



ICOMOS

Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites
International Council on Monuments and Sites

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CIAV NEWSLETTER

International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture



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1.1 CONFERENCE

The CIAV Conference in 2013 was organized by Escola Superior Gallaecia and Research Centre at ESG, Portugal, and by International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture - ICOMOS, with the participation of the International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architecture - ICOMOS and PROTERRA, an organization on earthen architecture.

First, we would like to recognize the great effort made by all the institutions who collaborated in the realization of this remarkable international conference dedicated to vernacular building heritage, and we would especially like to congratulate our CIAV member Mariana Correia, President of ESG Board of Directors and CI-ESG, Portugal, for her great work which significantly contributed to the success of the Conference.



Views from Vila Nova

The general theme of the Conference was: "Contribution of Vernacular Architecture to Sustainable Development". Several CIAV members participated in different themes, for instance, Marcel Vellinga, who was keynote speaker and presented the paper: "Built to Meet Needs: Paul Oliver and the Study of Architecture". During his lecture, Marcel referred to the World Encyclopedia as a milestone in vernacular architecture. It was a great effort which required several years

of work. The term vernacular architecture was accepted after the publication of the Encyclopedia.

The knowledge of vernacular architecture is fundamental to understanding architecture in general, as well as understanding the relation between architecture and society in local communities.

Gisle Jakhelln, CIAV President, explained the cultural richness of the small community of Givaer Island on the Arctic coast of Norway. Some of traditional construction as the eider duck sheds probably goes back to the Iron Age and the Viking Age. The economy of the people who lives in the island rests in the traditional fisheries, but the built heritage is threatened by a lack of understanding for the necessity of zoning as holiday homes are erected on the island. The study may provide knowledge to be used in supporting similar small scale communities in Norway.

Mariana Correia played the most important role in the complex and successful organization of the whole Conference. Besides working to promote and coordinate many different academic, scientific and logistic activities, Mariana Correia, who is also CIAV member, participated in the presentation of papers in different sessions, like Conservation, Risk Mitigation and New Research Focus.

Miles Lewis from the University of Melbourne, Australia, is also a CIAV member who spoke about the construction system with piles.



During lunch in Vila Nova de Cerveira.
From back to front: Yves Dumas and Maria Ines Subercaseaux;
Valeria Prieto; Bjorg Jakhelln and Gisle Jakhelln.

1.1 CONFERENCE

He explained that this kind of construction was utilized for different reasons like defense, or elevation over water or swamplands, mountainous terrain, and for cooling and ventilation.

However, they are not as well documented as other vernacular buildings. Today they are rapidly disappearing in their traditional form. It is important to understand and record all examples of this kind of construction system.

Daniel Taboada from ICOMOS Cuba and a CIAV member, spoke about the traditional vernacular house in Cuba known as bohío. He explained the different kinds of the bohío house and some other examples of traditional local architecture.

Randy Sjolie, from Norway and CIAV member, talked about "The Sami Goathi, an Earthen House in the Arctic".

The Goathi is a very ancient type of turf house, used in the Northern Norway and elsewhere in Scandinavia, is designed to fit an arctic climate where temperatures can be down to -40o C in winter and in summer up to 20 - 30o C.

Marwa Dabaieh, our colleague from Egypt and also a CIAV member was a speaker in the section: "Energy Efficiency" and presented the paper: "Energy Efficient Design Strategies for Contemporary Vernacular Buildings in Egypt". The importance of this paper is that sustainable design and passive climate sensitivity demands a fresh look at the issue of the vernacular architecture, as it could profit in the contemporary climatic design.

Yukimasa Yamada from Tokyo Metropolitan University and also a CIAV member, talked about the Japanese Dozo-structured buildings damaged by the 2011 Tohoku's earthquake. This paper presented the damage caused to the Dozo-structured buildings, the Japanese traditional fire resistant earthen architecture, by the 2011 earthquake and the post disaster restoration of these buildings.

Gerardo Torres Zárate from Mexico and CIAV member explained his research on vernacular architecture in Mexico. It pointed to the risk of vernacular architecture in the country caused by political and economic circumstances.



Views during the Conference



During the Conference, Mariana Correia, Gisle Jakhell.

1.1 CONFERENCE



Images from CIAV Meeting. Discussion with the participation of all the members



Sudjit Sananwai is receiving from Gisle Jakhell the CIAV Award 2013



Sudjit Sananwai is receiving from Gisle Jakhell the CIAV Award 2013

1.1 CONFERENCE



A reception with traditional music, dances and dinner.



A reception with traditional music, dances and dinner.



A reception with traditional music, dances and dinner was offered to the participants at the CIAV Conference and Meeting 2013 in Vila Nova de Cerveira, Portugal, by the organizing committee which was presided by Mariana Correia, member of CIAV.

1.1 CONFERENCE



CIAV group visiting Viana do Castelo



CIAV group at the end of the visit to Viana do Castelo

1.2 ANNUAL MEETING

19th October 2013, at the Library of Viana do Castelo, Portugal.

According to the Agenda prepared by Gisle Jakhelln President of CIAV for the Meeting, presented his report and informed:

1) The responsibilities of each member of the Executive CIAV Committee:

Hossam Mahdy, following-up on Conference and Annual Meeting in Al Ain 2012 including publication from the conference;

Maria Ines Subercasseaux, excursion and Annual Meeting 2014;

Valeria Prieto, the Newsletter and in charge of our members;

Martin Chernasky, CIAV website. Here we find our Newsletter and other relevant information on this meeting in Vila Nova de Cerveira. Martin hopes to have more presentations to go onto the web site. Please furnish him with notes and photos.

Contact: cernansky@up.npu.cz;

Markku Mattila, VERNADOC – working camps for the documentation of vernacular architecture. An active field, this year here in Vila Nova de Cerveira, next year not decided yet. Contact: markku.mattila@hut.fi

Mariana Correia, Conference and Annual Meeting in Vila Nova de Cerveira, October 2013.

Membership. We are 138 members including 8 honorary members) within CIAV in September 2013, from 52 countries (including two new countries: Slovenia and Syria). (122 members in October 2012).

Within ICOMOS CIAV has the highest number of members among the ISCs.

2) Strategic Plan. Following our Strategic Plan the theme for this year's conference is Contribution to Vernacular Architecture Sustainable Development.

The Conference takes place 16-20 October at Escola Superior de Gallaecia (ESG), Vila Nova de Cerveira, Portugal. The conference is a joint arrangement between CIAV and ISCEAH (ISC on Earthen Architecture Heritage) as well as other organizations. In this way we intend to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the vernacular heritage. Contact: marianacorreia@esg.pt

3) The meeting in 2014 shall take place in connection with ICOMOS General Assembly (10-14 November) in Florence, Italy.

The theme of the Scientific Symposium will be "Heritage and Landscape as Human Values". Our meeting will be limited to a visit to a vernacular site with onsite discussions, followed by our Annual Meeting, probably 6th November.

4) Representation and meetings. Gisle Jakhelln is Vice President for the Advisory Committee.

He was elected by the Executive Committee 1st November 2012 to be the "watchdog" on Openness and Transparency on internal matters. He is also member of the Scientific Committee for the Scientific Symposium 2013 and chaired the symposium together with Sofia Avgerinou CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages).

5) CIAV Award 2013. Sudjit Sananwai is awarded the CIAV Award 2013 for her extensive work to study, document and raise awareness of the vernacular architecture in Thailand and abroad.

6) Publications. Gisle was impressed by Valeria's work on the continuous flow of Newsletters.

This is a very important source of inspiration and information to our members. Please continue to send presentations to Valeria.

1.2 ANNUAL MEETING

7) The web site is also an important link and information with our members.

As mentioned earlier Martin is doing a perfect job.

8) Miles Lewis is editor of a book on all the presentations from last year's scientific conference.

The main theme of the conference was "The Place of the Vernacular Built Heritage in a Rapidly Changing Context"

9) CIAV book on Vernacular Architecture. Valeria Prieto and Marwa Dabaieh have started collecting articles among CIAV members.

It is a pleasure working with this team and inspiring to receive feedback from the CIAV members.

A. Membership categories. Gisle Jakhelln informed that in CIAV there is only the "experts" members' category. He proposed to enclose the "associate members" category, especially for young people and for those people who are not experts in vernacular heritage but have knowledge in heritage.

The ICOMOS statutes say that this applies to all the ISCs. Hossam said that the associate members should be ICOMOS members first. Valeria Prieto should verify the ICOMOS Statutes to know about the rights and obligations in each category.

B. Gisle Jakhelln mentioned that the Lifta case was still waiting to be in the World Monuments Watch List.

C. Miles Lewis explained that the Al Ain book will appear in 2 editions: The first will be in English, the second is in process and will be in Arabic.

D. Next CIAV Conferences:

2014 will be in Florence;

2015, will be together with the wood committee, IWC;

2016; we do not yet know where it will be;

2017; Perhaps it will be in Egypt.

E. Next year CIAV will have election of Executive Committee.

End of the CIAV Meeting.
Valeria Prieto

2. PROJECT CIAV BOOK

We wish to remind:

Gerardo Torres Zárate, Christoph Machat, Maria Ines Subercaseaux, Lena Palmqvist, Erick Chavez, Graham Edds, Hossam Mahmoud Mahdy, Augusto Villaon, Deirdre Conroy, Antoine Raffoul, Olga Sevan, Esteban Prieto, Demet Binan, Cernansky Martin, and Gisle Jakhelln, that important dates are:

TOPIC AND NAME OF ARTICLE.....NOVEMBER 2013

DRAFT FOR FIRST SUBMISSION..... DECEMBER 30TH 2013

NOTIFICATIONFOR COMMENTS AFTER REVIEW.....JANUARY 20TH

FINAL ARTICLES SUBMISSION.....END OF FEBRUARY 2014

If any other CIAV member wishes to participate, he or she still can send the title of his or her article to mdabaieh@yahoo.co.uk and send a copy to valeriaprieto@hotmail.com

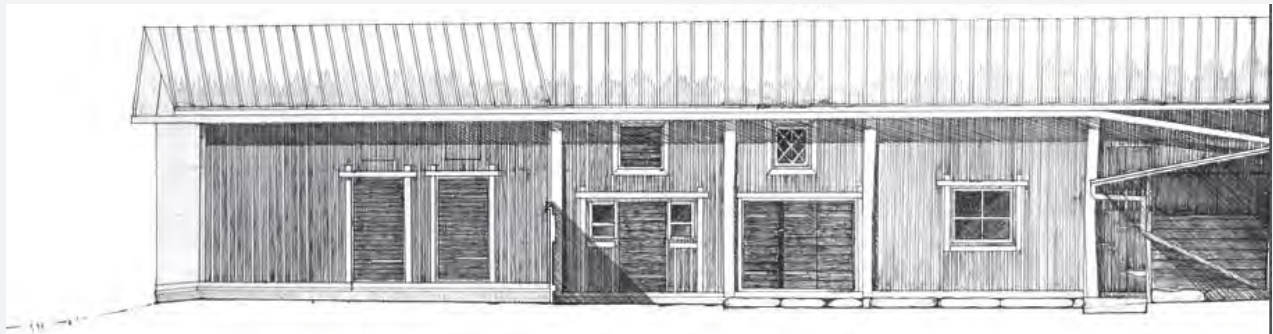
3. VERNADOC 2013



The research object of Finn VERNADOC 2013 was the Kirsti-house in the wooden WH-town of Vanha Rauma. / photo: MMA



The Japanese member of the international team, student of architecture Natsumi Asada from Chiba University is mounting the zero-line. / photo: Kalle Saarinen



The local Rauma-inhabitant, Heidi Kujala made her first building drawing ever of the facade of the courtyard building of Kirsti-house. (original 1/50).

Finn VERNADOC 2013 in the World Heritage town of Vanha Rauma, Finland

Markku Mattila

In the beginning of August the Finn VERNADOC 2013 was arranged in the wooden World Heritage town of Vanha Rauma. The seven participants of the international team were coming from Japan, Thailand, Romania and Estonia, one from each country and three veterans from Finland. One of the Finnish team members was the architect, who is responsible for the local WH-guiding and the camp arrangements were synchronized to the local WH-aims. The team was also

completed with three local laymen, because of the special idea of this project: to check how the non-professional inhabitants can manage to document their own environment. It is really surprising how fine results they reached.

The final happening on site was the exhibition of results for local public. Later, after the CIAV meeting in Portugal, we will have a one day seminar about the different topics of the wooden WH-town questions. The seminar is meant for professionals, inhabitants and all, who are interested in. Next spring the project material will be published as a booklet.

4. VILLALON NEWS

‘Mumbai should cherish this jewel in the middle of the city’

Continuing with the Support Mumbai's Heritage campaign where MiD DAY has joined hands with Urban Design Research Institute to support Mumbai's Victorian and Art Deco ensemble along with the Oval Maidan for UNESCO World Heritage Site status, Fiona Fernandez met with internationally acclaimed architect and cultural heritage planner Augusto Villalón who is in the city to inspect and validate this proposal

July 16, 2013
Mumbai
Fiona Fernandez

Mumbai should cherish this jewel in the middle of the city’

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5. ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2014

18th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium

Call for papers: "Heritage and Landscape as Human Values"

Deadline for abstracts: 31 January 2014

For the attention of the Presidents of the ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees, Executive Committee Members and Academy members

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of ICOMOS Italy and the Scientific Committee for the Symposium, I have the pleasure of forwarding you the call for papers for the Scientific Symposium which will take place in Florence, Italy, on the occasion of the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly, from 10 to 14 November 2014, on the theme : " Heritage and Landscape as Human Values" .

The call for papers is also available on the home page of the ICOMOS website and is being sent to the entire ICOMOS membership via the ICOMOS e-News.

18e Assemblée générale et Symposium scientifique de l'ICOMOS

Appel à communications : « Patrimoine et paysages en tant que valeurs humaines »

Date limite pour les résumés :
31 janvier 2014

A l'attention des Présidents des Comités nationaux et scientifiques internationaux, des membres du Comité exécutif de l'ICOMOS et des membres de l'Académie

Chers collègues,

Au nom d'ICOMOS Italie et du Comité scientifique du symposium, j'ai le plaisir de vous transmettre l'appel à communications pour le Symposium scientifique qui se tiendra à Florence, en Italie, à l'occasion de la 18e Assemblée générale de l'ICOMOS, du 10 au 14 novembre 2014 sur le thème:« Patrimoine et paysages en tant que valeurs humaines » .

L'appel à communications est également disponible sur la page d'accueil du site web de l'ICOMOS et est envoyé à tous les membres via notre bulletin électronique ICOMOS e- News.

N'hésitez pas à diffuser cet appel à communications largement dans vos pays et communautés scientifiques respectives - en l'affichant sur votre site web, en le circulant à des listes de diffusion et aux organisations partenaires locales, etc.

La date limite pour les résumés est le 31 janvier 2014. Pour tous les autres détails, merci de vous référer au texte ci-joint.

L'ICOMOS remercie l'ICOMOS Italie et leurs partenaires académiques, ainsi que le Comité scientifique du Symposium composé de membres de l'ICOMOS italiens et internationaux, et les groupes de traducteurs bénévoles d'ICOMOS UK et ICOMOS France pour l'intensive méthode de travail participative qui a été utilisé pour assurer un appel à contributions de la plus haute qualité. Nous sommes impatients de recevoir vos propositions de communications pour ce qui promet d'être un Symposium fort intéressant.

5. ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2014

Please feel free to widely publicize it in your respective countries and scientific communities – by posting it on your websites, circulating to listservs, sending to local partner organisations, etc.

The deadline for abstracts is 31 January 2014. For all further details, please refer to the attached text.

ICOMOS thanks ICOMOS Italy and their academic partners, the Scientific Committee for the Symposium made up of Italian and international ICOMOS members, and the ICOMOS UK and ICOMOS France volunteer translators for the intensive participatory working method that was employed to ensure a call for papers of the highest quality. We look forward to receiving your abstract proposals for what promises to be an interesting conference.

For further information:
Symposium Scientific Secretariat and address for sending abstracts:
GA2014-Symposium@icomos.org

General enquiries about the
18th General Assembly:
18ICOMOS2014@gmail.com

Pour plus d'informations:

Secretariat scientifique du Symposium et adresse pour les résumés:

GA2014-Symposium@icomos.org

Pour des informations générales sur la 18e Assemblée générale:

18ICOMOS2014@gmail.com

Pages web :

<http://www.icomos.org/fr/a-propos-de-licomos/gouvernance/assemblee-generale/xviiieme-assemblee-generale-florence-2014>

With best regards

Gaia Jungeblodt
Director

6. CALL FOR PAPERS. ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



18th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium 10 – 14 November 2014, Florence, Italy

Call for Papers: “Heritage and Landscape as Human Values”
Deadline for abstracts: 31 January 2014

The Scientific Symposium which will take place in Florence (Italy) on the occasion of the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly, from 10 to 14 November 2014, will explore the theme “Heritage and Landscape as Human Values” as briefly illustrated below, according to five sub-themes:

Theme 1: Sharing and experiencing the identity of communities through tourism and interpretation

Theme 2: Landscape as cultural habitat

Theme 3: Sustainability through traditional knowledge

Theme 4: Community-driven conservation and local empowerment

Theme 5: Emerging tools for conservation practice

The Symposium will be open to the public. The papers, among which selected presentations of 20 minutes each and brief interventions of 10 minutes, will form the scientific basis of the Symposium, and will feed into the discussions and resulting recommendations. Attached please find an overview of the five Symposium sub-themes.

ICOMOS members who wish to propose a paper for one of the five sub-themes, should submit a concise one-page summary (max. 3000 characters), in French or English, by email to GA2014-Symposium@icomos.org by 31 January 2014.

The abstracts should indicate:

- the full title of the paper
- the chosen sub-theme
- three to five keywords that reflect the general theme of the paper
- the author's name(s), institutional affiliation and contact details (postal address, phone, fax, email).

Proposals will be selected through blind peer-review by the Scientific Committee of the Symposium, which will determine the form of the paper (20 minute presentation or 10 minute intervention) and the sub-theme to which the paper is allocated. The authors of the selected proposals will be informed by 31 June 2014 and will be asked to provide the final text of their papers (max. 15 pages) by 30 September 2014.



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6. CALL FOR PAPERS. ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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Scientific Symposium “*Heritage and Landscape as Human Values*”



Theme 1

Sharing and experiencing the identity of communities through tourism and interpretation

Interpretation and sustainable tourism initiatives are expanding the quality of visitor and community engagement at heritage sites through cross-cultural and intergenerational dialogue. How can cultural respect be promoted through heritage?

Theme 1 explores new and emerging approaches to cultural creativity and intercultural dialogue through community-driven tourism frameworks that enhance the value of cultural heritage for both visitors and local residents.

This theme will include case studies of the social and economic impacts of responsible and conservation-conscious community-based tourism; as well as more theoretical presentations about the potential roles of community, tourism, and intercultural dialogue in widening and deepening the process of conservation and site management, and in enhancing the active role that heritage can play in contemporary society.

Theme 1 welcomes contributions that will share experience and exchange international expertise in the engagement of communities in the management and public interpretation of cultural tourism activities with the goals of fostering the idea of “travel for knowledge”, of enhancing the significance of cultural heritage in contemporary society through respectful, mutually beneficial interchanges between local communities and visitors, the better to understand cultural differences and cultural diversity.

Papers should contribute to increased awareness of the possibilities for community-based frameworks for the public interpretation of both tangible and intangible heritage, and submission of abstracts in the following sub-themes is invited:

1-1 New Tourism Frameworks: How can tourism programmes and frameworks both achieve economic sustainability and facilitate intercultural dialogue? What role can community-based tourism play in the enhancement of social cohesion among local residents, yet at the same time remain accessible and fulfilling for visitors from the outside?

Can tourism become an opportunity for healing and reconciliation in post-conflict situations? In what ways can participatory heritage tourism programmes encourage active citizenship and collective pride?

1-2 Experiencing and Conserving the Cultural Landscape: Experiential tourism is a form of a tourism that places the emphasis on visitors’ personal engagement with the wider cultural elements of a place or region and facilitates a conscious exchange between tourists and residents in connection with the conservation and care of heritage.

What should the relationship between or merging of natural and cultural heritage be in such an approach? Have instances of visitor-resident collaboration—or volunteer tourism programmes in rural areas—been successful or sustainable?

1-3 Sustainable Tourism and the Viability of Cultural Traditions: How can tourism (both regional and international) enhance the economic viability and intergenerational



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transmission of Intangible Cultural Heritage? Which models have proved effective in mobilising local communities and visitors to assist in the conservation and management of tangible heritage—especially in a time of decreasing public budgets? Can community-based programmes assist in the revitalisation of urban areas?

1-4 Empowerment of the Local Community in Tourism

Activities: The value of travel in a changing world is focusing increasing attention on cultural interchange in which communities can play an important role in the presentation and interpretation of their own cultural heritage. How can such approaches be integrated into heritage-based human development strategies? How can minorities, new immigrants, and marginal communities be positively integrated into such initiatives? Can training in heritage skills provide a meaningful and sustainable platform for capacity building in developing countries?

1-5 Tourism and Conservation: An awareness of existing cultural resources on the part of the local community is a crucial factor in their participation in the conservation of built heritage, cultural landscapes, and elements of intangible heritage. What has been the experience—and benefit—of participatory cultural mapping and GIS surveys? Have crowd-funding platforms aimed at local communities and at outside visitors succeeded? To what extent can community-based tourism initiatives serve as a platform for wider social innovation and civic responsibility?

Theme 2

Landscape as cultural habitat

The man-made settings in which communities live are the heart and home of human creativity. How can heritage approaches help merge the landscape and cultural dimensions?

2-1 Knowledge and values: Knowledge of a landscape cannot be separated from knowledge of its history and recognition of the identifying characteristics of a territory and must also be understood as awareness on the part of local populations of such values. The focus is on models of knowledge of the area / landscape; stimulated by tools and methods for identification of the material and immaterial values of the cultural landscape and assessment of the social and economic drivers that make the landscape an ever-changing place.

2-2 Use and protection: Changes affecting various landscapes are often driven by the desire to enable economic dynamics, ignoring the specific needs of communities and territories. The involvement of the community is the basis of the processes of re-appropriation of places that should underpin every action for protection. Protection is here understood as a dynamic and integrated action that governs, in respect of the landscape, the inevitable transformations (bundled strategy use and protection). The focus is on the cultural landscape as a useful resource for a model of sustainable local economy and innovation.

2-3 Urban landscape: The idea of urban landscape concerns the material and immaterial form of a site that, in its historical



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and socio-cultural configuration, is one of the first elements of human development. The urban landscape is conceived as historical stratification of cultural and natural values and is connected with the question of contemporary architecture.

The focus is on the main critical points (rapid urbanisation that threatens spirit of place and community identity; uncontrolled urban development, poorly designed or poorly executed; the intensity and pace of change; the unsustainable use of resources...) and on the impacts and reduction of hazards and on reintroduction of quality into urban fabric.

2-4 Rural landscape: The rural landscape has played an important role in the planning documents of the agricultural sector and in forestry and environmental policies pursued by various international bodies. This is largely due to recognition that rural areas are the places where economic, social and environmental aspects are integrated, in many cases proposing models which provide useful reference for challenges relating to sustainable development and global change. Cultural landscapes that retain clear evidence of their historical origin, while maintaining an active role in society and in the economy, often have values that are the result of the interaction between biological diversity and cultural diversity, as suggested by the UNESCO-CBD Joint Program. The focus is on the role of landscape as an added value for the competitiveness of the rural territory, as a proper way of understanding the quality of rural space and its biodiversity, but also on its role in the quality of life of the population.

2-5 Archaeological landscape: The focus is on the processes that human populations have engaged in, in the past, in organising space or altering the landscape for diverse

purposes, including subsistence, economic, social, political, and religious undertakings and on the tools for examining such processes.

2-6 Landscape policies, regulations, practices: Comparison of international experiences. Starting from international landscape policies, attention will be focused above all on the notion of landscape underlying individual national policies and management approaches, monitoring and highlighting the main conflicts about the definition of landscape and heritage, between national and international cultural and public institutions, as evidenced from the legislation, administrative set-up and the technical instruments used in protection, planning, programming, management and implementation and those underlying awareness-campaigns and initiatives aimed at encouraging the general public's participation in the decision-making process.

2-7 Landscape hazards: Landscapes are affected by potential natural and anthropogenic hazards. The most significant natural hazards (climate change, drought, flood, bushfire, volcanic eruption, earthquake, landslide, cyclones, diseases...) will be considered, as will the effects of anthropogenic impact (urban sprawl, fragmentation, homogenisation, biodiversity loss...). Each hazard will be defined, considered in the context of historical events, analysed for its impacts and risks to human socio-economics. The focus will also be on problems arising through conflicting interests.

2-8 Landscape analysis, evaluation, planning and design: The focus is on methodology and tools for assessing and monitoring landscape quality. Landscape reading is a complex operation that goes beyond what can be seen and implies



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a mental process that seeks to understand how we have reached the current situation. In this case, there is inevitably a more or less accentuated subjective factor on the part of those who interpret it, but it is important to implement efficient cultural values models, which offer an integrated conceptual framework for understanding the potential range of values that might be present within a landscape, and the potential dynamics between these values.

Keywords

- Landscape - Townscape - Cultural Landscape - Historic Urban Landscape. The evolution of a concept and its relevance in planning practice and built heritage conservation.
- The country-city debate ends where the “landscape” starts.
- HUL as a new tool approaching conservation as “management of change”. Towards a “paradigm shift”?
- How can heritage management operate in today’s dynamic urban environment and which are the new players, approaches and tools?
- Regional planning and “landscape planning”. Institutional and legal tools for a sustainable development and management.
- Archaeological parks – Archaeology and landscape. What is the appropriate scale for planning and preservation?
- From big scale to small scale: urban gardens as symbolic public spaces.

- Water cultural heritage. An alternative way to approach and enhance heritage related to water by bridging culture and nature.
- Water supply traditional techniques and landscape conservation. Regional culture diversity as a basis for a sustainable future.
- Landscape urbanism. Different options and sustainable solutions for historical landscape.
- Beyond the “Third Landscape”. Recycling as a way of thinking and planning.
- Climate change and its impact on built heritage. Tools and methodologies to evaluate the resilience of historic cities and landscapes.
- Smart Growth. How the smart technology contributes to identifying new priorities for landscape protection.
- 3D GIS and new technologies in the service of planning, networking and territorial governance.
- Representing cities and landscapes. The role of virtual space in reconfiguring visual aesthetics.
- Place-making in cities and landscapes.
- The colour of cities. How traditionally cities were integrated in their landscape.



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- Methodologies for the assessment of rural landscapes.
- Rural landscape as an added value for the rural economy.
- Biocultural diversity and rural landscape.
- Inventorying, planning and management of historical rural landscapes.
- Impact of climate change on rural landscapes.

Theme 3

Sustainability through traditional knowledge

Quality of daily life - value of traditional knowledge and practices as the basis for balanced technological, innovative development programmes and sustainable development - respect for sites, and decision processes that safeguard communities and people - reacting in an adaptive and participatory way to risk and catastrophes.

The achievement and perpetuation of the cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and of landscapes are due to that age-old fusion of knowledge and techniques that the United Nations refers to as Traditional Knowledge.

Today, traditional knowledge is in danger and its disappearance would not only cause the loss of people's capability to maintain and pass on the cultural and natural heritage, but also the loss of an extraordinary source of knowledge and cultural diversity from which appropriate innovative solutions can be derived today and in the future.

Theme 3 invites contributions that will share experiences and expand international and traditional knowledge, contributing to the international heritage management toolkit and developing the discourse on enabling tradition, traditional knowledge and historical concepts to influence technologies as tools for modern conservation outcomes. Base Research Papers and Case Studies are welcome.

Four sub-themes have been identified by the organising committee. We are also open to alternative suggestions, especially concepts that develop synergies between traditional knowledge and the hard sciences.

3-1 Quality of daily life produced by traditional knowledge

- The role of traditional knowledge in the development of ancient civilisations
- Identity, social cohesion, community engagement and quality of daily life
- Meaning, symbolism and rituals linked with traditional techniques and procedures
- Well-being, nutrition and way of life in traditional communities
- Rights of local communities and native peoples who are the holders of traditional knowledge and indigenous science systems

3-2 Value of traditional knowledge and practices as the basis for balanced technological, innovative development programmes and sustainable development

- Learning from traditional knowledge systems for a new technological paradigm
- Building typology identification
- Case studies, best practices and success stories of non-



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invasive and adapted technologies

- Consequences of abandoning traditional knowledge techniques compared with a scenario where traditional knowledge techniques are applied (or maintained/restored).
- Potential monetary benefits from replicating traditional knowledge techniques across regions and world-wide.

3-3 Respect for sites and decision processes that safeguard communities and people

- Successful practices and systems of incentives to implement and disseminate participatory decision processes
- Methods for the protection of traditional knowledge that subjects, communities, disseminators and innovators of traditional techniques can implement
- Promotion of traditional techniques in each country and indicators for the nation-wide adoption of safeguarding and dissemination strategies

3-4 Reacting in an adaptive and participatory way to risk and catastrophes

- Using traditional knowledge to face global challenges such as climate change, migration, poverty and catastrophes
- Resilient technologies
- Using traditional knowledge to save energy and reduce CO₂
- Collective behaviours and participative actions for the prevention of catastrophes
- Communication and interpretation to create sustainable policies and structures and supporting such structures through our education system and into legislation

Theme 4

Community-driven conservation and local empowerment

Engaging and empowering communities to identify local values and participate fully in the conservation of their historic centres and heritage resources is a widely shared goal. How can it be achieved most effectively?

It is now widely accepted that the future of our cultural heritage can be ensured only through the active involvement of communities and when heritage constitutes a vital ingredient of sustainable local development.

The community here may be defined as a group of individuals, within a larger society in which they exist, sharing a common interest in the future of its heritage, both cultural and natural.

The community's role in the process of heritage identification and management was anchored in the 1972 World Heritage Convention, which called for “a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes”.

It has been further recognised in subsequent international charters and legal instruments, including the Lausanne Charter (1990) that encouraged local community involvement in the development process; the Budapest Declaration (2002) that placed greater emphasis on “the active involvement of our local communities at all levels in the identification, protection and management of our World Heritage properties”; the Intangible Heritage Convention (2003) that called for community participation in identification and safeguarding; and the Faro Convention (2005) that aimed at a greater synergy between all public stakeholders in managing heritage.

Since the 1990s, the World Heritage Committee has also been encouraging greater community involvement in the identification and management of heritage properties.



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In today's multi-faceted society, communities are sometimes in conflict; resolution of such conflict requires respect, consensus and negotiation as indicated in the Nara Document (1994), the Burra Charter (1999) and the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (2011).

Six facets of the discourse on community-driven conservation and local empowerment include

- Understanding local knowledge for the enhancement of value perception of community cultural resources
- Advocating a bottom-up approach for landscape protection through the active participation of local communities
- Ensuring a role for the community in governance and the decision-making process
- Articulating the role of cultural heritage as a driver for community-based socio-economic development
- Exploring new paradigms in the universality of the right to participate that bridge the local-global duality
- Community participation in self-funded conservation /valorisation

Many challenges remain in truly empowering communities to engage with a development process that views cultural heritage as a sustainable resource contributing to an improved quality of life while also strengthening communities' senses of identity through stewardship of their heritage.

Theme 4 explores some of these challenges and invites papers that contribute to understanding contemporary thought and practice in addressing them.

Papers that demonstrate innovative approaches and best practices to empower communities in the heritage conservation process are particularly encouraged.

Sub themes in this topic include:

4-1 Community Engagement in the valorisation of heritage:

The recognition of the local values of each community is crucial in defining what is to be conserved and how, so that heritage has a continued relevance in society.

Papers are encouraged that explore multi-disciplinary methods employed both to identify and to draw the community into this process as well as the tools that can be adopted for knowledge transfer (ranging from oral traditions, education and awareness programmes, social networks) to the next generation. Appropriate means of assessing the effectiveness of such methods and tools should also be addressed.

4-2 Developing a bottom-up approach to the conservation, management and protection of heritage: Community involvement in the decision-making process can contribute in the long term to more relevant and sustainable systems of heritage protection.

Papers are encouraged that demonstrate effective heritage management models and related legislation which encourage a greater role for the communities concerned, as well as highlight the integration/adaptation of traditional heritage management models to contemporary contexts. Innovations such as community ICT platforms and Living Labs that enrich local involvement in heritage conservation, and ways of measuring the effectiveness of such participatory models, can also be explored.

4-3 Harmonising international principles of heritage conservation with local needs, beliefs, practices and traditions:

Enhancing the role of local communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is now one of the objectives of the World Heritage Committee.

Therefore, reconciling the sometimes divergent needs, beliefs and practices of communities with the principles in international legal instruments is crucial. Papers may highlight how gulfs between universal values of heritage conservation and local specificities can be bridged.



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4-4 Linking heritage protection and sustainable local socio-economic development: In the present economic climate, there is increasing need to utilise heritage resources to provide development impetus.

How can local development aims be met without compromising the integrity and vitality of heritage and in ways that garner community support and benefits rather than entrench disparate relations? Papers that explore development models built upon the effective and sustainable use of heritage resources are encouraged.

4-5 Implementing community driven heritage conservation through participatory resource mobilisation: The sustainability of successful heritage conservation and management models depends on self-reliance for resource mobilisation.

How can communities mobilise and generate resources through participatory funding, crowd funding and other means? Papers are welcome that look at sustainably financed community-engaged heritage protection in today's context of decreased public spending and shrinking philanthropic markets.

Theme 5

Emerging tools for conservation practice

Cultural mapping, Capacity building, Micro-financing, Social values analysis and Multi-purpose GIS are revolutionising heritage practices. How can they enhance conservation practice?

Theme 5 explores the diversity of new tools emerging in conservation practice - from hard science and theoretical debates to the practical operational methodologies that are being developed, trialled or implemented world-wide.

Today conservation practice must engage with new and emerging technologies to address risks to conservation - from climate change to globalisation, from security to material sciences. New opportunities are emerging for mass information systemisation, digitisation and social media to support advocacy, planning, organising, management, interpretation and monitoring of conservation action and values analysis.

Theme 5 invites contributions which will share experience and expand international knowledge, contributing to the international heritage management toolkit and developing the discourse on enabling technologies as tools for conservation outcomes. Case studies are welcome. Four sub-themes have been identified, and we are also open to alternatives, especially concepts that develop synergies between the humanities and the hard sciences.

5-1 Technological innovation: Emerging enabling technologies for assessing and managing heritage: What's



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next in Information Technologies, storage and accessibility, for example webGIS, 3D modelling, and 3D printing? What tools are developing for energy management and heritage sustainability, risk mitigation and disaster management planning, climate change and global warming? Papers are encouraged that identify problems and issues as well as solutions that are in early development or on trial.

5-2 Community engagement: How can conservation instruments better address the complexity of cultural values, the inclusion of other voices and improve diverse stakeholder engagement? Papers are welcome that use anthropology, social geography or social archaeology as disciplinary perspectives, as well as papers that review developments in methodologies and infrastructure such as cultural planning, micro-financing, social values analysis, or cultural mapping.

5-3 Theoretical tools: Implementing new paradigms for managing change such as the concept of tolerance for change. Do we need an update of the Venice Charter or the Nara Document? Do certain heritage typologies need alternative conservation approaches- such as Twentieth Century heritage or space heritage?

5-4 Communication and Interpretation: What are best practice tools for mobilising conservation action and heritage advocacy, generating public awareness, capacity building and training? How is the integration between specialist knowledge and traditional knowledge progressing? Papers are welcome that demonstrate best practice heritage communications and interpretation case studies.



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Sub-theme 1:

Sharing and experiencing the identity of communities through tourism and interpretation

Co-Chairs

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Sub-theme 2:

Landscape as cultural habitat

Co-Chairs

Amerigo Restucci	Italy
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Members

Mauro Agnoletti	Italy
Susan Denyer	UK
Elena Dimitrova	Bulgaria
Natalia Dushkina	Russia
Ron van Oers	Netherlands
Angela Rojas	Cuba
Daniel Young	Panama

Sub-theme 3:

Sustainability through traditional knowledge

Co-Chairs

Pietro Laureano	Italy
Peter Cox	Ireland

Members

Marco Fioravanti	Italy
Baba Keita	Benin
Hisham Mortada	Saudi Arabia
Christophe Sand	Pasifika
Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy	Australia
Ona Velekis	Colombia
Ana Almagro-Vidal	Spain

Sub-theme 4:

Community-driven conservation and local empowerment

Co-chairs

Luigi Fusco Girard	Italy
Tara Sharma	India



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Members

Carolina Castellanos
Harriet Deacon
Angela Labrador
Saverio Mecca
Sohuyn Park
Celia Toppin
Michael Turner

Mexico
South Africa/UK
USA
Italy
Korea
Barbados
Israel

Sub-theme 5:

Emerging tools for conservation practice

Co-chairs

Paolo Salonia
Sheridan Burke

Italy
Australia

Members

Mina Elmgari
Ayako Fukushima
Cristina Iamandi
Trinidad Rico
Mario Santana
Claudia Ventura

Morocco
Japan
France
Argentina/Qatar
Canada
Italy

Symposium Scientific Secretariat

Luigi Petti (Head of the Secretariat)
Barbara Pucci
Claudia Ventura
Giordana Castelli
Giulia Bonelli
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7.1 9TH SYMPOSIUM ON CONSERVATION. ANKARA

9th International Symposium on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin will be held in 3-5 June 2014 in Ankara, Turkey following previous symposia in Bari (1989), Geneva (1991), Venice (1994), Rhodes (1997), Seville (2000), Lisbon (2004), Orléans (2007) and Patras (2010) in the name of International Group on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin (I.G.C.M.M.).

9th International Symposium on the Conservation of Monuments in the Mediterranean Basin will be organised by the Materials Conservation Laboratory, Department of Architecture, Middle East Technical University in Ankara.

The theme chosen for this symposium is “**IMPROVEMENTS IN CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION - INTEGRATED METHODOLOGIES**”, with the aim of building up stronger links between the scientific research results and the conservation practice.

The thematic areas of this symposium are:

- physical and (bio)chemical processes in material deterioration
- historical, structural and technological aspects of monuments
- methodologies of damage assessment
- technologies for damage rehabilitation - conservation treatments
- digital techniques for cultural heritage
- management of cultural heritage rehabilitation and conservation
- development of decision making tools for diagnostic studies, rehabilitation technologies of monuments

Key dates of the symposium are:

- Deadline for abstract submission September 20, 2013
- Notification of abstract acceptance October 18, 2013
- Deadline for full paper submission March 7, 2014
- Notification of full paper acceptance April 11, 2014
- Symposium Program Announcement April 18, 2014
- Symposium Date June 3-5, 2014

Official language of the symposium is English.

Kindest regards,

Emine N. CANER-SALTIK
Coordinator of Organizing Committee

7.2 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL CONSTRUCTION

2014 Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions (SAHC2014)

Mexico City, Mexico

The 2014 International Conference on Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions will be held at Mexico City, Mexico on 15 - 17 October, 2014. One day pre-conference course will be offered.

The abstract submission will be via the web-page:

<http://www.sahc2014.mx>

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission
Notification of provisional acceptance
Manuscript submission for Review
Notification of final acceptance
Submission of final manuscript

7.3 TRANSYLVANIA, TUSNAD CONFERENCES

Dear Ms./ Mrs./ Sir,

We are pleased to inform you that we will organise the 17th edition of the Conference Series on Theoretical and Practical Issues on Built Heritage Conservation – TUSNAD 2014 between May 14 and 18, 2014 in Cluj-Napoca (Cluj County, Romania). The topic of the conference is Contemporary Management for Built Heritage Conservation.

Detailed information about the participation requirements and important deadlines will be communicated in November 2013 via email and on the conference's website www.transylvanianostra.eu.

Yours sincerely,
Enikő TAKÁCS
programme manager
Tel. +40-730-909636

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News

We are pleased to invite you to the 16th edition of the Conference Series on Theoretical and Practical Issues on Built Heritage Conservation – TUSNAD 2013. The topic of this conference is Contemporary Conveniences in Historic Buildings and will be held on August 21-24, 2013 in Bistrița (Bistrița-Năsăud, Romania).

TUSNAD 2013 will bring together scientists, architects, engineers, archaeologist, designers, and conservators who will present conservation, research, theories and doctrines achievements.

TUSNAD 2013 only accepts unpublished papers. Submitted conference papers will be reviewed by the technical committee of the Conference. All accepted papers will be published in the conference proceedings. Selected lectures will be recommended for publishing in Transsylvania Nostra Journal accepted by Scopus for indexing.

Key Dates:

Abstract Submission April 15, 2013
Notification of provisional acceptance April 30, 2013
Manuscript submission for Lectures June 1, 2013
Submission of final manuscript July 1, 2013

The conference invitation can be downloaded [HERE](#).

We hope that you will be able to attend the conference!

7.4 SURVEY RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION

ICOMOS DEBATE ON PERMISSIBILITY AND STANDARDS FOR RECONSTRUCTIONS OF MONUMENTS AND SITES

Facilitated by the ICOMOS ISC on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP)

Dear Fellow Scientific Council Members:

Since the issue of Reconstructions is on the agenda for our upcoming meeting in Costa Rica, I wanted you to get a preliminary look at the survey ICIP will be conducting in the coming months. I have attached the background paper and potential questions to be included in this survey. I have asked ICIP members to comment on the proposed questions and/or suggest alternatives before the questionnaire is presented at the meeting (later to be sent out to the members of all National and International Committees for their responses later this year). If you have any immediate reactions or comments, please let me know... All Best,

Neil Silberman
neil.silberman@gmail.com
ICIP

BACKGROUND

Reconstruction in the heritage domain can be defined as the act or process of representing the missing form, features, detailing, and sometimes even materials of a non-surviving site, monument, landscape, building, structure, or object (or portion thereof) at a specific period of time and typically in its historic location.

It is important to note that reconstructions today can be digital as well as physical, something that was not envisioned at the time of the Venice Charter in 1964. Although physical reconstructions can be more 'invasive' and damaging to the surviving original fabric of archaeological or historical sites, both physical and digital reconstructions raise serious questions of historical validity as both can produce powerfully persuasive images for educational and interpretive use.

Reconstructions differ from restorations in that they include new construction of various missing components of the cultural landscape, such as buildings, huts, towns or villages, earthworks, living areas, trails, and roads. Throughout the world, reconstructions have addressed a wide temporal range including sites (among dozens if not hundreds of others that could be mentioned) such as a Neolithic house at Çatalhöyük in Turkey, the prehistoric Great Kiva at the Aztec Ruins National Monument in New Mexico, USA; the Iron Age gate of Beersheva in Israel; the Iron Age Castell Henllys site

in Wales; the Xanten Roman Archaeological Park in Germany, as well as many historic period buildings (mostly wooden, but also wattle and daub) throughout Europe and North America.

The Venice Charter (1964), long the most authoritative source for international conservation theory, has been interpreted as strictly prohibiting reconstructions at archaeological sites—and presumably of destroyed architectural monuments as well.

Article 15 of the Charter makes it clear that:

All reconstruction work should however be ruled out 'a priori.' Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

Even with regard to "restoration"—defined by the Venice Charter (Art. 9) as the specialized operation, whose "aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents"—accuracy is paramount. The Charter insists that even restoration (which entails no reconstruction) "must stop at the point where conjecture begins." But where precisely does one draw the line between conjecture and certainty when dealing with the inevitably creative interpretation of missing or damaged historical material?

A notable exception to this insistence on the conservation of only surviving "original fabric" was made by the ICOMOS Krakow Charter of 2000 (which expanded upon the conclusions of the earlier Dresden Declaration on Reconstruction of 1982). Article 4 of the Krakow Charter stated that:

The reconstruction of entire parts 'in the style of the building' should be avoided. Reconstruction of very small parts having architectural significance can be acceptable as an exception on condition that it is based on precise and indisputable documentation.

However, it went on to acknowledge that

Reconstruction of an entire building, destroyed by armed conflict or natural disaster, is only acceptable if there are exceptional social or cultural motives that are related to the identity of the entire community.

7.4 SURVEY RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION

Such in fact had been the case with the large scale reconstruction of the city of Leper/Ypres in Belgium, which had been leveled in the intense bombardment of nearby trench warfare in World War I; of the historic city center of Warsaw destroyed in World War II; and of the symbolic Mostar Bridge, intentionally dynamited in the Balkan Wars of the 1990s. In the years following the Krakow Charter, plans were discussed among UNESCO and ICOMOS heritage experts for the physical reconstruction of the Buddhas of Bamiyan, the Kasubi tombs in Uganda, and the earthen structures of Timbuktu in Mali—all of which had been destroyed for political reasons and/or religious enmity.

A CALL FOR DEBATE

Despite the reformulation of the concept of Authenticity by the 1994 Nara Document and the Dresden and Krakow texts mentioned above, a formal professional hostility to reconstructions of all types—without distinction for their possible educational or cultural significance and in the assumption that they were often built primarily for commercial purposes—has remained. The following resolution (17GA 2011/39) passed by the XVIIth ICOMOS General Assembly in Paris in 2011 reads as follows:

Recalling the Venice Charter (1964), the Dresden Declaration on Reconstruction (1982), the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994), the Krakow Charter (2000), and other recommendations addressing the theory and practice of reconstructions;

Taking into consideration the significant growth on a global scale of reconstructions of monuments and ensembles, including World Heritage Sites;

Noting the increasing disregard of existing theoretical principles for the justification of reconstruction, and a new tendency towards significant commercialization of reconstruction activities;

Encourages ICOMOS, as a matter of urgency, to launch a debate on this new and growing phenomenon of reconstruction.

At the 2012 ADCOM Meeting in Beijing, the ISC on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP) was tasked with the responsibility of carrying forward this debate, with assistance of any other interested ISCs or individual ICOMOS members. However, in order to begin this debate properly, certain assumptions of the resolution must be verified or refined. These include:

1.) Is there, in fact, “significant growth on a global scale of reconstructions of monuments and ensembles, including World Heritage Sites”;

2.) Are existing the existing theoretical principles justifying reconstruction in only extraordinary circumstances, increasingly disregarded?

3.) To what extent is there a new tendency towards significant commercialization of reconstruction activities?

ICIP proposes to begin this debate within ICOMOS by conducting an online survey to collect basic data on these questions. This survey will be distributed to all National and International committees of ICOMOS and to other heritage organizations and institutions throughout the world.

It is proposed that this survey will begin before the end of 2013. ICIP will then compile a report on the results of this survey in the first half of 2014. This report will be distributed to all ICOMOS committees and posted on the ICOMOS website.

The result of this report will be the drafting of a resolution to be presented at the XVIIIth ICOMOS General Assembly in November 2014.

REFINEMENT OF SURVEY QUESTIONS:

The questions on this survey must be concise and solicit meaningful information about the main questions above. VP John Jameson, who edited a volume on this complex issue (*The Reconstructed Past: Reconstructions in the Public Interpretation of Archaeology and History*. Altamira Press, 2003) and VP Alonzo Addison, who has long been involved in establishing standards for digital reconstruction and who is the author of *Disappearing World: 101 of the Earth's Most Extraordinary and Endangered Places* (Harper: 2008) both contributed to this background paper and suggested the following questions for the survey:

Potential Survey Questions

1. Do you consider physical reconstructions to be increasing at heritage sites in your area or country? If yes, can you mention some specific examples?

2. Are you aware of any publicly accessible digital reconstructions of monuments and sites in your area or country? If yes, can you mention some specific examples?

7.4 SURVEY RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION

3. What has been the rationale or function of physical reconstructions? Check all that apply:

- a. Tourism (i.e. commercial considerations for raising visitor numbers)
- b. Site Interpretation for informational purposes
- c. Research
- d. Education

4. On the whole, do you consider the use of physical reconstructions at heritage sites in your area or country a problem? If yes, please briefly explain.

5. Are you aware of any physical or digital reconstructions in your region or area that seriously misrepresent available archaeological or historical evidence? If yes, please mention some specific sites (all answers will be kept confidential and will be used only for further research).

6. What, in your opinion, are the appropriate circumstances for physical reconstruction?

- a. Tourism
- b. Site Interpretation for informational purposes
- c. Research
- d. Education
- e. Other (please specify)

7. In your experience or observation, have reconstructions been useful or effective as components of public interpretation and presentation programs? Can you give examples?

8. Is the view of the Venice Charter (largely opposed to reconstruction) still viable or relevant?