

Czestochowa
post-industrial
architecture

Summary
of Doctoral Dissertation

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Field

Art

Discipline

Art and conservation of works of art

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Thematic scope of the book *Czestochowa Post-industrial Architecture*, which is a doctoral dissertation, covers the analysis and research of post-industrial architecture of the city of Czestochowa, created from the 1880s to the 1930s. The research covered post-industrial complexes preserved to this day, including facilities originally intended for production buildings, publicly owned facilities and residential buildings.

The analysis of post-industrial facilities is preceded by research, in which the documents of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Poland, regulations of the President of the Republic of Poland and Journals of Laws, which are current administrative positions, turned out to be an indispensable source of knowledge. An extensive set of recommendations in the field of protection of architectural monuments can be found in *the Venice Charter of 1964* adopted during the *2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments*. Guidelines on monuments technology and engineering can be found in *the Tagil Charter* adopted in 2003 during the TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) Congress.

When selecting post-industrial facilities from the city area, *the Municipal Register of Monuments of the City of Czestochowa* was a key element. More detailed data was available in archival materials, such as record sheets of immovable monuments and objects entered in the register of monuments with record sheets, but not included in the list of historic objects.

The materials had been obtained from the Provincial Office for the Protection of Monuments in Katowice - the branch office in Czestochowa. They also included archival studies describing the history and development of individual industrial plants, as well as own analyses. The subject matter of the further part of the research were archival site plans of the factory premises, showing the location of individual facilities belonging to the complex and their location in relation to important strategic points, which in this case were rivers and a railway line.

All theoretical source materials have been included in the work in the form of footnotes in the text and listed in the bibliography at the end of the publication.

The publication has been divided into three chapters.

Chapter I. **Industrial heritage in Poland** contains subchapters:

- I.1. An outline of the history of post-industrial monuments protection
- I.2. Ways of protecting historic monuments
- I.3. Industrial Revolution

The text contains introductory materials on the history of the protection of post-industrial monuments in Poland and current ways of taking care of the monuments, together with examples. A short description of the industrial revolution and an outline of the economic situation of the researched area during the technological revolution, as a result of which the industry developed and the city expanded, have also been included.

Chapter II. **Industrial architecture in Czestochowa** contains subchapters:

- II.1. Post-industrial Czestochowa in the register of monuments
- II.2. *Stradom*
- II.3. *Częstochowianka*
- II.4. *Wełnopol*
- II.5. *Elanex*
- II.6. *Matches factory*
- II.7. *Szwede's Brewery*
- II.8. *Hantke's Steelworks*

In the first subchapter, there is an analysis of *the Municipal Register of Monuments of the City of Czestochowa* in terms of post-industrial architecture.

The following seven subchapters contain a systematic list of post-industrial facilities in the city. Each of them is a description of one factory layout and characteristic buildings of historical significance, preserved to this day.

All factory complexes have been described according to a uniform structure. At the beginning there is an approximate time of erection and, if information is available, a specific date of construction, then there is data on the location and situation within the city space. The next point is the history of a given facility, containing information on the construction stages, changes in the ownership and naming of factories in

connection with political and economic situation. The characteristics of the current condition have been described at the end. The most important point in the above subchapters is the analysis of factory complexes, taking into account individual buildings – their purpose and location within the complex. The descriptions contain information on building materials and structures, characteristics of vaults and ceilings, roofs and their coverings, as well as floors, window and door openings. The plans, body and descriptions of the facade have also been taken into account – often complemented with an architectural detail. Selected buildings have been described individually. Each of the subchapters has been enriched with original photographs illustrating the discussed content.

Chapter III. **Public space - our business** includes interviews with people involved in the protection of post-industrial heritage and those dealing with the aesthetics of the city:

III.1. Revitalization is a multi-stage process - Elanex Group

*III.2. Durability of using industrial monuments is a relative value -
Henryk Handszuh*

III.3. People are the most important - Zbigniew Barecki

III.4. Each city has its historical layers - Kristína Šebejová

The conclusion explains why adapting former post-industrial facilities to modern utility functions is important. There are also examples of good practices – revitalized post-industrial facilities in Poland. The way of describing the post-industrial complexes from Czestochowa was also summarized and the purpose for which the publication was created – inventory and dissemination of research results, and thus social awareness increase, which may affect the formation of appropriate individual civic attitudes. Revitalization of post-industrial facilities has also been compared to the zero waste principle.

At the end of the work there is a bibliography – a list of legal acts, record sheets, historical studies and literature, which were the source materials when preparing the original text of the publication.

The prepared project of the book *Częstochowa post-industrial architecture* includes the entire graphic design of the publication, book jacket, cover, page layout, illustrations and graphics that complement the content.

The publication has been designed in a vertical orientation, in 240 mm × 190 mm format and has an asymmetric layout. The graphic design was made on a modular grid, which made it easier to set texts and graphics, as well as to determine the proportions of the margins.

Aligned text is placed in one column. The fonts used are Lato and Montserrat.

The colors used are white, black, gray and orange, which refers to the color of the building material from which the industrial facilities discussed in the publication were erected, the gray color refers to the shade of the mortar used to connect the bricks. The font used in the book is black. Orange and gray have been used as additional colors to highlight parts of the text, such as headings, and as uniform color separating chapters. Gray color has been used in the footnotes and bibliography.

The main illustrative material in the book are photographs of buildings and factory complexes from own resources, which show their current condition, as well as details – often typographic, found in the described area. The photos are full color. Additional illustrative material are vector maps of factory assumptions and drawings of selected facades of buildings related to industry, as well as an outline of the map of Częstochowa with the location of individual post-industrial complexes within the city space.

The book has 168 pages.

Zaneta Wojtala