

## Papers announced

Philippe ALBESSART (Musée du Marbre)

**Conservation du patrimoine industriel - extraction et transformation du marbre. Musée du Marbre à Rance (Hainaut, Belgique)**

L'Entre Sambre et Meuse possédait de nombreuses carrières de marbre. Rance, petit village de la Botte du Hainaut a dans son sous-sol cette pierre calcaire rose qui polie, prend un bel aspect décoratif.

Très réputée dès la fin du Moyen-Age, ce marbre fut extrait jusqu'en 1950. Le Musée du Marbre de Rance, créé en 1979 a rassemblé de nombreux échantillons de marbres du monde entier, des objets très divers en marbre ainsi que du matériel ayant servi au débitage des pierres, à leur transformation et au polissage.

En plus du petit matériel utilisé dans les ateliers pour le travail du marbre, le musée abrite une armure à scier à lames d'acier, un lapidaire au sable, un touret, un polissoir et deux scies à disque diamanté. (Contact: [musee.marbre@skynet.be](mailto:musee.marbre@skynet.be) )

Linda CAVENAGHI and Giusy DONEDA ( NEMA Cultural Association)

**The company town of Crespi d'Adda**

The company town of Crespi d'Adda was built in 1878 by the Enlightened entrepreneur Cristoforo Benigno Crespi and his son Silvio in the Southern part of the area called "Isola Bergamasca", near Bergamo and Milan, along the river Adda. Crespi was a small modern city, a settlement based on the model of the nineteenth-century garden-cities and provided with extremely innovative services, among which electric illumination and a capillary water net. The company town, completed at the end of the Twenties, has not been changed during the time. It is considered a jewel of the industrial archaeology thanks to its perfect state of preservation and in 1995 the UNESCO decided to insert Crespi d'Adda in the World Heritage List, recognizing its historical and architectural importance. Crespi d'Adda can be described a wonderful and attractive project where the necessity for profit, the philanthropic demands and the ambitions of an Enlightened industrial family met.

Nowadays the facilities of the company town are no more in use and the Cotton Mill was closed down three years ago. The community has to face the problem of the redevelopment and requalification. Associazione Culturale NEMA was born in 1999 and deals with touristic development of the area. It helps people to improve their knowledge of Crespi d'Adda and the whole beautiful landscape where the company town is located. The members of Associazione Culturale NEMA are involved in different activities: guided tours through the streets of the company town, collaboration with students getting graduate, historical analysis of Industrial Revolution, collaboration with Universities and both national and international organizations concerning Industrial Archaeology.

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Aldo CORGIAT LOIA (Major of Settimo Torinese, IT)

**Ecomuseo del Novecento. Settimo Torinese, an aware city, between past and future**

The "Ecomuseo del Novecento" (the Ecomuseo of twentieth century) is the city itself, which reveals its collective memory and the signs of its historical and cultural identity, which archaeological-industrial finds, visible and enjoyable, testify the recent past and evolutionary process which has been transformed in a century the society of Settimo Torinese from agricultural to industrial and from industrial to post-industrial.

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Jan DE COCK (historian)

**The remains of the papermaking industry in the Molenbeek-valley near Brussels, and the endangered Neerdorp-mills at Huizingen**

Throughout the centuries 21 mills, of which 15 were papermills, have been active along the brook 'Molenbeek'. This brook played a major role in the Belgian paper industry development. The presentation will outline this geographical determined industry, and will focus on the paper mill in the hamlet Neerdorp. This ancient factory lies in the municipality of Huizingen situated between Halle and Brussels. The site has a 450-year-long history in the production of paper. There are many reasons to preserve and renovate the site. Certain buildings and installations are witnesses of the industrial way of papermaking. This in contrast to the nearby *Herisemmolen* in Alsemberg, which is already protected as a monument and used the traditional way for the paper and cardboard production. The exceptional combination of characteristics of this old paper factory gives us a clear picture of a paper factory at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and is the only witness of its kind in the region.

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Willem DERDE (Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation)

***Industrial Heritage as part of the city fabric: the case of Ronse (Belgium)***

Ronse is a small provincial city in East-Flanders (Belgium) near the borders of Wallonia. It has a complex social setting that is partly defined by the city's rich industrial past. From the 19th century until the second half of the 20th century, the textile industry boomed and left its traces on the contemporary urban and social texture of the city. Contrary to other smaller provincial cities in Flanders that used to have a textile industry such as Aalst or Sint-Niklaas, traces of this activity are still undeniably present throughout the town.

In the presentation we will focus on some of these challenges regarding preservation, rehabilitation as well as communication of the diversity and richness of this past to the inhabitants and visitors alike.

We will do this from the perspective of a preliminary study that the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation is currently doing in the city of Ronse.

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Christelle DETHY (asbl Le Bois du Cazier)

***Le Bois du Cazier, exemple de sauvegarde du patrimoine industriel***

Ancien charbonnage, reconverti en musées, le *Bois du Cazier* est le témoin de l'industrialisation et de l'extraction intensive du charbon au XIXe en Xxe siècles. Epoque riche mais qui réclame depuis l'après Seconde Guerre Mondiale, une nécessaire reconversion. A l'exemple d'autres charbonnages en Wallonie, le Bois du Cazier à Marcinelle, près de Charleroi, s'est reconverti en site culturel avec comme particularité la transmission de la mémoire à travers la tragédie de Marcinelle qui a causé la mort de 262 mineurs ainsi que la valorisation de l'histoire industrielle du Pays Noir.

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Philippe DUSSART (Tramania asbl)

***Tramania et la Restauration de la remorque A1584***

L'asbl Tramania est active depuis 12 ans dans le domaine de la préservation de tramways.

Tramania a contribué à la construction du "Centre de Découverte du Chemin de fer Vicinal à Thuin".

Cette importante construction abrite une trentaine de tramways vicinaux et inclut une exposition permanente sur de nombreux aspects des tramways SNCV et a été inaugurée en juin 2004. Près d'un million d'Euros, en provenance de fonds FEDER, tandis que Tramania et ses membres ont contribué pour près de plus de deux cent mille Euros à ce projet.

Tramania travaille maintenant avec la ligne vicinale de l'asbl TTA. Une convention a été signée entre Tramania et le TTA, afin de financer la restauration de la remorque vicinale A.1584, qui date de 1892. Une fois restaurée, cette remorque sera remis en service historique sur la ligne vicinale du TTA, entre Erezée, Blier et Dochamps.

***Tramania and the restoration of the SNCV trailer A.1584***

Tramania is already active for twelve years in the tramway preservation arena.

Tramania has contributed to the construction of the "Centre de Découverte du Chemin de Fer Vicinal à Thuin (Hainaut)" or "Vicinal tramway Discovery Center". This large building includes a permanent exhibition of numerous aspects of the SNCV tramways has been opened to the public in June 2004. FEDER funding was close to one million Euro, while Tramania and his members contributed for more than two hundred thousand Euros for this project.

Tramania is now working with the TTA vicinal line. A convention has been signed between TRAMANIA and TTA, in order to fund and organize the restoration of the SNCV trailer A1584, dating from 1892. Once restored, this trailer will be put it back in historical service on the TTA vicinal line, between Erezée, Blier and Dochamps.

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Peter EGLI (Patrimoine Suisse - Schweizer Heimatschutz)

***Les remontées mécaniques, un patrimoine à protéger***

La Suisse est le pays des remontées mécanique. Les plus anciennes témoignent de l'histoire du tourisme, de la technique et des transports au Xxe siècle. Régulièrement, de vieux téléphériques et télésièges sont remplacés par de nouveaux moyens de transport ou sont envoyés à la casse. Les plus anciens risquent de disparaître sans tambour ni trompette. Pourtant, prendre place dans un télésiège à l'ancienne pourrait être aussi émouvant qu'un petit voyage dans une locomotive à vapeur.

Comme les jours de ces moyens sont comptés, il faut de toute urgence élaborer des stratégies applicables à ces installations de remontée mécanique du passé. Pour leur permettre de subsister dans un monde soumis aux intérêts économiques, à la nécessité de renouveler le matériel et aux exigences en matière de sécurité, des principes concernant la sauvegarde adéquate de ce genre particulier de patrimoine devraient être définis.

Patrimoine Suisse s'engage en faveur du maintien et du sauvetage de ce nouveau type de biens culturels.

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Karima HAOUDY (Ecomusée du Bois-du-Luc)

***Le sauvetage et la valorisation du patrimoine minier: l'exemple de l'Ecomusée du Bois-du-Luc (La Louvière)***

Le site du Bois-du-Luc est situé dans le bassin houiller du Centre à La Louvière. Ce site comprend l'ensemble des réalisations sociales et techniques de la Société des Charbonnages du Bois-du-Luc fondée en 1685. Au XIXe siècle, la Société compte plus d'une trentaine de fosses réparties dans le Hainaut dont le siège Saint Emmanuel (actif de 1846 à 1959). Exceptionnellement conservé, ce siège illustre le paternalisme éclairé qui procède à la fusion des lieux de vie (corons, diverses infrastructures sociales, hygiéniques et religieuses) et le lieux du travail (bureaux, ateliers et fosse). A l'arrêt de la Société en 1973, les bâtiments en uines sont menacés de la destruction. Les efforts de la population locale et du Cercle Hennuyer d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Industrielles ont permis d'attirer l'attention sur le sauvetage du site qui est restauré à partir de 1981. En s'installant dans une partie du site, l'Ecomusée du Bois-du-Luc (asbl) qui se charge de valoriser les témoignages matériels et immatériels a joué un rôle précieux dans la reconversion du fécond patrimoine industriel du bassin du Centre. En 1992, le Fonds Européen de Développement Régional (Feder - Objectif 1) soutient l'Ecomusée dans la conception d'un nouveau projet de développement muséal en relation avec la mémoire industrielle.

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Stefaan HEYSE (Flemish Association for Industrial Archaeology)

***Pollution and industrial heritage. The case of the lost cokes factory at Zeebrugge***

Environmental legislation for the prevention of air, soil and groundwater pollution can conflict with potential historical significance of sites and buildings, including valuable information on the former industrial activities of a specific area. When making rigorous environmental decontamination a priority, valuable elements of industrial heritage are often destroyed. The lecture illustrates how environmental legislation prevents a unique industrial heritage site from being legally protected.

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Dr. Adriana IONIUC ('Moldova' National Complex of Museums, Romania)

***La Conservation du Patrimoine Industriel et Technique du département IASI, Roumanie***

(summary not yet received)

Keith R JONES (Volunteer Liaison Officer, Kew Bridge Steam Museum)

***Kew Bridge Steam Museum***

The Kew Bridge Steam Museum is based at a water pumping station, established in 1838 adjacent to Kew Bridge over the River Thames in west London, that delivered water from the River Thames for the public water supply in London. The station was owned by The Grand Junction Water Works Company, a subsidiary of The Grand Junction Canal Company. It houses the largest collection of steam pumping engines that still operate in steam in their original locations and Kew Bridge Steam Museum is recognised as the oldest waterworks in the world containing its original steam pumping engines; the most complete early pumping station in Britain and the most historic site of the water industry in the country

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Alan MURRAY-RUST

***Critical Decision Making in voluntary organisations: case studies - The Tramway Museum Society and The Claymills Pumping Engines Trust***

This paper is intended to show how decisions taken by voluntary organisations, particularly at an early stage of their existence, can be important for successful continued development. There are also examples of decisions taken at a more mature stage of development.

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