

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES



CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES

NEWSLETTER CIAV

International Scientific
Committee of
Vernacular Architecture



EDITORIAL

Dear colleagues:

Many CIAV members have participated on the XVII ICOMOS General Assembly in Paris, however for all of you who are interested in the documents and details, you will find here many important facts about doctrinal texts, the Paris Declaration and resolutions. The newly elected Executive Committee for ICOMOS 2011-2014 is included in its contents. Our committee also participated in the Exhibition Forum with excellent graphic material about the practical work of CIAV.

You will find a short text summarizing relevant aspects of the main discussions at the CIAV Annual Meeting in Paris and the interesting CIAV meeting and symposium which will take place in Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, Arab Emirates, through the remarkable organization of our colleague Hossam Mahdy.

We are very proud of the continued articles in collaboration with our colleague from Cuba, Nelson Melero. We also have an article from Honorary Member Christoph Machat, and you can enjoy a sample of the remarkable work of VERNADOC by our colleague Markku Mattila.

It is the time of year to begin making plans for participation in many conferences and symposia, so you can make your year round calendar with the information you will find here.

Finally, a brief article is included regarding the next ICOMOS General Assembly.

I hope to have more participation from all of you with articles, photographs or news about your own work.

Valeria Prieto

February 2012



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ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, held its 17th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium in Paris, at UNESCO Headquarters from 28 November to 1 December 2011.

Held under the high patronage of Ms. Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, and Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic, this event gathered **1 150 participants from 106 countries, and saw 77 ICOMOS National Committees represented.** This record attendance was noted by all, especially by Mr. Gustavo Araoz, President of ICOMOS, who made particular reference to this in his introductory remarks. This encourages us to consider that this important moment in the life of ICOMOS is also the foremost gathering of heritage professionals world-wide.

A generous grant from the Getty Foundation and the ICOMOS Victoria Falls Fund supported 63 professionals from 47 countries to attend this General Assembly.

The General Assembly adopted **two new doctrinal texts**, which complement the existing set of Charters which ICOMOS has been promoting since its first General Assembly in 1965 in order to provide guidance

to authorities, institutions, experts and any interested stakeholder in their action for the conservation and enhancement of heritage sites. These newly adopted texts comprise:

- the joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes;
- the Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas.

It also adopted **the Paris Declaration** on « Heritage as a Driver of Development » resulting from the discussions during the Scientific Symposium, as well as **46 resolutions**, concerning organizational ICOMOS matters such as the adoption of new Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly, but particularly on newly emerging heritage issues, for example in connection with human rights and peace, and situations affecting specific monuments and sites.

The Piero Gazzola Prize was awarded to Professor Nobuo Ito for his outstanding commitment in support of cultural heritage in Japan and internationally for over sixty years, and in particular for his key role in

the adoption of the Nara Document on Authenticity in 1994, building bridges between East and West in terms of conservation philosophy.

11 members were conferred Honorary Membership.

The General Assembly also elected **a new leadership**, comprising Mr Gustavo Araoz (USA) who was reelected as President, Ms Kirsti Kovanen (Finland) elected as Secretary General, Ms Laura Robinson (South Africa) as Treasurer General; 5 Vice-Presidents and 12 members for the Executive Committee.

The composition of the new international leadership team thus includes representatives from:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, South Africa and the USA.

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On the occasion of the General Assembly, ICOMOS and ICCROM signed a **partnership agreement** so as to put on record the growing number of areas in which our two organizations have been cooperating on since our creation and to formalize the framework of this longstanding cooperation.

The complete report by the Rapporteurs of the General Assembly will be available on the ICOMOS website in due course.

The central theme of the **Scientific Symposium was: "Heritage, Driver of Development"**. The discussions showed, in the words of Mr. Benjamin Mouton, Chairman of the Scientific Committee, that *"heritage must again be placed at the heart of development concerns; its ownership must be restored to the communities to whom this heritage belongs and to those who come to discover and enjoy it, by rendering it accessible in all its richness."*

Over 150 speakers came to present their papers. Of good scientific merit, these provided fuel for discussions during the various Symposium sessions, and for the first time in **workshop-debates**, held during the lunch breaks, which allowed a larger number of contributions to be heard.

The papers will soon be available in electronic format on the ICOMOS web site.

The 17th General Assembly brought another innovation with the introduction of a **Youth Forum**, the result of close cooperation with educational institutions in the field of heritage, both French and foreign.

This collaboration mobilized a dozen institutions and took shape in several ways:

- Physical participation in the Youth Forum where the students could represent their schools (or universities) and their works on a stand;
- Participation in the Symposium through the appointment of Junior Rapporteurs, working in tandem with Senior Rapporteurs;
- Their involvement as moderators in the workshop-debates;
- Their involvement in guiding visits (eg. at the Cité de l'Architecture).

The prevailing idea was to promote exchanges between students and to integrate them more closely in the conduct of the General Assembly, to consider them as professional partners in their own right and associating them closely in the development of the Scientific Symposium's conclusions.

Also with the aim of promoting exchanges and better mutual understanding, a **Forum of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees** was organized during the General Assembly. The International Scientific Committees were given the opportunity to present their activities, an offer which was met with great success. Several ISCs also held their regular annual meetings during the duration of the General Assembly.

During the 17th General Assembly, the **partners** who supported its organization were invited to participate in the sessions and the discussions of the Scientific Symposium. They were furthermore offered the opportunity to present their work in the **Exhibitors Forum** which gave rise to fruitful exchanges.

Being the first time since ICOMOS' founding that this General Assembly has taken place in the French capital, Mr. Pierre-Antoine Gatier, President of the 17th General Assembly and Chairman of the Organizing Committee, expressed particular satisfaction at the success of the 2011 Paris event.

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About ICOMOS

ICOMOS – the International Council for Monuments and Sites - is an international, non-governmental organization of professionals, dedicated to the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places and to the creation, dissemination and application of theory, methodology, and scientific techniques for heritage conservation.

ICOMOS was created in 1965 in Warsaw following the adoption the year before of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, also known as the Venice Charter.

Headquartered in Paris, France, ICOMOS is the only global non-government organization of this kind. Its 10 000 members represent all disciplines of heritage conservation: architects, historians, archaeologists, construction materials conservators, art historians, lawyers, geographers, anthropologists, engineers, town planners...

The National Committees in more than 93 countries all over the world and the 28 International Scientific Committees form a unique inter-disciplinary and multi-cultural network of co-operation. Every 3 years, ICOMOS holds a General Assembly combined with a Scientific Symposium by invitation of one of its National Committees.

ICOMOS has associate relations with UNESCO and has been designated official adviser on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The newly elected Executive Committee (2011-2014)

President: Mr Gustavo Araoz (U.S.A.)

Secretary General: Ms Kirsti Kovanen (Finland)

Treasurer General: Ms Laura Robinson (South Africa)

Vice Presidents:

Ms Kristal Buckley (Australia)

Mr Alfredo Conti (Argentina)

Mr Gideon Koren (Israel)

Mr Benjamin Mouton (France)

Mr Guo Zhan (China)

Members of the Executive Committee:

Ms Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias (Greece)

Mr Stefan Belishki (Bulgaria)

Mr Dinu Bumbaru (Canada)

Mr Francesco Caruso (Italy)

Mr Rohit Jigyasu (India)

Mr Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)

Mr Philippe la Hausse de Lalouvière (Mauritius)

Mr Wilfried Lipp (Austria)

Mr Christoph Machat (Germany)

Ms Olga Orive (Mexico)

Ms Hae-Un Rii (Korea Republic)

Mr Grellan Rourke (Ireland)

Honorary Presidents: Mr Michael Petzet (Germany); Mr Roland Silva (Sri Lanka)

President of the Advisory Committee: Mr John Hurd (United Kingdom)

Coordinator of the Scientific Council: Ms Pamela Jerome (U.S.A.)

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A few words about.....

The joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes – the Dublin Principles

This is the first document which ICOMOS has adopted jointly with one of its partners – in this case The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH).

Around the world, there is a growing appreciation of the heritage value of buildings, sites, ensembles or landscapes which offer a testimony of the industrialization and the modern history of applied sciences and mercantile exchange; this appreciation also extends to machinery, industrial archives, know-how or traditions associated with these immovable properties. The economy, contemporary social or environmental concerns, the continued industrial operations or their closure, all raise particular challenges for the conservation and enhancement of that heritage.

The Dublin Principles are targeted at assisting authorities, specialists, and corporations and provide them with tools to take on these challenges successfully. They provide an integrated definition of industrial heritage in its tangible and intangible dimensions, and recommendations on their documentation, protection, conservation and presentation, including at sites that are in active operation. These principles will be disseminated by ICOMOS, TICCIH and their partners to promote their use in support of the conservation of cultural heritage.

The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

The ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) has updated the approaches and considerations contained in the Washington Charter (1987) and the Nairobi Recommendation (1976). The Valletta Principles take into consideration the significant evolution in definitions and methodologies concerning the safeguarding and management of historic towns and urban areas.

The modifications reflect a greater awareness of the issue of historic heritage on a regional scale rather than just confined to urban areas; of intangible values such as continuity and identity; of traditional land use, the role of public space in communal interactions, and of other socioeconomic factors such as integration and environmental factors. Questions around the role of landscape as common ground, or

conceptualizing the townscape, including its topography and skyline, as a whole, seem more important than before.

Another important modification, particularly in fast-growing cities, takes into account the problems of large-scale developments, which alter the traditional lot sizes that help to define historic urban morphology.

In this sense, it is fundamental to consider heritage as an essential resource, as part of the urban ecosystem. This concept must be strictly respected in order to ensure harmonious development of historic towns and their settings.

The notion of sustainable development has gained such importance that many directives on architectural planning and interventions are now based on policies designed to limit urban expansion and to preserve urban heritage.

The main objective of this document is to propose principles and strategies applicable to every intervention in historic towns and urban areas. These principles and strategies are meant to safeguard the values of historic towns and their settings, as well as their integration into the social, cultural and economic life of our times.

These interventions must ensure respect for tangible and intangible heritage values, as well as for the quality of life of inhabitants.

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The Paris Declaration on heritage as a driver of development

The Paris Declaration on heritage as a driver of development presents the principles and recommendations intended to curb the negative effects of globalization on heritage and communities.

The effects of globalisation on societies are manifested in the attrition of their values, identities and cultural diversity, and of their tangible and intangible heritage, in the broadest sense.

There is a need to evaluate its effects on heritage and communities, to identify the actions needed not only to protect heritage, but also to ensure that its use, its promotion and enhancement, and its economic, social and cultural value are harnessed to the benefit of local communities and visitors and to assess the ability of heritage and its inherent values to inspire and to build tomorrow's societies.

Stating these principles and recommendations for each theme of the Symposium- regional development, the art of building, tourism and development, heritage and the economy - the Paris Declaration takes into consideration all aspects and stakeholders concerned by this issue, and recommends concrete and specific actions.

This Declaration is part of a series of initiatives and actions that have been undertaken by ICOMOS over many years in order to promote a development process that incorporates cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, as a vital aspect of sustainability, and gives a human face to development.

The Paris Declaration On heritage as a driver of development adopted at Paris, UNESCO headquarters, on Thursday 1st December 2011

Preamble

The 1 150 participants from 106 countries gathered in Paris at the UNESCO headquarters at the invitation of ICOMOS France from 28 November to 1 December 2011 on the occasion of the 17th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) adopt this Declaration of Principles and Recommendations on the relationship between heritage and development, to be viewed as an asset to heritage conservation, to the dissemination of its inherent values, and to the cultural, social and economic development of communities. This Declaration and the recommendations are addressed to stakeholders involved in heritage conservation, development and tourism, and more especially to States, local authorities, international institutions, the United Nations agencies and UNESCO.

In particular, as well as to relevant civil society associations.

This Declaration forms part of a series of initiatives and actions that have been undertaken by ICOMOS over many years in order to promote a development process that incorporates tangible and intangible cultural heritage as a vital aspect of sustainability, and gives a human face to development. Of particular note is the ICOMOS conference held at Moscow and Suzdal in Russia (1978), on the theme of 'The

Protection of Historical Cities and Historical Quarters in the Framework of Urban Development'. One of its sub-themes was 'Historical Monuments as a Support to Economic and Social Development', which shows that, 33 years ago, our organization had already begun to reflect on the relationship between heritage and Development. The scientific symposium entitled 'No Past, No Future', at the Sixth General Assembly of ICOMOS in Italy and the scientific symposium on 'The Wise Use of Heritage' held in Mexico in 1999 further explored the subject. The work and reports of Nara (1997), Xi'an (2005) and Quebec (2008) helped to develop the heritage concepts of 'authenticity', 'context' and 'spirit of place'. An important step has been the work of ICOMOS in developing Charters that have become international benchmarks, especially for UNESCO and its Member States. Of particular note are the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter developed in 1977 and updated in 1999, the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes adopted by ICOMOS in 2008 and the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, which was also adopted in 2008.

Why this theme?

The effects of globalization on societies are manifested in the attrition of their values, identities and cultural diversity, and of their tangible and intangible heritage, in the broadest sense. Therefore, the relationship between development and heritage must be examined.

Concerns revolving around heritage and development are also echoed in the theme that UNESCO has chosen to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in Kyoto in 2012, 'World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities'.

This aims first to measure the effects of globalization on communities and heritage. It will then identify the actions needed not only to protect heritage, but also to ensure that its use, its promotion and enhancement, and its economic, social and cultural value are harnessed to the benefit of local communities and visitors. Finally, it will assess the ability of heritage and its inherent values to inspire and to build tomorrow's societies, curbing the negative effects of globalization.



II.- CIAV ANNUAL MEETING 2011

The CIAV annual meeting was celebrated in the University City headquarters, in Paris, on December 2nd 2011, at *Maison de l'Italie*

We have enclosed here, for general information, **the Minutes** of the meeting:

	Responsible	Deadline
1.-Introduction of the new executive According to the agenda the meeting started with the introduction (presentation) of the new members of the Executive Committee by Marc de Caraffe, former CIAV President.		
2.-Introduction of members Gisle Jakhelln, the new President, Maria Ines Subercaseau, Hossam Mahdy and Valeria Prieto presented themselves. The members present at the meeting introduced themselves. List of participants is attached.		
3.-Approval of the agenda The presence and participation without voting of the 3 visitors was accepted by the members. The agenda was approved.	Valeria	
4.-In memory of Ari Sivan In memory of our colleague Arie Sivan Marc de Caraffe and David Guggenheim spoke, remembering him as an intellectual with many skills. The whole group stood up in one minute silence.		
5.-Presentation by the President Gisle spoke and explained his professional experiences and mentioned that he was ICOMOS Norway's Past President, among other things. He thanked Marc de Caraffe for his very good job at the post as CIAV President; he also mentioned that Valeria Prieto will continue as CIAV General Secretary. He also referred to the new CIAV Vice Presidents: Maria Ines Subercaseaux and Hossam Mahdy. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Gisle Jakhelln mentioned that we will have our next conference with Hossam Mahdy and he said that we should extend our activities with other scientific committees, perhaps in the next meeting.We should look at some special vernacular architecture site to be proposed as a World Heritage Site, was asked by Gisle Jakhelln.We will continue organizing the annual meetings.We should promote more vernacular local groups in our own countries.The CIAV Newsletter will continue and the CIAV web page as today will be under the responsibility of Martin Cernansky.		

6.-The different topics mentioned by members Maria Ines informed that she will go to Peru in April to Earthen Architecture Committee Conference. So will Hossam Mahdy also. Mariana Correia mentioned that in the Earthen Architecture Committee Conference there will be presented a lot of vernacular architecture.		
7.-Former President's Report Marc de Caraffe presented his report about the last year that he was at the post of CIAV Presidency. (See attachment).		
8.-Secretary General's Report Valeria Prieto presented her report of the last year as General Secretary. (See attachment).		
9.-Business Items a) Presentation by Hossam Mahdy on the 2012 CIAV meeting in Abu Dhabi 18th-21st November * Hossam Mahdy invited to Abu Dhabi next year. The place will be Al Ain. It will be a seminar that will take more days. The first day will be dedicated to discussion of vernacular architecture in the Arab World. The second day will be to discuss management of vernacular architecture and the third day archeology vernacular architecture. This seminar will take place from November 18 to 21. Two weeks before the seminar Vernadoc Al Ain will take place. Hossam will at the end of January present the seminar structure and themes together with a draft for Call for Papers. It is important to check the visa procedures at the web page: Abu Dabi-Government-visa.	Hossam	31.01. 2012
a) Presentation by Maria Correia on the 2013 CIAV meeting in Portugal/ Présentation de la réunion de 2013 du CIAV au Portugal par Maria Correia Mariana Correia made the formal invitation for the 2013 CIAV meeting in Portugal at the Escola Superior Gallaecia University (at the North of Portugal), related with culture. They involve students in activities with local vernacular architecture. Mariana showed some photographs of these works. The participants will be around 200 people. She also presented the book Terra em Seminario they had published.		
b) CIAV Web Site Martin Cernansky who is in charge of the CIAV web page, was asked to study the possibilities of putting the web page in Face Book. 'Gate keeper' shall be one of the members of the buro. Martin will send a note about all the procedures and he will continue with the CIAV web page work.		
c) Possible nomination of a troglodyte village in Iran Gisle explained that many of us had expressed a positive attitude towards a nomination, and possibly as a serial nomination. Samir Abdulac mentioned that there are other troglodytes villages like those of Capadocia in Turkey. Marc said that the community people should first manifest if they want to be nominated. ICOMOS Iran should also be contacted. There are not any CIAV members in Iran. Hossam offered to get in touch with Iranian department. We will continue the discussion in our next meeting.		

A) Other items a) 'Temporary Housing' by Freddy Avnby Freddy Avny, Denmark, presented a work called temporary towns after disaster and slum areas on illegal grounds in Copenhagen. Is this vernacular architecture? This was a controversial discussion because some don't consider the slum areas as vernacular architecture.		
b) 'On the orthodox neighborhoods in Jerusalem – 19 th Century' by David Guggenheim David Guggenheim, Israel, presented as example of vernacular architecture an abandoned village in Jerusalem, Israel, where the government wants to build a luxury development. David wanted help to recognize this heritage. The discussion developed on the question whether this is archaeology or vernacular heritage. The definition of Vernacular Architecture should be discussed further based on the CIAV charter. A topic for our next meeting.		
c) Closing Gisle thanked the participants for the discussions. With this the meeting was closed.		

Hi to all members

In continuation to my presentation in our annual meeting in Paris on saving the "lifta" village. I am happy to tell you that we had a great success at court (see attached press release) – sometimes there is justice and understanding to the real values of culture.

The Administrative Court in Jerusalem today (6.2.12) ordered the annulment of the Israel Land Administration tender for the marketing of lands of the abandoned Palestinian village of Lifta.

In a detailed ruling spanning 22 pages, the Administrative Court in Jerusalem (under the Honorable Judge Yigal Marzel) accepted the petition submitted in March 2011 by Attorney Sami Arshid in the name of public petitioners, the refugees of Lifta and Israeli human rights organizations (Sons of Lifta Jerusalem Association, Rabbis for Human Rights, Jafara Association, Dr. Daphna Golan, Ilan Shtayer, Salah Siam, Abed Elrahman abu Lail, Radwan Barakat, Daud Abidi, Jalal Aqel and Mohammad Odeh).

In its ruling, the Court ordered that the tender of the Israel Land Administration (number 405/2010) be annulled. Thus in essence the Court fully accepted the petition and prevented the marketing and sale of the Lifta village lands and abandoned homes to private entrepreneurs. It should be noted that this tender was publicized one year ago by the aforementioned Attorney Sami Arshid, and the tender was frozen following an injunction prohibiting the Israel Land Administration (ILA) from continuing to market the lands. In today's ruling the Court annulled the tender. [...]

Prof. David Guggenheim

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III.- CIAV ANNUAL MEETING AND CONFERENCES 2012

Al Ain, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, UAE 2012



CIAV - International Committee of Vernacular Architecture

**CALL FOR PAPERS
ANNUAL MEETING and CONFERENCE
Al Ain, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, UAE 2012**

**CIAV invites all ICOMOS members and all interested professionals to its next annual meeting and conference to be held in Al Ain, UAE
19th – 22nd November 2012**

The theme for the seminar will be "The place of vernacular built heritage in a rapidly changing context" The venue will be Al Ain, in the eastern region of Abu Dhabi Emirate, one of the seven emirates that constitute the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The landscape of the city is characterized by the oasis, the desert and the mountain. The cultural sites of Al Ain were inscribed as a serial property on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011.

Earthen buildings make the majority of the built heritage of Al Ain. Some are archaeological remains from the Bronze Age, Iron Age or the Islamic period. Others are vernacular buildings in or around one of the six oases that originated the modern Al Ain city. The vernacular earthen buildings of Al Ain are in various states of conservation. They also vary in significance and authenticity. The context of the vernacular heritage is changing rapidly from desert environment to urban and suburban cityscapes.

The conservation of vernacular buildings faces challenges on many levels. On technical level, construction materials are fragile and vulnerable in modern city context. On the levels of function and management, reinstating vernacular buildings to play a role in modern day life is another major challenge. On the urban

level, the fast pace of development puts a huge pressure on the vernacular built heritage. Parallels can be made from the region and other regions on the questions facing the place of the vernacular built heritage in a rapidly changing context.

Main conference theme:

The place of vernacular built heritage in a rapidly changing context

Sub-theme 1: The built vernacular heritage within context

Session 1: Vernacular architecture of al Ain, Abu Dhabi and the Gulf region

Session 2: Vernacular architecture in time and place

Session 3: Reflections on vernacular architecture concepts with
reference to ICOMOS Charter on Vernacular
Architecture

Sub-theme 2: Technical aspects of conservation for vernacular buildings and archaeological sites

Session 1: Conservation techniques and approaches

Session 2: Emergency conservation

Session 3: Capacity building, traditional craftsmanship, old

materials and techniques for conservation and new use

Sub-theme 3: Reinstating vernacular buildings in the present and future

Session 1: Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse for vernacular built heritage

Session 2: Urban pressure, environmental change and vernacular architecture

Session 3: Vernacular architecture of the present and the future (including World Heritage & Human Rights)

A poster session: On vernacular architecture in general

The exhibition of VERNADOC 2012

ADACH Exhibition on Earthen Architecture

CIAV Annual Meeting

Call for papers: Participants wishing to present papers at the conference should submit an abstract no later than 1st April 2012 by email to hossm.mahdy@adach.ae.

The abstract shall be in English including one or two illustrations, if relevant. Final submitting of paper is 1st September 2012.

Post conference tours within Abu Dhabi Emirate and the United Arab Emirates, ADACH will offer an opportunity to visit other interesting heritage sites.

The host: Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage (ADACH). We look forward to welcoming you in Al Ain!



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IV.1.- The vernacular between theory and practice.

By Christoph Machat

Theory building about the issue of vernacular heritage underwent two stages. In a first and – in terms of time – rather long period, conservation practice has had a direct and determining influence on the theory formation related to vernacular heritage: this period was finalized with the “Charter on the built vernacular heritage”³ in 1996 as a result of the continuous scientific work done by the International Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV) founded in 1976.¹ The second period is marked by the adoption of the charter at the General Assembly of ICOMOS in Mexico in 1999 and its worldwide dissemination.² Since then several conservation projects based on and with reference to the *vernacular philosophy* of the Charter have been successfully implemented.

The reasons for the long way towards a doctrinal text for the conservation of vernacular heritage are manifold – three will be discussed here. The first reason is the linguistic problem of the term “vernacular”, the second reason is the lack of any mentioning of this specific type of heritage in the basic literature concerning the development of the conservation of monuments as a discipline. A third reason might lie in the simultaneously evolved idea and the creation of open air museums.

In many of the languages spoken around the world the term “vernacular” is unknown and this might explain the difficulties and differences in the perception and understanding among specialists from different disciplines and regions up to our days. A very good example is the interpretation of the term in the German language: before the unification in 1990, the two German ICOMOS national committees used different words for the vernacular: “popular” (*folk*???) in East, “rural” in the West Germany. As none of these translations is compatible with the real understanding of the vernacular, it is necessary to look for definitions: the English Oxford Dictionary defines with “of one’s native country, native, indigenous, not of foreign origin or of learned formation”. The explanation from an architectural point of view as “adapted to the character of one country or a landscape area” was included in the English-German Dictionary for the first time in 1962,³ perhaps as a result of term’s rising demand in the specialised language of conservationists in the second half of the 20th century. The latter might explain also the discussions on and the

¹ *Vernacular architecture. ICOMOS Monuments and Sites V*, München 2002, with: Machat, Christoph: *The history of cur*, pp. 7-9; and: Koranen, Kirsic: *About the Charter on the built vernacular heritage*, p. 10.

² First published in the original English, French and Spanish version, in: *International Charters for Conservation and Restoration. ICOMOS Monuments and Sites I*, München 2001, pp. 126-133.

³ Langenscheidt’s Encyclopaedic Dictionary (English-German). Berlin, München 1974, p. 1603.

need for definitions on the vernacular architecture formulated and published in the recent decades, like *Architecture without architects* (a book of Bernhard Rudofsky of 1964) or like in formulations such as "it responds to the needs of the family groups", "it is built with natural (and semi-industrial) materials", "it is adapted to the environment and shaped by handicrafts techniques". Several other definitions might be added, like those proposed by colleagues of the English Vernacular Group: "vernacular buildings are those which belong to a type that is common in a given area at a given time" or "that sort of building which is deliberately permanent rather than temporary, which is traditional rather than academic in its inspiration, which provides for the simple activities of ordinary people, their farms and their simple industrial enterprises, which is strongly related to place, especially through the use of the local building materials, but which represents design and building with thoughts and feelings rather than in a base or strictly utilitarian manner".⁴

One of the recent publications of our CLAV-Committee for the General Assembly of ICOMOS in Sri Lanka in 1993 was focussing on the "popular (folk) inspiration" of an architecture "developed in a specific region, using local materials, traditional crafts and design".⁵ The Canadian author of that article tried to formulate an overall and word-wide valid definition for vernacular architecture. However, the definitions of this specific type of heritage as "traditional", "popular (folk)" or "vernacular" are unsatisfactory for a specific theory formation.

A search through the rich literature on the development of conservation theory is also unsatisfactory, because any mentioning of the "vernacular" is missing. Generally spoken, at the turn of the 19th to the 20th century, with the works of Camillo Boito and Alois Riegl, the development of heritage conservation as a discipline and the notion of an historical monument defined in space and time can be considered as accomplished.⁶ Limited in time by the era of industrialization, the typology of monuments already differentiated between urban structures and simple, small architecture, but this was only related to urban ensembles and acceptable only as "urban" vernacular architecture in our sense of understanding. In 1849, John Ruskin had been the first to raise the private, "true domestic architecture, the beginning of all other" to the same level as the "large" (the classical) architecture⁷ and therefore to enlarge the typology of monuments; while criticizing those who were only interested in the "isolated splendour of palaces", he – and later William Morris – was also thinking about continuity in the context of inconspicuous houses in urban areas and called for an insertion of "urban building ensembles" into the cultural heritage canon.⁸ Even if we accept today that Ruskin's notion of the "private and domestic" in fact meant the vernacular architecture, his ideas at those times had not been

⁴ A summary by Machat, Christoph: *Conservation management of the vernacular heritage*, in: *Proceedings of the International Conference on conservation and revitalisation of vernacular architecture and ICOMOS-CLAV annual meeting 1997*, Bangkok 1997, pp. 98-99.

⁵ Varin, François: *L'architecture vernaculaire: une définition difficile à cerner*, in: *Vernacular architecture*, International Scientific Committee, 10th General Assembly of ICOMOS, Colombo 1993, pp. 3-8.

⁶ Choay, Françoise: *Das architektonische Erbe, eine Allegorie. Geschichte und Theorie der Baudenkmale* (Bauwelt Fundamente 109), Braunschweig, Wiesbaden 1997, p. 128.

⁷ Ruskin, John: *The seven lamps of architecture*, London 1849 (edition of 1956), § IV, p. 185.

⁸ We follow the presentation by Choay 1997 (note 6), p. 106 and notes 37, 38.

taken into account and disseminated outside England (and France) and therefore did not enter any discussions on conservation theory.

It was Gustavo Giovannoni in his article "Vecchie città ed edilizia nuova" of 1913 who introduced and worked out the conception of a "small architecture" (including private architecture) from a historical and aesthetical perspective as indispensable components of the old urban ensembles and claimed the same protection measures as for old cities.⁹ It is obvious that the traditional, rural or folk architecture was not the subject of Giovannoni's reflections.

At that time the first open air museums had opened their doors already twenty years ago: the Skansen Museum in Stockholm, founded by Arthur Hazelius and opened in 1891, is considered the first open air museum in the world. First steps had been made by the Swedish-Norwegian King Oscar II, who in 1882 initiated the translocation of a Norwegian farmstead to his property on the peninsula of Bygdøy (Oslo), followed in 1885 by the 13th century stave church from Gol and the foundation of the Oslo Norsk Folkemuseum. In 1897, the first building for the Sorgenfri Frilandsmuseet in Lyngby near Copenhagen had been transferred and rebuilt.¹⁰ The first intention of open air museums was to give a future to vanishing traditional cultures. They were part of a more general conservation movement that appreciated threatened rural culture because of its social value and wanted to conserve it by transferring their built artefacts into museums – the background was the comparable to Ruskin's reflections upon the disastrous damage to traditional culture and architecture caused by the Industrial Revolution. Since the mid-19th century the European society had to face considerable changes due to the migration of the rural population towards the big urban industrial centres. The rural, agricultural communities were threatened by a first cultural standardisation which overlapped the diversity of regional cultures and resulted in the loss of traditions. As a reaction, artists, writers and ethnographers developed a cultural consciousness for the qualities of regional cultures – for preserving the regional cultural identity that was considered a continuum and interpreted as the fundamental difference between nations and their people. First results of this movement were presentations of national architecture during World Exhibitions, like in Paris in 1867 with copies of traditional houses from the participating countries along the Rue des Nations and in 1878 of the architecture from the French colonies. The interiors of these houses were decorated with objects of traditional culture and offered as perfect scenery for the display of traditional culture, songs and folk dances in traditional costumes. This new way of presenting traditional and 'authentic' cultures in their reconstructed environment inspired – without any doubt – the founders of the first open air museums.

Open air museums were conservation projects where, together with the material expression of architecture and objects from the pre-industrial time, the social aspects of the vanishing cultures were kept. This converted them into *living museums* not only

⁹ Giovannoni, Gustavo: "Vecchie città ed edilizia nuova". *Nuova Antologia*, XLVII, 995 (1913), pp. 53–76. Giovannoni's main work was published under the same title in Torino 1931; see also Choay 1997 (note 6), p. 107.

¹⁰ Laenen, Marc: Les Musées de plein air. Un futur pour un passé, in: *Vernacular Architecture* 1993 (note 5), p. 26. *Skansen Centenary Museum guide*. Stockholm 1991, p. 5.

because they showed 'traditions' along with the exhibition of folk dance, songs and crafts but also because they were meant to keep these tradition "alive".¹¹ In the 20th century, the preserving role of these museums was completed with museological work, systematically organized scientific collections and a strong educational function as museums for social history.

It is evident that the conservation philosophy of open air museums is very different to that of a conservationist point of view – even oppositely: the dismantling (not to say demolishing), transferring and rebuilding of a house or farmstead causes the loss of original material (e.g. joints in wood constructions) and another important part of its authenticity: the original setting and context. As a result, the rebuilt object becomes an exhibit of the museum. For this reason the "Charter on the built vernacular heritage" does not even mention this alternative of 'saving' vernacular heritage. The 'triumphal advance' of the open air museums all over the European countries in the first half of the 20th century however can be considered as consequence for the lack of any mentioning of the rural vernacular heritage in conservation theory: the conservation or saving of this type of heritage was, for a long time, considered a duty of the open air museums and not the subject of monuments' conservation. Nevertheless first attempts towards the inclusion of the rural vernacular in the typology of monuments are indebted to Paul Clemen, the 'father' of monuments' conservation for the Rhinelands, who was since 1893 in charge of the recording and publication of the scientific inventories for the historical monuments of that province of Germany. In his memorable speech at the "Tag der Denkmalpflege und des Heimatschutzes" (trans. Common day for monuments' conservation and home protection) in Salzburg (Austria) in 1911, he explained how art historians – under the influence of the home protection movement – started to accept small, apparently insignificant monuments of vernacular origin, like houses, farmsteads, chapels and crosses worth to be protected and claimed the "extension of monuments' protection on the whole townscape, the historic urban and rural settlement structures and the landscape" (Clemen). Even if Clemen had included vernacular heritage in his early inventories and repeated his demands in 1930,¹² the efficient protection of vernacular heritage in Germany was guaranteed only in the early 1970s with a new legislation. In the dressed lists of protected monuments, the 'vernacular' covered more than a third.

After world war II, open air museums continued to be considered as the specialized institutions for the safeguarding and study of the vernacular heritage. Especially in the East European socialist countries the new rulers strongly supported these activities due to the ethnographical approach and the educational function, but neglected protection measures for well preserved vernacular heritage in the countryside itself. Among those countries only Bulgaria developed a somehow different attitude by declaring a number of well preserved vernacular settlements as "museum villages"¹³ which were protected as

¹¹ Laenen 1993 (note 10), pp. 25–30. Laenen, Marc: "Vernacular architecture and cultural development in Europe", in: *Heurliche Kulturlandschaften*, 100000 Journals of the German National Committee, XI (1993), pp. 46–47.

¹² Machat, Christoph: *Paul Clemen als Inventariseur*, in: *Paul Clemen zur 125. Wiederkehr seine Geburtstages* (Rheinische Denkmalpflege 35), Köln 1991, p. 59.

¹³ Angelova, Rachelle: *Le musée village. Une méthode de conservation des villages historiques*, in: *Vernacular Architecture* 1993 (note 3), pp. 34–37.



Fig. 1. Skansen Museum, Stockholm: Lapp's Camp, 1891. (photo: Christoph Machat 1991)

architectural reserves. Also in Western Europe new open air museums were founded, e.g. in Germany in Kommern 1958 and Lindlar 1986, and in recent times even on the Asian continent, like the Muang Boran Ancient City open air museum¹⁴ close to Bangkok, Thailand or the presentation of the last traditional houses of the Ifugao province in Hungduan, Philippines.

This rather short presentation of more than one hundred years of safeguarding the 'vernacular' was necessary to understand the background and starting point for the activities of the ICOMOS Vernacular Committee: it started working in 1977, the permanent seat was installed in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, all the permanent members came from European countries (from open air museums or universities) and only two of the associate members were from other continents – Australia and Canada. From the very beginning the agenda of the committee included the search for a definition of vernacular architecture, a 'state of the art' dictionary on its special terminology and later the "Charter on vernacular architecture". The first years of scientific work were marked by continuing the research limited to the European rural vernacular from the pre-industrialized period within the framework of conferences, publications and exhibitions. The conservation *in situ* of vernacular heritage up to the 20th century including the urban vernacular was not (yet) in the focus of interest, even if presented and discussed at several CLAV conferences; the contributions from the Australian and Canadian colleagues about their prefabricate and semi-industrial vernacular

¹⁴ *Proceedings 1997* (note 4), p. 369.



Fig. Lyngby, Sorgenfri Frilandsmuseum: farmstead from Tue. (photo: Christoph Machat 1991)

architecture dating from the industrial age of immigration since the second half of the 19th century had not really been taken into consideration.

The first version of a charter was presented at the annual meeting 1984 in Plovdiv and was worked out by the founding President of the committee, Rachele Anguelova, Bulgaria. It had more or less the character of a declaration concerning the strength of popular collective creativity. As a consequence and in terms of a theory formation of the 'vernacular', some members of the committee became conscious of the main tasks for the future work, started to rewrite the committee's content, working methods, international coordinating or cooperative tasks and to think about a restructuring of its composition in order to become a real worldwide operating committee.

In a first step the project "Regional architecture and cultural development in Europe"¹⁵ was developed in 1989 in order to re-defining the committee's attitude towards their conservation philosophy including open air museums, conservation tasks *in situ* and the research for a typology of the vernacular architecture. The active contribution to the Skansen Centenary (organized by the European Association of Open Air Museums and the Skansen Museum) in September 1991 was part of the project implementation. As a result of very fruitful discussions about fundamental differences in the conservation philosophy and the distinctive tasks of open air museums versus monument conservation *in situ* were stated: e.g. was the presentation of the Lapp's Camp in Skansen since 1891 (Fig. 1) to be accepted today as the only way of conservation, because these camps have disap-

¹⁵ The project has been worked out by Marc Laenen, then General Secretary of EAOA, and Olga Sevan from the Russian Institute for Cultural Research, Moscow. See also: Laenen 1993 (note 11).

peared already in the Lapponian regions of Northern Scandinavia, whereas from the protection and conservation point of view the presentation of half timber houses or farmsteads, like the farmstead from True in the Lyngby Frilandsmuseet (Fig. 2), was not necessary? The number of *in situ* preserved half timber constructions is countless, their traditional construction technique is known from the Middle Ages and today still spread all over Europe (e.g. in all the Balkan countries, e.g. in Ohrida, Macedonia; Fig. 3) and other continents like in Japan (see Fig. 9). The necessity to enlarge the typology of the vernacular architecture with buildings of a recent past and to admit them in museums' collections was also recognized – in Skansen it happened already since a couple of years.¹⁶ The 1992 annual meeting of the CIAV, hosted by ICOMOS Germany and combined with the international conference on "Preservation of the rural heritage. Cultural landscape and sites in Europe" in cooperation with the Council of Europe, was also part of the project: it focussed on the conservation *in situ* and the importance of protecting vernacular architecture as an expression of regional identity in its strong relationship with the surrounding cultural landscape.¹⁷



Fig. 3. Ohrida, Macedonia: half-timber urban vernacular house. (photo: Christoph Machat 1985)

On the long way towards the formation of a concise theory the next step was decisive: in accordance with the "Eger Principles for international scientific committees" (by the General Assembly of ICOMOS in Colombo, Sri Lanka 1993), new statutes for CIAV were adopted in 1994. In 1995, the restructured committee held its constitutive meeting in Guatemala and decided to start its worldwide operating by moving with the annual meetings and scientific conferences from one continent to the next continent and by finalizing the "Charter on vernacular architecture" as a worldwide valid and accepted document. This was the starting point for a very important learning process opened the Eurocentric perspective of the committee by studying the different regions around the world with their vernacular traditions and by including all the regional experiences into the reflection upon a uniting doctrinal text. The enlargement of the vernacular typology in space and time, accepting the prefabricate and semi-industrial vernacular in the classical immigra-

¹⁶ *Skansen Courtyard* 1991 (note 10), pp. 5–6.

¹⁷ See the publication of the results: *Häusliche Kulturlandschaften* 1993 (notes 11, 14).



Fig. 4. Toraja County, Sulawesi, Indonesia: traditional village. (photo: Christoph Machat 2002)

tion countries of Northern America (USA, Canada¹⁸) and Australia (even with industrially produced building materials, like nails or corrugated galvanized iron¹⁹) is only one example.

During the preparatory works for the charter three versions had to be examined – two from Europe, one from Asia – and the last one (worked out in 1990 by Roland Silva, Sri Lanka) was the most informative: it started from the village as the “basic unit of society”, explained the strong relationship between vernacular heritage and the community involved and defined the village as the “smallest vernacular unit” (Fig. 4). Reflecting on this proposal it became evident how basic and worldwide valid this attitude towards the origins of the vernacular had to be considered, since settlements and communities with living vernacular traditions were still to be found all over the continents, the different countries and regions of the world – even in Europe (Fig. 5). The European experience on the interdependence between the settlement and the cultural landscape (see the Brauweiler Conference 1992) seemed valid worldwide as well, but the study, assessment and possible protection of vernacular heritage needed has to be extended on the surrounding cultural landscape as the result of the interaction of man and nature.

As a consequence, the final version of the charter – avoiding any definition for good reasons – clearly explains how strong vernacular heritage is always related to the involved

¹⁸ De Caraffe, Marc: *Conserving the prefabricated*, in: *Proceedings 1997* (note 4), pp. 338–347. Mills, G. E.: *Buying wood and building farms. Marketing lumber and farm buildings: design on the Canadian prairies 1880 to 1920*. Ottawa 1991.

¹⁹ Lewis, Miles: *The conservation of post-industrial vernacular*, in: *Proceedings 1997* (note 4), pp. 276–282.

community. Therefore, any assessment of the vernacular must not be reduced to different building types without taking into consideration the settlement (the "smallest unit") but has to reflect the traditions of the community and the strong connection with the surrounding landscape: the geomorphological conditions of the landscape area, that means geology, topography, climate and vegetation, building materials and the type of occupation in relation to the traditional land-use system as part of the heritage value. One example: the highlands of Guatemala are characterized by spread farmstead units located in the middle of the fields cultivated with corn (*maize*) and small vernacular market places without traditional villages, whereas in the mountain areas of Europe, like Costa Verde in northern Spain, the system is completely different: with small villages of high density (Fig. 5), the typical mountain terraces for pasturing and a population living from livestock production. Such



Fig. 5. Village of Camona, Costa Verde, northern Spain (photo: Christoph Machat 1996)



Fig. 6. Ifugao Province, Philippines: Hungduan rice terraces, world heritage site. (photo: Christoph Machat 2007)



Fig. 7. Chichicastenango, Guatemala: the daily market. (photo: Christoph Machat 1993)

agrarian man-made terraces, for pasturing, olive trees, vineyards or rice cultivation are world-wide convincing examples for the interaction between man and nature and these are indispensable documents for the understanding of the vernacular. Best examples are the famous rice terraces in some Asian regions (Fig. 6). The conditions of the landscape always had a strong influence on the daily life and the organization of the community, including the social life, beliefs, tangible and intangible traditions. A very 'tangible expression' of that daily life are the markets, like the famous one in Chichicastenango (Fig. 7). This market is important not only for the tourism in Guatemala, but also for the Indians, because – besides the social function – this living market provides them with all the needs for the whole week. Many other examples might be added, like the animal markets in Guatemala (San Francisco el Alto) or in Toraja County, Sulawesi (Indonesia), or the famous "swimming markets" in Thailand. The religious festivities, ceremonies like processions and

beliefs are also tangible and intangible traditions of the communities and part of the vernacular heritage worth to be recorded and preserved: e.g. the Buddhist "houses of the spirits" of pagan origin in Buddhist Thailand²⁰ as essential components of each farmstead (Fig. 8). All these different examples show the variety of the vernacular, but exemplify the difficulties, or even the impossibility, to formulate a world-wide valid definition for vernacular architecture.

It is not the place here to present the text of the charter, but the preamble and especially one paragraph might serve as an explanation for the complexity of problems related to the understanding, protection and the threats of vernacular heritage:

Vernacular building is the traditional and natural way by which communities house themselves. It is a continuing process including necessary changes and continuous adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints. The survival of this tradition is threatened world-wide by the forces of economic, cultural and architectural homogenisation. How these forces can be met is a fundamental problem that must be addressed by communities and also by governments, planners, architects, conservationists and by a multidisciplinary group of specialists. Due to the homogenisation of culture and of

²⁰ Panin, Oenini: *The central region Thai vernacular houses*, in: *Proceedings 1997* (note 4), pp. 57-58.



Fig. 8. Central Thailand: traditional farmstead with the "house of spirits" (right: photo: Christoph Machat 1997)

global socio-economic transformation, vernacular structures all around the world are extremely vulnerable, facing serious problems of obsolescence, internal equilibrium and integration.²¹

The "Charter on the built vernacular heritage" is a doctrinal text and the result of a continuous scientific work of the CIAV since its foundation. For the practical implementation of its conservation philosophy it will be necessary to work out detailed regional guidelines for the different 'vernacular areas' of the world. Nevertheless several projects based on the charter have been worked out since its dissemination after the adoption in Mexico 1999. Two of them were implemented in the last years and are of special interest: in the province of Ehime, Shikoku Island, Japan, the district administration started in 2002 a project of revitalisation and conservation of the vernacular heritage in the former villages, today the market places of Uchiko, Ozu and Uwa. Town planners, conservationists, professional craftsmen but also the communities and house owners themselves had been involved and the very convincing results were presented to the national (and international) public as a 'permanent exhibition' in 2004 – the CIAV committee and ICOMOS Japan in co-operation with the district administration and the communities hosted the annual meeting of CIAV in Uchiko in 2004 (Fig. 9). In 2005, the School of Architecture of Morelia, Michoacán province, Mexico, started a research project (in co-operation with ICOMOS Mexico) in the Purépecha region about the well-preserved Indian villages north of Pátzcuaro. After researching and recording the tradi-

²¹ *International Charter* 2001 (note 2), p. 150.



Fig. 9. Uchiko, Ehime Province, Shikoku Island, Japan: half-timber house. (photo: Christoph Machat 2004)

tional houses students and teachers started a dialog with the community of San Antonio that planned to modernize the village with asphalt being turned on the streets and all the traditional shingle roofing of the farmsteads replaced. In the spirit of the "CLAV-Charter" a project for the revitalization of San Antonio was worked out. It involved all the members of the community and convinced them to contribute to the village modernization by paving the streets with stone, renewing the roofing with traditional wooden shingles and to improve the living conditions by introducing a special and very efficient stove in their traditional kitchens. With financial support of the province governor, the Morelia School of Architecture and ICOMOS Mexico the project was accepted and implemented: first results have been presented to the members of our committee during the annual meeting 2006 in Pátzcuaro, the local community being proud of the very impressive results and



Fig. 10. Village of San Antonio, Michoacán Province, Mexico. (photo: Christoph Machat 2006)

their own active contribution. **Fig. 10** is showing one of the main streets in San Antonio during the visit in early November 2006.

Both projects were based on the conservation philosophy of the "CLAV-Charter", its conservation principles and guidelines and confirmed the efficiency of the *vernacular theory*. Nevertheless regional guidelines are still a demand for the future work of the committee.



IV.2.-The Western Region: Coro, a city built with earth.

By Nelson Melero.

With this article, the third published in the newsletter CIIV, end the comments of my personal experience and contact with the vernacular

The next article would conclude this issue with an approach to wooden architecture.

The Western Region. Coro a City Built with Earth

The visit to the Western Region, gave me great new and extraordinary surprises, the first experienced upon arrival by air to the Paraguaná peninsula, joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus at the eastern end which developed the famous dunes of Coro, a huge expanse of dunes that illuminate the sun, acquire golden tones. Since the plane had appreciated in all its magnitude, but the opportunity to leave the vehicle where we moved and walked before reaching Coro, was an impressive experience.



Coro. A city built with Earth

Santa Ana de Coro, Falcón state capital is one of the most important cities of Venezuela colonial heritage, not only for being the first founded in the territory in

1527 and have significant architectural and urban values, but also the socioeconomic importance and politics achieved during the XVI and XVII. You can't think in Coro excluding La Vela, the communication port located on the Caribbean sea. This inseparable association determined that in 1993 UNESCO declared both settlements as a World Heritage Site, from its undeniable value to be cities whose buildings have been made using traditional construction techniques and materials that use the earth: the *adobe* and *bahareque*.



In 2005 UNESCO included Coro and La Vela in the List of World Heritage in danger, which produced an immediate reaction from the Venezuelan institutions responsible for conservation, running numerous actions in buildings that were damaged and deterioration, interventions were made with the same materials and construction techniques, which was possible because these traditions have been kept alive over time by operators who perform with great skill, whose experience and skills have been passed down from generation to generation and very particular form in the interest of personnel trained in these construction techniques by the School of Crafts Workshop Coro works in several years.

As part of tours of the Historical Centers of Coro and La Vela, as well as the headquarters facility of the Workshop School could see some works in progress

both with adobe, like *bahareque*, the latter of which Cuba is also known as "embarrado" the indisputable importance of employment and hand in their execution.



These buildings can be appreciated characteristics of both the walls of tapia and adobe, very massive structures which allow them to guarantee generous thickness strength and their stability. This makes having great areas in direct contact with their bases, which led to the rise of damp by capillary action beyond that already contained in it by the requirements of his own execution, one of the main pathologies found in them.



An appropriate solution design and implementation of the foundation allows the reduction of such involvement.



Similarly, I visited some buildings in which they worked in implementing and repairing adobe walls which can be seen in full operation throughout the process of preparing the material for the manufacture of the blocks, the mixing in a natural trough dug in the spot the courtyard of the buildings, which we did earlier reference in the first article, which is known as "amasadera" (kneader), in this case much larger than the small adobe house in which several workers were removing their

feet the material. In its preparation was added dry grass cut to a size suitable for a good mix, in order to improve soil characteristics, increase your endurance and achieve the reduction in cracking that can cause excess clay composition. Although it can be added for preparing straw, husks of cereals, manure or other materials, the experience that operators have managed to practice in the preparation of material to form the adobe propose an approximate proportion of 1 of added material by 6 soil.



The execution of the material amassed by the operators that performed with his feet, reminded us, bridging the gap, the ancient tradition of wine grapes macerate equally in large wooden barrels, which became a big party vintage.

The dimensions of the adobe blocks used are 0.33 m. long, looking purely practical, complete with three pieces one meter wall, 0.20m wide and 0.10m thick.

Before starting the manufacturing process of the blocks, molds were well wetted by immersing them for a while in a tank with water. This enables the material does not stick to the chest and the demolding easier, something that can also be provided greasing the side walls or putting sand in the bottom of the molds.



The wooden molds can have bottom or not, in many cases to make the process less expensive constructive use as bottom the spot. If present, it achieves a better quality material because the blocks reach a greater compactness and homogeneity of the material component.

Also funds the molds must have holes that allow the evacuation of water in the drying process. It is recommended that you perform in the shade and never for less than a week, placing some material that isolates the adobe blocks of land and repositioned for even drying.

Some recommendations are suitable to take into account during the construction of an adobe wall are:

- Daily up sections whose height is not more than 1.50 m
- avoid overlapping of the joints connecting the vertical and horizontal blocks, which are structurally weaken plus great channels through which you can easily move up dampness
- sure to remove the dust in the blocks before installation

- dampen horizontal surfaces between the rows of blocks to slow the drying process in the elements, to reduce the appearance of cracks and fissures in these

The most common structural problems that are present both as the adobe walls of *bahareque*, which I appreciate in buildings that had declines were due to weaknesses in implementation and lack of moorings mechanical joints of walls and at the points they are weakened by the opening for doors or windows, which also require some elements of reinforcement.

If not resolved properly addressing these mechanical connections, either through



trunks or protruding elements (teeth), the walls were opened and separated vertical cracks appearing or other injuries that indicated a lack of connection between them.

Another cause of deterioration and lesions were induced by the failure of structures and components covered in the union of these with the walls, that alter the thrust and charging systems on these, cause the loss of verticality (crashes), cracks,

among other symptoms. In this case the situation worsens because they add other damages favored by damp infiltration, the worst enemy of the earth walls because it causes the disintegration of the material composition and its total collapse, remains the leading cause of damage to the architectural structures either by direct effects or because it favors the emergence of other factors which contribute to deterioration such as oxidation, wood decay, fungi and microorganisms, among others.



As we stated earlier in this article, in the next, the last of this group of texts that reflect the experiences of building techniques and materials that incorporate the earth as a basic component in its execution and we have discussed in this order: walls rammed earth, adobe and present, *bahareque*, we refer to the wooden architecture, an issue that concludes this collaboration.



IV.3.- VERNADOC POSTER.

By Markku Mattila

For the poster's exhibition at the UNESCO in Paris, our colleague Markku Mattila presented this poster of his work:



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VERNADOC STEP BY STEP

“เมื่อข้าพเจ้ารับงานนี้มาเพื่อทำโครงการที่เกี่ยวกับสถาปัตยกรรมและศิลปกรรม
การก่อสร้างที่สอดคล้องกับวิถีชีวิตของชุมชนและวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่น
ที่เขตรอบนอกของกรุงเทพมหานคร คือ บริเวณพื้นที่บ้านกุ่มน้ำใส
ประมาณ 1 กิโลเมตร ซึ่งเป็นพื้นที่ที่มีลักษณะทางกายภาพและ
สภาพแวดล้อมที่แตกต่างจากพื้นที่ในเมือง โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในเรื่อง
ของการใช้พื้นที่ว่างและพื้นที่สาธารณะ ซึ่งในพื้นที่นี้มีพื้นที่ว่าง
จำนวนมากที่สามารถนำมาใช้ประโยชน์ได้ แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม
พื้นที่ว่างเหล่านี้มักจะถูกทิ้งร้างและไม่มีการดูแลรักษา
ซึ่งทำให้พื้นที่ว่างเหล่านี้กลายเป็นแหล่งสะสมขยะและ
แหล่งแพร่กระจายของโรคภัยไข้เจ็บ ดังนั้นการนำพื้นที่ว่างเหล่านี้
มาพัฒนาให้เป็นพื้นที่สาธารณะที่มีคุณภาพและปลอดภัย
จึงเป็นสิ่งที่มีความสำคัญและจำเป็นมาก”

ชาวค่าย ASA VERNADOC

โครงการนี้จัดทำขึ้นโดยความร่วมมือของอาสาสมัคร 900 คน
และทีมงานอาสาสมัครประมาณ 100 คน ซึ่งได้ร่วมกัน
พัฒนาพื้นที่บ้านกุ่มน้ำใสให้เป็นพื้นที่สาธารณะที่มี
คุณภาพและปลอดภัย ซึ่งโครงการนี้ได้รับการสนับสนุน
จากมูลนิธิอาสาสมัครเพื่อสังคม (มอ.ส.) และ
สำนักงานคณะกรรมการส่งเสริมการศึกษาเอกชน (สช.)
ซึ่งได้ให้การสนับสนุนทางการเงินและวัสดุอุปกรณ์
สำหรับโครงการนี้

งานนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของงานอาสาสมัคร ซึ่งอาสาสมัคร
ทุกคนได้ร่วมกันพัฒนาพื้นที่บ้านกุ่มน้ำใสให้เป็น
พื้นที่สาธารณะที่มีคุณภาพและปลอดภัย ซึ่งโครงการนี้
ได้รับการสนับสนุนจากมูลนิธิอาสาสมัครเพื่อสังคม
(มอ.ส.) และสำนักงานคณะกรรมการส่งเสริมการศึกษา
เอกชน (สช.) ซึ่งได้ให้การสนับสนุนทางการเงินและ
วัสดุอุปกรณ์สำหรับโครงการนี้

“เมื่อโครงการนี้สำเร็จแล้ว พื้นที่บ้านกุ่มน้ำใส
จะกลายเป็นพื้นที่สาธารณะที่มีคุณภาพและปลอดภัย
ซึ่งจะเป็นประโยชน์ต่อชุมชนและสังคมโดยรวม
และจะเป็นแหล่งเรียนรู้สำหรับเด็กและเยาวชน
ในท้องถิ่น”

by MARKKU MATTILA



We welcome Yves Dumas, arch. MBA from Montreal Canada, as a new CIAV member

Note biographique

Depuis 1978, comme architecte et gestionnaire ayant une expertise reconnue dans plusieurs champs d'intérêts appliqués aux domaines de l'architecture, de la gestion immobilière, des arts et de la culture, j'approfondis mes connaissances spécifiques notamment en architecture vernaculaire et en art public. Dans le cadre de mes activités professionnelles au sein de la Ville de Montréal depuis 1988, je favorise la créativité et la compétence comme moteur de l'innovation et de l'excellence et je facilite le travail d'équipe et l'interdisciplinarité en vue de l'atteinte des objectifs.



VI.1.- US ICOMOS

US/ICOMOS 15TH ANNUAL S/ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS FOR PAPER AND POSTERS FOR THE 15th Annual S/ICOMOS International Scientific Symposium 40th Anniversary Celebration of the World Heritage Convention May 30 – June 1, 2012 in San Antonio, Texas
Confluence of Cultures, World Heritage in the Americas

In 2012, US/ICOMOS will return to San Antonio, Texas, site of the first US/ICOMOS International Symposium in 1996. That meeting explored the question of “Authenticity” and its meanings in the Americas. Since 1996, San Antonio has continued as a city at the confluence of cultures and heritage in the Americas.

US/ICOMOS seeks proposals for presentations at the 2012 Symposium, which will be organized as three sessions around these themes:

Authenticity and Identity in the 21st century revisiting the 1996 “Declaration of San Antonio” see http://www.icomos.org/docs/san_antonio.html. What are common themes and variations throughout the Americas?

Authenticity continues to be a key topic in preservation in the years since the first Symposium. It resonates differently in different places and to different groups. It carries different meanings in the treatment of built fabric, in the social and cultural dimensions of places, in the uses of heritage for economic development.

Cultural Sustainability designing a future that includes the heritage of humanity, maintaining both the natural and cultural systems that support our existence, considering people and their relationship to places in truly sustainable design.

Sustainability is framed as including environment, economics, and social equity. A lively conversation has asked whether culture ought to be considered a fourth node added to this triad, or whether it is a dimension that encompasses all the others. Either way, culture is essential. How do we sustain cultures of place while allowing assisting their necessary adaptation?

3. Continuity and Urban Growth in Cultural Heritage Contexts — managing change within living cities and places with strong cultural heritage, to include cultural landscape and cultural geography issues.

The 21st century is the world’s first urban century: more than half of all people now live in metropolitan regions, and increasingly in urban megaregions. The heritage of smaller places and previously rural landscapes is subject to pressures at unprecedented scales, but also to significance and opportunities at new scales. For the past year ICOMOS has been reviewing a draft Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/638>), which will be a particular focus of this session.

Note: In all three sessions the conference committee will favor papers that address the Metrics of cultural heritage assets. How do we measure and map the values of places with local or ethnic relevance? How do we identify the assets that give identity to places? How can value-led planning be made systematic for heritage conservation? How can we measure the efficacy of implementation methods?

Each session will be organized as a panel discussion. Participants will each make a short presentation (10 minutes) introducing their subject. Most of each session will be given to discussion among the panelists and with the audience. The conference committee will seek diverse voices and perspectives in each session.

A separate poster session will accommodate additional research and explorations.

The United States National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) is composed of individual and institutional members representing federal, state and local government agencies, non-profit organization, education institutions, and private firms dedicated to the

conservation and preservation of cultural heritage. US/ICOMOS is a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit, non-governmental organization. ICOMOS is an international advisory body of 9,000+ professionals from 120 national committees that evaluates cultural sites nominated for the World Heritage List, monitors the state of conservation of those sites, supports capacity building worldwide, and reviews requests for inter-national assistance.

Instructions for Submitting an Abstract (please read carefully)

- Abstracts must be received by US/ICOMOS by Monday, December 12, 2011. Please indicate whether the submission is for a paper or a poster.
- Maximum text of 250 words, in English or Spanish.
- US/ICOMOS will accept electronic (Microsoft Word or Adobe pdf files only) abstracts sent by email to **don.jones@usicomos.org**
- The page with the abstracts must contain AT THE TOP the title of the pro-posed paper, the name of the author(s), and contact information (institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone number and email address). Please include a brief biographical statement (maximum 200 words).
- Up to two images may be included with each abstract, as .jpg or .tif files. They should be included as attachments to the same e-mail as the abstract, with a filename in the form of <abstract-filename>.image<1 or 2>.<jpg or tif>. They should be sized at 72dpi, no more than 600 pixels wide or tall, file size no greater than 2MB.

External reviewers will evaluate all abstracts, with final selection by the conference committee. Authors selected for paper presentations will be notified by mid February 2012. Completed paper drafts will need to be received by session chairs by Monday, April 2. We anticipate that the Symposium will produce a publication including edited versions of the accepted papers.

US/ICOMOS hopes to be able to offer simultaneous translation for plenary addresses and the three sessions, so that the languages of the conference can be both English and Spanish.

In previous years, US/ICOMOS was able to secure grants and monetary contributions to help defray travel, lodging, and registration costs for international speakers selected to present papers, and for qualified students to attend the Symposium. We are making every effort, despite today's changed financial environment, to raise funds to continue this assistance. For updated information on scholarships please check the US/ICOMOS website: **<http://www.usicomos.org>**

Donald G Jones, PhD, Director
US/ICOMOS
401 F Street, NW, Suite 331
Washington, DC 20001
Ph 202-842-1866



VI.2.- TERRA 2012

XI International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Heritage, The **International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH)** and the **Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP)** are pleased to announce that the **XI International conference on the Study and the Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage, Terra 2012**, will be held in Lima, Peru, from April 23rd to 27th, 2012. The main theme of the conference will be "Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage against Natural Disasters and Climatic Change" and more than 500 specialists in the fields of earthen architecture are expected to attend.

The conference will provide a unique and invaluable opportunity to discuss and exchange information on the latest advances in the research and conservation field. Moreover, participants will learn about the cultural identity of earthen architecture in Latin America and be able to observe firsthand conservation issues in Peru, a country with a long and rich tradition of construction with earth.

Main Theme: Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage against Natural Disasters and Climatic Change

Themes

- 1 - Latin American Earthen Architecture at Risk: Earthquakes, Rain and Flood Damage
- 2 - World Heritage Earthen Architectural sites, Natural Disasters and Climate Change
- 3 - Conservation and Management Archaeological Sites
- 4 - Conservation and Development of Human Settlements and Cultural Landscapes
- 5 - Local and Regional Knowledge, Intangible Heritage and Social Impacts
- 6 - Research in Materials and Technology for Conservation and Contemporary Architecture
- 7 - Ancient/Historic and Innovative Solutions for Damage Prevention and Performance Enhancement in the Face of Natural Disasters
- 8 - Charters, Standards and Guidelines for Heritage and Construction
- 9 - Education, Training and Outreach.

Contact

Contact information: terra2012@pucp.edu.pe This e-mail address is being protected from spam bots, you need JavaScript enabled to view it

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Av. Universitaria 1801, San Miguel



VI.3.- CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN TIMES OF RISK: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RISK PREPAREDNESS. ICORP International Committee on Risk Preparedness

CALL FOR ABSTRACT

Dear Colleague,

Yıldız Technical University, YTU and ICOMOS-ICORP (International Committee on Risk Preparedness) are organizing an international symposium on "Cultural Heritage Protection in Times of Risk: Challenges and Opportunities" between 15-17 November, 2012 in Istanbul, Turkey.

The aim of this symposium is to contribute towards developing solutions on an international platform by sharing planned and realized works on defining and mitigating slow as well as catastrophic risks, especially natural and human induced disasters and conflict situations that threaten cultural heritage in short and long terms.

You are cordially invited to submit your abstract until 20th March, 2012.

Detailed information can be found by visiting the webpage at <http://www.har.yildiz.edu.tr>

For further information, please contact the Secretariat at har@yildiz.edu.tr

Yours sincerely,

On behalf of the Organization Committee,

Dr. Zeynep Gül ÜNAL

zgulunal@gmail.com



VI.4.- INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN TUNIS: PRESERVING THE BUILT HERITAGE

Montada Project : <http://www.montada-forum.net/liste/3/all>

Dear colleagues: The dates of this program are for January 2012 and even it will be finished when you read it. But I decided to enclose because it seems very interesting.

MONTADA-TUNISIE

**Préserver le
DATE: 26/01/2012 - 27/01/2012**

Patrimoine

bâti

**Participez au colloque
international sur la préservation
du patrimoine en Tunisie et le
nouveau cadre légal !**

Le projet Montada, conjointement à l'Institut national du Patrimoine, organise à Tunis, du 26 au 27 janvier 2012, un colloque international sous le titre Préserver le patrimoine bâti. Cette rencontre a pour but de collaborer à l'avenir aux politiques de gestion patrimoniale en Tunisie et de donner la possibilité aux professionnels du secteur de contribuer avec leurs expériences dans les Workshops qui sont autant d'espaces ouverts de débat.

[Communiqué de presse](#)

[Programme](#)

[Programme \(version arabe\)](#)

[Affiche](#)

[Galerie photographique](#)



MONTADA-MAROC

3 soirées artistiques. Musique et architecture
DATE: 21/01/2012 - 04/02/2012

Le forum Montada Marrakech organise trois manifestations artistiques sous forme de Conférence-concert, relatives au Melhoun, à la Daqqa et au Samaa et Madih qui constituent un patrimoine oral traditionnel typique du Maroc et de Marrakech en particulier.

Les lieux d'organisation de ces soirées organisées sous forme d'ateliers découvertes sont Ksar Lhamra pour le Melhoun, Dar Cherifa pour le Samaa et Dar Belarj pour la Daqqa . Les dates de ces Conférences-concerts sont le 21 Janvier pour la musique traditionnelle Melhoun ; le 27 Janvier pour la musique spirituelle Madih et Samaa et le 4 Février pour la Daqqa.

[Communiqué de presse](#)

[Galerie photographique](#)



[Marrakeix](#)

[Marrakeix](#)

[MONTADA](#)

[\[View\]](#)

MONTADA

Les enseignants du Maghreb prennent la parole
DATE: 20/01/2012 - 20/01/2012

Les enseignants du Maghreb prennent la parole Rencontre internationale d'enseignants du Maghreb à Barcelone
Du 19 au 21 janvier 2012



MONTADA
Rencontre internationale à Barcelone d'enseignants du Maghreb
DATE: 19/01/2012 - 21/01/2012

Dans le cadre de l'action École et Patrimoine, le projet Montada a développé dans plusieurs écoles de Tunisie, d'Algérie et du Maroc l'application d'un outil pédagogique axé sur la connaissance et la sensibilisation des enfants et des jeunes au patrimoine culturel de leur quotidien urbain.

Dans le but de partager les expériences menées dans les écoles pilotes ayant participé à cette initiative, Montada organise en collaboration avec la Mairie de Barcelone une rencontre internationale les 19, 20 et 21 janvier 2012, au cours de laquelle se réuniront des professionnels des six villes impliquées dans le projet Montada.

[Communiqué de presse](#)

[Programme](#)

[Galerie photographique](#)



MONTADA-TUNISIE

MONTADA-TUNISIE
Visite de maisons traditionnelles dans la médina de Kairouan, Tunisie
DATE: 15/01/2012 - 15/01/2012

Visite de maisons traditionnelles dans la médina de Kairouan, Tunisie
 Club de patrimoine Al-Aswar.



MONTADA-MAROC

« Notre patrimoine : notre richesse »
DATE: 14/01/2012 - 14/01/2012

Dans le cadre du plan d'action du projet Montada à Marrakech, le Centre de Développement de la Région de Tensift (CDRT) organise en collaboration avec la Délégation de l'Éducation nationale de Marrakech une soirée culturelle et artistique sous le thème « notre patrimoine : notre richesse ». Cet acte aura lieu le samedi 14 janvier 2012 à la Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et de Services de Marrakech (Jnane el Harti) à partir de 15 heures.

[Communiqué de presse](#)

**MONTADA-MAROC**

Reproduction d'ornementations dans l'architecture traditionnelle de Salé, Maroc
DATE: 12/01/2012 - 12/01/2012

Les clubs du patrimoine Montada-Salé, après une visite de quelques édifices monumentaux de la ville, reproduisent les ornements fondés sur la géométrie et l'arabesque.



MONTADA-MAROC

Journée internationale autour du patrimoine des villes côtières. Salé,

Dans le cadre des actions du projet Montada dans la ville de Salé, l'association Sala Al Moustaqbal, avec la collaboration de la mairie de Salé, organise le samedi 7 janvier 2012 une Journée internationale autour du patrimoine des villes côtières. Mohammed el Himer coordonne cette activité avec le support d'un comité scientifique.

[Communiqué de presse](#)

[Programme](#)



La création de la Journée annuelle de la Halqa est une incitative du Forum Montada Marrakech, en collaboration avec d'autres entités locales. Il s'agit d'institutionnaliser une journée annuelle réservée à la Halqa, hommage et mise en valeur de ces arts et de ces artistes au but de préserver la diversité du patrimoine oral de la ville et l'âme de Jemaa Fna.



[\[View\]](#)



VI.5.- ITALY. CONFERENCE IN MAY 2012

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR "PHILOSOPHY OF CONSERVATION AND PRAXIS OF RESTORATION"

Dear Friends,

This year 2012 the ICOMOS Italia Board of Direction begins the deepening of the themes of the 50th anniversary of the Chart of Venice starting from the considerations related to the "Philosophy of Conservation and Praxis of Restoration" dedicated to Roberto Di Stefano.

This choice took birth from the necessity to involve ICOMOS experts who will be willing to participate, both on the theory and philosophy of restoration and on the thought and planning and implementing applications issues of which the works of Di Stefano are a good practice example.

Please find enclosed the "call for papers", that you can also find at convegnointernazionaleRDS@gmail.com and icomos@icomositalia.com.

Best regards.

Maurizio Di Stefano

International Seminar

Philosophy of Conservation and Praxis of Restoration Roberto Di Stefano

Preamble and aim. In the 40th anniversary of the 1972 World Convention of Cultural and Environmental Heritage, UNESCO, together with ICOMOS, promotes a debate among all of the experts committed to Conservation and Restoration. A discussion of this kind is essential: over the last decades of the XX Century, a deep and meaningful development in the field of Conservation and Restoration has to be reported, both on the theoretical and the strictly methodological profile. This is to answer to necessities emerged over the time and still emerging in the current cultural panorama as expressions of the globalization results.

Transformations occurred between XX and XXI Centuries and our most recent times seem to urge a verification of the conservation principles within the so-called "heritage paradigm shift", given the complexity and the speed of the phenomena triggered by the above mentioned transformations.

To Roberto Di Stefano (1926-2006) goes the recognition of having disclosed these scientific reflections and of having carried out and measured the correspondence between theoretical assumptions and restoration interventions within the research and didactical activities, as well as in the praxis. His contribution to this field as ICOMOS International President and Director of the Neapolitan School of Restoration from 1978 to 2000, is extraordinarily pregnant, also and especially as for his activity as scholar at international level. The accuracy employed by Roberto Di Stefano in carrying on the investigation and the study in depth of the development of the conservation of values and the possible risks of questioning its principles – both at national and, even more complex, at international level – crops up to us today with all of its crystal clear topicality.

The recent approval of the Declaration of Faro and the two important anniversaries of 2012, for the 40th of the 1972 Convention, and 2014, for the 50th of the Chart of Venice, represent for the School of Specialization in Architectural and Landscape Heritage of the Federico II University of Naples and ICOMOS Italy, whose promoters are respectively the President and the Director – fruitful occasions for analyzing the thought of Roberto Di Stefano and, consequently, to give birth to a wide debate on the perspectives of the Conservation in the light of the challenges of the global era. Therefore, this allows a meaningful intersection between the recurrences of 2012 and 2014 with the analysis of the contribution by the Neapolitan scholar to the various fields of restoration opening the consideration of a thematic articulation aimed also at defining the lines of projection and orientation of the discipline.

Themes. The International Congress dedicated to Roberto Di Stefano aims at the creation of a table of reflections referred to the various fields of research inquired by him and object of a remarkable journalistic activity.

The Congress will gather contributions by national and international experts and scholars that will be the base of discussion and confrontation on the following thematic issues:

- ☐ Development features of the discipline among theories and history of Restoration
- ☐ Restoration, historiography and history of architecture
- ☐ Restoration and Consolidation
- ☐ Urban restoration and historical towns
- ☐ Conservation and restoration economy
- ☐ The review "Restoration"
- ☐ Didactics and the School of Specialization in "Restoration of Monuments" of Naples

- Applied activity: monuments restoration cases in Italy and abroad
- Professional education in the field of Conservation
- International safeguard and ICOMOS
- Charts, Declarations and Conventions among principles and praxis

Languages: presentations shall be in Italian, English and French.

Participation: the Congress – that will be held in November 2012 – is open to architects, engineers, art historians, economists, scholars and experts in conservation and restoration.

Call for papers: the deadline for sending abstracts (max 3000 types) is 15th February 2012; the deadline for the report is 14th September 2012.

All of the contributions will be published in the proceedings.

E-mail: convegnointernazionaleRDS@gmail.com
mauriziodistefano@email.it

Aldo Aveta



Maurizio Di Stefano





VI.6.- ICOFORT 2012 FLORENCE ANNUAL MEETING

Dear ICOFORT Colleagues and Friends:

It is pleasure to present you with Call for Paper for ICOFORT 2012 Annual Meeting "Between East and West: Transposition of cultural systems and military technology of fortified landscapes " in Florence, kindly being organized by our Italian Colleague Sandro Parrinello [san-dro.parrinello@unifi.it](mailto:sandro.parrinello@unifi.it) with the sponsor of various organizations as listed on the program.

Please take note on the due date for submission of March 15, 2012. Please submit your participation directly to:
fortressesconference@gmail.com

Kind regards,
Milagros Flores
National Park Service
SERO Historian Caribbean Parks
P.O.Box 20,000 PMB-399
Canóvanas, Puerto Rico (U.S.A.) 00729
Cell. 787-414-1916
ICOFORT President



VI.7.- IX CUBA JORNADAS TÉCNICAS DE ARQUITECTURA VERNÁCULA 2012

Con el auspicio de la Fundación Diego de Sagredo de España, el apoyo de la Oficina del Historiador de La Habana y organizadas por la Agencia de Viajes San Cristóbal S.A., la Cátedra "Gonzalo de Cárdenas" de Arquitectura Vernácula convoca a la celebración de sus IX Jornadas Técnicas, los días 12-13-14 y 15 de marzo del 2012.

Como es habitual se admitirán trabajos relacionados con lo vernáculo en sus más diversas manifestaciones y como tema opcional el **art deco pobre**. Los ponentes seleccionados tendrán 15 minutos para su exposición y entregarán una copia escrita del resumen del tema con un currículum mínimo, teléfono, dirección, centro de trabajo y correo electrónico para su localización. Se recibirán hasta el 15 de febrero del 2012 en la sede de la Cátedra o por correo electrónico. Además se celebrarán dos concursos: el de Literatura y Comunicación y el de Fotografía, cuyas bases se darán a conocer en próxima comunicación.

Participación 200 CUC (pesos cubanos convertibles). Los participantes extranjeros que contraten el paquete de hospedaje con Agencia de Viajes San Cristóbal S.A., tendrán un 15 % de descuento y deben enviar nombres completos y apellidos, número del pasaporte, país, ciudad, institución, cargo y ocupación. Si necesita carta de invitación (no cubre los gastos de participación) dirigirse a Agencia de Viajes San Cristóbal S.A.

DANIEL TABOADA ESPINIELLA

Titular

Cátedra "Gonzalo de Cárdenas" de Arquitectura Vernácula
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AGENCIA DE VIAJES SAN CRISTOBAL S.A.

Oficios No. 110 e/ Lamparilla y Amargura, La Habana Vieja, Cuba
Tel: (537) 866 4102 // 860 5084
E-mail: arquitecturavernacula@viajessancristobal.cu



VI.8.- AZERBAIJAN SYMPOSIUM

Dearest member,

Under the decision of the president Lipp and the president of the ICOMOS CIVVIH, Mrs. Avgerinou, the deadline is on the 30th of January 2012. You still have 10 days to send your abstract. We have received the program from Cultural and Tourism Ministry of the Azerbaijan, and we'll keep you informed about it. We hope you could participate in large number.

Sincerely yours,

Eliana Sileo on behalf of Simone Giometti Secretary General

Fondazione Romualdo Del Bianco® -Life Beyond Tourism®

Institutional Member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration.

Permanent Secretariat of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Mural Paintings

Via del Giglio 10, 50123, Firenze, Italia Tel.: +39 055 216066 Fax: +39 055 283260

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VI.- CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIUM

VI.9.- BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Transposition of cultural systems and military technology of fortified landscapes.
Italy 7-13 May 2012.



FORTINI UNESCO ICOMOS ITALIA ICOFORT UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST:

TRANSPPOSITION OF CULTURAL SYSTEMS
AND MILITARY TECHNOLOGY OF
FORTIFIED LANDSCAPES

ITALY 7-13 MAY 2012

7-8 MAY, POPPI'S HISTORICAL CENTER (AR)
ADVANCED TRAINING WORKSHOP
TECHNOLOGIES FOR HISTORICAL FORTIFICATIONS
SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION

9-10 MAY, CONTI GUIDI'S CASTEL, POPPI (AR)
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
BETWEEN EAST AND WEST:
TRANSPPOSITION OF CULTURAL SYSTEMS
AND MILITARY TECHNOLOGY OF
FORTIFIED LANDSCAPES

11-13 MAY
POST CONFERENCE TOUR
FORTIFIED LANDSCAPES OF TUSCANY



PROVINCE OF FLORENCE PROVINCE OF AREZZO UFFICIO DEL COMUNE MUNICIPALE DEL CASTELLO MUNICIPALITY OF POPPI LAB. LANDSCAPE SURVEY & DESIGN CAM2

CAM 2 -
Gruppo FARO Tecnologie, snc.

WORKSHOP 7-8 MAY

TECHNOLOGIES FOR HISTORICAL FORTIFICATIONS SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION



The workshop aims to define the strategies related to the acquisition and management of data, useful for the study and knowledge of cultural property. Essential actions approaching topics related to conservation. The workshop will deal with the complex management of the large amount of data that can be achieved with current technologies. Finally all possibilities of using acquired data for the construction of models will be explained. That can be useful not only for the study of the monument, but also to spread its knowledge about among the general public.



El taller tiene como objetivo definir las estrategias relacionadas con adquisición y gestión de datos útiles para el estudio y conocimiento de un bien de interés cultural. Estas acciones son imprescindibles para abordar las cuestiones relacionadas con la conservación. Se tratarán cuestiones relacionadas con la compleja gestión de una grande cantidad de datos que con la tecnología de hoy en día se pueden conseguir. A continuación, se ilustrarán la posibilidad de utilizar los datos adquiridos para la elaboración de modelos que no sólo se podrán utilizar para el estudio del monumento histórico, pero también para definir las estrategias relacionadas con la divulgación y el conocimiento a nivel público.



L'atelier vise à définir les stratégies liées à l'acquisition et à la gestion des données, utile pour l'étude et la connaissance des biens culturels. Actions essentielles pour aborder les questions liées à la conservation. Traitara des questions relatives à la gestion complexe de la grande quantité de données qui peuvent être obtenus avec les technologies actuelles. Enfin toutes les possibilités d'utiliser les informations recueillies pour la construction de modèles seront examinées, afin qu'on puisse les utiliser non seulement pour l'étude du monument, mais aussi pour les stratégies liées à sa divulgation et pour la connaissance auprès du grand public.





PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

MONDAY, MAY 7*Site: Poppi's historical center (Ar)*

08:30-10:30 Opening theoretical lesson to the survey remot sensing, definition of the operative procedures and software in different areas.

11:00-13:00 Practical workshop with laser scanner (time-flight and phase-difference instruments) and topographic total station: the integrated survey improvement for a portion in the center of Poppi.

13:30 Lunch time.

14:30-16:30 Practical workshop with thermo-cameras and high-definition cameras shooting.

17:00-19:00 Practical and theoretical workshop, scanning registrations methods and programs: Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

20:30 - Traditional Italian Dinner

TUESDAY, MAY 8*Site: Conti Guidi's Castel, Poppi (Ar)*

08:30-10:30 Practical workshop for the 3D database registration, with the explanation of different methods and scans programs registration: Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

11:00-13:00 Theoretical lesson and practical workshop for the point cloud processing, that is aimed at the production of technical drawings.

13:30 Lunch time.

14:30-16:30 Theoretical lesson and practical workshop for the database development, that creates the instruments for the architectural complex management and improvement.

17:00-19:00 Assist practical workshop of point cloud modeling programs.

20:30 - Traditional Italian Dinner



PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

LUNES, 7 DE MAYO*Ubicación: Casco antiguo de Poppi (Ar)*

08:30-10:30 Lección teórica de introducción al levantamiento remoto sensing y definición de los procedimientos operativos y software para las distintas áreas.

11:00-13:00 Práctica con un escáner láser (instrumentos tiempo de vuelo y diferencia de fase) y estación total topográfica: desarrollo del levantamiento integrado de una parte del casco histórico de Poppi.

13:30 Pausa comida

14:30-16:30 Práctica con cámaras termográficas y fotografía de alta definición.

17:00-19:00 Práctica y teoría, métodos y programas: Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

20:30 - Comida italiana tradicional

MARTES, 8 DE MAYO*Ubicación: Castillo de Poppi (Ar)*

08:30-10:30 Práctica: base de datos 3D y explicación de los distintos métodos y programas para manejar las nubes de puntos: Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

11:00-13:00 Teoría y práctica para el manejo de las nubes de puntos destinado a la realización de trabajos técnicos.

13:30 Pausa comida.

14:30-16:30 Teoría y práctica para el desarrollo de bases de datos para crear instrumentos para la gestión y la puesta en valor de los complejos arquitectónicos.

17:00-19:00 Práctica: programas de modelado de nubes de puntos.

20:30 - Comida italiana tradicional



PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

LENDI, 7 MAI*Siège : centre historique de Poppi (Ar)*

08:30-10:30 Cours théorique d'introduction au relèvement remot sensing ; définition des procédures opérationnelles et des logiciels d'enregistrement des scansions : Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

11:00-13:00 Exercice pratique avec laser-scanner (instruments à « temps de vol » et différence de phase) et station totale topographique : développement du relèvement complet pour une partie du centre historique de Poppi.

13:30 Pausa déjeuner.

14:30-16:30 Exercice pratique avec thermo-caméra et prises de vue à haute définition.

17:00-19:00 Exercice pratique-théorique, méthodes et logiciels d'enregistrement des scansions : Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

20:30 - Traditional Italian Dinner

MARDI 8 MAI*Siège : Château des Poppi (Ar)*

08:30-10:30 Exercice pratique pour l'enregistrement de la banque de données 3D et explication des différentes méthodes et logiciels d'enregistrement des scansions : Cyclone, Scene, Riscampro.

11:00-13:00 Cours théorique et exercice pratique pour la gestion des nuages de points visant à la réalisation des élaborés techniques

13:30 Pausa déjeuner.

14:30-16:30 Cours théorique et exercice pratique pour le développement des banques de données et la création d'instruments pour la gestion et la valorisation de l'ensemble.

17:00-19:00 Exercice pratique assisté sur des logiciels de modelage des nuages.

20:30 - Traditional Italian Dinner

LOW - LEVELS

TRAINING COURSE FOR THE 3D LASER SCANNER SURVEY

The workshop aims to provide technical operating and cultural tools for the definition of laser scanner survey systems. During the activities will be executed a survey of an architectural complex integrating different laser instruments for utilization or typology and topographic tools. The course will provide the knowledge to learn how to define a laser scanner survey project, the operating steps of the survey until the management of 3D databases. It is aimed not only at technicians and operators, but also at administrators of monumental complexes showing them the possibilities of laser 3D surveys.

Types for laser scanners, How accuracy is calculated, Industry jargon, Survey Design, Application of laser scanning, Introducing laser scanning into a firm, Common start-up pitfall.

INTERMEDIATE

ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED ANALYSIS ON 3D POINT CLOUDS

The workshop's intentions are to give the necessary knowledge for the correct interpretation of the tridimensional data base. The activities of treatment and postproduction of clouds points for the creation of heritage archives. The practical experience will be concentrate on the study of the applicable analysis systems to the clouds points, making surveys with thermo camera and infrared systems for the analysis of the walls surfaces deterioration. The workshop shall do an updating on the different connections systems between clouds points and others software available on the market for the development of interpretive activities.

Trouble-shooting tips when initial registration results are problematic, When and how to use cloud-to-cloud registration for optimal results, Tilt-compensation and how to use it for optimal results, Guidance for target types, location and network geometry for optimal results, Adding and removing constraints to analyze and diagnose potential problem sources, Statistical reports and how to analyze them.

ADVANCED

ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE FOR THE MECHANICAL REVERSE ENGINEERING APPLICATION

The workshop want to instruct about the possible operations process for the development of tridimensional models made direct from the 3D laser scanner's clouds points. On the base of a laser survey, run at the workshop time, will be develop automatic treatment of the acquired data from laser scanner and will be considered quality problems coming from the natural conformations of the clouds points which include shadowing parts where are missing data, the rarefaction space of the grid point for the points that are more distance from the instrument and the compensations for such gaps with the creation of complex triangulated surfaces which describe the real model in his entirety and as reliably as possible .

Layering of point cloud data, modeling using different softwares and blending point clouds with models , when to take advantage of meshing using reverse engineering softwares, Mesh controls and optimal techniques, Meshing and mesh management examples, Depending on sign-ups, some Civil/Survey applications



CAM2 – Gruppo FARO Technologies, Inc.

All workshops will be held in the following languages:
Italian, English, Spanish



Each course includes in its organization, the expectations, in addition to the teacher, of a personal tutor who will monitor the participant in all activities and practices, he will support the tutorials provided.

The cost of the seminar is 190.00 Euros

The cost includes participation in all activities in the program, travel, lunches and dinners during the two days of May 7 and 8. The lunches are scheduled in the workplace, the dinners are held at restaurants serving traditional dishes of Casentino.

AT THE END OF THE WORKSHOP THE PARTICIPANT WILL RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION.



CONFERENCE 9-10 MAY



BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: TRANSPPOSITION OF CULTU- RAL SYSTEMS AND MILI- TARY TECHNOLOGY OF FORTIFIED LANDSCAPES

9-10 May 2012

*Location: Guidi's Castle, Poppi
(Arezzo)*

"The structure of a site is not a fixed condition, usually eternal rule places sometimes change quickly. This does not mean that the genius loci must necessarily change or be lost"

(C. Norberg-Schulz)

The international conference "Between East and West: transposition of cultural systems and military technology of fortified landscapes" is organized in order to compare the results and the updates about the several researches made by experts from several different nationalities, about the theme of cultural routes and fortified landscapes.

The scientific knowledge, the analysis, the documentation and the architectural survey and territory of the heritage in all its meaning, are wonderful instruments for the understanding and the improvement of the all wholeness information and signs that history and culture has produced in each places or in a specific geographic area. These signs are in any case the result of meanings and cultural models transposition, building technologies and offensive and/or defensive strategies, that have been tested, con-



ENTRE ORIENTE Y OCCIDENTE: TRANSPOSICIÓN DE LOS SI- STEMAS CULTURALES Y DE LA TECNOLOGÍA MILITAR DE LOS PAISAJES FORTIFICADOS

9-10 Mayo 2012

*Asiento: Castillo de los condes
Guidi (Arezzo)*

"La estructura de un sitio no es una condición fija y eterna: normalmente los lugares pueden cambiar, y en ciertas ocasiones, estos cambios pueden producirse de forma bastante rápida. Sin embargo esto no implica que el genius loci tenga necesariamente que cambiar o perderse."

(C. Norberg-Schulz)

La conferencia internacional "Entre Oriente y Occidente: Transposición de los sistemas culturales y de la tecnología militar de los paisajes fortificados" está organizada con el objetivo de comparar los resultados y las actualizaciones de numerosos estudios,(coma) realizados por investigadores de diferentes países,(coma) sobre la cuestión de las rutas culturales y los paisajes fortificados.

El conocimiento científico, el estudio, la documentación, y el levantamiento arquitectónico, territorial y del patrimonio en su más amplio sentido, constituyen instrumentos formidables para la comprensión y el desarrollo de todo el universo de datos y signos producidos por la historia y la cultura en distintos lugares o en un área geográfica particular.

Estos signos son también resultado de una transposición de significados



ENTRE ORIENT ET OCCIDENT: TRANSPPOSITION DES SYSTÈ- MES CULTURELS ET DE LA TECHNOLOGIE MILITAIRE DES PAYSAGES FORTIFIÉS

9-10 Mai 2012

*Siège: Château des comtes Guidi
(Arezzo)*

"La structure d'un lieu n'est pas une condition fixe, éternelle: d'habitude les lieux peuvent changer, parfois rapidement. Cela ne signifie pas que le genius loci doit nécessairement changer ou être perdu."

(C. Norberg-Schulz)

La conférence internationale "Entre Orient et Occident: Transposition des systèmes culturels et de la technologie militaire des paysages fortifiés" est organisée avec le but de comparer les résultats et les mises à jour de nombreux études menées par les chercheurs de différents pays sur la question des itinéraires culturels et des paysages fortifiés.

La connaissance scientifique, l'étude, la documentation, et la mesure de l'architecture, du territoire et du patrimoine entier, sont de formidables outils de compréhension et de valorisation de l'univers des données et des signes produits par l'histoire et par la culture dans des lieux différents ou dans une région géographique particulière.

Ces signes sont aussi le résultat d'une transposition des significations et des modèles culturels, des technologies de construction, des stratégies défensives et offensives qui, avec le temps ont été

solidated and exported for a long time, and that have determined the image of whole territories.

The implementation of knowledge, the specific studies and the documentation programs, also constitute the main basis for the exercise of critical and interpretive activities, joined to training and to development of a particular settlement, city or area. Besides they are useful also for the expectation of the necessary specific planning for the conservation and the improvement, that are aimed at fostering the conscious development of human activities in that places.

This international conference wants to compare the experiences made in scientific area, that have allowed the development of operational methods for researches useful for the correct understanding of both the architectures and the historical and archaeological complex. Furthermore, it also wants to take into consideration the cultural and environmental contexts of the contemporary history, giving essential advices for critical reading and careful evaluation about the conservation actions for this important heritage.

S. Bertocci, S. Parrinello

y de los modelos culturales, de las tecnologías de construcción, y de las estrategias defensivas y ofensivas, que con el tiempo se han probado, consolidado y exportado, y que así han determinado la imagen de vastos territorios.

La realización de programas de conocimiento, documentación y estudio detallado, constituye además la base fundamental para el ejercicio de actividades críticas e interpretativas, relacionadas con la formación y el desarrollo de un pueblo, una ciudad o un área determinada, así como para la predicción de proyectos necesarios para la conservación y valorización, destinados a colaborar con el desarrollo de las actividades humanas en estos sitios.

Esta conferencia internacional, por lo tanto, tiene como principal objetivo la comparación de las experiencias en los campos científicos, que han permitido el desarrollo de métodos operativos de investigación para la correcta comprensión de las arquitecturas y de los complejos de interés, no solo histórico y arqueológico, sino también de los contextos culturales y ambientales relacionados con la historia contemporánea, ofreciendo los instrumentos esenciales para la lectura crítica y la evaluación cuidadosa de la conservación de este importante patrimonio.

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testées, consolidées et exportées, en déterminant l'image de territoires entiers.

La mise en œuvre des programmes de connaissances, de documentation et d'étude détaillée, constitue aussi la base fondamentale pour l'exercice des activités de critique et d'interprétation, liées à la formation et au développement d'un pays, d'une ville ou d'une région, et aussi pour la prévision des travaux nécessaires à la conservation et à la valorisation, visant à encourager le développement de l'activité humaine dans ces sites.

Cette conférence internationale vise donc à comparer les expériences dans les domaines scientifiques, que ont permis le développement des méthodes opérationnelles destinées à la compréhension correcte des architectures et des complexes d'intérêt non seulement historique et archéologique, mais aussi des contextes culturels et environnementaux liés à l'histoire contemporaine, offrant des outils essentiels pour une lecture critique et une évaluation attentive de la conservation de cet important patrimoine.

S. Bertocci, S. Parrinello





BASIC THEME AREAS

The program will give a particular attention to the priorities expressed by the recent document of ICOFORT, and in particular the themes of Cultural Tourism, Training in regard to the development and review of World Heritage Site nominations, fortification Glossary of terminology, the evaluation on Fortifications and Military Landscapes, the Relations Between The Conservation of fortifications and processes of climate change, and also the dissemination of web information.

The research projects will be organized in three thematic areas related to the ancient fortifications of medieval period and his late medieval developments, to the great Renaissance and late Renaissance fortifications, and to the modern and contemporary fortified systems.



LAS ÁREAS TEMÁTICAS

El programa tiene en cuenta las prioridades expresadas por el reciente papel del ICOFORT, en particular los temas de turismo cultural, de formación en relación a la elaboración y revisión de las propuestas del Patrimonio de la Humanidad, del glosario de términos de la fortificación, de la evaluación de fortificaciones y paisajes militares, de las relaciones entre la conservación de las fortificaciones y los procesos de cambio climático, y también de la difusión de información a través de Internet.

Los estudios se organizarán en tres áreas temáticas relacionadas con las fortificaciones de la antigüedad y de la edad media y sus desarrollos en la Baja Edad Media, de las grandes fortificaciones del Renacimiento y de su última etapa, y de los sistemas fortificados de la Edad Moderna y contemporánea.



LES DOMAINES THÉMATIQUES

Le programme prend en compte les priorités exprimées par le récent document de l'ICOFORT, en particulier les thèmes du tourisme culturel, de la formation en ce qui concerne l'élaboration et l'examen des candidatures des sites du patrimoine mondial, du glossaire de la terminologie de la fortification, de l'évaluation sur les fortifications et les paysages militaires, des relations entre la conservation des fortifications et des processus de changement climatique, et également de la diffusion de l'information à travers l'Internet.

Les études seront organisées en trois domaines thématiques relatifs aux fortifications de l'antiquité et de l'époque médiévale et ses développements de la fin du Moyen Âge, de grandes fortifications de la Renaissance, aux systèmes fortifiés de l'époque moderne et contemporaine.



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
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| 2- STEFANO BERTOCCI | University of Florence, Italy |
| 3- GIOVANNI PANCANI | University of Florence, Italy |
| 4- ALESSANDRO BREZZI | Director of library Riliana, Poppi, Italy |
| 5- MELAGROS FLORES | ICOFORT president, USA |

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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PUBLICATION & CALL FOR PAPER

The official participation at the conference with oral presentation or with posters explanation, and the consequent publication of each intervention within the Acts of the Conference in articles form (6,000 maximum characters including spaces as specified below), will be only possible following revision of the papers/documents submitted by anonymous members of the Board of Referees.

It is an established procedure at the international level, the selection of abstracts will be done with a system of "blind peer review" by the Referee Committee formed by a representative group of international experts.

All the interested parties are required to send the article (using a maximum of 6,000 characters including spaces), in English language, with four images or pictures attachment (please check the resolution of the pictures which must be 300 DPI and about 20 cm) with a short caption for each one.

The articles of the conference will be published with an ISBN. Each participant will receive a copy of the acts that will be distributed at the reception desk at the time of conference registration.



PUBLICACIÓN Y CONVOCATORIA

La participación en la conferencia mediante una presentación oral, o a través de un póster, y la posterior publicación de la intervención en los actos en forma de artículos (con un máximo 6.000 caracteres incluidos los espacios como se especifica más adelante), sólo será posible tras la revisión de los textos presentados a los miembros del Consejo de Referees.

Después de un procedimiento consolidado a nivel internacional, la selección de los artículos se realizará con un sistema de "blind peer review" por el Comité de Referees, compuesto por un grupo representativo de expertos a nivel internacional.

Las partes interesadas deberán enviar el artículo, por un máximo de 6.000 caracteres con espacios incluidos, en inglés, acompañado por cuatro imágenes o fotos (resolución 300 del dpi, formato base de 20 cm) con un título corto.

Las contribuciones del congreso estarán impresas con código ISBN. Cada participante tiene derecho a una copia de las actas que serán distribuidas en el mostrador de recepción al momento de la inscripción.



PUBLICATION & APPEL À COMMUNICATION

La participation au congrès avec une présentation orale ou avec un poster, ainsi que la publication de l'intervention dans les actes en forme d'article (maximum 6.000 signes, espaces compris), ne seront possibles qu'à la suite de la révision anonyme des textes soumis par les membres du Comité des Referees.

En suivant une procédure consolidée au niveau international, la sélection des articles sera faite à partir d'un système de « blind peer review » par le Comité des Referees, constitué par une représentation d'experts au niveau international.

Les intéressés sont priés d'envoyer l'article, en respectant un maximum de 6000 signes, espaces compris, en langue anglaise, accompagné par 4 images ou photos (résolution 300dpi, format de base 20 cm) et une brève légende.

Les contributions de la conférence seront imprimées avec ISBN. Chaque participant a droit à une copie des actes qui seront distribués à la réception au moment de l'inscription à la conférence.



DEADLINE

All the material and the papers must be sent no later than **MARCH 15, 2012**, sending an e-mail to the secretariat of the conference:

fortressesconference@gmail.com

The acceptance or rejection of the articles submitted and the form of program participation, oral presentation or posters, will be communicated by **APRIL 2, 2012**.



FECHA LÍMITE

El material tiene que esser enviado antes del **15 DE MARZO DE 2012**, al correo electrónico de la secretaría de la conferencia:

fortressesconference@gmail.com

La aceptación o rechazo de los artículos presentados y la forma de participación en el programa, sea a través de una presentación oral o un póster, se darán a conocer a más tardar el **02 DE ABRIL 2012**.



DATE LIMITE

Tous les documents doivent être envoyés avant le **15 MARS 2012**, à l'adresse e-mail du secrétariat d'organisation du congrès:

fortressesconference@gmail.com

L'acceptation ou la non-acceptation des articles soumis et la forme de participation au programme, présentation orale ou poster, seront communiquées avant le **2 AVRIL 2012**.



GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE CONFERENCE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

9-May-2012

8:30 Registration
 9:00 Greetings
 10:30 Coffee break service
 11:00 Session 1 Hall A
 13:30 Lunch
 15:00 Session 2 Hall A & B
 17:00 Coffee break service
 17:15 Session 3 Hall A & B
 18:45 Visit at the castle

Gala Dinner at 21:00

10-May-2012

9:30 Session 4 Hall A & B
 11:30 Coffee Break
 11:45 Session 5 Hall A & B
 13:30 Lunch
 15:00 Session 2 Hall A
 Poster Session Hall B
 18:00 Round Table

prevision Max Tot. speakers n° 40
 prevision Max Tot. Posters n° 20





REGISTRATION

The registration cost at the conference is 200.00 euros, reduced fee for students 60.00 euros.

Included: the badge, access to all program activities and the conference, access to the exhibitions, coffee breaks, lunches and the gala dinner scheduled on the evening of May 9th in the Castle of Poppi. The cost includes admission to the Museum of the Battle of Campaldino 1289.

The registration fee does not cover accommodation costs.



INSCRIPCIÓN

La inscripción al Congreso cuesta 200,00 euros con un precio de 60,00 para estudiantes.

En el coste está incluido la acreditación, el acceso a todas las actividades previstas del programa, a las salas de la conferencia y a las salas destinadas a exposiciones previstas en el Congreso. Está también incluido el almuerzo y los intervalos de pausa café, y la cena de gala prevista para la noche del día 9 de mayo en el Castillo de los Condes Guidi de Poppi. El coste incluye la entrada al Museo de la Batalla de Campaldino del año 1289.

El coste no incluye los gastos de alojamiento.



INSCRIPTION

Le coût d'inscription à la conférence est de 200,00 euros, réduit à 60,00 euros pour les étudiants.

Dans l'inscription est inclus le badge, l'accès à toutes les activités du programme, aux salles de la conférence et aux salles d'expositions. L'accès aux pauses café, les déjeuners et le dîner de gala prévu le soir du 9 mai au Château de Poppi. Le coût comprend l'entrée au Musée de la Bataille de Campaldino 1289.

Le coût ne couvre pas les frais de séjour.





THE SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY



Since 1543, Cosimo I dei Medici, gave way to an amazing military building design aimed at the construction of a systematic network of fortifications, commensurate to the specific conditions of the Tuscan State exposed to the frequent passage of troops. After the construction of the S. Giovanni's fortress, also called Fortezza da Basso, forts and garrisons were built in major cities of Tuscany such as Siena, Arezzo, Sansepolcro and Pistoia. He strengthened the defenses of medieval origin with bastions at Pisa and Volterra. He built a new wall in Fivizzano to block the Apennine passes of the Cisa and Cerreto; he did fortified strongholds to control the main roads such as San Piero a Sieve, Empoli, Cortona and Monte Carlo on the border with the Republic of Lucca; he built scratch the city-fortress of Portoferraio (Cosmopolis) Isle of Elba and parade ground such as Sasso di Simone in Montefeltro and Terra del Sole (Eliopoli) a little experiment of an ideal city, bordering the state of the Church. All this to achieve a position of greater independence from the European forces. He abandoned the traditional position of Florence, usually allied with the French, to operate by the Emperor Charles V. The repeated financial support that Cosimo ensured to the empire, earned him the withdrawal of imperial garrisons from Florence and Pisa and an ever greater political independence.

Siena in 1552 rebelled against the empire, drove the Spanish garrison, and made to occupy the city by the French. In 1553 a military expedition, sent by the vicaroy of Naples, Don Pedro, had tried to retake the city, but also because of the death of the same vicaroy, the enterprise was a failure. In 1554 Cosimo obtained the support of the emperor to make war against Siena using his army. After a few battles in the countryside between the two cities and the defeat of the Siennese in Marciano, Siena was besieged by the Florentines. On April 17, 1555, passed several months of siege, the city, exhausted, fell: Siena remained under imperial protection until 1557, when the emperor's son, Philip II of Spain, ceded to Cosimo, keeping to himself the territories of Orbetello, Porto Ercole, Talamone, Monte Argentario and Porto Santo Stefano, who went on to form the Stato dei Presidi. In 1559, following the peace of Cateau Cambrésis, Cosimo also got Montalcino, Siena last of the garrison under French protection.



EL SISTEMA DE FORTIFICACIONES DEL GRAN DUCADO DE TOSCANA

A partir del año 1573, Cosimo I de Medici empezó un sorprendente diseño de una construcción militar con la intención de una red sistemática de fortificaciones, funcional a las peculiares condiciones del Estado Toscano con riesgo de frecuentes paso de tropas. Después de la ejecución en Florencia de la fortaleza de S. Giovanni, también llamada Fortaleza da Basso, fueron construidas fortalezas y guarniciones en las principales ciudades toscanas como Siena, Arezzo, Sansepolcro y Pistoia. Reforzó las defensas de origen medieval con bastiones como los de Pisa y Volterra. Hizo levantar una nueva muralla alrededor de Fivizzano para impedir el paso en los caminos de Cisa y Carreto a través de los Appennini; hizo fortificar fortalezas que controlaban las principales vías de comunicación, como San Piero a Sieve, Empoli, Cortina y Montecatini en la frontera de la República de Lucca; hizo construir de la nada la ciudad-fortaleza de Portoferraio (Cosmopoli) en la Isla de Elba y plazas de armas como Sasso di Simone en Montefeltro y Terra del Sole (Eltopoli), un pequeño experimento de ciudad ideal, en la frontera con el Estado de la Iglesia. Todo esto para obtener una posición de mayor independencia con respecto a las fuerzas europeas. El abandonó la tradicional posición de Florencia, normalmente aliada con los franceses, para estar al lado del emperador Carlo V. Las repetidas ayudas financieras que Cosimo garantizó al imperio llevaron al retiro de las guarniciones imperiales de Florencia y Pisa y a una cada vez mayor independencia política.

En 1552 Siena se rebeló con el imperio, expulsó las guarniciones españolas y dejó que los franceses ocuparan la ciudad. En 1553 una expedición militar, enviada por el vicerrey de Nápoles Don Pedro, había intentado reconquistar la ciudad pero, a causa también de la muerte del mismo vicerrey, la iniciativa había sido un fracaso. En 1554 Cosimo obtuvo el soporte del emperador para iniciar una guerra contra Siena utilizando su propio ejército. Después de algunas batallas en las campañas entre las dos ciudades y la derrota del ejército de Siena en Marciano, la misma Siena fue asediada por los florentinos. El 17 de abril de 1555, después de muchos años de asedio, la ciudad, agotada, se rindió: Siena permaneció bajo la protección imperial hasta 1557, cuando el hijo del emperador, Felipe II de España, la cedió a Cosimo, dejando para sí mismo los territorios de Orbetello, Porto Ercole, Talamone, Monte Argentario y Porto Santo Stefano, que formaron el Estado de las Guarniciones. En 1559, seguido de la paz de Cateau Cambresis, Cosimo obtuvo también Montalcino, última de las guarniciones de Siena bajo la protección francesa.



LE SYSTÈME DE FORTIFICATIONS DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE TOSCANE



Depuis 1543, Cosme Ier de Médicis, commença un projet de bâtiments militaires étonnant, visant à construire un réseau systématique de fortifications, correspondant aux conditions spécifiques de l'Etat toscan exposées fréquemment au passage des troupes. Après la construction de la forteresse de S. Giovanni, appelée aussi Fortezza da Basso, forteresses et garnisons avaient été construit dans toutes les grandes villes de la Toscane comme Sienne, Arezzo, Sansepolcro et Pistoia. Les défenses d'origine médiévale de Pise et Volterra avaient été renforcées avec des bastions; une nouvelle muraille avait été érigée à Fivizzano pour fermer les chemins des Apennins; les forteresses pour contrôler les routes principales telles que San Piero a Sieve, Empoli, Cortona et de Monte Carlo, à la frontière avec la République de Lucca avaient été fortifiées; on avait fondé la nouvelle ville-forteresse de Portoferraio (Cosmopolis) en l'île d'Elbe et la forteresse de Sasso Simone, Montecatini, et Terra del Sole (Heliopolis), expérience de ville idéale à la frontière avec l'Etat de l'Eglise.

Le but de cette politique était obtenir un position de plus grande autonomie face aux forces européennes. Cosimo avait abandonné la position traditionnelle de Florence, généralement alliée des Français, pour une coalition avec l'empereur Charles-Quint. L'appui financier garanti par Cosimo avait fait abandonner les villes de Florence et de Pise par les garnisons impériales et favorisait une indépendance politique toujours plus grande. En 1552, Sienne s'était rebellée contre l'empire, avait expulsé la garnison espagnole et les Français avaient occupé la ville. En 1553, une expédition militaire, envoyée par le vice-roi de Naples Don Pedro, avait essayé de reprendre la ville, sans succès à cause de la mort du vice-roi même. En 1554, Cosimo avait obtenu l'aide de l'empereur pour commencer avec son armée une guerre contre Sienne. Après quelques batailles dans la campagne entre les deux villes et la défaite à Marciano, Sienne avait été assiégée par les Florentins. Le 17 avril 1555, après plusieurs mois de siège, la ville, épuisée, avait capitulé: Sienne restait sous la protection impériale jusqu'à 1557, lorsque le fils de l'empereur, Philippe II d'Espagne, l'avait cédée à Cosimo, gardant pour lui-même les territoires de Orbetello, Porto Ercole, Talamone, Monte Argentario et Porto Santo Stefano, qui formaient l'état des Presidi. En 1559, grâce à la paix de Cateau-Cambrésis, Cosimo avait obtenu également Montalcino, la dernière garnison de Sienne sous protection française.



The post conference tour includes a unit cost of 250.00 Euros.



Will be included in the cost, travel, room and board. During the three days will be provided for meetings and visits to major historic fortresses of the area around Florence, Arezzo and Siena, and meetings with the authorities of the territory. After three days of the meeting is scheduled and the Round Table of the Scientific Committee ICOFORT

La gira posterior a la conferencia incluye un coste unitario de 250,00 euros.



Se incluirán en el costo, los viajes, alojamiento y comida. Durante los tres días que va a llevar a cabo reuniones y visitas a las principales fortaleza históricas de los alrededores de Florencia, Arezzo y Siena, y reuniones con las autoridades del territorio. Al tercer día, al final del viaje, será planteada la reunión y la Mesa Redonda de ICOFORT Scientific Committee

La visite post-conférence comprend un coût unitaire de 250,00 euros.



Sera inclus dans le coût, le voyage, chambre et pension. Pendant les trois jours nous allons mener des réunions et des visites aux grands châteaux historiques de la région autour de Florence, Arezzo et Siena, et des rencontres avec les autorités du territoire. Le troisième jour, à la fin du voyage, il est prévu la réunion et la Table ronde du Comité scientifique IcoFort

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PUBLICATION

Dear Colleagues,

Here is a link to information about the first publication in our ICAHM Springer Series, Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management. This one is entitled, Tourism and Archaeological Heritage Management at Petra: Driver to Development or Destruction?

<http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/archaeology+%26+anthropology/book/978-1-4614-1480-3>

Best regards,

Doug

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ICCROM EVENTS

Calendar of Events compiled by ICCROM

☐ Seminar: Lichens, Biofilms, and Gravestones, 8-14 July 2012, Steuben, Maine, United States, Humboldt Field Research Institute and Eagle Hill Foundation

☐ Call for papers: 12th International Conference on the Deterioration and Conservation of Stone, 22-26 October 2012, New York City, United States, Historic Preservation Program, Columbia University

☐ Seminar: "Cultural Tourism - Macro-economic Effects for Cities and Regions", 16-17 February 2012, Vienna, Austria, Economic Value of Cultural Heritage (EVoCH European Project)

☐ Call for abstracts : "Conservation in the Nineteenth Century" (CiNC), 13-16 May 2012, Copenhagen, Denmark, National Museum of Denmark

☐ Call for abstracts : 10th Interim Meeting, 29-31 August 2012, Offenbach, Germany, ICOM-CC Leather and Related Materials Working Group

☐ Call for abstracts : Cultural Heritage Protection in Times of Risk: Challenges and Opportunities, 15-17 November 2012, Istanbul, Turkey, Yildiz Technical University and ICOMOS-ICORP (International Committee on Risk Preparedness)

☐ Call for papers: Storage and Repositories: New Preservation and Access strategies (IFLA 2012 Congress: IFLA-PAC Open Session), 11-17 August 2012, Helsinki, Finland, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), Core Activity on Preservation and Conservation (PAC)

☐ Conference: Wood in the 21st Century: Design and Preservation of Contemporary & Historic Architecture, 24-26 March 2012, Cambridge, MA, United States, Building Technology Programme - Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)



During the General Assembly 2011 in Paris it was approved the next ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY in 2014 to be celebrated in November 2014, in Florence Italy.

Theme: Heritage and landscape as Human Rights, presented by Mauricio Di Stefano.