures that illuminate both the city's history and maritime culture. The Golden Horn Shipyard (Tersane-i Amire) and the İstinye Shipyard, in particular, have survived to the present day, preserving their architectural identities despite having largely lost their functionality.

This study aims to evaluate these shipyards within the framework of UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach and ICOMOS's sustainability-focused principles, focusing on cultural sustainability. In light of existing theoretical frameworks, an assessment of the sustainable interpretation of industrial heritage is presented through the lens of Istanbul's historic shipyards.

The preservation of historic shipyards means not only preserving the physical structures but also preserving the production culture, maritime heritage, and collective memory of the past. However, these structures are threatened by physical deterioration and loss of identity due to their long-term dysfunction or their subsequent exposure to unplanned transformation projects. One of the most pressing challenges faced in architectural conservation processes is how to integrate these structures into contemporary urban life. In this context, strategies focused on supporting cultural sustainability, strengthening public access, and preserving spatial and environmental integrity are discussed, drawing on examples of good practice, including those included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Field observations, literature reviews, and comparative assessments highlight the need to repurpose Istanbul's historic shipyards while preserving their architectural authenticity. Through sound planning and participatory approaches, these spaces can be both preserved and sustainably integrated into contemporary urban life.

Keywords: İstanbul, historical shipyards, industrial heritage, transforming of space, sustainability

VALUE-BASED PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: A MULTI-LAYERED APPROACH IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS

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Industrial heritage reflects the basic components of social structure, as it directly and decisively affects the production methods, technological development processes and urbanization dynamics of modern society. At the same time, it consists of structures, facilities and spaces with historical backgrounds and industrial traces. These spaces are important not only for their physical existence, but also for their ties with the past, being carriers of social memory and cultural memory. While they are re-functioned according to contemporary needs, the protection of historical, cultural and social values contained in these structures is placed at the center of conservation processes.

In this context, the value-based conservation approach ensures that industrial heritage is addressed not only physically but also in terms of its cultural and social aspects. Although value is a universal concept, it is addressed in different dimensions in different disciplines; the meanings it gains in fields such as ethics, sociology, psychology, anthropology and economics create a multi-layered evaluation area in the context of the conservation of cultural heritage. In conservation practice, the basic criteria that determine whether a structure or area is worthy of protection are built on this multi-faceted understanding of value. Internationally accepted documents such as the Nizhny Tagil Charter, the Burra Charter and the Dublin Principles define industrial heritage within the scope of cultural heritage, and determine the preservation of historical, aesthetic, technological, social and symbolic values as the primary goal. These values are considered not only with academic or technical expertise, but also with social and cultural contexts, providing an interdisciplinary and participatory approach to the preservation process.

The values defined in the international principles reflect common value schemes accepted by society rather than individual perceptions. These schemes make the

relationships between cultural norms and social structures visible; they ensure that the elements that individuals experience and attribute meaning to are transformed into collective values. Thus, these values settle into the urban identity over time and become a part of the cultural continuity.

Examining how individuals' perception of value is shaped and how this perception gains meaning at the social level can be guiding in terms of understanding the basic dynamics behind universally accepted values. Such an approach provides a human-centered and holistic perspective to preservation processes, and allows the development of a more comprehensive understanding that takes social and cultural dimensions into account.

The aim of the study is to contribute to future re-functioning processes by evaluating the unique identities and values of industrial structures with the changes in the perception of individuals and societies.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, re-functioning, perception, person, society, value

CHALLENGING AUTHORIZED HERITAGE DISCOURSE: STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES ON INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ŁÓDŹ, POLAND

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Łódź, once a prominent center of textile manufacturing, exhibits a complex landscape of industrial heritage influenced by both top-down policies and grassroots initiatives. Traditional Authorized Heritage Discourse (AHD) prioritizes expert judgment and aesthetic considerations, frequently marginalizing diverse perspectives in the processes of conservation and adaptive reuse. Drawing on Critical Heritage Studies (CHS), this paper examines how various stakeholders negotiate the preservation and repurposing of Łódź's industrial heritage. Based on 46 semi-structured interviews conducted with private sector actors, cultural institutions, and community members, this study addresses two primary research questions: (1) How do various stakeholders contribute to the preservation and memorialization of industrial heritage in Łódź? and (2) In what ways do the perspectives of these stakeholders influence the adaptive reuse of industrial heritage sites in Łódź? The analysis reveals four interrelated themes. First, Stakeholder Involvement and Collaboration underscores both the opportunities and tensions associated with public engagement, heritage legitimization, and educational initiatives. Second, Government and Policy Impact illustrates a prevailing distrust in state institutions, insufficient regulatory frameworks, and a tendency to prioritize economic value over heritage considerations. Third, Private Sector and Economic Interests highlight the conflicting dynamics associated with demolition and redevelopment, as well as the challenges posed by fragmented ownership in adaptive reuse processes. Finally, Cultural Institutions and Community Initiatives exemplify creative practices—such as art-industry integration and cultural branding—that promote novel forms of heritage recognition and the development of a shared identity. The findings illustrate how stakeholder perspectives concurrently challenge AHD, exposing tensions among economic imperatives, social memory, and cultural value.

This paper advocates for a more inclusive, stakeholder-driven approach to industrial heritage that integrates preservation with adaptive reuse, thereby contributing to broader discussions on the conservation and sustainable transformation of post-industrial cities.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, Adaptive reuse, Critical Heritage Study, Authorized Heritage Discourse, Łódź

MINING HERITAGE: CHARACTERISTICS, VALUE, POTENTIAL ROMANIAN TRADITION AND EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

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The paper proposes a comparative analysis between different categories of industrial heritage dedicated to mining, concluding on some characteristics (invariants) that give the identity of this type of complex constructions, which by their definition link the underground to the aboveground. On the other hand, depending on the raw material extracted, mining arrangements present different characteristics, which lead to a pattern of spatiality which is specific to each type of extraction.

The study presents both unique mining sites in Romania, known to the author from her direct experience, still in search of sustainable rehabilitation solutions (gold galleries and mine shafts in the Bucium commune from the Apuseni Mountains, the Anina coal mine in Banatul Montan), as well as extractions that have benefited from remarkable interventions for the purpose of integration into a tourist circuit (Turda salt pan, Cluj County). As international examples of good practice, the work presents various mining sites and geoparks in Europe, located in northern Spain (the best-known archaeological site of this type, dating back to the Roman Empire, is Las Médulas, in the El Bierzo region – gold mining), Italy (Sardinia – metal mineral extraction) or Belgium (Genk region – former coal mines that have undergone a process of conversion into a cultural/educational function). The situation of all of them is fundamentally similar to that of Romanian mining sites, the creation of a database and the building of a common exchange of experience constituting a valuable element in the preservation of these sites and their integration into the life of current communities.

The paper also presents a series of documentary works and projects carried out over the years by students of the Faculty of Architecture and the Faculty of Urban Planning within UAUIM, which can be used in future studies and research.



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Finally, the close connection between mining sites and the concept of cultural landscape, fundamental today in defining the preservation of heritage values, is shown.

REVITALISING THE 'MECCA OF TOBACCO': ADAPTIVE REUSE OF KAVALA'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSES FOR INTEGRATED URBAN REGENERATION

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The city of Kavala, situated in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Greece, has a rich historical connection to tobacco cultivation and production, a tradition officially recognized in Greece's National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (No. 52| 2020). Once known as the "Mecca of tobacco", the city prospered economically due to the tobacco industry, which resulted in the construction of numerous tobacco warehouses. Following the decline of tobacco production, many of these industrial buildings were abandoned, contributing to environmental damage, urban decline, and socio – economic breakdown. Today, these warehouses, which are a vital part of the city' s cultural heritage, are deteriorating, contributing to environmental and urban decline, which in turn impacts the socio-economic fabric of the cityscape.

The present paper examines the potential of adaptive reuse of Kavala's tobacco warehouses as a strategy for integrated urban regeneration. It explores how the architectural transformation of these structures into multifunctional public spaces such as cultural hubs, marketplaces and event venues, can strengthen local identity, stimulate economic activity and foster social cohesion. Drawing on existing examples of reuse projects in Kavala and comparative urban studies, the research highlights the



environmental and socio-spatial benefits of reactivating industrial heritage. Ultimately, the study positions adaptive reuse as a critical tool for sustainable urban development in historically industrial cities facing contemporary challenges.

Keywords: Tobacco warehouses, Kavala, Cultural Identity, Industrial Heritage, Urban Regeneration

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN INDIA CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN ITS IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

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The presentation explores the concept of Industrial Heritage and its relevance within the Indian context. Conservation in India has unique challenges arising out of the limited protection framework, the complexity of heritage resources and limited awareness and priority. The main issues confronting the preservation of Industrial Heritage sites in India are related to its lack of identification as a cultural resource and lack of awareness in local communities due to their perception and attitudes towards it. But the question has remained as to how to generate public opinion towards the need to preserve and promote our Industrial heritage in a holistic manner, for its conservation as a cultural legacy and part of our identities in this globalizing world. This paper, through examples and drawing on personal experience, working on documenting, conserving, and managing Industrial Heritage sites in India, will hope to demonstrate the above.

BUILDING IDENTITY FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SALTSCAPES: THE ROLE OF SALT-RELATED MUSEUMS AND FESTIVALS

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In the past decades, a growing interest in industrial and mining heritage worldwide has triggered the transformation of salt making sites in decline into true heritagescapes with diverse, multifunctional uses, beyond the production of salt and other by-products. Initially focused on the stimulation of cultural or ecotourism, these sites have developed a range of products and services that spill into other sectors, such as health, wellness, gastronomy, art, technological innovation and scientific research. Gradually, different stakeholders participate in the development of modern heritagescapes (a.k.a. salinas 3.0), building synergies between private companies, local and regional authorities and NGOs. One of the key challenges of maintaining these efforts and contributing to sustainable local socioeconomic development is the engagement of residents and visitors, key actors in keeping these sites alive. Generating a sense of belonging and pride is a guarantee for a lasting interest in the preservation and sound use of saltscapes among the public and generating political pressure for the maintenance of the commitment of sponsors and policy makers in this pursuit. In this contribution, the role of salt-related museums, interpretation centers and festivals on building such an identity will be discussed. Challenges such as overcrowding, trivialization and commodification of heritage need to be solved to offer an authentic, unique experience and trigger feelings of belonging among residents and awe among visitors. Examples will be offered from various parts of the world, to highlight the diversity of solutions to offer a deep, meaningful connection with the heritagescapes of reference in each case, each within their relevant cultural, social and ecological contexts.

Keywords: cultural landscapes, salinas, local development, sustainability, conservation, identity, museums

INTEGRATION OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE AREAS: A PRODUCTIVE URBAN TRANSFORMATION FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GOLDEN HORN (HALIÇ), ISTANBUL

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Haliç, the Golden Horn, once Istanbul's industrial core, experienced severe environmental degradation and socio-spatial fragmentation due to rapid industrialization and informal settlements. Under neoliberal urbanism, the deindustrialization process of the 1980s transformed the waterfront into a strategic site for culture-led regeneration, aiming to represent a globalizing Istanbul through privatized industrial heritage and cultural consumption. However, these interventions failed to integrate with the broader urban fabric, fostering gentrification, socio-economic segregation, and a profit-driven heritage management that marginalized local communities and overshadowed urban challenges such as poverty and equitable access to heritage.

This paper investigates the transformation of industrial heritage areas of Golden Horn by positioning them within a broader urban context to reveal their impact on urban morphology and their potential role in fostering productive urban transformation. Adopting a research-by-design methodology, the study integrates multi-layered urban morphology analysis, fieldwork documentation, and design-based exploration. This approach emphasizes a bottom-up perspective that foregrounds local needs, everyday practices, and intangible values, ensuring that heritage management is not only spatially but also socially and economically responsive.

The Unkapanı Flour Mill and its surroundings serve as a key case study, articulating site-specific design guidelines and actionable strategies for regeneration. By prioritizing identities rooted in street peddlers, small manufacturers, and everyday urban life, the study demonstrates how context-sensitive design can reconnect industrial heritage with local communities while fostering socio-economic

development. These outcomes are then evaluated for their applicability to other industrial heritage areas along the Golden Horn.

The study concludes that integrating industrial heritage with wider urban dynamics—rather than isolating it as a cultural symbol—offers a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to heritage management. Research-by-design thus demonstrates the potential of industrial heritage to move beyond symbolic representation and architectural restoration, positioning it instead as a catalyst for sustainable and socially responsive urban transformation.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, integration, urban transformation, research-by-design, urban morphology, Unkapanı

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN ADAPTIVE REUSE OF ABANDONED INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: CÜREK MINING SETTLEMENT IN TURKEY

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Industrial heritage sites stand out with their distinctive spatial practices, shaping the culture of production and paving the way for the transformation of everyday life on a societal scale. These sites differ from other types of heritage due to their scale, their relationship with the environment, their complex structures, and their multilayered values, which pose serious obstacles to the conservation and reuse processes. Furthermore, the differing values and expectations of heritage authorities and communities regarding these sites often lead to conflicts.

The paper aims to evaluate the challenges and opportunities for all stakeholders' participation in conservation processes, while also addressing the conflicts and negotiations that influence decision-making. Although heritage authorities largely control the process, numerous diverse stakeholders are involved. This diversity, along with varying expectations regarding the site and the absence of a consensus-building mechanism, results in a deadlock. In this paper, the Cürekk Mining Site within the Divriği, Sivas was selected as a case study. This region, which contains the richest iron deposits in the history of the Republic of Türkiye, is also of great importance in terms of economy and industrialization history. Considering that stakeholder-related issues are largely shaped by context-specific conditions, a mixed method was designed in the study, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. In the first phase, all stakeholder groups involved in the conservation process of Cürekk Mining Settlement and their roles and expectations in the conservation and reuse process were examined. Stakeholders were categorized by considering their structural characteristics and operational mechanisms. The discussion was structured to reveal disagreements, negotiations, and potential collaboration mechanisms among stakeholders.

In conclusion, it is recommended that a roadmap be drawn by adopting rights-based approaches. The study highlights the importance of a holistic approach to community engagement in promoting effective partnerships between government, heritage organizations, heritage experts, and communities.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, community engagement, mining heritage, stakeholders' participation

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT TO THE GLOBAL SOUTH: AN EXAMINATION OF INDUSTRIAL SPACE HERITAGE IN (FORMER) SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

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This paper explores the formation of industrial spaces and their heritage transformation in socialist and post-socialist countries, situating them within a continuum from the twentieth-century international communist movement to contemporary Global South discourse. Four questions guide the study: how socialist states industrialized under communist guidance; what distinctive and shared features their industrial spaces reveal; how these sites have been reconfigured after socialism's collapse; and what continuities link the communist movement to today's Global South when viewed through industrial heritage.

The international communist movement, led first by the Soviet Union and later joined by China and others, advanced accelerated industrialization as both an economic imperative and a political-cultural project. Heavy industry became the symbol of socialist modernity, self-reliance, and collective strength. Soviet Five-Year Plans produced vast complexes such as Magnitogorsk and the Donbas; China's First Five-Year Plan, backed by Soviet expertise, built projects like Anshan Iron and Steel; Vietnam and North Korea adopted similar models in Hanoi and Hamhung. Eastern Europe blended Soviet templates with local traditions, as seen in Romania's Hunedoara steelworks and Czechoslovakia's Škoda Works. In Central Asia, Uzbekistan's industrialization integrated agrarian peripheries into Soviet strategies, while Cuba pursued oil refining and sugar-based complexes after 1959. Collectively, these cases show how centralized planning, transnational technical exchange, and ideological framing produced industrial spaces as embodiments of socialist progress.

Despite national variations, socialist industrial spaces shared common traits: large, integrated complexes that combined production, housing, and cultural facilities;

monumental modernist architecture; and symbolic functions tied to solidarity, unity, and visions of a classless modernity. Local adaptations reflected geography and politics—Soviet gigantism, Cuba’s diversification, North Korea’s *juche* ethos, and Uzbekistan’s quasi-colonial development.

After the socialist bloc’s collapse, many sites fell into decline but have since undergone heritage revalorization. China’s Shougang steelworks now links socialist industry to urban renewal; Russia reinterprets Soviet monuments as global industrial heritage; Vietnam and Cuba market socialist industrial sites as cultural tourism; Eastern Europe negotiates ambivalent legacies; Uzbekistan reframes Soviet infrastructures as national heritage; and North Korea projects industrial achievements as symbols of sovereignty within Global South discourse.

From the communist movement to the Global South, continuities persist: both challenged capitalist world orders, valorized peripheral modernization, and framed industrial space as a locus of solidarity. Today, industrial heritage serves not only as memory of socialism but also as a resource for imagining futures beyond global inequality.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE COASTAL TOURIST DESTINATION: REVIVING PORT INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE MEMORY OF ALEXANDRIA- EGYPT

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Ports have been always related to the development processes of the city, so that the re-use of port industrial heritage could re-integrate the port and safeguard the identity of the coastal city as a tourist destination. Alexandria has port industrial heritage with architectural, social, technological, and historical values. The main objective of the current study is to develop a creative guideline for re-using the port industrial heritage by incorporating the triangular relationship between tourism, heritage, and identity of Alexandria as a coastal destination sustainably. So that the study adopted methodology of case study, using participant observation and semi-structured interview. The study reviews examples of good practices in port industrial heritage for tourism. Additionally, the current study sheds light on each element of heritage tending to identify and consciously reuse it. This study will attempt to answer the following questions; what are the element of port industrial heritage of Alexandria? What are the possibilities of reusing these elements for sustainable coastal tourism? The Findings indicated that re-using port-industrial heritage could contribute in diversifying the local economy of Alexandria, reshaping cultural consumption of Alexandria as a coastal tourist destination and enhancing port competitiveness through the development of port-related tourism activities.

Keywords: Alexandria-Port Industrial Heritage-Coastal Tourism-Sustainability

THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN THE PROCESS OF REDEVELOPMENT OF BROWNFIELDS FOR OFFICE USE: THE CASE OF GZ METROPOLIS (SILESIAN VOIVODESHIP, POLAND)

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The GZ Metropolis (in Polish: Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolia) is the only legally established metropolitan territorial body in Poland. It is located in south of the country, in the central part of the Silesian Voivodeship, and comprises 41 municipalities. The area experienced rapid industrialisation at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, fuelled by the discovery of lead-zinc ore and coal deposits. Consequently, in the 19th century the area developed into one of Central Europe's largest industrial centres. However, the change of political system in 1989 and the following economic crisis triggered the deindustrialisation and forced the transformation of the local economy.

Currently, the knowledge-intensive services, including the ICT sector, are considered to be a new development paths of the GZ Metropolis. Since the availability of office space of sufficient standard is a prerequisite for the development of this sector, a dynamic growth of office development can be observed in the study area, in some cases involving redevelopment of brownfields left by the declining industry. Although the share of office use in the total area of redeveloped brownfield land is moderate, it should not be overlooked, due to the key role of such projects in reorganisation of the urban space and reshaping the cityscape.

The aim of the paper is to investigate the scale, intensity and spatial distribution of brownfield redevelopment projects for office use, and to analyse the role that adaptive reuse of industrial heritage plays in this process. The spatial scope of the research covers all municipalities in the urban core of the GZ Metropolis, whereas the years 1993-2023 are the timeframe. The methods used include comparative analysis of archival and current cartographic resources, queries of commercial databases of office properties, and field research.

Keywords: industrial heritage, adaptive reuse, brownfield redevelopment, office space, metropolitan area

NESSUN DORMA. THE CASE OF WATER TOWERS IN LIMA AS A UTILITARIAN HERITAGE

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The city of Lima, among all the capital cities of the world, is unique for its geographical context: it can go in less than 60 minutes from zero sea level to 1100 meters high and there is still a compact urban tissue; it has three rivers that run more than 150 kilometres, all full of populations at great risk from landslides to earthquakes; a traffic that is considered among the worst in the world with the second slowest speed of travel and finally, a city of 12 million inhabitants in 950 km² of metropolitan area that never exceeds 4,000 inhabitants per square kilometre, making it a very sparse city for the characteristics it has.

However, in the middle of the twentieth century, Lima was not expected to grow so much: in 1948 no more than 6 million people were projected to be reached by the year 2000 and no more than 25% of the area of the valleys was going to be occupied. It is in this context that, to meet the population demands of the second migratory wave from Lima, urban infrastructures needed constant water supplies. These population could not be served in a traditional way for such a particular city. The national government provided a plan of water towers throughout the urban area. By the year 2000, there were 173 water towers serving an initial average population of 5,000 people. Nowadays these water towers have become obsolescent. Why?

This paper explains the process and decay of water towers from their beginnings to their current use from the heritage and utilitarian point of view. In addition, to understand the water towers as a proxy of the changes in the city of Lima from 1950 to the present. Finally, the sharing of the classification logics of these, as well as the details of their laborious indexing.

Keywords: water towers, utilitarian heritage, urban proxy, public management.

MODELS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROTECTED BUILT AREA OF BATIȘTEI (BUCHAREST)

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Batiștei protected built area constitutes a unique urban ensemble in Bucharest, characterized by its historical evolution from a premodern street to an area comprising significant architectural monuments. The research examined patterns of urban development and their impact on cultural heritage. The study is justified by its relevance to ongoing debates on the sustainable urban development of protected areas. Despite the preservation of most buildings, the Batiștei protected built area faces significant real estate and urban development pressures that threaten its architectural coherence and historical value.

Various methods were employed, combining traditional and contemporary techniques, that included observation, comparative and documentary analysis, as well as a stratified reading of the historical evolution of the Batiștei area, morphological urban reading, and GIS technology.

The analysis revealed several patterns of urban development that have affected the Batiștei protected built area: demolitions and replacements (exemplified by the properties at no. 26 and 34); functional conversions from main residential to mixed uses (commercial, accommodation, offices); and restoration / adaptive reuse initiatives (the Spayer Palace at no. 24A and the Boambă-Rahtivanu House at no. 27–27A). The research identifies both positive models of heritage integration that respect architectural and historical values while adapting to contemporary needs, and negative examples that fragment the urban landscape through inconsistent stylistic interventions and excessive densification that contravenes the regulations of the protected area.

The sustainable development of the Batiștei protected built area requires an integrated approach that balances conservation with adaptation. The research demonstrates that the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings is viable and yields positive outcomes when architectural and historical values are respected while accommodating contemporary requirements. Through a participatory approach, the Batiștei area could become an example of good practice in the sustainable enhancement of urban cultural heritage, contributing to the strengthening of Bucharest's cultural identity and the improvement of urban quality of life.

Keywords: morphological urban reading, architectural heritage, historical value, participatory approach, cultural identity

CONTROVERSIAL PROJECTS IMPACTING SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ROMANIA: THE CARBOCHIM CASE STUDY

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This paper offers a critical analysis of urban heritage activism within the Romanian post-socialist context, using a recent case study concerning contested approaches to industrial heritage to anchor the discussion. Specifically, it examines the decision-making processes underlying urban redevelopment and the concurrent civic mobilisations aimed at preserving industrial heritage. The empirical focus is the transformation of the former socialist industrial site of Carbochim in Cluj-Napoca. The study seeks to advance understanding of activism in post-socialist Romania, particularly in relation to the preservation of socialist-era industrial heritage—a nexus that remains insufficiently theorised in current scholarship. From the perspective of urban activism, the paper documents an unsuccessful heritagisation process, primarily due to commercially driven real estate development. Nonetheless, this case offers a critical entry point for interrogating the broader contestations surrounding socialist industrial heritage. The research draws on fieldwork conducted between 2023 and

2024, incorporating participant observation, social media analysis, and an autoethnographic account from a civic activist involved in the case. It also engages with official documents and discourses produced by private investors, urban authorities, academic institutions, and civil society actors. The findings highlight a shift towards emancipatory forms of activism in response to neoliberal urban planning regimes. This contribution to the international literature on heritage activism elucidates the characteristics of grassroots efforts to preserve socialist industrial heritage, while also identifying both the limitations and transformative potential of such activism. In doing so, it reveals the structural forms of violence embedded in contemporary urban development, as well as the openings for alternative, liberatory policy frameworks and discursive practices.

Keywords: Cluj-Napoca, heritage activism, contested heritage, post-socialist urban development, derelict industrial area, failed heritagisation

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Heritage education is a concept that is becoming increasingly important because it implies an integrative and transdisciplinary approach, that promote the conservation, appreciation, and care of heritage. The recognition and appreciation of industrial heritage have been established starting from 20th century. Although industrial heritage has been included in the agenda of conservation and urban revitalization, there are multiple challenges involving historical, cultural, urban, and social aspects. Industrial heritage provides one of the most important records of social and technological progress and has international potential for education and development (Hain, Hajtmanek, 2021). The inclusion of industrial heritage into academic education would help to contextualize and study it in depth in different fields: architecture (Cimadomo, Varagnoli, 2023), archaeology, territorial planning, engineering (Sánchez-Casado et al., 2023), cultural studies, sociology, ethnographic studies (Merciu, 2024),

historical studies, etc.

The aim of this study is to analyze industrial heritage education from the perspective of identifying appropriate didactic models, areas of educational action, methodologies in different field (architecture, planning, geography). The results highlight that teachers develop learning experiences focused on teaching models with pedagogical intervention in courses and seminars, reflected in field campaigns, historical documentaries, curricula, and student projects. The results are reported at the level of two European countries (Italy and Romania) to highlight how industrial heritage can be analyzed for the need to acquire knowledge and skill acquisition for future specialists.

Teaching experiments allow for the recognition of the multiple values of buildings and industrial heritage sites among students and the assimilation of examples of best practice projects that integrate the conservation of the characteristics of industrial monuments with various adaptive reuse solutions. Acquiring the criteria that underline adaptive reuse by students will enhance their understanding of the importance of prolonging the existence of industrial monuments, highlighting their heritage values, and strengthening the connection between the community and local culture.

Keywords: industrial monuments, curricula, planning, conservation, economy, geography, Italy, Romania

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INTERPRETATION OF NARRATIVE AND VALUES OF THE ROMANIAN RAILWAY HERITAGE THROUGH PICTURE POSTCARDS

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The analysis of postcards facilitates the interpretation of the narrative of cultural heritage, including industrial heritage, from new perspectives that encompass aspects that have so far been addressed in a limited number of studies. The analysis of postcards is an integrative vision of both quantitative and qualitative dimensions (Ilovan, 2020; Mansilla, 2005). Documenting industrial heritage requires the use of information from archives, including old photographs and postcards (Belot, 2020). Postcards represent a very useful source for understanding the history of transportation and communication, as well as urban and industrial architecture (Bhatawadekar, 2023; Muhinide, 2023; Sang, Piovan, Fontana, 2021). The train stations,

especially those in large cities, exhibited remarkable architecture (Bhatawadekar, 2023; Muhinide, 2023). The purpose of this study is to interpret the narratives and values of Romanian railway heritage decoded through postcards. Visual imagery is not created in isolation, but is related to the historical, political, and cultural context, being integrated into broader research based on documentation and content analysis. The authors assessed the discourses of dissemination agents based on an in-depth analysis of visual, textual and symbolic content. The images represent not only a decor, but are active elements in constructing knowledge about the past (Mansilla, 2005), about local culture, or about the modernization of society viewed through the filter of certain authorities to reflect the official discourse (Ilovan, 2020), influencing public perception through mass distribution. The study results reflect the importance of postcards as a methodological tool for decoding the messages associated with the official discourse and for assessing the patrimonial values of Romanian railway heritage from different historical periods. Based on the selected postcards, the authors were able to highlight the evolution of the buildings inscribed in railway architecture and the landscapes crossed by historic railways.

Keywords: railway heritage, visual narrative, official discourse, qualitative content analysis, local memory

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PATTERNS OF CONVERSION OF BUILT HERITAGE IN BUCHAREST UNDER THE IMPACT OF URBAN DYNAMICS

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Heritage buildings present a high potential for reuse projects due to the multiple associated values (historical, architectural, cultural, symbolic, spiritual, educational, aesthetic, scientific). Furthermore, in the current context marked by accelerated urban development, the economic value of heritage buildings is increasingly being assessed and competes with heritage values. In this context, economic factors exert an increasing impact on the reuse of historic properties. The authors identified different patterns of reuse of heritage properties in municipality of Bucharest. Most historical monuments are included in commercial reuse pattern (restaurants, hotels), office buildings or extensive housing projects, which has led to irreversible negative changes in their appearance and/or compartmentalization. Another pattern is represented by abandoned historic buildings that are in different degrees of physical degradation. This pattern is generated by the high conservation costs or property issues (many

historical properties being claimed by the heirs after the forced nationalization carried out during the communist period). Cultural pattern includes positive examples which are related to adaptive reuse of heritage properties (cultural activities, creative and cultural industries, etc.).

The predominant factors that exert a high impact on the inappropriate ways of reusing historical buildings are the accelerated dynamics of services (including tourism), real estate pressure, and housing demand.

Although there are cultural conversions of historical monuments, commercial reuse models are preferred by developers. This situation can be explained by the fact that Bucharest is one of the most important Romanian cities, characterized by the accelerated dynamics of services, complemented by a permissive legislation that cannot fully protect cultural heritage.

Keywords: urban heritage; housing demand, tertiarization, economic value, adaptive reuse, commercial urbanism

FROM TRAIN TO BICYCLE. THE FORMER OSTIGLIA-TREVISO RAILWAY (VENETO, ITALY) BETWEEN ABANDONMENT AND MOBILITY

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Built between 1925 and 1941, the Ostiglia–Treviso railway once provided a key transport link across the Venetian plain (NE Italy). After wartime disruptions and a gradual decline in use, sections were decommissioned beginning in 1945, and by 1967 the entire 116 km line lay abandoned. Over the following decades, the corridor shifted from an artery of mobility to a neglected landscape of spontaneous woodland growth, before its progressive revival from the early 2000s as a cycle-pedestrian route that now extends towards the Adige river.

This study investigates the ecological and spatial transformations of the former railway corridor. Dense arboreal and shrub vegetation colonized the disused track, in many sections meeting the FAO criteria for forest cover. A GIS database of vegetated polygons was created to quantify and contextualize this spontaneous reforestation within its historical, cultural, and natural framework. Satellite imagery and orthophotos were used to examine how plant cover has evolved since the early 2000s, when sections of the railway were progressively converted into the cycle-pedestrian path. This dual focus highlights the interaction between natural succession and renewed human use, revealing how the corridor functions today as both an ecological link and a cultural landscape across Veneto region.

Keywords: railway, bicycle path, trail, Ostiglia-Treviso, GIS

INTEGRATING CYCLING TOURISM AND IDLE RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PELOPONNESE, GREECE

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This study investigates how the integration of cycling tourism with underutilized railway infrastructure can serve as a strategic tool for sustainable territorial development in the Peloponnese region of Greece. With a rich cultural and natural heritage, and an extensive but inactive railway network, the region presents a unique opportunity to explore alternative mobility systems that align with environmental, social, and economic sustainability goals.

Cycling tourism, as an emerging form of slow and eco-friendly travel, promotes active lifestyles, reduces carbon emissions, and supports local economies. When combined with the low-impact mobility offered by rail transport, this integration has the potential to diversify Greece's tourism model, currently dominated by coastal destinations, and redirect attention to inland rural areas which are mostly depopulated. By leveraging the Peloponnese's historical railway lines and scenic landscapes, the proposed approach aims to reconnect fragmented territories, enhance local identity, and promote inclusive regional development.

This research proposes a framework in which cycling and railway infrastructure are used not only as transport systems but also as carriers of heritage and identity. The revitalization of the railway system, coupled with the development of cycling routes, could generate a new, sustainable tourism product for Greece—positioning the country as an attractive destination for environmentally conscious travelers and contributing to the long-term resilience of rural regions.

Importantly, these ideas are also supported by civil society initiatives, including local petitions and grassroots conservation programs, which advocate for the protection and reactivation of historic railway lines and promote the integration of sustainable tourism practices in the region.

Keywords: cycling tourism, railways, cultural heritage, territorial development, Peloponnese, sustainable mobility, Greece

LEGACY OF THE ȘTIRBEI DOMAIN (TOWN OF BUFTEA, ROMANIA) CULTURAL HERITAGE AT THE CROSSROADS FOR CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE

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The Știrbei Domain is an important cultural and architectural landmark in the urban influence area of the Capital. Its location in a continuously developing area reveals the analysis of the importance of its conservation but also of adaptive reuse. This represents the way a historical monument can influence the local cultural importance and economic dynamics. The Știrbei domain is located in a vast dendrological park, on the left side of Buftea Lake, arranged on the Colentina River. Its historical importance is given by its purpose of use as a former noble residence of the Știrbei family, who later gave the name to the street where the domain is located.

Its conservation was focused on minimal restorations for commercial functionality, which led to the adaptive reuse of the location for private events (weddings, filming, corporate events). After a period of decline during the communist regime, it was sold several times, and is now undergoing restoration, becoming an example of valorization of Romanian heritage both by preserving its condition and preventing continued degradation, but also by adaptive reuse that brings an economic return without destroying the historical tissue.

The current trend of functional transformation of the Știrbei domain from aristocratic residence to space for cultural and private events also outlines challenges related to the preservation of local identity.

Keywords: Știrbei, landmark, restoration, commercial, historical tissue, weddings, identity, private

UGLY BUT SOMEHOW BEAUTIFUL. INDUSTRIAL CULTURE BETWEEN PROTECTION, VALORIZATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION

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Industrial heritage evokes a sense of "contradictory fascination" by intertwining elements of progress, decline, beauty, and decay. It encompasses not only the preservation of physical structures—such as factories, mines, machines or workers' housing—but also the intangible legacy of cultural transmission. Despite its historical significance, industrial heritage is often considered a marginal phenomenon, viewed as the antithesis of recreation and natural beauty due to its association with industrial exploitation, environmental degradation, and wartime economies.

However, this contradiction is precisely what makes industrial culture fascinating. It challenges traditional aesthetic standards by reframing the stark, utilitarian nature of industrial sites as valuable historical and cultural artifacts. Initiatives such as the 1973 Ironbridge project, recognized as one of the earliest milestones in industrial heritage, and the establishment of sites like Völklinger Hütte, now part of UNESCO's World Heritage, underscore the global movement to valorize these spaces.

Industrial archaeology, as an interdisciplinary field, has played a crucial role in documenting and interpreting this heritage. Yet, it faces challenges, such as reconciling varying priorities among experts and managing the surplus of neglected sites. Creative reuse, such as converting derelict factories into museums, cultural hubs or housing projects demonstrates how these spaces can serve contemporary needs while preserving their historical essence.

The tension between decay and renewal, heritage and modernization, underscores the dual nature of industrial culture. Its rise parallels changing societal attitudes towards nostalgia, sustainability, and innovation. Although industrial heritage may remain a niche interest, its ability to provoke dialogue about the intersections of economics, history, and identity ensures it remains relevant in shaping regional and cultural narratives.

Keywords: contradictory fascination, aesthetics, industrial memory, preservation, reuse, regional development.

RESTORATION METHODOLOGIES AND ADAPTIVE PRACTICES AT LUZ STATION, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

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The Luz Station, the main railway station in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, had its current building completed in 1900. It is a railway station consisting of an administrative building, a clock tower and a large arched metal roof covering the platforms. Since 2006, the station has also housed the Museum of the Portuguese Language, in addition to maintaining its use as the central station of a metropolitan railway system that serves 23 cities in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region. Between 2018 and 2022, the station underwent extensive restoration work following a fire that partially damaged it. The restoration works were divided into stages and were heavily impacted by the effects of COVID-19, especially from an economic standpoint, due to the rising cost of materials, and from a supply standpoint, due to the bankruptcy of chemical industries that locally manufactured products for brick treatment and consolidation.

To ensure the completion of the works, adjustments were necessary in the restoration methodologies and in the procedures outlined in the restoration project, such as the recovery of zinc tiles instead of their full replacement, the importation of chemicals, and the adoption of artisanal mortar production. These measures enabled the complete restoration of the building and the full resumption of its use, integrating both museum functions and railway transportation in an iconic setting of the city of São Paulo.

Keywords: Railway heritage; Historic architecture; Cultural heritage restoration; Traditional building materials

SPATIAL NARRATIVES AS A TOOL FOR THE ADAPTIVE REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: THE CASE OF BON-E KUH RAILWAY STATION, IRAN

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In post-industrial cities, historic industrial sites often lose their identity, and their cultural values are frequently overlooked during regeneration. This is largely due to focusing solely on the physical conservation of tangible heritage, while collective memories shaped by human experience—which are crucial for social attachment—are often neglected. Industrial heritage sites not only display tangible structures but also embody layers of social and cultural memory. Effective conservation and adaptive reuse require strategies that consider both tangible and intangible values. This paper explores how spatial narratives—stories conveyed through the arrangement, form, and experiential qualities of space—can serve as a tool for the adaptive reuse of industrial heritage. The study focuses on Bon-e Kuh Railway Station, an industrial site from the early Pahlavi era in Iran, which was one of the initial logistic stations along the north-south railway network and a symbol of the country's modernization process. Despite its historical significance, parts of the station have become nearly abandoned, while its heritage buildings and surrounding spaces still carry collective memories and retain potential for reuse. Using archival research, field observation, and qualitative spatial analysis, the study identifies key narrative elements that shape the site's cultural value. These elements are then translated into design principles for adaptive reuse, guiding heritage-based regeneration and enabling contemporary functions such as public spaces, cultural activities, and potential integration with urban transport networks. By presenting an underexplored Iranian case, this study offers a conceptual framework linking urban narratives with practical conservation, showing that spatial narratives serve both as a documentation tool and a resource for shaping new life cycles in post-industrial landscapes.

Keywords: industrial heritage, adaptive reuse, spatial narratives, railway station, Iran

TWO MODELS, TWO LEGACIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE RAILWAY NETWORKS OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL AND SÃO PAULO

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This article presents a comparative analysis of the historical railway networks in two major Brazilian states — Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo — highlighting the contrasting planning models that shaped their development and long-term territorial legacies.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the railway system was conceived and partially implemented by the state as a strategic response to territorial defense needs after the Paraguayan War. The project, developed in 1872 by engineer José Ewbank da Câmara, aimed to integrate the entire province through two main axes (north-south and east-west), connecting economic hubs and military outposts. Although not fully realized, this rational and centralized planning resulted in a coherent network that supported regional development, particularly through the Rio Grande–Bagé line, which reinforced the economic triad of port, meatpacking, and cattle.

In contrast, the railway network in São Paulo emerged from the private sector and foreign capital, particularly the British-owned São Paulo Railway Company. Its structure was shaped by the coffee economy, with farmers investing in their own lines — Companhia Paulista, Sorocabana, and Mogiana. This resulted in a fragmented, radicular pattern with limited transversal connections, which later became an obstacle to regional integration, especially after the decline of the coffee cycle in the 1930s. Curiously, the state highways that succeeded the railways followed similar routes but corrected the lack of integration by creating cross-connections.

The study adopts a qualitative methodology based on historical documentation,

technical reports, and cartographic analysis. It focuses on the logic of infrastructure planning and its long-term impacts on spatial integration and cultural heritage. The comparison reveals how a state-led strategy in the South generated a more enduring and legible railway legacy, while the market-driven model in São Paulo produced a powerful but less resilient system.

The article is structured into six sections: (1) Introduction; (2) The Southern Model: Territorial Strategy and Integration; (3) The São Paulo Model: Private Logic and Fragmentation; (4) Comparative Analysis; (5) Heritage and Urban Implications; and (6) Final Remarks.

This research contributes to the broader debate on the role of public versus private planning in shaping national territory and informs current discussions on heritage preservation and adaptive reuse of industrial infrastructure.

Keywords: Brazilian railways, regional transport, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, road transport, territorial planning

UNDERSTANDING LOCAL PERCEPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: THE PITAR MOȘ PROTECTED BUILT AREA AS CASE STUDY

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This paper explores how residents of the Pitar Moș protected built area in Bucharest perceive local cultural heritage. The case study area is an important part of the capital city from a historical and architectural perspective. The aim was to understand the level of awareness, involvement, and attachment of the community to local cultural heritage. The research was based on a questionnaire applied to a sample of 60 people, with different ages and education levels, all living in Bucharest, most of them in this protected area.

The study results show that most respondents know the protected status of the Pitar Moș area and understand the reasons behind this classification, especially the architectural and historical value of the buildings. It is worth noting that, participation in cultural activities in the area is high (75%), which highlights a significant potential for community mobilization around heritage values. However, actual involvement in heritage protection activities is low, indicating a gap between awareness and action. Many respondents also noticed the impact of urban development on the area, either through commercial and cultural reuse of buildings or because of more aggressive interventions.

An important part of the study consisted of identifying the buildings that the community considers valuable and worthy of conservation.

The study highlights the importance of cooperation between authorities and the community, as well as the need to develop more balanced urban policies that protect heritage without limiting city development. Finally, the study draws attention to the need for educating citizens, mobilizing them, and encouraging their active involvement in preserving local cultural values.

The main conclusion of the study is quite clear: there is a solid base of awareness, but support efforts are needed to transform this awareness into real community



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involvement. Education, cooperation between authorities and citizens, and promoting heritage through accessible activities can contribute to saving an area with a unique urban identity.

Keywords: historical monuments, conservation, community involvement, perception

RUR PROJECT: SYSTEMATIC DOCUMENTATION OF MINING HERITAGE AND TRANSFERRED MONUMENTS IN THE ÚSTÍ REGION

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The Ústí Region in the Czech Republic, considered a structurally disadvantaged region, is significantly shaped by the Most Basin - the most important brown coal basin in Czechia. The two-hundred-year history of coal mining has fundamentally influenced the area's economic development and transformed its landscape character. Coal mining led to the development of related industrial sectors, particularly chemical and energy industries, along with infrastructure that has irreversibly marked the landscape. Individual mines were gradually replaced by large open-pit operations, creating a "lunar landscape" that remains the region's stigma today. Recent decades have seen a focus on landscape reclamation, settlement regeneration, and industrial transformation following the closure of mining operations. The post-mining landscape contains numerous mining remnants, including both the mines themselves and associated facilities and worker infrastructure. These relics are becoming an integral part of industrial heritage and require evaluation within this context. The expansion of mining areas and production complexes resulted in the disappearance of an entire cultural landscape layer and the extinction of many municipalities in the Ústí Region. Currently, the material evidence of these municipalities often exists only through transferred monuments and architectural elements. The paper discusses two databases created within the RUR (Region to University, University to Region) project. The first database catalogs preserved objects related to coal mining, including both mining



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operations and associated structures like railway sidings and mining colonies. The second database documents transferred objects and elements resulting from mining activities.

Keywords: industrial heritage, landscape, transformation, cultural landscape, Ústí region, Czechia

FESHANE-İ AMİRE IN TRANSFORMATION: AN EXAMINATION OF ADAPTIVE REUSE AS DYNAMIC PROCESS

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Adaptive reuse engages with layered histories and changing contexts, where each intervention negotiates between heritage values, functional necessities, and evolving settings. This dynamic negotiation defines the specificity of individual projects and highlights architecture's role as an integrative field mediating between heritage, society, and function. In this context, the transformation of Feshane-i Amire ("Feshane" from now on) in İstanbul offers an illustrative case to examine adaptive reuse as an ongoing, multi-layered process shaped by shifting historical, socio-cultural, and functional trajectories.

Feshane was one of the Ottoman Empire's earliest modern industrial complexes. Established in the 1830s to manufacture fez hats and military textiles, it symbolized the Empire's turn toward Western-style modernization and industrialization. Since its

inception, Feshane has undergone multiple phases of transformation and—despite periods of vacancy—has remained in use, adapting to both related and divergent functions over time.

The study adopts a multidimensional approach, combining archival research and on-site observation, to trace Feshane’s successive transformations and their interactions with changing socio-cultural contexts. Special attention is given to its recent adaptation as ArtIstanbul Feshane. Rather than treating reuse as a single intervention, the paper frames it as a dynamic, iterative process shaped by evolving needs, values, and contexts. Through the lens of building biography, it proposes a conceptual approach that not only illuminates the site’s layered history but also demonstrates how such transformations can inform broader understandings of industrial heritage.

Keywords: Adaptive reuse, Industrial heritage, Building biography, dynamic process, Feshane-i Amire, Istanbul

CHRONOLOGICAL STUDY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE OF INDIA

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The Indian textile industry is one of the oldest and largest in the world, with a rich history of textile production dating back thousands of years. The transformation of Indian textile industries over the centuries has resulted in distinct building styles, construction, and planning techniques due to technological developments. Many of these are still unrecognized in architectural and planning discourses and education. Historical, scientific, social, architectural, cultural, political, technological, and economic factors have influenced Indian textile industries. The awareness of industrial heritage in India is low and absent, which brings these textile mills under threat. Demolition seems the only solution for these mills without recognizing their technological, architectural, historic, and scientific value, significance, and potential for reuse. The timeline of the Indian textile industry and Indian industrialization is different from its global counterpart, especially from the western perspective. The research aims to construct historical narratives to connect the industrial legacy of the textile industry of India across significant periods. The paper systematically analyzes the evidence relating to the evolution of the spatial character of textile production, rare

manuscripts, travelogues, company records, personal diaries, and contemporary works, and scholarly evidence across the literature in the Indian textile industry studies. As part of PhD research, a timeline of the evolution of the industrial architecture of the textile industry of India will be presented.

Keywords: Indian Textile Industry; Mills; Industrial Heritage; industrial architecture; Indian Textile; industrialization

TRACING THE HIDDEN THINKBELT: THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AND THE PALIMPSESTS OF MOBILITY

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Cyprus Government Railway, which was planned and constructed under the British Colonial Administration within late 1800s and early 1900s, operated nearly half a century in Cyprus (1905-1951) and became the protagonist of a unique example of production belt in the Eastern Mediterranean Island.

Having functioned as a highly strategic artery connecting Famagusta Port through the agricultural heartland of the island (Mesaoria Plain) and the capital city Nicosia, the later stages of the railway line extended towards the western part of the island. Morphou (Güzelyurt) was another significant place from the western region for the sake of agricultural transportation while the further parts of the railway were passing through Karavostasi (Gemikonağı) and Evrykhrou within the scope of mining activities.

It is highly remarkable that the railway line was mostly turned into a car road within time following its dismissal after 1951. The mentioned situation can be observed when the maps of the respective time period are compared to the satellite images and the urban development plans of the present time.

This study takes the factual situation asserted by Buluch to another step and argues that the mentioned intersections took place not because of coincidental instances but because the transformation of the railway line into the car road led to suburbanization through the respective linearity. Therefore, the initiatives within the establishments of higher education institutions in Northern Cyprus found their locations through this linear trace as the lands were larger and rather inexpensive because of the suburbanization. Thus, a hidden thinkbelt emerged covering the layers of past and palimpsest.

By integrating different perspectives of the mentioned mobile discourse, this paper situates Cyprus Government Railway as a latent infrastructure full of potential for shaping the production network of Cyprus-just like it used to be.

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Keywords: Cyprus; Railway; Industrial Heritage; (sub)Urbanization.

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**RESHAPING THE URBAN INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE THROUGH ADAPTIVE
REDESIGN: SEMIOTICS AND PSYCHOGEOGRAPHY AS PLANNING
APPROACHES FOR THE ACTIVATION OF THE PUBLIC SPACE NEAR
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS. THE CASE STUDY OF THE 'TECHNICAL CHAMBER
OF GREECE SQUARE' IN KOMOTINI, GREECE**

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Deindustrialization and the relocation of industrial activities left significant industrial buildings and sites inactive which played a key role during the industrial era. These sites wait for a new role in the deindustrialized era- an architectural 'happening' (in the sense of Guy Debord's psychogeography theory). Historical memory should not be treated as a static reminder but be highlighted as a vivid element in shaping public space. The proposed concept may hold particular relevance in today's era, especially as the contemporary urban landscape of former industrial cities is shaped by different building typologies and socio-economic and ethnic population groups. The new equilibrium between the preservation/reactivation of industrial heritage and the economic growth of deindustrialized cities mainly arises from the planning of public spaces near industrial buildings as their planning process is based primarily on social values such as the equal development of all cities' districts, industrial and contemporary. Thus, semiotics and psychogeography could play a key role as frameworks for renegotiating the relationship between society and urban space. The case study presented shows a proposal for the redesign of the public space near the building of Technical Chamber of Greece in Komotini (Thrace), Greece. The public space is redefined through the references to architectural elements of the former Tobacco Warehouse that are now used to host new urban activities such as recreation and sports. In conclusion, we propose a reshape of the urban industrial landscape

through the design of public spaces where elements from the theories of semiotics and psychogeography create a momentum of an urban palimpsest: a terrain where historical narrative is embedded in the present through materiality, inscription, and experience. In our case the old Tobacco Warehouse is attached to contemporary urban fabric not merely for its imposing volumetric presence, but primarily as a bearer of industrial urban identity.

Keywords: urban industrial landscape, semiotic approach, place attachment, psychogeography, adaptive redesign

THE INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE OF CRICOVA'S UNDERGROUND GALLERIES – THEIR PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL REALITY

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Since the 1950s, the underground galleries left after the exploitation of limestone attracted the interest of wine producers in the Republic of Moldova. The underground space provided a controlled environment with constant temperature and humidity, making it the most effective way to preserve wines. As a result of the examination of the galleries, proposals were made to use them as wine warehouses. Subsequently, other functions were integrated: production and the exhibition of outstanding collections. The underground network has evolved into a series of passages for vehicles, galleries arranged for storage, and technological spaces. However, the utility functions that shaped the appearance of this newly formed wine center were not the only ones.

The galleries of the Cricova winery held a representative status for the Republic of Moldova from the very beginning, serving as the venue for various national and international tastings. The galleries housed the first tasting room on the premises of a wine factory. Based on the existing structure, new functions were implemented in the underground gallery architecture, related to their transformation into public spaces. The wine complex of Cricova is conceived today as an ensemble whose functionality is diversified and expressed through its restaurant halls, museum, cinema, and other facilities. The entire territory of the complex is accessible to tourists for appreciation.

The galleries of Cricova represent today a symbolic architecture, being a distinctive sign meant to emphasize their value not only in a national but also in an international context. Their architecture is individualized both by the industrial landscape, determined by the limestone extraction process, and by the activity of architects and designers. The current arrangements embody well-defined principles. Practically, the space is conceived through staging, creating a décor, a scenography for a context. Multiple architectural and artistic elements impart a national character to the object in question. The artworks exhibited here – stained glass, paintings, mosaics, reliefs, wood and stone sculptures, tapestries, and Moldovan carpets – through their references to traditional culture, represent an extraordinary addition, excellently accomplished, and also demonstrate the native folk vision.

Keywords: industrial heritage, wine tourism, architectural value, technological value

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE ROUTE: A PROPOSAL THROUGH REFUNCTIONED INDUSTRIAL SPACES IN ISTANBUL

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Industrial structures that once played a key role in the urban memory during the industrialization process often face neglect or demolition after losing their original functions. However, preserving and refunctioning these spaces supports not only architectural heritage but also cultural continuity, collective memory, and urban identity. Istanbul, with its multi-layered industrial past spanning from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic, presents a rich landscape of industrial heritage. In recent years, sites such as Feshane, Bomontiada, Tophane-i Amire, the Golden Horn Shipyards, and SantralIstanbul have been repurposed into cultural, artistic, and educational venues, integrating them back into the fabric of the city.

This study explores industrial heritage through the lenses of user experience, urban sustainability, and design strategies, proposing a new way to experience Istanbul's industrial past. It emphasizes that the refunctioning of industrial sites is not merely a spatial intervention, but a process that revitalizes urban memory and reinforces social identity.

The main goal is to enhance awareness of industrial heritage in Istanbul and improve visitor-user experiences through the design of routes connecting various refunctioned sites via walking, cycling, and public transportation. Using ArcGIS, a mapping of selected industrial heritage sites was created, followed by the development of alternative route options. These routes were then assessed based on their historical value, sustainability potential, and the level of engagement they offer.

Ultimately, the proposed "Industrial Heritage Route" aims to make industrial heritage more visible and accessible, contributing to cultural sustainability, urban identity, and public awareness.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, urban sustainability, heritage route, user experience, Istanbul.

THE LIGHT HAS NOT GONE OUT AT THE FILARET POWER STATION, BUCHAREST! CURRENT WAYS OF REUSE AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

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Industrial area located on the large lands of Filaret's Hill extended towards almost to the Dâmbovița river's edge represents the beginning of industrialization process in Bucharest in the last decades of the 19th century. This area is keeping alive old factories (some of them still functional) that highlights the transition from an old and rudimentary economy to a complex one based on raising technology importance in industrial process. This last-mentioned fact confirms in economic terms what country's modernity transition looks like. This paper is focused especially on the evolution and preserving process of Filaret Power Station which has been created as a direct consequence of continuing growing of electrical consume based on industrial and demographic growth in the second half of the 19th century. The main purpose of this paper is pointing out the current ways and efforts in order to preserve the Filaret Power Station and analyzing the efficiency of these in trying to reach this desideratum. This study highlights the importance of being involved the old power station in larger regeneration projects not just punctual ones, considering the public urban functions that surrounds the old industrial site. Is mandatory applying several measures that can ensure a harmony between the new activities and surroundings in order to avoid territorial dysfunctionalities that can show up inside the area.

Keywords: Filaret Power Station, industrial heritage, architectural value, gentrification, urban regeneration

CULTURAL REPRESENTATIONS OF ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL VIDEO GAMES: FROM FOLKLORE TO DIGITAL PROMOTION

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This paper examines the cultural representations of Romania in international video games, focusing on the ways in which folklore, myths, and national identity markers are translated into digital environments. Tourism induced by video games represents a new form of tourism that is emerging as an opportunity for economic development. Due to its particular characteristics, the tourism induced by video games stands out as an attractive form and related to a special category of tourists, namely those who are part of the video-gaming industry. The purpose of the study is focused on the identification of the Romanian elements of cultural identity portrayed in the video games. The authors pay particular attention to the identification and analysis of Romania's tourist attractiveness elements, within some games with references to the Romanian territory, based on a comparison between the frames presented in the game and frames from reality. At the same time, the development of the study also included the analysis of video games as a tool of promotion by consulting the specialized literature. The main results of the study were highlighted by the identification of multiple assets of cultural identity and locations related to Romania within the videos games, thus shaping an innovative touristic image. Furthermore, the paper discusses the potential of video games as tools of cultural diplomacy and destination branding, reflecting on how digital entertainment can intersect with tourism promotion and soft power strategies. Ultimately, the research argues that the interplay between folklore-inspired tropes and innovative digital representations offers valuable insights into Romania's visibility and cultural positioning in the global gaming industry.

Keywords: tourism induced by video games, the potential effect, elements of cultural identity, promotion, digital representations