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A screenshot of Jugaadopolis, a social innovation initiative engaging the youth in mapping the tangible and intangible heritage of India. A virtual workshop in May 2021 included a peer group discussion with young industrial heritage professionals and a mapping exercise pinning sites, both tangible and intangible, on the map. [See page 7.](#)

TICCIH 2022, MONTREAL, CANADA

Lucie K. Morisset, Canada Research Chair in Urban Heritage

Dear TICCIH members and participants of the Montreal TICCIH Congress

A few words about our Montreal Congress, now, as you know, TICCIH 2022. After experiencing a wide range of problems of all kinds, including a few COVID attacks, the dark omens of some of our funders dealing with the global drop in tourism revenues, and the mysterious disappearance of emails that had been sent to nearly 200 authors (all of which are being redirected these days), we are now on the road that, in a little over a year, will bring us together with all of you. To tell you how much we are looking forward to welcoming you is not enough to express our joy!

Thanks to the partnerships we were able to maintain during the pandemic and those we are working to renew, we are confident that we will be able to offer a stimulating conference, rich in ideas, exchanges, discoveries, and new experiences of industrial heritage, both in the context of the papers and workshops that will be presented to you and through activities and visits in as many different formats as possible.

We intend to launch a final call for papers in a few weeks, for those of you who were still hesitating or who did not have the time to respond to the previous ones... We are currently compiling the complete texts of the papers, in view of

was to supply the women who worked in the weaving machines with the wool used to carry out the weaving of the garments. I was a young boy and, of course, the women teased me. It was very nice, and I made a lot of friends. There was this routine that I will never forget. When the exit whistle sounded, all workers pulled a rope and when it lit, randomly, one would enter a room with the boss and be searched. The first time it happened to me I was very nervous because I wasn't aware of the process, but then they explained it to me, and it was fine. Rheingantz produced the best clothes and blankets and jackets I've ever worn; the pattern was excellent". (Ricardo Rosa Barros, our translation).

Starting in December 2020, the research has more than 50 testimonials and thousands of Facebook comments that help us put to-

gether this industrial path record, which is still in progress, formed by memories and all sorts of documents. Working with industrial heritage and memories in Rio Grande means dealing with identity, individual and social memory, conflicts and forgetfulness, but it is a necessary and important challenge in order to preserve the local industrial heritage and its history.

This post-doctoral research study is financed by CNPq, process number 151171/2020-3. Olivia Silva Nery is the Junior Post-Doctoral Researcher, and the other author, Maria Leticia Mazzucchi Ferreira, is a researcher and supervisor.

SPAIN

THE INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE OF BREAD AND OIL

Cronista Alfredo Cazabán Research Award, 2018 - Dr Sheila Palomares Alarcón, architect, CIDEHUS-IIFA-Universidad de Évora (Portugal)

It is common to think that Jaén in Andalusia in southern Spain opted for the olive grove among the crops that represent, with wheat and grapes, the Mediterranean triad. However, the agri-food industrial activity in this province dates approximately from the 19th century based on the cultivation of cereals and olives with which to produce bread and olive oil, basic foods which are the foundation of the Mediterranean diet. It has been registered as The Olive Grove Landscapes of Andalusia since 2013 on the **Representative List** of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of UNESCO.

This research focuses on the study of industrial architecture associated with the productive cycle of cereal and olive groves from the second half of the 19th century to the end of the Franco period in the 1970s in the province of Jaén.

The choice of this period is to consider, on the one hand, the consequences of the Industrial Revolution in the province of Jaén from the second half of the 19th century, coinciding with the confiscation of monastic property and with the beginning of the change in territorial cultivation; and on the other, the end of the Franco dictatorship and the intervention policies in the flour and oil sector.

The change from polyculture, with cereal as the predominant crop, to the olive grove monoculture that developed in this phase of eco-



The old olive oil mill of the Hacienda La Laguna, Baeza, now Museo de la cultura del olivo, with the cellar at the end. 2019.



Úbeda grain silo. 2019.

conomic change, has become the cultural landscape of the olive grove and the agro-food industrial heritage linked to “bread and oil”, in the symbolic denomination chosen for this research, both in factory architecture and in that of storage.

A multidisciplinary point of view, though with architecture as the centre, the study looks at the memories and plans of the projects of the works studied, intending to understand the agro-food industrial heritage of the province without pre-established stereotypes.

This research has tried to answer this question and to recognize the elements that most enrich and represent the agri-food industrial architecture of the province, to value them, to study in what state they are currently in and to reflect on their future.

Specifically, 32 architectural sites have been selected: six flour factories built between 1909 and 1961, 5 of the 6 abandoned or lost; 17 cereal warehouses built between 1949 and 1977, of which 15 are preserved although 7 are abandoned; five oil mills between 1870 and 1952, all in operation, except one that changed its use; and four oil warehouses between 1953 and 1957, all in operation.

The study of each of the selected cases, both of bread and oil, either factories or storage units, has allowed us to know the general panorama in the province from different levels: historical context, description, architectural analysis, urban context, the heritage value of the property and of the plant or machinery, the evolution of its uses and its current condition. These typologies of architectures respond to a function, that of the flour and oil production cycle, with a formal and ornamental architectural language.

It is considered vital to know and preserve the architecture that showed the most advanced technological systems, now obsolete. In this society in which technological evolution advances at vertiginous speed, we know where we come from, especially in a province where its main economic activity has traditionally been based on the agricultural sector.

The original plans of the works have been a primary documentary source for the complete analysis of the sites. Numerous heritage inventories are focused on stylistic or historical aspects that do not include planimetry or constructive descriptions, despite them being fundamental elements to understand the architectural process, and therefore essential in the event that it is necessary to intervene on



The Olive Grove Landscape of Andalucía is considered as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

the property. Furthermore, we cannot forget that in the study of this architecture time is against us. With both the oldest and most abandoned architectures, as well as in the rehabilitated cases, historical memory is not guaranteed if buildings are not preserved as a sample of the already obsolete production processes.

Palomares Alarcón, Sheila. (2020). Pan y aceite: Arquitectura industrial en la provincia de Jaén. Un patrimonio a conservar. Jaén: Diputación Provincial de Jaén. Instituto de Estudios Giennenses.

EVENTS

LINKS TO ONLINE EVENTS CALENDARS:

- [TICCIH Conference Calender](#)
- [ICOMOS Conference Calender](#)
- [UNESCO Events](#)

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