

TOPIC AND INITIAL PROBLEM

The topic of the project is the industrial heritage in Budapest on Soroksári street. This was the industrial center in the 19th-century Hungarian capitalism, especially characterized by the steam milling industry. Three buildings remain from these activities (Gizella, Hungária, and Concordia). The project focuses on the building of Concordia Mill. The industrial heritage of mills is an important aspect of the 19th-century landscape in Budapest because it helps to understand the city's urbanization, industrialization, and the economic role of Hungary at the time. Therefore preserving this part of industrial heritage and interpreting it is crucial. One of such interpretations was the Mill Museum in the building of Concordia. Unfortunately, this closed in 2012. The purpose of this project is to elaborate future plans for the reuse of this building with a focus on preserving and interpreting the industrial heritage of mills.

BUDAPEST
150

KEYWORDS

Industrial Heritage, 19th century
Budapest, Milling industry

URBAN AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The milling industry played an important role within the Hungarian industrialization process. It gained world fame as early as the second half of the 19th century. In the period before WW 1, the Hungarian industry recorded an outstanding growth rate in its history. The milling industry was the first leading sector of industry in Hungary, and the center of this industry was Budapest. It was the first branch of the economy to represent modern, mechanized, large-scale industrial production.



The Hungarian milling industry was built up and became world-class, producing significant quantities, outstanding qualities and the technological development was its most important part, as it was copied by other countries. Budapest was the largest milling center in Europe and the second largest in the world after Minneapolis at the end of the 19th century. After the WWI, the narrowing of the markets caused a declining period, but the most of the buildings remained.

In the urban context Ferencváros was an industrialized district because of its beneficial environmental features, such as the closeness of the Danube and the Ferencváros railway station. This industrial past still has a strong influence on the district nowadays, as the mill buildings remained, and revitalization became necessary.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

To occupy the mill, we propose to divide the building into 2 parts: the offices would remain, and a bakery with a museum would be added. For establishing the bakery, the original types of flours produced at the mill would be researched and rebranded. The descendants of the mill workers would be traced down and asked to contribute to the foundation of the bakery in different ways that suits their sense of legacy and occupation. The bakery would make bread and pastries according to the newly found trend for sourdough bread as well as its aim would be reviving 19th century pastries from Hungary and remaking them with flour made on the recipe of the mill. The museum would recreate the industrial environment of Ferencváros, with the aim of building an identity for the district as having an industrial past. The museum would involve presenting the process of milling and flour making as well as it would commemorate mill workers with photos and descendants stories. Main events would include the celebration of new bread every year on the 20th of August.



The museum can have multiple kind of 'Edutainment' activities: educational audio-visual projections about the history of the building and the milling industry period and its importance, miniatures of the milling machines showing the process of the production of the flour and other products of the mill. We would also adopt a participatory approach in which the dwellers of the neighborhood are involved, through events, conferences and workshops. Organizing workshops can contribute to bring the heritage of flour-production to the consciousness of locals to have a sense of this heritage as their own.

RELEVANCE TO BUDAPEST 150

The Concordia Mill is a remaining part of the industrial history and the 19th century urban landscape of Budapest which explains why the preservation of this building is key for Budapest. Industrial heritage is representative of different values like historical, technological, social, architectural, economical values that are tangible and intangible. As seen in the history of the mill, it had a repercussions on an industry that was mastered by Budapest, the flour. Such milling buildings has shaped the city in the past. With the importance of this kind of industry for this community, a new sense of identity can be created.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING AT THE GLOVE FACTORY

How to engage adults in the Glove Factory



Eloisa Ocando, Emma Garcia, Fernanda Schröter, Kimberly Mapanao

Keywords: Magdolna Project, Józsefváros, Urban Minorities, Knowledge Sharing, Revitalisation

TOPIC AND INITIAL PROBLEM

Józsefváros sits on the eastern part of central Budapest, and from the 1960s became home to a significant population of **Romani people** and economically challenged citizens of the city. The district was **highly stigmatized** due to **poor neighborhood conditions**, high **crime** rate, and **homelessness** present in the area. As a reaction to these, several projects like the **Magdolna Project** were launched to achieve social urban regeneration of the district. **The Glove Factory Community Center** offers alternative learning programs to students and a space for the youth to practice their activities. However, there is a noticeable gap in the **support** provided to the **adult population** of the community. The lack of **integrative activities** and opportunities for **social bonding** catered to adults causes **further isolation** and **poor community engagement**, which hampers a holistic social growth and urban regeneration of the district.

URBAN & HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Since its settlement at the end of the 18th century, **Budapest-Józsefváros** showed a slower urbanization process increasing **stigmatization** of the area and **segregation** of the **minorities** living there. The strong presence of migrants resulted in a **poor district representation** by the media as a dangerous place, a ghetto. According to A. György, **Roma** people living within the Magdolna quarter are estimated to make up **30%** of its population of 12,000.

From 2005, the **Magdolna Neighborhood Program** aimed to enhance living conditions and local community engagement. In 2008 one of the program's components was launched: the **Kesztyűgyár Glove Factory** refurbished into a **community center**.

At the center, the main activities include a tutoring program for school-age children in need of academic support, a special needs program, and diverse recreational activities for the community. In spite of the efforts, **promoting community engagement** in the center **is still very difficult**, and structural segregation greatly affects the local youth.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

The **Kesztyűgyár** struggles to bring together adults from the community, as well as being a shared space between Roma and non-Roma populations. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the Center's activities and, after 2 years of limited activities, community engagement is particularly low.

To counteract this, we propose to organize **Intergenerational Knowledge Exchanges** among community members.

Intergenerational knowledge exchange is the **core of society-building**: it is the way children learn how to behave and their role in the group. Many knowledge exchange programs share academic knowledge with non-academic audiences, but the term is also used for community-oriented programs aimed at **strengthening social bonds**. These exchanges help develop **intergenerational relationships, build local communities**, and are mutually beneficial for all age groups involved.

According to research, these programs can:

- Increase feelings of **self-worth**
- Lower feelings of loneliness and isolation
- Create new **connections/ friendships**
- Improve academic results among youth

All of these are issues currently present in Józsefváros.

For intergenerational programs to be successful, there needs to be both **organizational** and broad **community support** that would allow for purposeful, ongoing knowledge exchange.



The Glove Factory

Picture: ALFÖLDI György



The Glove Factory

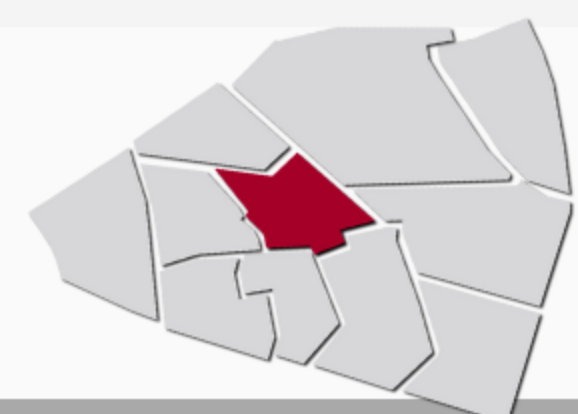
Picture: ALFÖLDI György

We propose to look for community-dwelling adults that might be willing to **share their knowledge**. This can be anything: singing, dancing, playing an instrument, Roma language, knitting, telling stories, cooking... Then, the Community Center can organize a series of **informal meetings** between adults and the youth already enrolled in the different programs.

The key is **keeping meetings consistent** to create stability and make it easier for youth to get involved. In the medium term, intergenerational exchange can strengthen the overall **community**, improve **social inclusion** and build **individual** and **community capacity**.

RELEVANCE TO BUDAPEST 150

Budapest 150 is a celebration of the **unification of Budapest**. Our project aims to translate an atmosphere of **integration** into the **Glove Factory**. We want to bring together **different generations**, expertise, and communities through **education** and **shared knowledge**. Even if Budapest is unified, the Eighth district remains somewhat segregated and our goal is to call people to break the invisible barrier and to witness the **diversity** and **vibrant culture** that Józsefváros and its residents hold.



Józsefváros
Picture: The Authors



TOPIC AND INITIAL PROBLEMS

Roman ruins from the ancient city of Aquincum, province of Pannonia, dated from the 1st to the 5th century AD are located mainly in the Buda part of Budapest and stretch for approximately 20 km along the Danube. The major sites are spread in the Northern part of the city (Óbuda district), lie in a diverse urban context, and are rarely perceived with the historical value. The status of conservation of these ruins of the Roman settlement in some parts is little developed. The visibility of it is limited in the modern Budapest scene.

There is a relative lack of connection between the city center of Budapest and this archaeological and historical jewel. It is left aside in almost every city guide or tour. On the official tourism website, the only information present is the following phrase:

Meanwhile, traces of Budapest's Roman past can be discovered throughout the city.

KEYWORDS

Roman

Ruins

Baths

Amphitheatre

Relics

URBAN AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

There have been systematic attempts to protect and restore parts of the Roman legacy. Examples of restoration or conservation can be seen at the Military Town Amphitheatre located at the intersection of Pacsirtamező utca and Nagyszombat utca in a residential neighborhood. The site has undergone partial reconstruction and now can be visited to experience how locals use it as a public park, walk their dogs, and have leisure time there. Public schools use this space, e.g., to rehearse for school events as we could witness in a field visit. The second Amphitheatre in the civil town area holds similar public use functions. Another attempt of preservation is located at Árpád Bridge. Under the bridge ramp, there is an area that preserved the Roman Military Baths of Aquincum. It is exposed behind glass walls and shows original and conserved Roman construction pieces. There is an outside part with ruins less preserved and reconstructed that depict part of Aquincum constructions at Flórián tér. The most remarkable place of preservation is the Aquincum Museum and Archaeological Park at Szentendrei út. This museum is the epitome of conservation in the area, created in 1894. It aims to highlight the importance and relevance of the Roman settlement. The museum adopts a conspicuous scientific approach. The Roman heritage there benefits from an anthropological and archaeological perspective. It builds interdisciplinary discourse on Roman antiquity. However, the site remains outlying in the flux of communication and mediation. Furthermore, it can be inferred from the observations that some part of Budapest population feels little connection with it.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

We propose two practical solutions to make this site visible to locals and tourists:

1. Include Roman heritage sites as a relevant point for visitation on Budapest Brand Nonprofit Private Limited Company website www.budapestinfo.hu. It would develop a mediation policy for Roman heritage and highlight historical and scientific values of the sites.

2. Contact the Széchenyi Thermal Bath, Gellért Thermal, and Rudas Baths to offer a discount for bathers who visit Aquincum Museum and Archaeological Park to create a circuit of historical baths. Aquincum took benefit from the waters of the region on a large scale. First of all, the city was built based on the presence of water. The water sources were largely applied for the functioning of the city. 18 Roman baths were settled in Budapest since the 1st-5th century AD as a significant recreational facility. The engineering thought developed in the construction. The baths received the water via an aqueduct. *Thermae majores* was a public place of social interaction and leisure. City infrastructure surrounded baths and created an economic hub. The functional continuity of the region is vivid: waters provided sources for baths in Budapest since the Roman Empire times. The creation of a circuit of historical baths would allow connecting Roman bath heritage with contemporary baths. It would offer Budapest baths and the city a discourse of an additional historical layer.



Ph: Giovanni Molina Aguirre - 19 of November 2021



Ph: Giovanni Molina Aguirre - 12 of November 2021

RELEVANCE TO BUDAPEST 150

The 150th anniversary of Budapest unified experience emphasizes the development of the region into a capital city. However, the history of the area goes deep in time to the Roman Empire. The Roman past of the territory can be more vividly inscribed into Budapest history. It would create a powerful and valuable narrative about the city, that bears traces of Antiquity and presents it today. The visible historical continuity of the region is able not only to provide meanings but to generate economic benefits. Enhanced Roman heritage would open wide marketing opportunities and fresh tourist attractions (e.g., baths narrative).

Made By:

Cláudia de Oliveira
Veronika Jarosova
Oskars Roga
Reem Salman

Citadella



ELTE
EÖTVÖS LORÁND
TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM

Topic and Initial problem:

The Citadella is placed on the top of Gellért Hill, in the heart of Budapest city. The hill offers a picturesque view from its belvedere where one can enjoy the beauty of its pastel shade buildings along the sides of the Danube River. This site, with its imposing walls, had several meanings and uses throughout the centuries. From garrison to pantheon, today its history layers show us its memory through the remains of its past. The site is now obsolete and has been so for some time. Despite several attempts to find the perfect use for the Citadella – one that serves the community and looks forward to the future with a sustainable optic –, there has been no use of the different ideas given for recreating the place so far. Given the importance of the Citadella on the national landscape and the shaping of national identity, it is important to give it a new meaning and to make it stand out on the city's landscape.

Urban and Historical Context:

Located atop Gellért Hill, The Citadella has a prominent place among the Budapest monuments. The hilly environment of Buda side of the city provides space that has been historically used in various ways of which the fortification remains a witness. The **235-meter** Gellért Hill, bearing the name of a Christian martyr, serves as an important reference point in the city landscape, which makes the questions related to its use compelling for the heritage and architecture professionals and Budapest inhabitants alike.

Following the putdown of the **1848–49** revolution, a nationwide fortification system was created with the aim to ensure better control for the Austrian army over the territory. The Citadella was built as a part of this plan, becoming a symbol of foreign oppression. Due to the loss of the fortress's functional relevance following the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (**1867**), new ways of employing the space atop the hill were explored. Although often naïve or too ambitious, these plans illustrate well the attempts of changing the meaning of the space occupied by the Citadella.

A major change in the image of the fortress came after the end of WWII with statues erected at the site to commemorate the liberation of Budapest. While the form of the monument was slightly changed after **1990**, the bronze Liberty Statue remains in its place. The overlapping meanings of the place remain present today, with the echoes of the past reflected in the questions of suitable use of the space which was defined by the religious, military, political, and national aspirations.

Relevance to Budapest 150:

The Gellert Hill, The Citadel and especially the Liberty Statue has become a symbol of Budapest. To celebrate the occasion of Budapest **150**, we suggest creating a mobile app that would combine archive pictures with altered reality. The application would allow anyone with a smartphone to see different propositions that were proposed for the site of Citadella through their mobile camera lens: from utopic castles to the complete removal of all historical layers. The application would contextualise Citadella's importance in Budapest and provide interactive and educational tool for locals and visitors alike. This technology is already used in cities and museums around the world and can be easily applicable.

Keywords:

Cultural Heritage, History, Geography,
Sustainability, UNESCO

Suggested Solutions:

- 1-** Citadella's Museum of Memory: creating the Museum of Memory inside the halls of the Citadella, with the aim of reviving the historical events that passed through the place, and creating an opportunity for the community to decide how to remember its collective past.
- 2-** Creating a multimedia projection performance that lit up and colored the museum facades, **2D** and **3D** animations will create a visual energy flow through the architecture of the building connecting all the architectural elements together, along with effects that resemble light, energy fields, and spark.
- 3-** Allocating a section attached to the museum to make it a café, in addition to outdoor seating on an outdoor terrace.
- 4-** Preparing an area designated for a commune garden, surrounding the museum, along with a modern art temporary open air exhibition.
- 5-** Creating a multi-functional middle space, which can be used as a skate park in summer, ice ring in winter, and a concert venue.
- 6-** Activating the elements of sustainability in the Citadella, in an attempt to link the concepts of sustainability with the cultural heritage site, aiming to raise awareness towards the importance of sustainability and making the site environmentally friendly, by using permeable surfaces and rainwater harvesting tanks.
- 7-** Contemporary art: the current plan includes planting a Hungarian flag in the middle of the Citadella; We feel like this place could rather be used as a platform for public contemporary art. Each season, contemporary art-ists would be welcome to freely reflect and interpret their ideas on important issues via large scale art installations. This would embrace the characteristics of Citadella being a site of ever changing symbol-ical values, and enrich the semiotic dialogue with

BUDA CASTLE'S RECONSTRUCTION CONTROVERSY

TOPIC AND INITIAL PROBLEM

Buda Castle is one of the most emblematic monuments of Budapest and, since 1987, it is listed as a World Heritage Site. In the 2010's, during the Orban regime, "The National Hauszmann Program" began to take place in the Buda Castle district and it had as its main purposes: reconstruct buildings and landscape in the district, summon a fin-de-siècle aspect and improve the residents' lives. The project is currently in the final stage of the first phase of reconstruction.

However, according to a recent research by UNREACH, the NHP project has many contradictions. First, the area would shift from a mixed center, political and cultural, center to represent a major political concentration, causing a major urban impact. Furthermore, no inhabitants, municipalities, nor experts in the field of cultural heritage and history were consulted whatsoever. **This highlights its undemocratic aspect, puts at risk the authenticity of these reconstructions, and shows a total disregard to UNESCO's guidelines.**

KEYWORDS

Heritage/ Urbanism/ Authenticity/ Politics

Images on the right: Buda castle main entrance, exterior of the buda castle around 1900 and buda castle main entrance currently



Source: budacastlebudapest.com



Source: iStock

URBAN AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Buda castle served to establish the city power and influence between the two wars. Built from 1880 to 1905, different political powers used it as their center. It has had different phases in its construction: it functioned as a center of political power in modern history from decisive moment as the latter has to be reconstructed, which will happen more effectively during the socialist period from 1958, where the fin-de-siècle architecture has been fully abandoned. It then led to the destitution of its initial function as a center of political power. Therefore, the castle has operated as a center of education until 2010 when the Orban regime started.

Orban, wanting to re-establish the pre-socialist value of the Buda castle and its area, organized its reconstruction under the National Hauszmann Programme, which is presented as an opportunity to reinforce Hungarian's national identity. The Prime Minister asked the research institute VERITAS to make a statement about the strong pre-communist identity value of Buda Castle, in order to legitimize the reconstruction project.

However, UNESCO highlights the risky aspect of the project, threatening the integrity and authenticity that the site succeeded to keep during its first reconstruction.

Then, in the 44th extended session of the World Heritage Committee of July 2021, it is strongly recommended by UNESCO that Hungary should revise the National Hauszmann Programme, in order to fit world heritage regulations, and above all, its OUV. Buda Castle is now on UNESCO's list of World Heritage in Danger.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

In order to provide objective solutions, our suggestions are intended to correct the path of the program rather than a total change, this approach is reasonable, applicable and allows us to address the issues inexpensively. We also attempted to address the concerns upon different levels, because the NHP program is not just monument protection, it's an urban planning and museological intervention as well:

- Instead of bringing the ministries - which is extremely challenging to manage the security of the politicians and the tourists - we can bring back the Buda castle values by providing it a cultural and tourism functions, (cultural palace, libraries, coffee shops, cultural events areas), Buda castle is an open museum by itself.
- As the site is already saturated with construction "heavy mass" from the point of view of traffic and circulation, we suggest that it might be necessary for the next stage of the program to keep the existing construction phase and not to add new blocks.
- Digital reconstruction, using virtual reality and projection techniques, that would be economically cheaper and also useful to fill the gaps by displaying the missing layers of history in the project. It should also create digital applications for a more democratic approach - online surveys, consult the inhabitants of Budapest and the municipality of the district
- In order to regulate the traffic circulation for both vehicles and pedestrians, we suggest adopting the Budapest Castle bus path as the official one-way route for vehicles

RELEVANCE TO BUDAPEST 150

The celebration for Budapest's 150th anniversary (2023) will culminate in the reinauguration of the Chain Bridge and many cultural centres in the city. We believe that the Buda Castle can be a landmark for the city's celebrations, as a stage of cultural events and as a symbolic space that connects it with Pest through the Chain Bridge. Due to its privileged height, the Castle could be part of artistic performances and light projections that could be seen from afar. In order for this to happen, many challenges that were highlighted here should be managed, especially regarding the authenticity value and cultural dimension aspects.



SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS



MADE BY

Ana Moreno, Emilie Gourbin, Mohammed Sif and Rogério Satil