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**CIAV
NEWSLETTER**

International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture



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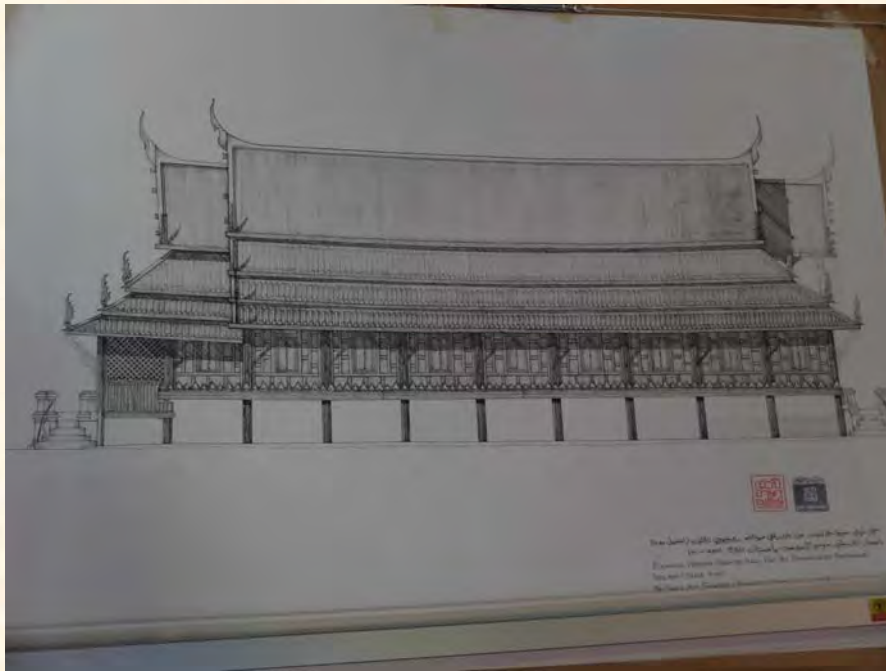
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7.1 PORTAL TODO PATRIMONIO

EDITORIAL

I want to express my gratitude to Sudjit Sananwai, for have written a very nice and interesting description of our last CIAV Conference in Bangkok and also her review of the CIAV VERNADOC 2015 Camp which was a Sudjit great organization effort to document the 18th Century wooden hall called *Sala Kan Parian*, which took place a few days before the CIAV Conference, in Phetchaburi Province.





We present also in this issue edition a short resume of the CIAV Meeting that was celebrated in Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok.



It is important to keep in mind that this year our CIAV Conference and Meeting will take place in Rundlingsdörfer in Wedland, Germany. We want to welcome all of you there, in September.

We are very glad because in this newsletter several CIAV members have sent news and have written interesting articles.

I would like to welcome Naima Benkari from Oman as a new CIAV member and I congratulate her for the very interesting article she had written for CIAV Newsletter.

We also can read the contribution from Mariana Correia which is written another case of “Learning from Vernacular”.

Our dear friend Olga Sevan talk about design and conservation of historic towns and rural settlements explained as collective monography of Russian researchers.

Our very enthusiastic colleague Ege Yildirim, sent the date and place for the next VERNADOC which will take place in Turkey.

We congratulate our dear friend and colleague Augusto Villalon from Philippines for have been designated Honorary Member by the ICOMOS General Assembly, which took place last October in Florence Italy, in recognition for his contribution to the global practice of heritage conservation.

Besides that and as general information we have enclosed different cultural events related with heritage preservation.

We enclose information about the last ICOMOS Statement and Adoption UN Sustainable development.

We want to continue inviting all of you to send us photographs, articles, news, invitation, or anything you may consider interesting to communicate to all our members.

Valeria Prieto

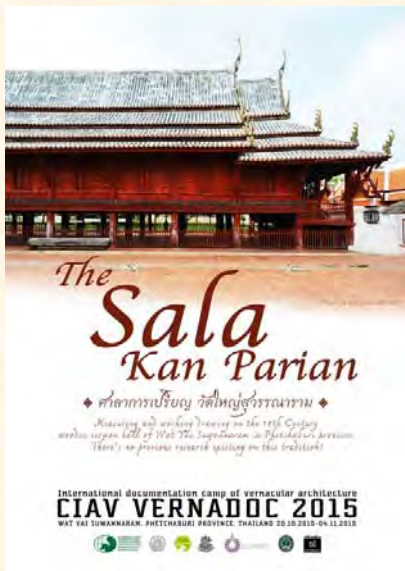
1. CIAV-ICTC CONFERENCE BANGKOK, THAILAND

Sudjit Sananwai



The CIAV-ICTC 2015 conference was successful in its attempt on celebrating 50th year of ICOMOS and 30th year of ICOMOS Thailand

Due to the vernacular architecture conference, consequently activity happened to warm up the young professional by CIAV VERNADOC 2015 camp during 20th October -5th November 2015 for measuring and working drawing the 18th Century wooden sermon hall (Sala Kan Parian) of Wat Yai Suwannaram in Phetchaburi province. The final result had been exhibited on site and a mini seminar between the participants and local interested people happened one day before moving to Bangkok for the opening of CIAV-ICTC 2015 Conference. There were 44 participants from 10 countries joined in this activity.



1-2) CIAV VERNADOC 2015 poster and seminar on site exhibition (Photo: Moriah K.)

A venue held for the CIAV-ICTC2015 Conference during 6th -7th November 2015 was at the Chaloe Rajakumari 60th Building, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. On the opening of the conference the speech was given by Mr.Vira Rojpojachanarat, Minister of Culture followed by special lectures from 4 Keynotes; Dr.Hillary du Cros (ICTC), Dr. Olli-Paavo Koponen (CIAV), Dr. Shoichi Ota (DOCOMOMO) and Mr.Pradech Phayakvichien (Tourism Authority of Thailand). There were 137 participants in total. Those were from more than 20 countries. Moreover, there were 14 selected papers presentation under the theme of

Timber Heritage and Cultural Tourism: Values, Innovation and Visitor Management. Subsequently to this, 8 nations of guest speakers formed a special ASEAN Forum before closing ceremony in the same evening.

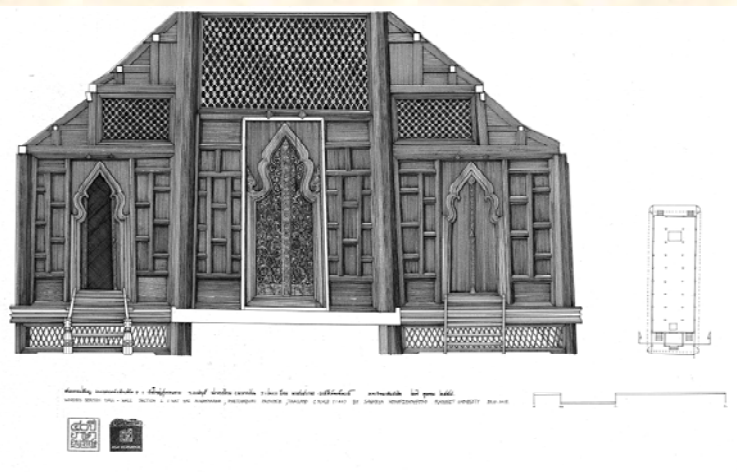


3) Paper presentation session / Photo: Surayoot W.

In this conference Sudjit S.Sananwai (CIAV representative of Thailand) had organized the exhibition of 26 drawings resulting from CIAV VERNADOC 2015, plus 85 drawings from 6 camps of Thai VERNADOC network. All drawings are timber heritage from difference parts over Thailand which was successful showing their integrity to encourage the audiences to understand why CIAV must have this practice in connection to the meeting.



4) Exhibition of CIAV VERNADOC 2015 in the conference /Photo: Vasu P.



5) Wall section of Sermon Hall, Wat Yai Suwannaram /Drawing: Sawanya W.

In the morning of 8th November 2016, there was a half day trip to visit Ban Nai lert, the renovation project of timber heritage building in central Bangkok, 60 participants joined in this trip. After having lunch at the Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University. CIAV 2015 annual meeting took place in the afternoon session. Nine CIAV members and some observers attended to this meeting.



6) Half day trip visiting Ban Nai lert, the renovation project of Kudakahn Architect firm. Photo: Surayoot W.



7) Lunch time of half day trip at the faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University /Photo: Surayoot W.

The last day of 9th November 2016 was the post conference trip to Phetchaburi Province in order to study the best practice of heritage conservation and tourism management run by Fine Art Department. Those visiting places were Phra Nakorn Khiri historic Park and Wat Yai Suwannaram in Phetchaburi old town during morning period. The late afternoon all were visiting Mrigadayavan Palace of King Rama VI and Chao Praya Ramaraghave Villa renovation project on Cha-Am District, guided by Ms. Klaomard Yipintsoi the Director of Mrigadayavan Palace Foundation. All 62 participants enjoyed this trip.



8-9) Chao Praya Ramaraghave Villa renovation project of Mrigadayavan Palace Foundation / Photo: Pongkwan L.

All of the conference activities including the post conference trip were free of charge as supported by Ministry of Culture and Fine Art Department together with ICOMOS Thailand's network of academic institutions.

2. BANGKOK CIAV CONFERENCE AND MEETING 2015

Valeria Prieto

From 6th to 9th of November CIAV celebrated his Conference and Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, with the theme: Timber, Heritage and Cultural Tourism: values, innovation and visitor management.

The organizer of the event was The ICOMOS THAILAND in collaboration with the International Committee of Vernacular Architecture (ICOMOS CIAV) and International Cultural Tourism Committee (ICOMOS ICTC).

The frame of the Conference and Meeting was Chulalongkorn University, an impressive campus surrounded by tropical vegetation and modern installations.

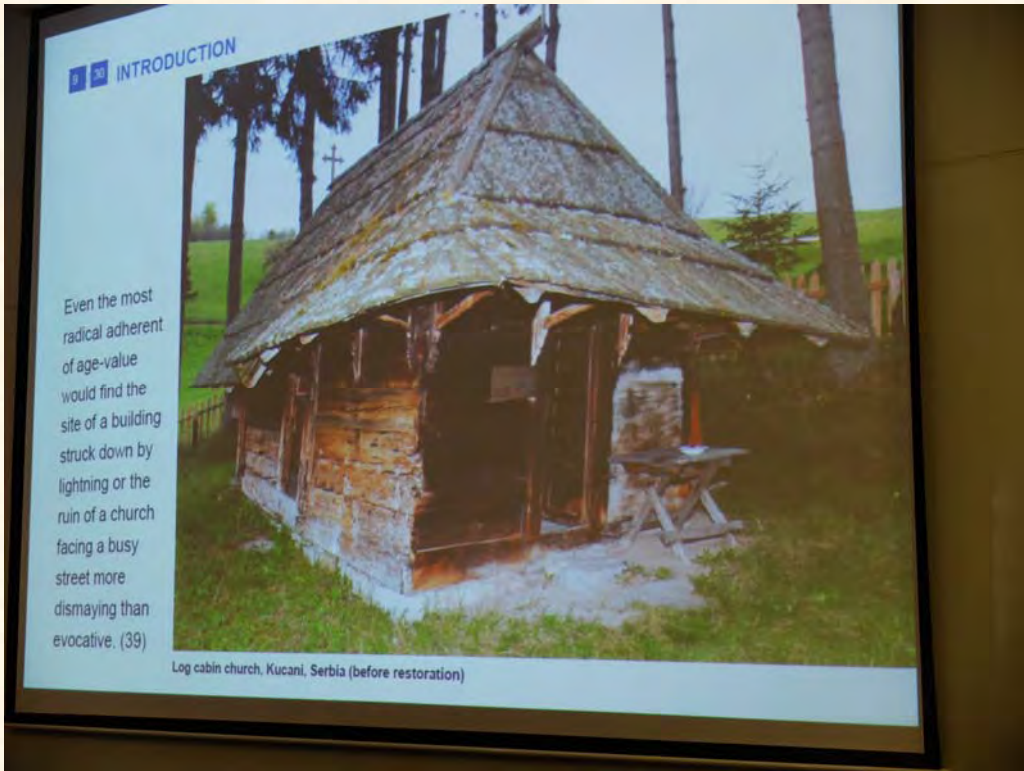
The main theme: Timber Heritage and Cultural Tourism was divided by the subthemes: Values, Innovation and Visitor Management. The Opening session started with the President Report from the ICOMOS Thailand, followed by FAD Director General and by the two introductions made by CIAV President Mr. Gisle Jakhelln and ICTC President Mrs. Sue Millar. The welcome speech was presented by Pinraj Khanjanusthiti, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture in the Chulalongkorn University and the opening speech was done by the Minister of Culture, Mr. Vira Rojpojchanarat.

The presentations included the keynote speech from Dr. Hilary Du Cros from the National University of Singapore. There were also several participations from different countries like Finland, Japan, Thailand, Sweden – Egypt, Taiwan and Serbia – Albania, Indonesia and Austria.

We were honored with a delicious welcome dinner and with the representation of the traditional puppet theater. Next day papers presentations included the experiences in Pakistan, China, Laos, The Czech Republic and USA.

The Conference ended with different forums mainly of the Asian countries. The Conclusion was expressed by Vice President of ICOMOS Thailand and by Vice President ICOMOS – ICTC. Finally the ICOMOS Thailand President said the closing speech.

On November 8 we were taken to visit the Ban Nai Lert, vernacular timber house.









ICOMOS CIAV MEETING

During the meeting CIAV President Mr. Gisle Jakhelln presented his annual report informing about the different responsibilities of the Bureau members and also he make a reference to the work of another two members which has particular responsibilities, like Martin Cernansky, responsible for CIAV web site and also encharge of our members, and Markku Mattila, responsible of VERNADOC- working camps for the documentation of vernacular architecture, in this very active field Sudjit Sananwai is working closely with Markku.



Mr. Jakhelln also explained the Actual Strategic Plan in relation with the development of Bangkok Conference in co-operation with Cultural Tourism Committee. He mentioned that in 2016 the scientific conference probably will take place in Northern Germany and the theme might be timber architecture.

His report enclosed the information about his representations and assistance to different ICOMOS meetings.

One important mentioned he did was about the CIAV publications, like the Newsletter in charge of Valeria Prieto as responsible of the continuous flow. The opinion about the importance of this way of communication was expressed by Mariana Correia, a distinguish CIAV Committee member.

CIAV President also referred to the CIAV website saying that Martin Cernansky is doing a perfect work and that Miles Lewis is in charge of the book of the theme of the previous Conference: "The place of the vernacular built heritage". He also made mention of the several books published this year by Markku Mattila and Sudjit Sananwai about VERNADOC in Finland, Thailand and Romania.

At the end of information report he said the CIAV book on Vernacular Architecture which is a work of several CIAV members, with Valeria Prieto and Marwa Dabaieh in charge to produce it, is now working on finding a publisher.

Finally he said that it was a pleasure to work with this team.

3. CIAV INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2016

Christoph Machat

CIAV INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2016

**The cultural landscape of the Wendland circular villages –
conservation and rehabilitation of the vernacular heritage**

**September 28 – October 2, 2016
Lübeln, Wendland, Germany**

Christoph Machat
Stefan Winghart

CIAV in collaboration with The State Conservation Office of Lower Saxony Samtgemeinde Lüchow (Wendland), Samtgemeindebürgermeister Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hannover, Cottbus Technical University and ICOMOS Germany.

The location of the conference will be the circular village of Lübeln at the *Rundlingsmuseum*, the only one in Wendland, well known and visited. It is organised as an open air museum within a wonderful garden.





In Lübeln there are not only accommodation facilities (44 rooms at rather low rates: 35-50€ reserved up to June 15th), but also restaurants, coffeehouse etc. Inside the main building of the museum there are two conference (and exhibition) rooms for 50-60 people – and inside the museum garden all the facilities for snacks, coffee or evening receptions.





Conference main theme

The cultural landscape of the Wendland circular villages – conservation and rehabilitation of the vernacular heritage

Subthemes

These are partly related to the local (or national) circumstances as following:

1. Types of settlement related to the surrounding cultural landscape (there will be presentations about the variety of German cultural landscapes and their vernacular heritage, especially half-timber) - and problems related to the protection and preservation of cultural landscapes...- worldwide
2. Problems related to the conservation/rehabilitation of the built vernacular heritage, facing migration, change of use – and possibilities for cultural tourism
3. Problems related to energy problems – alternative energies – wind turbines, solar plants – and their installations on the vernacular built heritage.
4. Round table discussion (of about one hour) in the afternoon of the second conference day on “Vernacular architecture threatened by war”.

Call for papers

Abstracts to be sent before April 31

Preliminary program

Wednesday, September 28

Day of arrival - via the airports of Hamburg, Berlin or Hannover. all with train connections to the small cities of Salzwedel and Uelzen, transfer by shuttle buses provided by the Lüchow district office.

Thursday, September 29

09:30 - 12:30/14:00 - 18:00 First conference day, with lunch snack at the conference location

Evening: Reception by the municipality of Lüchow

Friday, September 30

All day excursion through the cultural landscape of Wendland circular villages, preferably by horse coaches (if weather will permit...)

Saturday, October 1

09:30 - 12:30/14:00 - 18:00 Second conference day, with lunch snack at the conference location.

17:00 – 18:00 Round-table session on “Vernacular architecture threatened by war”.

Evening: Possibly cultural manifestation – concert of a young people orchestra

Sunday, October 2

09:30 – 12:30 CIAV annual meeting

Lunch

Departure of participants

Deadline for registration

15th of June

Conference fee

80 € for CIAV members

100 € for not CIAV members

Contact person

Britta Rudolf, Cottbus Technical University.

All information will be included in the webpage under preparation by Britta Rudolf, and will be available at the beginning of week 14. More information will be distributed to you soon.

4.1 THE HARAT PROJECT

Naima Benkari

The Harat Project: An experience of vernacular built heritage Documentation in Oman

Dr. Naima Benkari¹

Introduction

The Omani vernacular settlements, locally called "Harat" (Sing. Harah) are the material witnesses of the social history of this country and the "savoir-faire" of its society. These settlements are highly endangered due to their rapid desertion by their original population since the 1970's. Recently, a population of Asian workers are occupying the abandoned dwellings. This has accelerated the dramatic destruction, and alteration of these settlements. In order to insure the urgent documentation of these sites before they all fade away, the Ministry of Heritage and Culture (MHC) initiated the documentation project of the most important and threatened among these Harat. This project was an occasion for Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) to cooperate with the ministry for the preservation of the Omani vernacular heritage. This paper is a presentation of this unique experience in Oman.

1. The beginning of the "Harat" project

The students in the undergraduate programs of Civil engineering and Architecture (CAE) at Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) had an opportunity to practice the "learning" of architecture and explore the built heritage of their country through the documentation of some of its vernacular settlements, locally known as "Harat". This project was a first of its kind where the university and its students and staff collaborated with the Ministry of Heritage and culture (MHC). This "real life" experience allowed our students to stay at the site for several weeks and the whole class work that took one semester was about these "site visits".

2. The four settlements

The Harat project was a courageous initiative that both SQU and the MHC decided to team up for. The funds were from the Ministry and SQU was in charge of the expertise and capacity building. Under the slogan of "let's protect our Heritage," our team started its work during summer 2014. The four settlements documented were Harat Al-Khabt and its fort, Harat Qasra, Hujrat Musalmat and Harat Saija.

a- Harat Al-Khabt and 'Abs fort (Hisn):

This settlement is located in Wilayat Al-Khaboora in North Al-Batinah region. At 230 Km north to Muscat, not far from the coasts of Sohar. The site of this settlement and its fort is amazing. Harat Al Khabt is at the edge of a hill and 'Abs fort is on the top of another one. Both sites offer a breathtaking view of the mountains, the valleys with their oasis and on the Wadi through which a thin stream runs creating pools here and there on its way. The Harah and its Fort are still quite isolated from the civilization since there is only a rocky path that links them to the main road leading to Saham (Fig.1, 2).

¹ **Naima Benkari (Ph.D.)** is Assistant professor in the Department of Civil and Architectural Engineering at Sultan Qaboos University. She is the project Director and consultant for the Ministry of Heritage and culture for the documentation of Omani vernacular settlements. nbenkari@squ.edu.om
n.benkari4@gmail.com



Figure 1: Location of Harat Al-Khabt.
Source: Google Earth modified by the author



Figure 2: Layout of Harat Al Khabt and Hisn Abs.

b- Harat Qasra in Rustaq:

Harat Qasra is among the settlements of the famous city of Rustaq. This later was once among the capitals of Al Ya'ariba Imamate (late 16th- mid 18th) which made of Oman a real empire after liberating its costs from the Portuguese occupation and unifying the whole country under one government. Harat Qasra is located at around 160 km from Muscat, very close to Rustaq Fort (Fig.3). The settlement spreads along an east-west axis at the Northeastern foot of the western Hajar. Qasra is the birthplace of Imam Nasser Bin Murshid Al Ya'rubi, founder of Al Ya'ariba dynasty. This settlement holds in its folds and behind the walls of its buildings, an important part of the political, social and intellectual history of Oman. Almost all the houses are deserted today, but the Harah is still lively because its inhabitants settled in their new air-conditioned houses not far from it to keep an eye on their oasis that surrounds the Harah. They usually use the main spine of the settlement to reach the house from the garden or from the mosque that was rebuilt at its original place near the Harah's Western gate (Fig. 4).

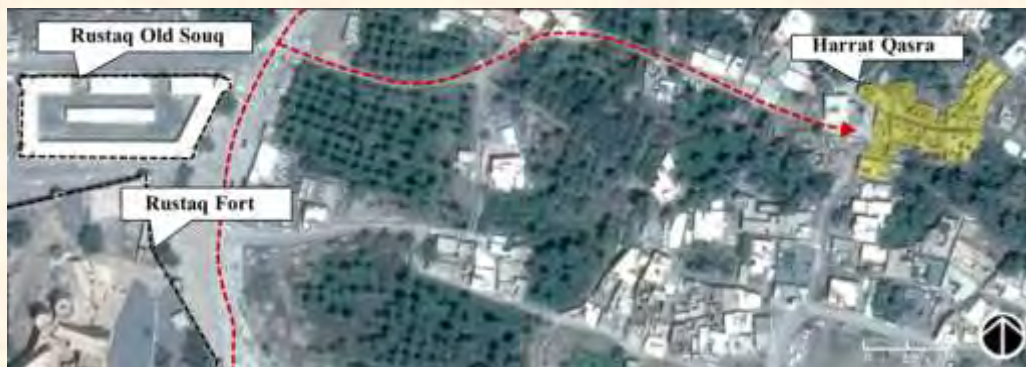


Figure 3: Location map of Harat Qasra in Rustaq. Source: Google Earth modified by the author



Figure 4: Layout of Harat Qasra



Figure 5: Qasra Transversal profile North-South

c- Hujrat Musalmat in Wadi Al Ma'awil

Hujrat Musalmat is part of Wadi Al Ma'awil, located in southern Al Batinah at around 115 km to the west of Muscat. It has been established at one of the most important passages that cross the impressive Western Hajar and link Muscat and the coast of al Batinah to the interior lands (Fig. 6). It is from this strategic location that this Hujra gained its political and military importance. Only at a few Kilometers far from the prestigious fort of Nakhal, Hujrat Musalmat had been in the heart of the turmoil that destabilized AL Ya'rubī Dynasty before its end in the Mid-18th century. This defensive role had its clear effect on the layout, components and the very name of this Hujra. It is one of the rare settlements that had been surrounded by an artificial trench (Khandaq) besides its impressive town wall (Fig. 7). This trench used to be fed with the water of the Falaj² that runs outside of the Harah. The trench is now dry but its traces are still visible through the "green belt" of Arak trees that surround the Hujra and invade its empty interior nowadays (Fig. 8). The defensive role of the Hujra had its clear print on the defensive character of the settlement and the architecture of its components. The very name of Hujrat Musalmat reflects this character since the term Hujra means the closed room.



Figure 6: Location map of Hujrat Musalmat. Source: Google Earth modified by the author



Figure 7: Hujrat Musalmat in Wadi Al Ma'awil



Figure 8: Urban profile on Hujrat Musalmat today

d- Harat Saija or Saiga in the wilayah of Sama'il:

Saija is located at the foot of the western Hajar at around 40 km to the West of Muscat (Fig.9). Saija is the oldest settlement in Wilayah Sama'il and it is said that it had been built before Islam, as it is the case with Qasra. The name of this Harah "Saija" is a contraction of a

² Falaj, Pl. Aflaj: Water Chanel traditionally built to catch the water from a stream, a water spring or the water table and brings it to the settlements and their oases. The Falaj is the equivalent of Qanat in Iran or Fougara in Algeria.

sentence in Arabic: "Assaylu Ja'a" which literally means, "The stream had come" this harah and the whole area got this name because of their frequent streams and rains. Nestled at the bottom of the slope of the mountain, this area received most of the precipitations in the region (Fig.10-11,12).



Figure 9: Harat Saija in Wilayat Sama'il Source: Google Earth modified by the author



Figure 10: Lavout of Harat Saija



Figure 11: General View of Harat Saija



Figure 12: Urban profile on Harat Saija

3. The composition of the team and Methods of the research:

The campaign concentrated primarily on identifying the main structures of interest, establishing a documentation convention in accordance with the national and international

guidelines and procedures. The following key documentation approaches and teams were adopted during the fieldwork:

- a- Sketchers team: was in charge of producing measured sketches of orthographic projections (plans and sections). Both measuring tape and laser meters were used for these documents. The orthogonal and triangulation measurements were used to produce accurate architectural surveys. The laser meters were used especially in difficult to access or long distance locations.
- b- Photographers: A group of skilled photographers was in charge of producing professional photographs of all documented spaces. The extensive photographic documentation of each dwelling included the general views as well as significant details and objects. In addition, the photographers were in charge of recording technical descriptions and state of preservation of buildings on specially prepared context sheets.
- c- Interviewers: in charge of recording traces of use. Semi-structured interviews with owners and residents of settlements, Ameen Al Falaj (Falaj Manager), and other stakeholders were recorded using audio and video recorders and transcribed into notes. These interviews undertaken in local Omani dialect helped tremendously in understanding the harah's social organization, tribal composition, local history and collective memory. The interviews helped also with the identification of each building, its original and actual owners as well as its history and local toponymical meaning. It is worth mentioning the value of having team members from Oman who can interact naturally with the local population and get valuable information that would not be properly understood otherwise.
- d- The surveying team: The physical documentation of the settlement used the following approaches: Preparation of updated, geo-referenced aerial imagery to be used as a reference for the site documentation. Geo-location of the component of the settlement and completion of its detailed layout and levels. Production of urban profiles using both theodolites and measurement tools. Tracings and documentation of water channels when possible.
- e- Context sheets: Detailed context sheets were filled up for each documented building. The aim of these sheets was to record all the technical information about the building, its ownership, and name, materials of construction and renovation, state of preservation...



Figure 13: Samples of context sheets filled up on site

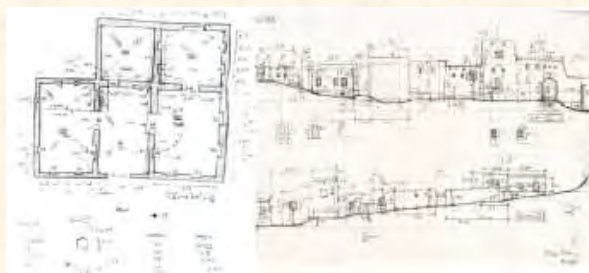


Figure 14: Samples of onsite measurement drawings

4. The Outcomes:

The results of this detailed investigation were presented in a report dedicated to each settlement. Besides the detailed documentation of the settlement and its buildings and other components (Fig.15), the report included also a proposal for an adequate safeguard and management plan for the Harah. This plan was developed according to the specificities of each settlement and the needs deduced from the several interviews and observations conducted during the documentation phase. The development and management plans were designed in accordance with the local regulations presented in the Heritage Law in Oman and the international legislation managing the protection and intervention in the built heritage through UNESCO and ICOMOS.



Figure 15: Samples of the detailed documentation of buildings

Conclusion

This “Harat Project” was the first documentation project of its kind in Oman. It is a cooperation between the Ministry of Heritage & Culture, and Sultan Qaboos University for the documentation and development of a preservation and management plan of four vernacular settlements in Oman. It was the occasion for the students of architecture and civil engineering to experience for the first time such interdisciplinary field research. This project won the 2015 price of Prince Sultan Bin Salman Award for the built heritage. It was also featured in a poster during the ICOMOS general assembly and 50th-anniversary celebration in Fukuoka. The Ministry recruited three students among the team members after their graduation. They are the first locally formed Omani architects in the Ministry.

Credits and Acknowledgment:

The Harat project’s team produced all the illustrations presented in this paper. They and belong by copyright the MHC and SQU. The author would like to acknowledge her appreciation to these two institutions for funding this research and allowing the partial publication of these documents.

4.2 VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN THE ARAB REGION AND THE THREAT OF WAR

Hossam Mahdy

A Proposal for a FORUM on

VERNACULAR BUILT HERITAGE THREATENED BY WAR

CONTEXT

The built heritage in the Middle East is endangered by armed conflicts more than ever before in its long history. Since the so called “Arab Spring” in 2011, popular uprisings, revolutions, civil wars, terrorists’ attacks and aerial bombardments by NATO, Russia and other armies have devastated and are still devastating the built heritage across the Middle East and West Africa.

The scale of damage is unprecedented, not only because of the depth and geographical widespread of political, socio-economic, socio-cultural and religious problems, but also because of the destruction power that up-to-date technology is capable of, including drones, fighters without pilots and smart missiles.

The damage to natural and built environments in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Libya brought these countries to an unlivable state, which caused among many other problems, a heart-breaking toll of human lives and sufferings. Consequently, millions are displaced in their countries, the neighboring countries and beyond. And as the influx of refugees is reaching Europe, the wisdom of Western military interventions in the Middle East is being questioned.

In such a grim context, concerns about the built heritage seem an unaffordable luxury. Nevertheless, numerous admirable initiatives, committees, task forces and projects were started by UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, universities and groups of academics and professionals to do whatever possible to monitor, protect, document and conserve the endangered built heritage. Most notable of which is the “ICOMOS Working Group for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage of Syria and Iraq”, chaired by CIAV Expert Member Samir Abdulac.

THE VERNACULAR BUILT HERITAGE

While the vernacular built heritage is included in different initiative and schemes to monitor, protect, document and conserve the built heritage in war torn countries, it requires more attention.

The significance of the vernacular built heritage is not limited to its fabric. It is part of wider cultural landscape. It is the pride of communities, their honest expression, identity and way of life.

Therefore, monitoring, documenting and protecting vernacular buildings may not actually conserve the vernacular built heritage, should the communities were displaced, traditions lost and the landscape destroyed.

PROPOSAL FOR A CIAV FORUM

I would like to propose a forum by interested CIAV members to discuss the question of how to protect the vernacular built heritage before during and after wars.

The proposed forum shouldn't duplicate the good work and discussions done by other groups and committees within ICOMOS but should focus on the question of:

How to address the particular nature of vernacular architecture within the efforts to protect the built heritage threatened by war?

CIAV members who are interested to participate in this forum should contribute their thoughts to CIAV Newsletter and attend a roundtable meeting, that I would like to call for, during CIAV 2016 Scientific Conference in Germany.



San'a', Yemen. A World Heritage Site. Its highly significant houses are threatened by aerial bombardment and has been the subject of numerous UNESCO and ICOMOS outcries.

4.3 SEISMIC RETROFITTING: LEARNING FROM VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE (2015)

Mariana Correia

New book: 'Seismic retrofitting: Learning from Vernacular Architecture' (2015)

Dear colleagues and friends,

"SEISMIC-V | Vernacular Seismic Culture in Portugal" is a research project coordinated by CI-ESG research center, at Escola Superior Gallaecia, and funded by the National Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), which is the Portuguese State Research Agency.

The project was established to have a strong interdisciplinary approach between architecture and engineering.

To achieve this main goal, Ci-ESG research line in 'Architecture and Heritage' invited as project partners, the departments of Engineering from UM and UA universities, in Portugal.

In 2013, following a very demanding competition, the project was funded by the state.

Several outcomes emerged from SEISMIC-V project. Two of them were books, which were just recently published:

1) **'Seismic Retrofitting: Learning from Vernacular Architecture'** published by CRC Press/Balkema/Taylor & Francis (in paper+CD, and as e-book).

This publication entails a more scientific approach and is directed to an academic audience (the book was published in english) - 245p.

2) **'Local Seismic Culture in Portugal'** published by Argumentum (in paper) has a more graphic and technical overview.

This publication aims to contribute for the awareness of local technical municipal agents, regarding each region's common retrofitting elements, the acknowledgement of common mistakes and the contribution with recommendations, concerning seismic retrofitting of vernacular dwellings (book published in portuguese and english) - 80p.

Regarding the first book, I am sending bellow, CRC book details and its Table of Contents.

CRC information available at: <https://www.crcpress.com/Seismic-Retrofitting-Learning-from-Vernacular-Architecture/Correia-Lourenco-Varum/9781138028920>
PDF screen of some pages at: <https://books.google.com/books?isbn=1315647397>

The second book will be soon available for free download, at the project's website. I will inform you, later on.

One of the key-aims of the SEISMIC-V project is the dissemination of the project results, therefore a copy of each book was sent to all the 309 Portuguese Municipalities, as to all the Department's Libraries of Architecture and Engineering of Portugal. A copy was also sent to key-institutions that work on this area worldwide.

During the month of October, if we still have available publications, we can send a copy internationally, for Libraries from Universities, Research Centers and Documentation centers, from different countries that have a very limited budget, and that have students, researchers and interested people working on seismic retrofitting and vernacular architecture.

However, post charges will be paid at each destination. If your library is interested, and if we still have available books, please send an email to: biblioteca@esg.pt

It will be our pleasure to contribute for the transfer of knowledge, on this important area.

All my best,
Mariana Correia

Prof. Mariana Correia
PhD, Msc, DPEA-Terre, Arch. Dip.
ESG President of the Board of Directors
marianacorreia@esg.pt

ESCOLA SUPERIOR GALLAECIA
Largo das Oliveiras | 4920-275
Vila Nova de Cerveira | Portugal
T. (+351) 251 794 054 | www.esg.pt

4.4 ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF STUDY AND PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN HERITAGE OF HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

Olga Sevan

About publication "Actual problems of study and preservation of the architectural and urban heritage of historic settlements", Russia, 2016.

Chief Editor Olga Sevan, member of the ICOMOS - CIVVIH and CIAV.

Russian specialists in the field of researching, design and conservation of historic towns and rural settlements prepared collective monograph "Actual problems of study and preservation of the architectural and urban heritage of historic settlements." It consists of three sections (cities, villages, art), according to the results of the international conference, held in February in 2014 the historic town of Kargopol in the Russian North, Arkhangelsk region. The conference was held with the support of several organizations: Kargopol museum, Russian Institute of Cultural Heritage, representatives of the Russian Committee of ICOMOS (CIVVIH, CIAV) and ECOVAST. Chief Editor of the publication of the monograph is Olga Sevan, a leading researcher at the Heritage Institute. Information about publication will be announced specifically soon.

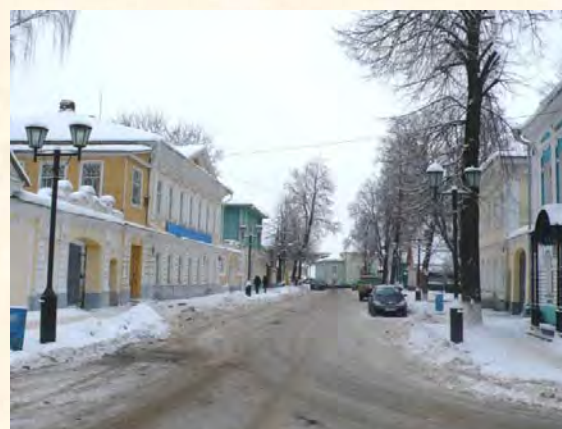
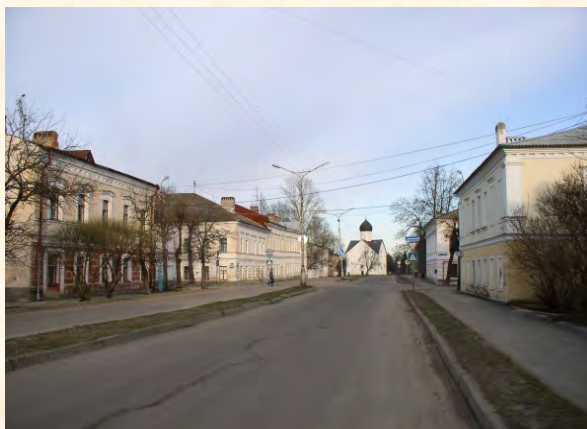


Fig. 1. Russia. City Novgorod. The buildings XIX - early XX centuries. Ilyina Street, overlooking the Church of the Transfiguration. Photo by V. Popov, 2002

Fig. 2. Russia. Small town Gorodets, Nizhny Novgorod region. Detail of the project of historical and cultural reserve "Museum Quarter". Photo by A. Davydov, 2009

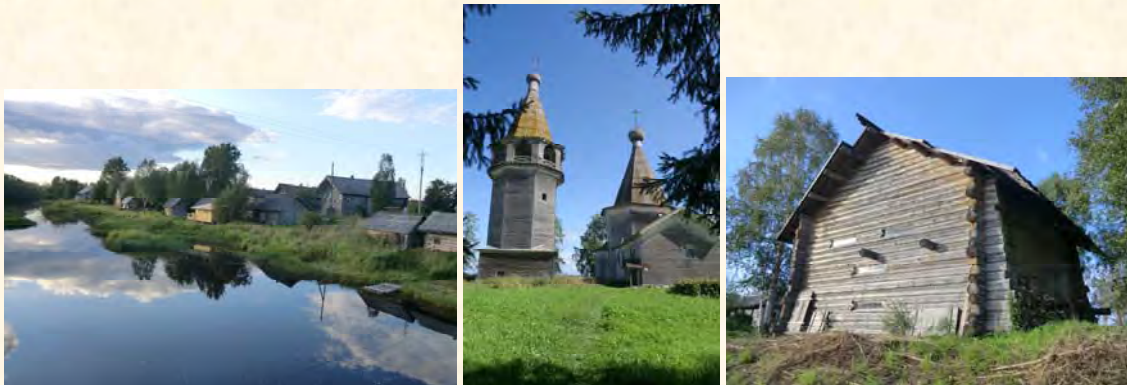


Fig. 3. Russia. Rural settlement Oshevensk, Arkhangelsk region. View from the river Churega. Photo O. Sevan, 2014

Fig. 4. Russia. Village Pogost, Oshevensk. Church of the Epiphany and bell tower. 1787. Photo O. Sevan, 2014

Fig. 5. Russia. Village Shiryaiha, Oshevensk. New house "Theatre of the Light ". Architect A. Ermolaev. Photo O. Sevan, 2014

**Olga Sevan,
Russia**

4.5 VERNADOC TURKEY

Ege Yildirim

Ege Yildirim it is inviting to VERNADOC Turkey this year.

People who wish to participate please write her to e-mail address.

Dates

August 29-Sept. 9, 2016.

Dr (Ms) Ayse **Ege YILDIRIM**
Koruma Plancisi- *Heritage Planner*,
Istanbul

www.aegeyildirim.com

<mailto:ege@aegeyildirim.com>

4.6 AUGUSTO VILLALON. CONGRATULATIONS!

The National Museum of the Philippines, National Commission for Culture and the Arts, and ICOMOS Philippines have the pleasure to invite you to a ***Gala Dinner in honour of Architect Augusto VILLALON***, elevated to Honorary Membership by the recent ICOMOS General Assembly held in Florence, Italy, in recognition of his contribution to the global practice of heritage conservation.

on **Tuesday, 20 October 2015**
at **6.30 P.M. Cocktails**
followed by a Gala Dinner
at the Senate Hall of the
National Museum of the Philippines
Dress Code: **Black tie/Evening gown**

RSVP: au.villalon@gmail.com or gala.villalon@gmail.com

The National Museum galleries will be open especially for the occasion.

5.1 ELARCH EURO-LATIN-AMERICA PARTNERSHIP AND ELARCH MASTER COURSE

ELARCH - Euro-Latin America partnership in natural Risk mitigation and protection of the Cultural Heritage project is a mobility and scholarship project funded by the European Commission.

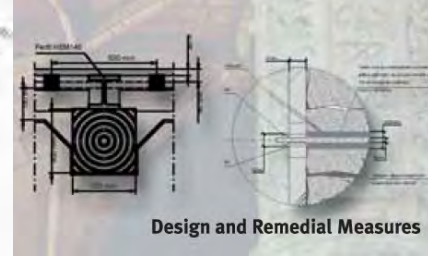
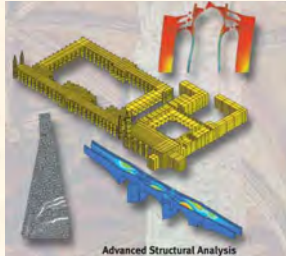
The project is organized by a Partnership of prestigious universities in Europe and in Latin America and aims at fostering scientific cooperation in the field of “risk mitigation and protection of heritages” between European and Latin American Higher Education Institutions. Grants are available (deadline for application is March 20) for Master Students, Postdocs, Staff and Undergraduates. Information and application <http://call.elarch.org/>.

ELARCH offers a double full Master degree course consisting of two special editions of existing masters (“Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions” at University of Minho, Portugal, and “Heritage and Intervention design” at University of Basilicata, Italy), see pdf enclosed. The double title includes a project-led education (from September 2016 to June 2017) in Guimarães, University of Minho, and on-site education (on-site school from June 2017 to April 2018) in Matera, University of Basilicata. Both locations are UNESCO World Heritage Sites, providing excellent teaching and research infrastructures. This call is a unique opportunity to participate in unique international programmes in conservation of cultural heritage buildings.

Best regards,
Paulo Lourenço



ELARCH Master Course in:



Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions – Heritage & Intervention Design

The Master in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions – Heritage & Intervention Design is an education programme on the engineering of conservation of structures, with a focus on architectural heritage and on the application of scientific principles in the analysis and practice of conservation of monuments and historical constructions worldwide. Two “Special Edition” of existing Master Courses ([SAHC](#) and [P&P](#)), addressed to the thematic fields of the ELARCH project, are coordinated by offering an integrated programme based on theoretical and on-site education and research activities on case studies.

It addresses the issue of existing buildings, but with an emphasis on buildings with cultural value. Europe is the world leader in the generation of knowledge, methodology and technology applicable to the conservation and restoration of the architectural heritage.

The Master is addressed to Latin American students offering them a unique opportunity for studying at two European universities, belonging to the ELARCH Partnership, the Universidade do Minho and the University of Basilicata. It provides students with advanced theoretical and practical knowledge on the mentioned subjects combining the diversity of expertise offering education oriented to a multidisciplinary understanding of structural conservation through the involvement of experts from complementary fields, in a research oriented environment.

Master Venue and Accommodation

The Master lasts 20 months and is held in two locations: the Universidade do Minho in Portugal and the Università degli Studi della Basilicata in Italy.

Although students can stay at the Halls of Residence of the Universities of Minho and Basilicata, many students prefer to look for private apartments, for which the courses secretariats provide all the necessary assistance.

Degree Awarded

The degree awarded is a Master’s degree, provided as a double degree counting 120 ECTS credits from the institutions involved. The degree awarding institution are as follows:

- University of Minho, Portugal: [Mestrado em Análise Estrutural de Monumentos e Construções Históricas](#) (60 ECTS)
- University of Basilicata, Italy: [Master Universitario in Patrimoni & Progetto: tutela, conservazione e recupero del Patrimonio Architettonico e del Paesaggio](#) (60 ECTS)

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

The master programme is a full-time programme lasting 20 months and places students within two universities: the Universidade do Minho in Portugal and the Università degli Studi della Basilicata in Italy.

The didactic plan counts in total 120 ECTS credits, of which 60 ECTS credits at the University of Minho, Portugal and an equal number of credits at the University of Basilicata, Matera Campus, Italy.

Attendance is obligatory (at least 90% of the course) and it requires students mobility between the two universities as scheduled below:

- from **September 2016 – June 2017** at the **Universidade do Minho**, Guimaraes Campus – Portugal;
- from **June 2017 – April 2018** at the **Università degli Studi della Basilicata**, Matera Campus – Italy.

An internship will take place in Madrid, at the Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, at the end of the Master Programme.

Final dissertation can be written in English, Portuguese, Spanish or Italian. It will be performed jointly, part at the University of Minho and part at the University of Basilicata and will be discussed in Matera.

The study programme consists of:

- seven sequential units (U1 to U7) at University of Minho in Guimaraes ([Mestrado em Análise Estrutural de Monumentos e Construções Históricas](#) - 60 ECTS), with six technical units and one project-based unit;
- four sequential units (U8 to U11) at University of Basilicata in Matera ([Patrimoni & Progetto: tutela, conservazione e recupero del Patrimonio Architettonico e del Paesaggio](#) - 60 ECTS), with four technical units;
- one unit entirely dedicated to the final dissertation developed jointly, part to the Univ. of Minho and part to the Univ. of Basilicata.

The units are as follows:

U1: History of Construction and of Conservation

U2: Structural Analysis Techniques

U3: Seismic Behaviour and Structural Dynamics

U4: Repairing and Strengthening Techniques

U5: Inspection and Diagnosis

U6: Restoration and Conservation of Materials

U7: Integrated Project

U8: Knowledge and Protection of the Heritage

U9: Legislation and Marketing for the Management of the Heritage

U10: Interventions on the Heritage

U11: Laboratory of training and Architectural Practice within the “Matera Sassi”

U12: Dissertation including an internship in Madrid

Units U1 to U6 are arranged as a mix of theory and application, in a context of a project-led education. Lectures are held from 9:30h to 12:30h and individual/group work is carried out at University of Minho

from 14:00h to 19:00h. Each of these units correspond to 5 ECTS. Units U1 to U4 are taught in Spanish while units U5 and U6 are taught in Portuguese.

The Integrated Project (U7) is a project-based course and includes a mini group project to solve a real engineering problem, with site visits. This unit has 9 ECTS credits and is taught in Portuguese.

The Units U8 to U11 addressed to the Heritage through practice and theoretical lessons relevant to historical, architectural, structural, and management issues (Unit U8 has 13 ECTS, Unit U9 has 6 ECTS, and U10 has 21 ECTS). Lectures, taught in Italian (sometimes in Spanish), are held from 9:30h to 13:30h and individual/group works are carried out at University of Basilicata from 15:00h to 19:00h. The practice, that is the main aspect of these units, will be performed in real construction sites with the cooperation of specialized enterprises. The sites are chosen within the old city centre of Matera, "Matera Sassi" (from Unit U8 to Unit U10, and entirely the 6 ECTS of Unit U11).

The Dissertation (Unit U12 of 35 ECTS - 21 ECTS at Univ. of Minho and 14 ECTS at Univ. of Basilicata) aims at developing research and/or professional competences in the field of conservation and restoration of architectural heritage structures. It consists of a project of recovering, restoration and protection of real case studies. The dissertation can be written in English, Portuguese, Spanish or Italian.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

U1: History of Construction and of Conservation

- Identify and describe construction materials and techniques.
- Identify and interpret the main structural elements (foundations, walls, columns, arches and vaults, pavements and roofs).
- List and illustrated history of conservation.
- Identify, describe and justify the general methodology for structural analysis.
- Identify, describe and interpret the principal damage in monuments and collapse mechanisms.

U2: Structural Analysis Techniques

- Identify and explain the principles of finite element analysis
- Describe and apply advanced material models (continuum and discontinuum)
- Use and interpret non-linear structural analysis

U3: Seismic Behaviour and Structural Dynamics

- To understand the seismic phenomenon, to describe the basic concepts of seismology and to identify the main characteristics of earthquakes;
- To describe and to characterize the dynamic and seismic responses of structures equivalent single and multiple degrees of freedom;
- To apply and to compare the different methodologies for the seismic analysis of structures;
- To identify and to describe the damage and collapse mechanisms in ancient masonry structures.

U4: Inspection and Diagnosis

- To identify and to describe the methods for inspection and diagnosis applicable to historic structures
- To identify and to explain the working principals of the methods and tests for inspection and diagnosis
- To elaborate inspection and diagnosis works
- To use and interpret the results from the inspection and diagnosis works for structural analysis

U5: Repairing and Strengthening Techniques

- Identify and propose suitable techniques for repairing/strengthening concrete structures
- Identify and propose suitable techniques for repairing/strengthening steel structures
- Identify and propose suitable techniques for repairing/strengthening masonry structures
- Identify and propose suitable techniques for repairing/strengthening timber structures

- Define and compare traditional and innovative material/techniques

U6: Restoration and Conservation of Materials

- Identification of the main laboratorial techniques for characterization of materials.
- Describe the main agents for chemical, physical and biological degradation of materials.
- Describe the main repair and restoration of historical materials: stone, bricks, wood, metals and masonry.

U7: Integrated Project

- Consolidation of the acquired knowledge during the past UCs of the course.
- Integrated project aiming at evaluation of the structural safety and proposal of remedial measures of a case study previously selected.

U8: Knowledge and Protection (*Lectures and On-Site School*)

- To identify and to describe the architectonic, cultural, and landscape heritage
- To study the historical iconography of cities and landscapes
- To know the advanced techniques of heritage survey
- To analyse the materials, techniques and constructive traditions of heritages
- Educational in-situ inspection and assessment of real case studies

U9: Legislation and Marketing for the Management of the Heritage (*Lectures and On-Site School*)

- Territorial and urban strategic planning of heritages
- Marketing and management of heritages

U10: Interventions on Heritage (*Lectures and On-Site School*)

- To plan the adequate design methodologies on the heritages
- To identify the historical urban fabric: case studies
- Chemical identification of the constructive materials
- To assess the energetic sustainability of the built heritage
- To evaluate the safety of structural interventions on the built heritage

U11: Laboratory of training and Architectural Practice within the “Matera Sassi” (*On-Site School*)

- To identify, to diagnose, to plan an integrated project for conserving and protecting the built heritage (analysis of the case study for the final dissertation)

U12: Dissertation including an internship in Madrid

- To develop and to present the dissertation work.

Minimum Requirements for the Admission

The admission requirements for students wishing to enroll in the ELARCH Master Programme are a good quality degree in Civil Engineering and Architecture or equivalent qualifications. Architects wishing to apply should have a solid background in structures. Typically, students are expected to have a higher education degree with four or five years. Exceptionally, a higher education degree with three years will be accepted.

Admission is subjected to the approval of the ELARCH Committee, and is based upon the applicant's ability and motivation, recommendation letters and language skills.

You may not enroll onto a Master's and other university courses. If you are already enrolled onto a university course, you may suspend your studies, if permitted by the applicable regulations, for the entire duration of the Master's, pursuant to the “pre-enrolment” procedures laid down by the University.

5.2 HERITAGE CONFERENCE PORTUGAL

2nd CALL FOR PAPERS

NEW DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS SUBMISSION: OCTOBER 31

HERITAGE

2016

5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development

July 12-15, 2016 * Lisbon * Portugal

PORTUGAL

Organised by: Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development

Conference Overview

Lisbon, Portugal

HERITAGE 2016 – 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development follows the path of the previous editions: it aims at establishing a state of the art event regarding the relationships between forms and kinds of heritage and the framework of sustainable development concepts.

For a long time now heritage is no longer considered as a mere memory or a cultural reference, or even a place or an object. As the previous editions of “Heritage” (2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014) have proven, heritage is moving towards broader and wider scenarios, where it becomes often the driven forces for commerce, business, leisure and politics. The Proceedings of the previous editions of this conference are the “living” proof of this trend.

Specialised research produced in recent years has remarkably expressed that sustainable development is being brought much forward than the concept expressed in the book “Our Common Future”, commonly known as “The Brundtland Report”. The role of culture and social aspects enlarged the initial statement where environment and economics had the main role. The environmentalist approach (conceiving the world as a whole ecological system) enhanced the idea of a globalized world, where different geographic dimensions of actions, both local and global, emerged as the main relationships between producers, consumers and cultural specificities of peoples, philosophies and religions. In such a global context heritage became one of the key aspects for the enlargement of sustainable development concepts. Heritage is often seen through its cultural definition and no further discussion seems to be appropriate. However, sustainable development brings heritage concepts to another dimension, as it establishes profound relationships with economics, environment, and social aspects.

Nowadays, heritage preservation and safeguarding is constantly facing new and complex problems. Degradation of Heritage sites is not any more just a result of materials ageing or environmental actions. Factors such as global and local pollution, climate change, poverty, religion, tourism, commodification, ideologies and war (among others) are now in the cutting edge for the emerging of new approaches, concerns

and visions about heritage. Recent events in the Middle-East are saddling proving the rightness of these assertions and deserve our attention.

Thus, HERITAGE 2016 – 5th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development proposes a global view on how heritage is being contextualized in relation with the four dimensions of sustainable development. What is being done in terms of research, future directions, methodologies, working tools and other significant aspects of both theoretical and field approaches will be the aims of this International Conference. Furthermore, heritage governance, and education are brought into discussion as the key factors for enlightenment of future global strategies for heritage preservation and safeguarding.

A special chapter on Heritage and Authenticity was included in this edition, as Authenticity is one of the key-words on present days discussion on heritage. Defining what is, and is not, "authentic" raises a number of serious issues, answers are not easy to reach and consensus is far from being achieved. Authenticity can be addressed as "historically true" or as depending on authorship... can be viewed as matter of "style" or as question of possession/property... can be an interpretation of material objects or a objectification of intangible concepts. In fact, authenticity is such a complex domain that it deserves proper research and specific attention. Heritage 2016 wants to contribute to the discussion on these issues, under the umbrella of sustainable development - this special chapter aims at pushing forward a debate that is far from being a peaceful one.

HERITAGE 2016 is a peer reviewed conference.

Visit the conference website for full details about the conference scope, topics and submission procedures at:

<http://heritage.greenlines-institute.org>

Abstract Submission

Submit an abstract via the conference website: <http://heritage.greenlines-institute.org> or contact the Conference Secretariat below.

- Heritage and governance for sustainability
- Heritage and society
- Heritage and environment
- Heritage and economics
- Heritage and culture
- Heritage and education for the future
- Preservation of historic buildings and structures
- Heritage and cultural tourism

- □□□□□□□□ Special Chapter: Heritage and authenticity

Official Languages

Official language of the conference for publication purposes is ENGLISH. Therefore, abstracts and papers must be submitted in English.

Official languages of the conference for oral presentations are ENGLISH, SPANISH and PORTUGUESE.

Parallel sessions will be organised according to the working language.

Conference Secretariat

Secretariat HERITAGE 2016

Green Lines Institute for Sustainable Development

Av. Alcaides de Faria, 377 S12

4750-106 Barcelos, PORTUGAL

Telephone: + 351 253 815 037

Email: heritage2016@greenlines-institute.org

5.3 ICAHM OMAN 2015 ANNUAL CONFERENCE



ICOMOS **ICAHM**
International Committee
on Archaeological
Heritage Management

ICAHM 2016 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Salalah, Oman

May 2 – 5, 2016

The International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management is holding its Annual Conference in Salalah, Oman to present and discuss:

Archaeological Park as World Heritage Site - A Management Strategy for the Future

The ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) thanks ICOMOS Oman for co-sponsoring the 2016 Annual ICAHM conference, which will be held at **Rotana Hotel Resort** in Salalah, Oman.

The focus of this conference will be the sustainable management of archaeological World Heritage Sites. In addressing this, we will take the position that an archaeological site inscribed on the World Heritage List becomes a public protected area: a park.

Please check [our website](#) and [blog](#) for updates on registration, submitting abstracts, and details for accommodations and travel.



Land of Frankincense, Port of Sumhuram.

Invited speakers:

Dr. Said Nasser Alsalmi
Dr. Douglas COMER
Prof. Michael Jansen

ICOMOS Oman
ICAHM
RWTH Aachen University Germany, GUTech Muscat – Oman

Call for papers and posters

Your abstract must be 100-300 words in length. For detailed information please visit [the website](#). Abstracts should be submitted via the website before **February 29**.

ICAHM will publish the best papers from this annual meeting in its publication series with Springer Press, "Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management."

Although membership in ICAHM is not required to present an abstract or poster in this conference, we strongly encourage participants to [join ICAHM](#).



Wubar Archaeological Site

Registration

Foreign participants from developed countries	\$ 200
Foreign participants from developing countries	\$ 100
Students from developed countries	\$ 60
Students from developing countries	\$ 40

The registration deadline is **April 5**. Please register online: www.icomos.org/icahm/oman_home.html

Registration

The registration fee includes conference materials, transfer from and to the airport, coffee breaks and, in partnership with sponsor ICOMOS Oman, an excursion to the UNESCO World Heritage Site [Land of Frankincense](#).

Lodging/meals package

The [Rotana Hotel Resort](#) offers a special package for our conference delegates including lodging and 2 meals (breakfast and dinner) a day for 50 OMR (\$130) per day. This package can be booked directly at the hotel via this [booking form](#).



AL Baleed Archaeological Site

Conference Focus and Themes

The essential value of any archaeological site is dependent upon the degree to which the materials that comprise it are kept intact and in context. These materials must remain undisturbed until sufficient resources are marshalled and deployed to systematically document them and the contexts in which they were found, and to stabilize materials that are revealed by excavation before they begin to deteriorate. Excavated archaeological materials must then be analyzed, treated for preservation, and deposited in secure and environmentally stable facilities indefinitely.

Maintaining site integrity until a well-organized and adequately financed archaeological study can be conducted has become increasingly difficult as the pace of development has increased dramatically around the world. Further, sites once hidden or in highly remote locations are becoming accessible as technologies that can detect and provide access to them have become increasingly available to the general public.



An archaeological site inscribed on the World Heritage List and opened to the public becomes a park, which is here defined as a protected area set aside for public enjoyment and education. Making a site a park forms the basis for protecting its scientific and historical values. It also, however, creates a threat to those values, because public use of the park can lead to potentially damaging development. The overwhelming majority of archaeological sites in the world are not open to the public; in fact, in most countries, the locations of archaeological sites are not revealed to the public. There are also World Heritage Sites under the management of traditional owners that contain archaeological resources in places to which the public is not allowed, for example, in Kuk in New Guinea, Uluru-Kata Tjuta in Australia, and some of the islands in the Rock Islands Southern Lagoon in Palau. These are the exceptions that do not become archaeological parks, in contrast to the sites that are explicitly recognized as archaeological, archaeological landscapes, and even cultural landscapes that are on the World Heritage List or on Tentative Lists.

A park can do more than simply protect the resources within it. Frederick Law Olmsted, a pioneer in landscape architecture, extolled parks as places where democratic ideals were nurtured, in that they allow people from all backgrounds to mingle and form connections by means of their shared experience and appreciation of nature and park amenities. In the United States, with a well-established system of parks, the influence of the system goes far beyond park boundaries. For example, the monitoring of air quality at Yosemite National Park in California provided an incentive to heighten air quality standards in Los Angeles. Further, the park system provides consultation, planning assistance, and sometimes technical support to areas that have become related to the system, such as National Heritage Areas, National Landmarks, and river and trails systems. Other park programs provide documentation of historic buildings and notable engineering accomplishments, grants for land and water conservation, and the preservation of historic structures—all of these at places that are outside of the formal National Parks system. Read the Salah recommendation [here](#).

The focus of this conference will be the sustainable management of World Heritage Sites that are made into archaeological parks. ICAHM is in the process of developing guidelines for the management of such World Heritage Sites. The list of suggested session topics reflects these guidelines:

World Heritage Archaeological Site Guidelines.

- Management Planning
- Inventory and Evaluation
- Management Facilities
- Management Capacity
- Inclusion of and working with Stakeholders

Economic Valorization of Archaeological WH Sites.

How are we to judge the economic value of an archaeological World Heritage Site? This session will look at current and promising approaches to this and the related topic of equitable sharing of economic benefits, particularly with local communities.

The Archaeological Heritage of Salt: Preserving and Interpreting.

The Heritage of Salt provides opportunities to explore the relationship between tangible and intangible cultural resources. Specifically, it explores the economic, social, and ideological values attached to salt and the production of salt in ancient times and today.

Preserving Archaeological Sites, Landscape, and Artifacts in Conflict Areas.

This session will present programs and activities that are intended to preserve archaeological sites and landscapes in conflict areas. Given the scope of areas in which intense conflicts are ongoing, it is imperative to better understand the value of what might be lost so that priorities can be set and used to allocate scarce resources. This session should also examine the economic dimensions of looting.

Aerial and Satellite Remote Sensing in Archaeological Research and Heritage Management

With the publication of "Mapping Archaeological Landscapes from Space: In Observance of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention," ICAHM highlighted novel applications of aerial and satellite remote sensing to research and management programs. To build on this success we welcome papers that demonstrate best practices with emerging technologies, new approaches to remote sensing for research, and case studies for heritage management applications.

Innovative Applications of Non-Destructive, Non-Invasive Technologies.

Great strides have been made in the use of on-ground remote sensing technologies, including the use of magnetometers and ground penetrating radar. Terrestrial laser scanning technologies are also widely employed to record and monitor built heritage. This session will examine recent developments and exemplary uses of these technologies.

Underwater Archaeology.

Oman provides an ideal location to survey and assess the potential of underwater archaeological research in Africa and the Middle East. This session will assess how research at underwater archaeological sites has increased our understanding of maritime trade and conflict in these regions and ways that these sites can be protected until they are examined by underwater archaeologists.

The Creation and Use of Three-Dimensional Models.

Three-dimensional models can be created and used in research and heritage management in many ways. This session presents some of the ways that such models can be produced and how they have or might be used in the future to understand, document, and present archaeological sites and landscapes

Tourism and Archaeological Parks.

Many archaeological sites on the World Heritage List struggle to avoid damage caused by environmental changes or development. There are opportunities for tourism at archaeological World Heritage Sites, or archaeological parks, to address environmental and social issues relevant today, such as regional environmental degradation or the persecution of minorities.

West African and Middle Eastern Trade Routes.

Goods have been traded among African and Middle Eastern groups for much longer and with greater intensity than is generally appreciated. Here we look at the variety of these routes over land and water, how they changed over time, and why.

Water: It's Role in Social Organization and Conflict in Ancient and Contemporary Worlds

Recent archaeological examination of water management techniques in the ancient world go far beyond Wittfogel's hydraulic hypothesis. Current research will be presented here and consideration will be given to its relevance to social organization and conflict in the past and present.

Travel

VISA AND PASSPORT

Please note that in order to travel to Oman you will need to acquire a visa and your passport must be valid for at least 6 months on entry to Oman. For obtaining a visa, please follow the following procedure at the latest two months before departure:

1. Complete the visa form (last page of this brochure).
2. Send the completed form, a clear photo copy of your passport, a digital passport photo and your CV to: culture@omantel.net.om
3. You will receive a digital copy of your visa via email, and the original will be fixed to your passport in the airport in Oman. To facilitate this process please provide the organizers with your flight details as soon as possible at conference@icahm.icomos.org.

VACCINATION

If you are arriving from a country where yellow fever is endemic, you will be required to present a valid yellow fever vaccination certificate to be allowed entry into Oman.

GETTING THERE

There are daily flights between Muscat and Salalah, as well as other Arab Gulf states. Non stop flights to Salalah Airport are available from; Abu Dhabi – UAE (Rotana Jet), Doha – Qatar (Qatar Airways), Dubai – UAE (Oman Air, flydubai), Kozhikode- India (Air-India Express), Muscat- Oman (Oman Air), Sharjah - UAE (Air Arabia), Trivandrum- India (Air-India Express). ICOMOS Oman will be providing shuttle busses to the conference venue from Salalah Airport.

STAYING THERE

The Rotana Hotel Resort, where the conference is held, is offering a special package for 50 OMR (130\$) a day including lodging and 2 meals (breakfast and dinner). Please click [here](#) for the reservation form.



Sultan Qaboos Mosque, Salalah



Beach Salalah. <http://www.omantourism.gov.om>

MUSLIM CULTURE, WOMEN TRAVELERS AND ALCOHOL

Oman is a Muslim state and Islamic customs. You should respect local traditions, customs, laws and religions.

In public, general modesty of behaviour and dress is expected from women. Avoid wearing shorts or tight-fitting clothes, particularly in downtown areas.

Non-Muslims can import alcohol, to a maximum of two litres per family. It can be bought at a duty-free shop at the airport on arrival, but within Oman, you can only buy alcohol by personal license or at licensed hotels and restaurants.

ABOUT SALALAH

Salalah is the capital of the Dhofar Region, situated in the south of Oman. The city lies 1,040 kilometres away from Muscat and temperatures never rise above 27 degrees Celsius. Dhofar includes a distinctive natural diversity where the coast blends with the mountains and the desert in wonderful harmony so that the mountains look like a fertile crescent, rising to a height of 1,500 metres and then descending into a flat plain that embraces sandy beaches stretching for hundreds of kilometres. (<http://www.omantourism.gov.om>)



Land of Frankincense Sites

Excursion May 5th



On the 5th of May there will be an excursion to the Land of Frankincense UNESCO WH site. This excursion is included in the registration fee and will take you to two of the Frankincense sites: the ports of Khor Rori and Al-Baleed.

The frankincense trees of Wadi Dawkah and the remains of the caravan oasis of Shisr/Wubar and the affiliated ports of Khor Rori and Al-Baleed vividly illustrate the trade in frankincense that flourished in this region for many centuries, as one of the most important trading activities of the ancient and medieval world.



Frankincense tree. Photo: D. Comer



Frankincense Trade Routes. <http://www.omanwhs.gov.om>

Frankincense formed a bridge of communication between the East and the West. Frankincense is a gum resin extracted from the trunk of *Boswellia sacra* trees through an incision. Legend says that flying snakes protected frankincense trees. The value of frankincense derives from its use in religious, medical and incantation rituals. Oman had the main role in giving the tree its value through the frankincense trade.

The sites linked to this trade had such worldwide importance that in 2000 UNESCO inscribed them as World Heritage sites. This highlights the civilisations that flourished in the south of the Arabian Peninsula from the Neolithic Age until the late Islamic Period and were economically, socially and culturally interconnected. These links revolved around the frankincense trade network that expanded as far as the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Mesopotamia, India, and China. Sumhuram, Al Baleed, Raysut and Mirbat were the most important ports engaged in the export of frankincense by sea. Camel caravans also played an important role in the trade of frankincense by way of the land routes of the Arabian Peninsula.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISOR TO HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS

P.O BOX: 129 MINA AL-FAHL P.C: 116

SULTANAT OF OMAN

TEL : (968) 24955500 FAX : (968) 24955588

Email: culture@omantel.net.om

INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR VISA PURPOSES (OFFICIAL VISIT)

Please supply the following information:

1-	FULL NAME :	.....	
(Please supply a photocopy of passport)				
2-	MOTHER'S NAME:	.....	
3-	NATIONALITY:	.....	RELIGION :	.....
4-	PASSPORT NO:	.....	TYPE:	ORDANERY-DIPLOMATIC-SPECIAL
(Delete as appropriate)				
5-	DATE OF ISSUE OF PASSPORT:	.....	
6-	DATE OF EXPIRY OF PASSPORT:	.....	
(Passport must have at least six month to run from date of entry into the Sultanate)				
7-	COUNTRY AND CITY WHERE PASSPORT ISSUED:	.....	
8-	COUNTRY AND CITY OF BIRTH:.....	.....	
9-	DATE OF BIRTH:.....	.....	
10-	ORGANIZATION/ COMPANY EPRESENTED:.....	.....	
11-	POSITION/JOB TITLE WITHIN ORGANIZATION:.....	.....	
12-	FULL ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION:.....	.....	
13-	TELEPHONE NO:	.....(0).....(h)		
14-	FAX NO:	.....(0).....(h)		
15-	EMAIL:@.....		
16-	PHOTOGRAPHS; Three (3) passport– size photo to be attached to this application.			

NOTE: THE PASSPORT SUBMITTED FOR VIST PURPOSES MUST BE THE SAME AS THAT USED TO TRAVEL OTHERWISE ENTRY INTO THE SULTANATE WILL BE REFUSED.

5.4 INTERNATIONAL WOOD COMMITTEE SYMPOSIUM



**20 th IWC International Conference
and Symposium Falun, Sweden,
13th-17th April 2016**

Symposium and Discussion of the Updating of the “Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures” (1999)



IIWC

20th Conference And Symposium Venue

Falun, Dalarna Sweden

Gennaro Tampone

President

María de Guadalupe Zepeda Martínez

Secretary General

Organising Committee.

Tina Wik

Nils Ahlberg

Gennaro Tampone

Scientific Committee

María de Guadalupe Zepeda Martínez

Jerzy Jasienko

Tina Wik

David Yoemans

iiwc2016conference.sweden@gmail.com



BACKGROUND

The first Principles were accepted in the International Assembly of the ICOMOS International held in Morelia México in 1999, there, experts discussed the importance of having regulations for the preservation of the timber structures.

After 13 years, the Updating of the Principles started in the 18th Symposium and General Conference held in the Museo Regional of Guadalajara, México in 2012, there many experts from Japan, Italy, Argentina, France and México recognized that a new element of the patrimony had to be consider as an important matter in the conservation and regulation: the interdependency of natural, social and technical aspects: all together in an holistic dynamic. Also new decay agents threat the conservation of the monumental timber structures.

In September of the 2013, the members of the IWC committee meet in Himeji centre for research into castles and fortifications, in the Himeji-jp- Castle Conservation site in Himeji city in Japan, were the 19th Conference and Symposium took place. There the situation of the wooden cultural heritage was reviewed. Based on the country wooden patrimony report, practical conservation principles were claimed to be submitted for the next year as a revised edition in the General Assembly in Florence Italy.

In November of the 2014, in a IWC meeting held in the Architectural Faculty of the Florence University, we all members/participants did agree that the final Principles must be reviewed in collaboration with other scientific and national committees. Since then other meetings have been organised to discuss the Principles, as the Round Table discussion during the SHATIS 3° conference in Wroclaw, Poland in September 2015. The revision of the Principles of Conservation of Historic Timber Structures, according to the proposed schedule by the international Secretariat of ICOMOS, should be finish and accepted in 2017. Thus, we have the aim to finalize the discussion of the Principles at this meeting. The ones who want information from the previous discussions should request this through the conference mail, IWC2016conference.sweden@gmail.com

The discussion of the Principles updating will continue in Falun Sweden from the 13th-16th of April 2016. So, dear members of the IWC and from other committees, we invite you all to attend the meeting where we believe we have the opportunity to establish criteria for protecting and preserving historic timber structures and wooden cultural heritage world wide.

Organising committee, IWC 20th

Conference



Venue:

Languaje: English

Template and instructions to create your paper for the IWC 20th Conference Sweden 2016:

- Should have a title.
- Should have a maximum length of 10 pages in Word 93-2003, Arial 12 with 1.5 line space.
- The abstract shall be no longer than a page.

Abstract reception: February, 25th, 2016

Approval of the abstract: March, 10th, 2016

Deadline for full presentation: March, 30th, 2016

Please for your presentation use dark background and clear letters in Power Point version 97-2003 or similar

All of you who have proposed to give a presentation, please confirm as soon as possible, and send details as above requested. Additional presentations may be included!

Tentative Programme of the 20th IWC Conference and Symposium

Wednesday April 13

13.00 – 17.00

Pre-meeting concerning discussion on the comments presented to Updating of the Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures, approved in Guadalajara, Mexico, and discussed in Himeji, Japan, with preparation of a final draft of the Charter. IWC Board Meeting, Office

Wednesday April 13 at

18.00 Registration at the restaurant Smak och medmera

18.30

Dinner at Smak och medmera
(www.smakochmedmera.se)

Thursday April 14

08.30 – 09.30

09.30 Registration
Welcome by President of ICOMOS Sweden, *Nils Ahlberg* and moderator *Tina Wik*

09.45 Welcome by local politician, *Joakim Storck* and *Anna Björkman*, director of Falu Copper Mine

10.00 – 10.45 Presentation of **Falun and Falu Copper Mine World Heritage Site**, by *Christina Staberg*, Municipality of Falun

10.45 – 11.30 Presentation: Ancient Timber Structures: an Attempt to Define the Components of the Paradigm by *Gennaro Tampone*, president of IWC

11.30 – 12.15 Presentation by *David Yeomans*

Lunch

Afternoon presentations: Conservation projects to raise issues for discussion

13.45 – 14.15 Presentation: Wooden supports of Panel Paintings, a peculiar type of Timber Structure: present conservation problems and some ongoing research by *Luca Uzielli*

14.15 – 14.45 Presentation: Wood to wood recovery of structural efficiency in Heritage by *Mikel Landa*

Presentations and Summaries sent by members of the IWC will be automatically accepted.

If the presentation is done with Power Point, the file of the presentation should be handed at the moment of registration of the venue. In case you need any type of technical support for your presentation, please inform the organizing committee. The speaker should present a digital and a printed copy of the presentation at the moment of registration.

Abstracts should be sent by e-mail to:

iwc2016conference.sweden@gmail.com

Abstracts sent after mentioned dates will not be considered.

Requirements for the delivery of the abstracts:

One sheet length summary using Arial 12 writing and one image.

Curricular resume of writer, no longer than 10 lines per writer.

14.45 – 15.15	Presentation of conservation works in Falu Copper Mine by <i>Sven Olof Ahlberg (Kulturbyggnadsbyrån)</i>
15.30 – 17.30	Visits in groups to Falu Copper Mine and coffee for the groups waiting
19.30	<i>Dinner reception held by the County Director Ylva Thörn At the County Director's Residence</i>

Friday April 15

Morning presentations:

Structural failures, repair/maintenance in historic wood buildings

09.00 – 09.20	Presentation about log-timber buildings in Sweden and their maintenance Lars Jönses, Dalarnas Museum
09.20 – 09.40	Presentation: Examples from Maintaining the Wooden Tradition in Japan by Yasuhiro Watanabe
09.40 – 10.00	Presentation: The Tradition of Dismantling Mexico by Maria de Guadalupe Zepeda Martinez
10.00 – 10.20	Presentation <i>Ling Cai, China</i> <i>Coffee</i>

Midday presentations: Problems in Preservation – preservation program issues and research

11.00 – 11.20	Presentation: Disappearing Wood Heritage in Sweden by Kersti Berggren
11.20 – 11.40	Presentation: Investigating wood deterioration on mid-century modern wood structures by <i>Mary Jablonski</i>
11.40 – 12.00	Presentation: Disappearing Wood Heritage in Armenia by Francesco Augelli
12.00 – 12.40	Presentation: The Invisible Tools of a Timber Framer Doctoral thesis by Ulrik Hjort Lassen

Lunch

13.45	Annual IWC meetings (the board only)
15.00	<i>Coffee</i>
15.30	Public discussion of The Updating of the Principles, Presentation of the Final draft
18.00	Conclusions

The easiest access to Falun Sweden is by train. There are several trains per day from both Arlanda and Stockholm. Tickets can be bought via www.sj.se

Accommodations list of hotels:

Hotel Clarion Collection Bergmästaren,
Adress: Bergskolegränd 7, 791 12 Falun, Sverige
Telefon: +46 23 70 17 00
<https://www.nordicchoicehotels.se/clarion-collection/clarion-collection-hotel-bergmastaren/>

Hotel Falun, Trots gatan 16, Falun, tel 023- 291 80, mail@hotelfalun.nu

Kopparstugans B&B, <http://kopparstugan.se/>

Falu Fängelse vandrarhem – simple logement,
Villavägen 17, Falun. <http://www.falufangelse.se/>

STS Hostel cheap but got good reviews,
Vandrarvägen 3, Falun.
<http://stffalun.typepad.com/stf-falun/>

Samuelsdals pensionat, Samuelsdalsvägen 23,
Falun. <http://www.samuelsdalspensionat.se/>

Hotell Grön B&B, Björntomt vägen 5,
Falun.

In Stockholm. one option is **Art hotel**,
Johannesgatan 12, Stockholm 111 38.

Free evening programme

Saturday April 16

08.00-10.00 Final Conclusions by IIWC
10.00-15.00 Excursion to Dalarna Wood Heritage (there will be an extra charge for the excursion to pay for the bus).
Visits to 16th century log timber building
Ornäs, storage Building from the same period
Rankhyttan,
Torsång church wooden roof construction
Linnés wedding house, Alvesta old city. The tour will end at the train station in Alvesta. Departure by train to Stockholm.
Ca 15.00

Free evening in Stockholm

Sunday April 17

10.00 – 13.00 Site visit to Drottningholm Castle, Theater and park World heritage Site Guided tour by castle architect Erland Montgomery.
The cost for this be the fee for the public transport to Drottningholm. Meeting point will be at the Central Station. Exact time will be announced at the venue.
Lunch possibilities at Drottningholm

Departures

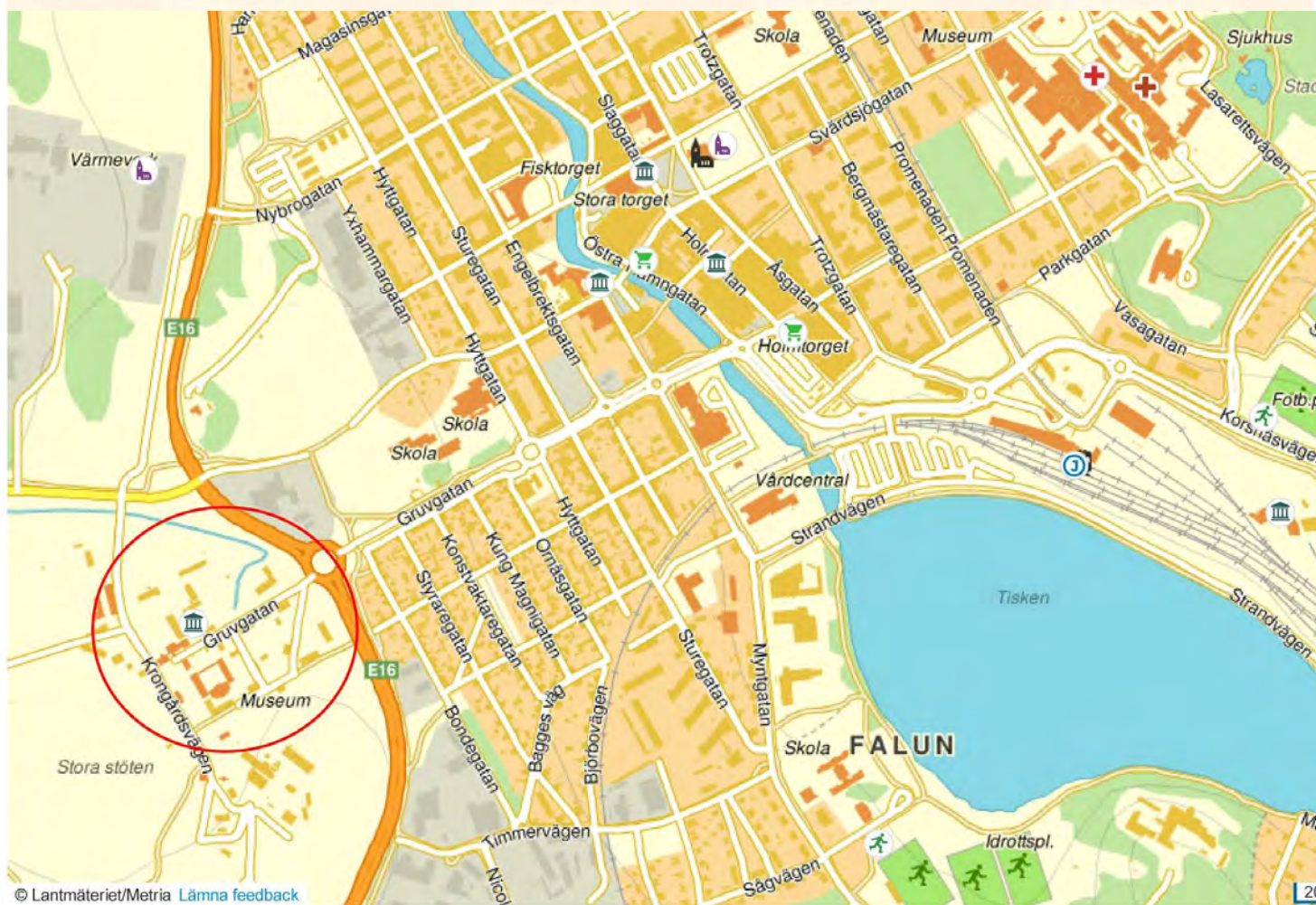
THE CONFERENCE FEE IS 2 000 SWEDISH CRONAS

THE FEE MUST BE PAID TO
PAYPAL tina@tinawikarkitekter.se paypal.me/TinaWik/2000

Or cash when registering (for those who cannot pay through PayPal)

DEADLINE FOR PAYMENT IS 10 MARCH 2016

Address: Gruvplatsen 1, 791 61 Falun, SWEDEN



5.5 ISCARSAH CONFERENCE 2016



[Home](#) [What is ISCARSAH?](#) [News and Events](#) [Newsletter](#) [Documents](#)

← [RE-ConD'15 and ISCARSAH Meeting](#)

[SAHC 2016](#) →

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7th International Conference on Contemporary Problems of Architecture and Construction

Posted on [February 21, 2015](#) by [Don Friedman](#)

The deadline for abstract submission is March 30th, 2015. More information is available at the conference website: [here](#).

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About Don Friedman

Principal at Old Structures Engineering, PC

[View all posts by Don Friedman](#) →

5.6 INTERNATIONAL AWARD UCLG MEXICO CITY

INTERNATIONAL AWARD UCLG - **MEXICO** CITY - CULTURE 21
PRIX INTERNATIONAL CGLU - VILLE DE **MEXICO** - CULTURE 21
PREMIO INTERNACIONAL CGLU - CIUDAD DE **MÉXICO** - CULTURA 21

2ND EDITION
2015-2016

INTERNATIONAL AWARD
UCLG - MEXICO CITY - CULTURE 21

DEADLINE
15.03.2016

The call of the International Award
UCLG - **Mexico** City - Culture 21 is open.
We invite you to **candidate before**
15 March 2016.

L'appel du Prix International CGLU -
Ville de **Mexico** - Culture 21 est ouverte.
Nous vous invitons à **soumettre votre**
candidature, avant le 15 Mars 2016.

La convocatoria al Premio Internacional
CGLU - Ciudad de **México** - Cultura 21
está abierta.
Les invitamos a **presentar su candidatura**
antes del 15 de marzo de 2016.



The Governance Team of the Committee on Culture of UCLG is composed by / L'Equipe de Gouvernance de la Commission culture de CGLU est composée de / El Equipo de Gobernanza de la Comisión de cultura de CGLU está formado por



6.1 ICOMOS STATEMENT POST 2015

Statement by ICOMOS on the Adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals



Goal 11 is one of 17 new SDGs and focuses on cities and the role of heritage in making them sustainable.

The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted during the UN summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in New York on 25 September 2015.

On 25 September, the countries of the world took a bold step towards charting a just, transparent and equitable future for our planet. Amidst much history that was made, not to be overlooked is the unprecedented, explicit recognition given to the fundamental role that heritage and culture play in human development. ICOMOS applauds this important action and pledges the full support of the cultural heritage community to realizing the potential of this landmark international agenda for guiding global action from 2015 to 2030.

After more than two years of dialogue and negotiations, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders on 25 September are the most ambitious and holistic development framework ever conceived. That the countries of the world unanimously agreed on a system that is financially demanding, politically difficult and technically complex is best explained by the urgency of the issues the world is facing. Rapid urbanization, globalization and the attendant loss of human identity; excessive and insensitive development; and increasing risks of disasters and conflict, including climate change impacts, present grave threats to the well-being of communities and the health of the environment.

“The new SDGs reflect a hard-learned global realization that heritage is a necessary enabler and a powerful driver of sustainable development,” said Gustavo Araoz, President of ICOMOS. “After decades of pursuing ruinous alternatives to true sustainability, the 2030 Agenda adopted on 25 September is about nothing less than our planet’s survival. It aims to fundamentally change how people interact with their landscapes and its promise cannot be realized soon enough,” he added.

The agreement – [Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) – recognizes that we now live in what has been termed the urban century, one in which the sustainability and resilience of cities and towns will be key. Within this framework, the Agenda acknowledges what the members of ICOMOS’s international network of experts have long understood: cultural heritage and urban sustainability are inseparable.

As a crucible of creativity, our shared inheritance of heritage is a driver of inclusive economic development and provides universal opportunities for employment that help in poverty alleviation. Cultural heritage of cities builds sense-of-belonging and of identity, and unites people in a participatory process that promotes social cohesion,

inclusion and equity. With their mixed uses, human scale, density and vibrancy, historic cities and settlements are a proven reference model of resiliency, including for sustainable new development.

Unlike their predecessors, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were silent on cultural heritage, the SDGs speak boldly. Of the 7 targets making up the groundbreaking new Urban Goal, Target 11.4 calls for “making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.” In another break from the MDGs, the SDGs apply to North and South alike. “The global South, as much as the global North, is rich in heritage, both tangible and intangible, making the Heritage Target a key bridge for realizing the SDG’s aspiration of universal application, particularly in the urban areas” said Dr. Jyoti Hosagrahar of ICOMOS India.

As with the World Heritage Convention, the new SDG Target 11.4 links together cultural and natural heritage. Said Finland’s Kirsti Kovanen, Secretary-General of ICOMOS “there is a growing body of experience demonstrating that, in many landscapes, natural and cultural heritage are inextricably bound together and that conservation of these places depends upon better integration, so the approach of Target 11.4 is incredibly timely.” More urgently than ever, the SDGs demand collaboration among those implementing the World Heritage Convention, the other UNESCO conventions on heritage and diversity and the seven global biodiversity-related conventions.

Few countries have realized Goal 11’s vision of sustainable urban development. The job of pointing the way falls in part to the epic [Habitat III](#) convening planned for 2016 and the New Urban Agenda it offers. While there is good alignment between Habitat III and the SDGs, the cross-cutting approach needed to achieve the robust incorporation of heritage into the urban agenda envisioned by the SDGs requires more work. The Heritage Target, 11.4, “cannot be pigeon-holed into just iconic monuments or only one Habitat III theme” said Jeff Soule, ICOMOS Focal Point for the World Urban Campaign. “We need to recognize cultural heritage as essential to sustainable urbanization, integrate it into current planning and development models and advocate more transparent and equitable legal and financial systems.”

To help advance this discussion, ICOMOS is producing a *Concept Note on Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development for the United Nations Post-2015 Agenda and the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III)*. The Concept Note was [reviewed and endorsed](#) by the ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) at its annual meeting in Syros, Greece on September 18, 2015. It is expected to be adopted at a special one-day meeting being held in Bangalore, India in November. The Concept Note builds on prior foundational works including the ICOMOS [Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas](#); UNESCO’s [Hangzhou Declaration on “Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies](#),” and the ICOMOS [Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development](#).

Along with colleagues from #Agenda21Culture, ICOMOS has worked from the beginning to make certain that the SDGs put the planet on the path toward truly sustainable development and embrace culture in the ways that successful implementation demands. The final document is inclusive, but falls short of this full understanding, as the [Global Campaign for Culture Joint Communiqué](#) correctly explains. ICOMOS will collaborate with its partners to expand the role of culture; with leaders to ensure they live up to the commitments they have made; and with governments, the private sector and communities to realize the full promise of the SDGs. The organization of this work will be the topic of a World Cities Day event being held by ICOMOS on October 27 in Fukuoka, hosted by ICOMOS Japan.

“The SDGs show that the World has a common vision of sustainability and a shared understanding of the tools – including heritage – that make that vision achievable. Now it’s up to all of us to build and re-build that future together,” Gustavo Araoz, President of ICOMOS, concluded.

ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, is a unique, non-governmental, not for profit international organisation, committed to furthering the conservation, protection, use and enhancement of the world’s cultural heritage. As an official advisory body to the World Heritage Committee for the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, ICOMOS evaluates nominations and advises on the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. ICOMOS is one of the founding members of the Blue Shield network, working to protect the world’s cultural heritage threatened by armed conflict, natural and man-made disasters.

For more information see www.icomos.org

--END

6.2 ICOMOS ADOPTION UN SUSTAINABLE

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Download the statement as a PDF - [English / French](#)

Created: 08 October 2015

7.1 PORTAL TODOPATRIMONIO

BOLETIN DE NOVEDADES DEL PORTAL TODOPATRIMONIO (31 de Diciembre 2015)

DISPONIBLES ONLINE LAS ACTAS DEL 2º CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL BUENAS PRACTICAS EN PATRIMONIO MUNDIAL: PERSONAS Y COMUNIDADES / JUST PUBLISHED ONLINE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BEST PRACTICES IN WORLD HERITAGE: PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

Transmitimos mensaje de D^a Alicia Castillo Mena referente a las Actas del Congreso sobre Buenas Practicas en Patrimonio Mundial: Personas y comunidades.

Aprovechamos para deseales un 2016 cargado de buenos momentos.

Un saludo cordial

Jose Garcia

Dear colleague,

I am pleased to send you the link to the *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Best Practices in World Heritage: People and Communities*.

Apologies for cross posting and thanks for your patience, but we are very happy and proud with this conference and their results ;-). We would be very grateful if you help us to spread them.

Please, **read the best practices document which is included**.

Best wishes for 2016 and, why not, for 2017, 2018 and followings... ;-)

<http://eprints.ucm.es/34899/>

On behalf of the coordination team of the conference,

Alicia Castillo

Querid@ colega,

Me complace enviarte el enlace a las *Actas del Segundo Congreso Internacional de Buenas Prácticas en Patrimonio Mundial: Personas y Comunidades*.

Disculpa si ya la has recibido y gracias por tu paciencia, pero estamos muy contentas y orgullosas con este congreso y sus resultados;-). Te agradeceremos que nos ayudes a difundirlos.

Por favor, **lee el documento de buenas prácticas que está incluido**.

Nuestros mejores deseos para 2016 y, por qué no, para 2017, 2018 y siguientes ... ;-)

<http://eprints.ucm.es/34899/>

En nombre del equipo coordinador de la conferencia,

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