



# #EU Millennials TOUR PROJECT

## Belgian Tour Fact Sheets

Travelling the Past to Forge our Future



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# Oudenaarde

## Oudenaarde

Oudenaarde is a Belgian municipality in the Flemish province of East Flanders. The municipality comprises the city of Oudenaarde proper and the towns of Bevere, Edelare, Eine, Ename, Heurne, Leupegem, Mater, Melden, Mullem, Nederename, Welden, Volkegem and a part of Ooike.

From the 15th to the 18th century, but especially in the 16th century, Oudenaarde was a world-known centre of tapestry production. The town's name, meaning "old field", still lingers on in "outnal", an obsolete English term for a kind of brown linen thread



Where: Oudenaarde

Contacts: --

Opening days & hours: --



# Ronse Textile Museum

Ronse

The MUST, the museum of Textile is situated in the town of Ronse. Ronse itself is situated in the most southern part of the province of East-Flanders, Belgium and lies just next to the linguistic border with the French speaking part of Belgium. Surrounded by green hills, it is an ideal spot for walkers and bikers. Moreover, the city will surprise you with its rich textile past, architectural gems of the 19th century and its Roman crypt. The industrial heritage is very diverse. For you to discover the many opportunities the city offers.

When arriving in Ronse by train one in fact arrives in the oldest Belgian railway station, and one of the oldest of the European continent – although it was only inaugurated in 1881... But it is the old station of Bruges, designed by architect Payen, which was dismantled in the latter and re-erected in Ronse. It is now protected by law as a historical monument.



## Ronse

Ronse has a number of other protected historic buildings. The absolute highlight of Ronse is the 12th century Roman Saint-Hermescrypt, which is considered to be one of the most stunning of Europe. Then there is the old Saint-Martins' church, which is now transformed into a covered food market. It is a perfect example of how a church can be transformed into a new destiny. Also worth seeing is the new neogothic Saint-Martin's church, famous for its stained windows. Apart from religious sites, there are others such as 'Villa Carpentier', a villa built by a textile entrepreneur in 1899 and designed by the well-known architect Victor Horta, who in addition to the house itself also designed the furniture. It is a gem of the Art Nouveau style. Near to the railway

station, you can find the art deco quarter. Between the two world wars, Ronse developed as the second most important centre for textiles in Flanders. Textile bosses and executives built in the trendiest style of those days: Art deco. Art deco was the first modern style of the previous century. On the Great Square, is found the public 19th century fountain with its Belgian blue stone obelisk. Also on the great square we find the city hall. At the Bruul square, we come across the classified structure of the MUST, the museum for textile, in a building called the Hoge Mote, once a religious residence, surrounded by a wall. The railwaystation of Ronse is one of the oldest on the European mainland, transferred brick by brick from the city of Brugge.



# *Textile Innovation Center*

*Ronse*

The Textile Innovation Center offers inspiration, room for experiment and support for entrepreneurship. When you walk in to the Textile Innovation Center of TIO3, you will discover a wide range of textile related content.

The scope of TIO3 is to bring engineers, craftsmen, designers, artists and students in contact with textile and its latest developments. The space is meant to experiment with existing and new technologies in the field of textile.

■ *Where:* Oscar Delghuststraat 60, Ronse

■ *Contacts:* +32 55/21.80.07 ; [info@tio3.be](mailto:info@tio3.be)

■ *Opening days & hours:* 8:30 – 17:00





# HoGent

## Ghent

Unlike any other material, textiles combine three unique properties: they are flexible and can therefore be modeled into almost any shape; the ratio of their surface area in relation to their volume is enormous which allows us to build in numerous functionalities and they are light weight. The Fashion and Textiles Innovation Lab aims at promoting textiles as a sustainable and high tech material for the future. The lab is embedded in the department of Fashion, Textile and Wood Technology of HoGent (University College Ghent) and is positioned at the intersection of technology and design. Our core business is applications oriented research and knowledge & technology transfer. The research lab has expertise in digital printing technologies, smart textiles, surface engineering and/or functionalisation of textile materials with technologies such as plasma, laser and (UV) coating. Moreover, we have been developing functional textile products using these agile and advanced production technologies. Furthermore the laboratory has built up a large network of national and international research institutes, textile and garment companies, suppliers of chemicals and machinery. Publications, lectures and participation to international symposia and fairs have strengthened the networking and contributed to a national and international recognition.

■ *Where:* Geraard de Duivelstraat 5, Ghent

■ *Contacts:* +32 9 243 33 33 [info@hogent.be](mailto:info@hogent.be)



# SteM Museum

## Sint Niklaas

In the SteM museum you will discover a completely new interactive presentation arranged on 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. An outstanding selection of objects, documents, images and sound brings the rich history of Sint-Niklaas and the Waasland region to life. Human beings are the common thread, with their voices guiding you through time, from the prehistoric age to the 21st century. The heritage of the Waasland region tells a gripping story that could equally apply to most of Western Europe. It is a fresh, innovative take on our cultural history.

Mens en machine / Human beings and machines (late 18th-century – early 20th-century): Social and economic history in the museum, or how machines come to life. Many books have been written on the impact of industrialisation on people and their environment. We take this 'dry' material and make it accessible in a very attractive manner.

We guide you along a path from the late 18th century through the first half of the 20th. For centuries the Land of Waas was an agricultural area. Its main industry consisted of growing and processing flax.

■ *Where:* Zwijgershoek 14, 9100 Sint-Niklaas

■ *Contacts:* 03 778 34 50 ; stedelijke.musea@sint-niklaas.be

■ *Opening days & hours:* Tuesday – Saturday: 14–17 pm  
Sunday: 11–17 pm. School and other groups can also come by appointment outside of these hours.



## *Sint Niklaas*

Typical documents, graphic pictures and original objects bring to life the story of many farm labourers' families.

Agricultural products have long been sold at open-air markets. Market squares were also the scene of many public events. Old film images show you how, even decades ago, balloon rides could draw large crowds.

The introduction of the steam engine definitively launched the textile industry in the second half of the 19th century. Impressive pictures and machines display labourers' raw lifestyle and their social struggle. A few metres further on you enter the rich domain of the textile barons.

Part of the city museum – and in the same location – is the Knitting Museum, where every machine is

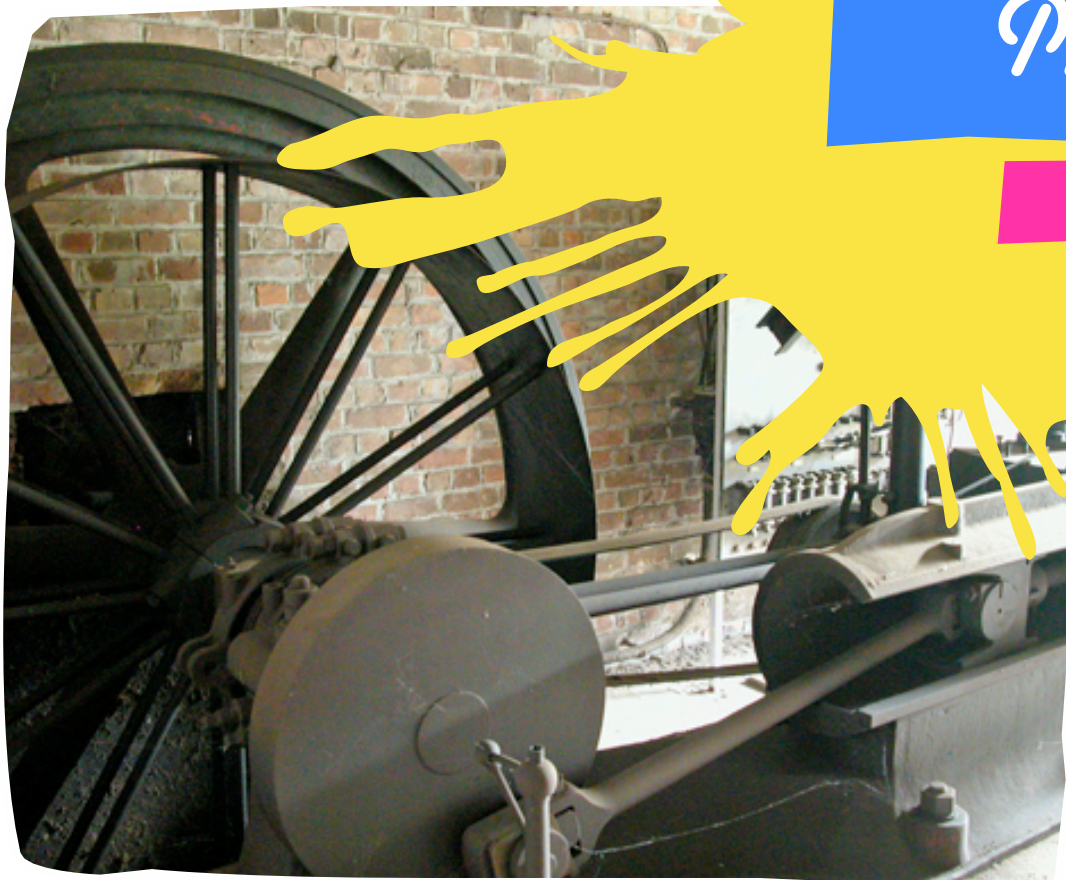
working and can be demonstrated to visitors





# Menen, Mill D' Hondt

## Menen



 *Where:* Menen

The site D'Hondt is situated next to the river Leie, where on the other side one can remark the industries of France.

It consist of the land which was and to some extend still is used to dry the flax in 'chapels' after it had been ret in the river. The farm and the farmhouse are still used, and the site shows the evolution of flax fibre preparation since the middle of the 19th c. It has kept all it's machinery and tools, including the steam boiler and the steam engine. Moreover it has in its barn traces left by German soldiers during the first war, and being on the boder of the tobacco region (Wervik) is also has a tobacco drying kiln .

The site is as a whole protected by law as a historic monument.

It can be considered as a real 'time capsule'.

The owner always warmly welcomes visitors if they are guided by a local guide or by the West-Flanders chapter of the Flemish Association for Industrial Archaeology





# Comines' Ribbon Industry Museum

*Comines*

Comines' Ribbon Industry Museum is located on the Belgian side of the Lys river, on the border between France and Belgium. Since the end of the XIIth century, the town played an important role with the weaving of cloth and, later, of ribbons. From the XVIIIth century, Comines became a pre-industrial spot thanks to the laws created to split the town between the kingdom of France and the Austrian Netherlands (Treaty of Utrecht, 1713). In the XIXth century, Comines became the world's ribbon industry capital : 80 % of the world's production was made there (at least 400 million meters were woven each year in Comines' factories)! That allowed then employment for 10000 workers. Then came the two wars and, later, the automation revolution of the sixties. New looms replaced the ancient ones and required less workers... In addition, several crises appeared during the seventies up to know. The textile industry in Comines, as well as in the world, collapsed but a few factories kept their courage to produce new kinds of ribbons highly specified with innovative fibers. Today, on the French side, Comines' ribbon factories are working for many specifics domains like national defence, military products, automobile industry (ribbon for tyres, safety belts...), sportswears, "haute couture", surgery... In that way, the cultural and industrial textile heritage, as well as the know-how, remains true assets for the future of Comines' ribbon industries. Comines' Ribbon Industry Museum is located on the Belgian side of the Lys river, on an ancient ribbon industry factory deleted during the Great War, in the historical weavers' district erected there in the Middelages. Since the 1920's, a cinema and a dance hall replaced the ruins of the former ribbon factory. In 1985, those buildings were reconverted as a museum.

■ *Where:* Comines, Rue des Arts 3 7780

■ *Contacts:* +32 (0) 56 58 77 68

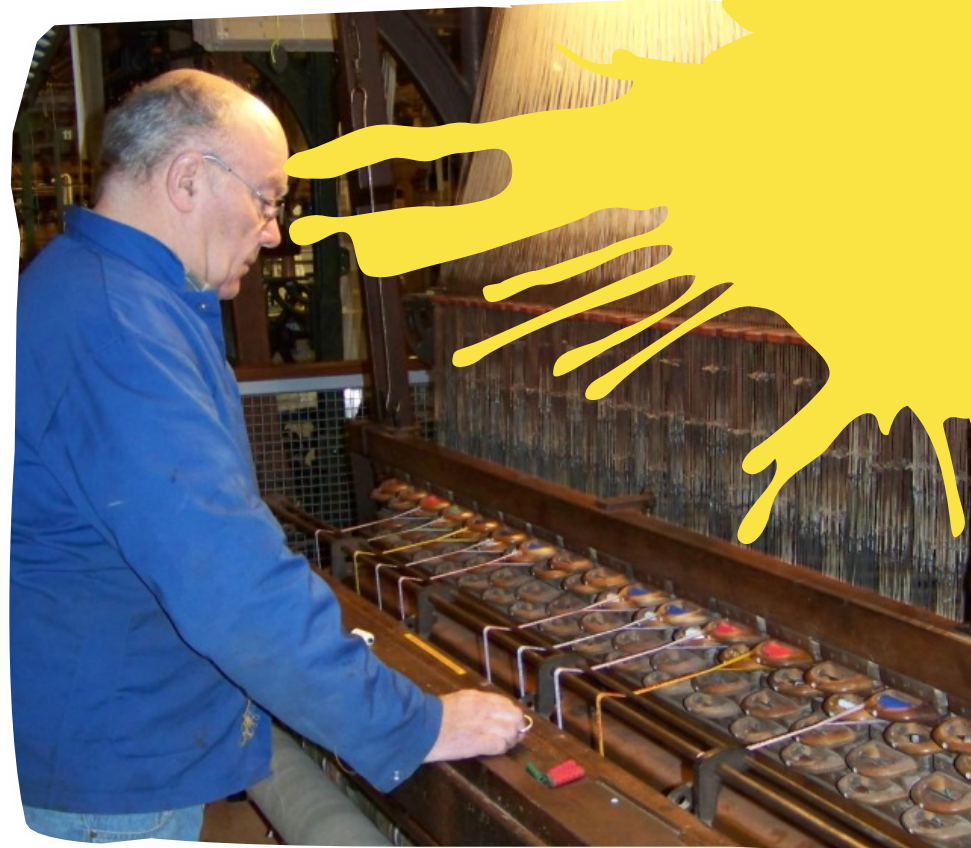
■ *Opening days & hours:* Tuesday to Friday from 9am to 11.30am and from 1.30pm to 4.30pm. Closed on public holidays. Open for groups by appointment. Guided tours available from 1 May to 31 October on Saturdays at 3pm and Sundays at 10.30am.



## Comines

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# Ghent City Center

Ghent is a city of history. During the Middle Ages, it was one of the richest and most powerful cities in Europe.

Ghent is a city with a population of a quarter of a million. Its size and position allow the inhabitants to enjoy a city with an interesting crossover between open cosmopolitanism and the quiet atmosphere of a provincial town. Ghent is thriving as many young people choose to live here instead of in the countryside or the crowded city centers of Brussels and Antwerp. Ghent is a city of history. During the Middle Ages, it was one of the richest and most powerful cities in Europe. It was once considered the second largest city north of the alps, after Paris. The impact of this rich past can be clearly seen when viewing the imposing architecture of churches and the houses of rich traders. The whole of the city center is restored in this fashion, and still breathes the atmosphere of a thriving late-medieval city state. As the city council made the center free of cars, it is now a very welcoming and open area, which does not fail to impress even the people who live there. Ghent is also a university city with more than 60,000 students. As such, its streets are filled with young people. But, unlike Leuven, another university town in Flanders, youth is not the only category of people living



*The nearby*

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Among the most interesting museums in Ghent:

MIAT – Museum about industry, labour and textile [10], housed in a former industrial building in Ghent, the MIAT museum brings industrial heritage to life by means of exhibitions, workshops, film Sundays, matinées and soirées. Industry, labour and textiles are seamlessly interwoven.

MSK – Museum of fine arts, is situated at the East side of the Citadelpark. The museum holds a large permanent collection of art from the Middle

Ages until the mid 20th century. The collection focuses on Flemish Art (Southern Netherlands) but also has several European– especially French– paintings. It also has a large amount of sculptures.

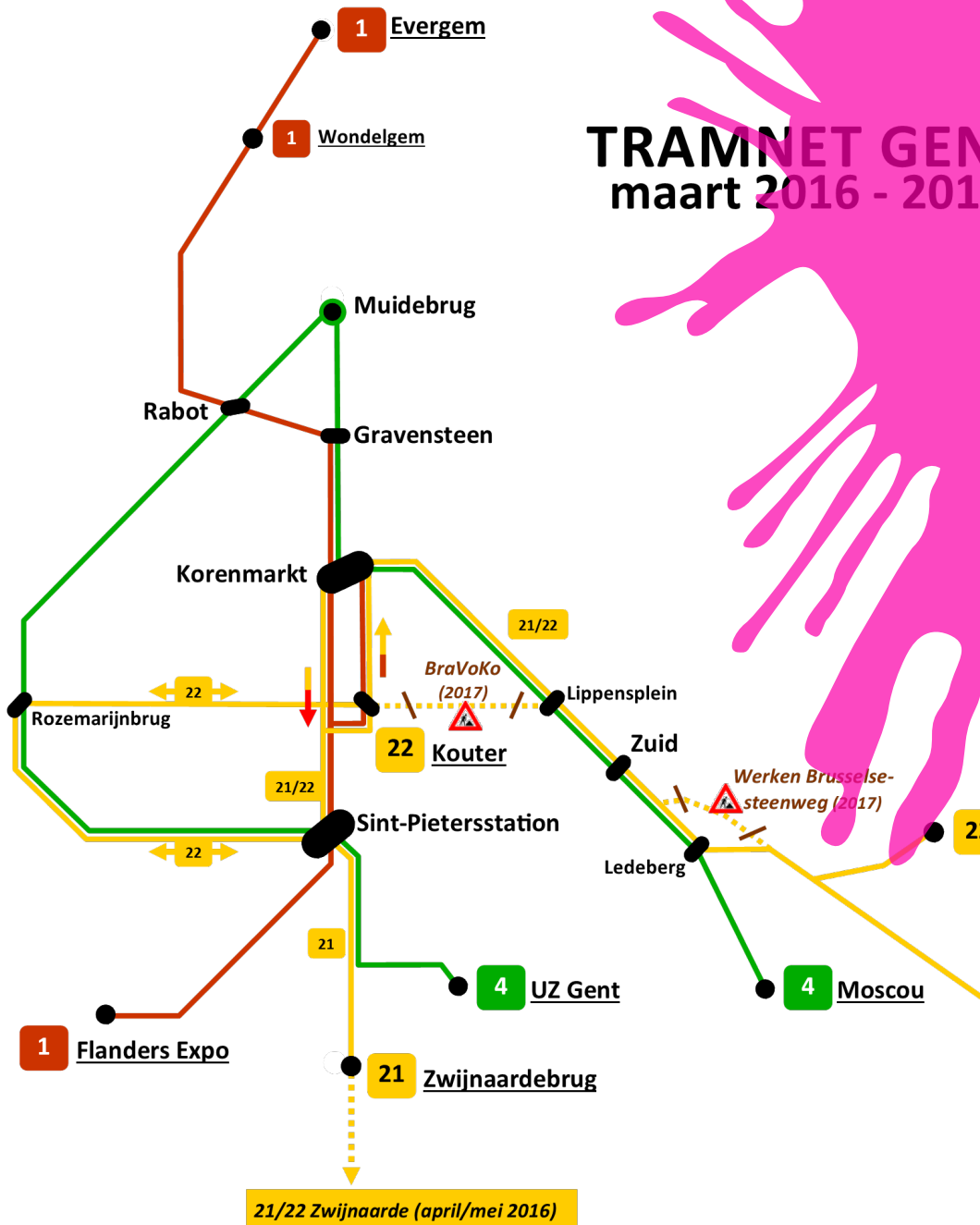
SMAK – City museum for contemporary art, is renowned both for its permanent collection (Karel Appel, Francis Bacon, Panamarenko, Andy Warhol, etc.) and for its provocative exhibitions. It is situated just across from the Museum of fine arts.

STAM – Ghent city museum, tells the story of Ghent in the 14th century Bijloke Abbey. The abbey refectory shows pre-Eyckian wall paintings. STAM illustrates the story of Ghent by means of more than 300 historical objects and interactive multimedia applications with a lot of visual material. Temporary exhibitions reflect on different aspects of urbanity. The visitor can build Ghent in LEGO bricks. The museum is fully accessible for wheelchair users.



# Transport

## TRAMNET GENT maart 2016 - 2017



The center of Ghent is quite small, so you can walk around on foot. However, the main station (Gent Sint-Pieters) is not in the city center, but takes a walk of about half an hour. The best option is to take the tram, which takes you directly to the center in 10 to 15 minutes.

A bicycle is the recommended way to get around in Ghent. However, there are many roads with cobblestones that make cycling a shaking experience. Also make sure you stay clear of the tram rails. Nevertheless, you will see you are not alone on your bike: many inhabitants use bikes to get around. Even the former mayor uses his bicycle all day. There are many bike stands around to make it easy to lock your bike (important!). Many one-way roads are made two-way for bikes.

The transport system in Ghent is excellent and usually on time. A single ticket costs € 2.00 if bought in

the bus/tram or € 1.20 if bought from ticket machines near stops, such ticket is valid for an hour's travel on all trams and buses. The trams are the quickest and most comfortable way to travel, especially from the railway station to the city centre.

Note that if the bus/tram stop has a ticket machine, you will have to buy the ticket there, as the bus/tram driver will not sell you one in this case. You can also buy a ticket through SMS if you have a Belgian cell phone. In the Lijnwinkel kiosk (located near Sint-Pieters train station), you can get free map of city and surroundings, with all bus and tram lines. If you arrive in Ghent at the Gent-St-Pieters train station, you can take tram 1 (until 'Korenmarkt'). Journey time is ten minutes. Gent-Dampoort is located closer to the center (about 15 minutes walk), and is connected with the city center by several bus lines.







# *2 Outstanding Thematic Itineraries*

## *Textile Roots Tours*

Traveling the Past to Forge our Future



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# Oostende To Oudenaarde

*An immersive trip  
discovering raw  
materials*

## DAY 1

Train from Oostende to Oudenaarde  
Oudenaarde:

Arrival by train in Oudenaarde  
(legally protected railway station) –  
now in restoration

Guided visit of the industrial  
heritage of Oudenaarde (textile mills  
re-used, workers housing, remains  
of breweries and the Scheldt as a  
transport arteria); visit to the city  
museum and the carpets restoration  
workshop.

Evening: train or bus to the youth  
hostel at Ronse

## DAY 2

Ronse has the oldest railway station  
from Belgium (the former station of  
Bruges moved here at the end of the  
19th c)

Guided visit of the industrial  
heritage of Ronse – special interest  
on re-use and ‘small heritage’.

Visit of the textile museum: working  
power looms and jacquard; the  
sample books

Visit to TIO3 Textile Innovation  
Centre and modern textile  
developments





# 2. Ghent to Bremen

*Discovering how raw materials will turn into gorgeous fabrics*

Arrive in to Bremen Airport

## DAY 1

After breakfast hop onto the local transport system that operates within Bremen and travel to the Hafenumuseum Speicher XI

10.30 START in front of the “Bremer Baumwollbörse (BBB)” (City) Guided tour through the BBB

11.45 Transfer to “Hafenumuseum Speicher XI” by boat – on the boat tour the students can get a coffee.

12.15 Arrival

12.30 Guided tour (in English) through the Hafenumuseum Speicher XI – cotton was an important import-product.

13.30 Walk along the “Holz und Fabrikenhafen”

14.30 Visit of a cotton warehouse “Spedition Buckmann”

15.00 END

## DAY 2

Here you will be given a guided tour which takes you through the past 20 years of the port of Bremen. For about a hundred years, the ships, docks and the bustle of the port set the pattern of life for this district of Bremen and its people. Personal biographies and illustrative exhibits shed light on historical events, and give you an impression of the working conditions and routines on board ship and in the docks.

Immerse yourself in the life of the dock workers: you can sniff cocoa or fish meal, weigh and measure like a tallyman, listen to the stories of a longshoreman and load model boats. You can also try your hand at tying knots, Morse code and ringing the ship's bell. In the adjoining Überseestadt information centre, you'll find interesting information on the development of this new, modern district of Bremen.

Free time to explore Bremen.



## 2. Ghent to Bremen

### DAY 3

08:00 An early start today as after breakfast at the hostel please walk back over to Bremen HBF and catch the train to Delmenhorst.

09:00 Trains depart every 20 minutes and the duration of the journey is just 12 minutes. The train fare to Delmenhorst is not included so please purchase your tickets from the station. Fare from 6Euros

On arrival at Delmenhorst station it is just an 8 minute walk to the North West Museum for German Industrial heritage.

10:00 Here Dr Carsten Johnk will guide you through this amazing museum which presents in a historical complex of buildings, amongst others, the early light station (1884) and turbine house (1902), the development of the town Delmenhorst from a medieval castle to the most important industrial city in the grand duchy Oldenburg in the 20th century.

The history of the "North-German wool and combed yarn spinning mill", founded in 1884, is shown in an exhibition space of round about 3000 qm, which reveals exemplarily the industrialization in 19th and

20th century. By means of numerous deliberate orchestrations and partly still working machines the visitor can comprehend the production from raw wool to yarn. Furthermore, the life of the labourers on the area of Nordwolle and the entrepreneurial family Lahusen is documented. The museum is provided with a variety of modern media, for example video films and sounds, computer animation.

The area of Nordwolle enables the visitors to experience former factory life, but today it is a monument of industrial heritage.

Grab a quick lunch in Delmenhorst & then hop back on the train to Bremen for your next activity.

15:30 Antje Moebus has arranged a workshop at the wonderful Fablab in Bremen (more details to be provided)





## 2. Ghent to Bremen

### DAY 4

09:15 Head across to the Bremen HBF close to your hostel and catch the train to Bramsche.

09:43 Train to Bramsche.

11:16 Arrive in Bramsche (one change on the train with 25 minute wait) From Bramsche station take a 20 minute walk to the Clothmaker Musuem.

12:45 Your guide will be there to meet you at the museum entrance where your guided tour of this amazing mill and museum which depicts 2000 years of history in the cloth and textile industry. Famous for

the Bramsche Clothmakers this authentic museums guides visitors through the developments in clothmaking process.

Your guided tour will be in Dutch.

17:18 Train back to Bremen

19:05 Arrive in Bremen

### DAY 5

After a leisurely breakfast at your hotel, we have arranged for your tour guide Daniel Stefanovic to meet you at your hostel where he will meet the group and provide a 2 hour historical walking tour of Bremen. Daniel will deliver your tour in English.

16:00 Make your own way to the airport

19:00 Fly home



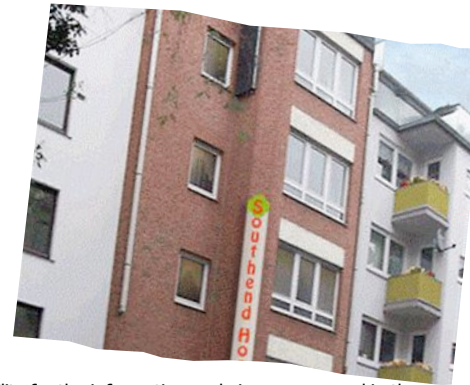
# Accommodation

## *Southend Hostel Bremen*

The Southend Hostel Bremen is located in the old part of town, one of the most beautiful quarters in Bremen, with a lot of entertainment possibilities like shopping, clubs, restaurants, culture and of course relax at the riverside ("Schlachte") !

The hostel is located in the middle of the centre and the night life !

## SOUTHEND HOSTEL BREMEN



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# Accommodation

## *Uppelink Hostel*

## UPPELINK HOSTEL

The recently renovated hostel is located in one of Ghent's oldest buildings and has a compelling history of its own. Its location next to the medieval harbour makes Hostel Uppelink the perfect beginning for a unique experience. As an addition, you are able to enjoy the sublime view of the characteristic medieval skyline.

Hostel Uppelink's location is without a doubt one of a kind. You will find the thirteenth-century building on the corner of the Korenlei and the St Michael's Bridge, offering a unique view over the water. If you walk from the Korenmarkt up the St Michael's Bridge, you will see the hostel at the other side of the bridge on your right.

Due to its unique location, the rooms at the front of the building offer a brilliant view of the old port, of the former post office (now Post Plaza) at the Graslei and last but not least, of the iconic three towers of Ghent: St Nicholas' Church, the Belfry and St Bavo's Cathedral





WYSE TRAVEL  
CONFEDERATION



LCC  
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Castlereagh  
City Council



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