



ICOMOS CIAV

International Committee  
on Vernacular Architecture

International Council on  
Monuments and Sites

# CIAV NEWSLETTER

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION



**Volume 49**  
October 2021



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Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat! © Babak Sedighi  
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# EDITORIAL

**Hossam Mahdy**

President of CIAV

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Dear colleagues and friends,

Warm greetings from CIAV Bureau and from myself. It was lovely to meet during CIAV Annual Meeting and to know and welcome the new CIAV members. The height of the meeting was celebrating the well-deserved honorary memberships of our dear colleagues Valeria Prieto, Maria Ines Subercaseaux and Gisle Jakhell. They were instrumental in the leadership and development of CIAV for the last nine years and before.

The presentation on VERNADOC by CIAV expert member Sudjit Sananwai was very impressive and enjoyable. The beauty of the examples of measured drawings of doors and windows of vernacular architecture from around the world were a real treat. But what was even more inspiring was that these drawings were made during the pandemic lockdown. The result is an impressive book Corona VERNADOC 2020 doors and windows.

The CIAV Annual Meeting was the finale of three days of inspiring presentations and discussions during the conference on "Earthen and wood vernacular heritage and climate change", which was a great success, thanks to CIAV Vice President Marwa Dabaeih, who tirelessly led the planning and organization of the conference since it was an idea of collaboration between four ICOMOS international scientific committees in order to address jointly the timely and cross-cutting issue of climate change.

An earlier highly important event that took place recently was the extended 44th session of UNESCO's World Heritage Committee, which took place in Fuzhou, China and online from 16th to 31st July. CIAV Vice President and Editor in Chief of this Newsletter SHAO Yong was instrumental in the organization of the meeting. Within the

role of ICOMOS as the relevant advisory body to UNESCO on World Heritage, some CIAV expert members have contributed to desk reviews and expert missions for the evaluation of nominated properties that included vernacular built heritage components. It was great to see new representations of vernacular built heritage on the World Heritage List, even if not labelled as so. For example, the vernacular built heritage of Hawraman region in Iran was inscribed under criteria (iii) and (v) with the name "Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat".

The third event that I wish to talk to you about is the Scientific Symposium that will be organized by the ICOMOS Advisory Committee as an online event on 9th and 10th November 2021 on the theme: Living Heritage and Climate Change. CIAV is planning to organize a "knowledge cafe" at the Symposium with the title: "Living vernacular built heritage and climate change". Around fifteen discussants will actively participate. This knowledge cafe will hopefully be the first step towards forming a CIAV climate change working group. If you are interested to participate please do contact me.

The annual program of webinars will be used to approach institutions and individuals to contribute and to start discussions on the different aspects of vernacular built heritage and the potential of future collaborations.

Yours,

Hossam Mahdy

CIAV President

# EDITORIAL

**Hossam Mahdy**

Presidente CIAV

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Estimados colegas y amigos,

Un afectuoso saludo desde el Bureau CIAV y de mí mismo. Fue un agrado encontrarnos durante la Reunión Anual de CIAV, y conocer y dar la bienvenida los nuevos miembros de CIAV. Lo principal de la reunión ha sido celebrar a los bien merecidos miembros honorarios, nuestros estimados colega Valeria Prieto, María Inés Subercaseaux y Gisle Jakhell. Fueron fundamentales en el liderazgo y desarrollo de CIAV en los últimos nueve años y antes.

La presentación en VERNADOC por los miembros expertos de CIAV Sudjit Sananwai ha sido impresionante y entretenida.

La presentación sobre VERNADOC por parte del miembro experto de la CIAV Sudjit Sananwai fue muy impresionante y agradable. La belleza de los ejemplos de dibujos medidos de puertas y ventanas de la arquitectura vernácula de todo el mundo fue un verdadero placer. Pero lo que fue aún más inspirador fue que estos dibujos se hicieron durante los confinamientos de la pandemia. El resultado es un libro impresionante Corona VERNADOC 2020 puertas y ventanas.

La Reunión Anual de la CIAV fue el cierre de tres días de presentaciones y discusiones inspiradoras durante la conferencia sobre "El patrimonio vernáculo de tierra y madera y cambio climático", que fue un gran éxito, gracias a la vicepresidenta de CIAV, Marwa Dabaeih, quien incansablemente dirigió la planificación y organización de la conferencia ya que fue una idea de colaboración entre cuatro comités científicos internacionales de ICOMOS para abordar de manera conjunta el tema actual y transversal del cambio climático.

Un evento anterior muy importante que tuvo lugar recientemente fue la 44ª sesión ampliada del Comité del Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO,

que tuvo lugar en Fuzhou, China y en línea desde el 16 al 31 de julio. El vicepresidente de CIAV y editor en jefe de este boletín, Chaoyong, fue fundamental en la organización de la reunión. Dentro del papel de ICOMOS como el organismo asesor relevante de la UNESCO sobre el Patrimonio Mundial, algunos miembros expertos de la CIAV han contribuido a revisiones de documentos y misiones de expertos para la evaluación de propiedades nominadas que incluían componentes del patrimonio construido vernáculo. Fue genial ver nuevas representaciones del patrimonio construido vernáculo en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial, incluso si no están etiquetadas como tal. Por ejemplo, el patrimonio vernáculo construido de la región de Hawraman en Irán se inscribió según los criterios (iii) y (v) con el nombre "Paisaje cultural de Hawraman/Uramanat".

El tercer evento del que quiero hablarles es el Simposio Científico que será organizado por el Comité Asesor de ICOMOS como un evento en línea los días 9 y 10 de noviembre de 2021 sobre el tema: Patrimonio vivo y cambio climático. La CIAV tiene previsto organizar un "café del conocimiento" en el Simposio con el título: "Patrimonio vernáculo construido vivo y cambio climático". Participarán activamente alrededor de quince participantes. Se espera que este "café del conocimiento" sea el primer paso hacia la formación de un grupo de trabajo sobre cambio climático de CIAV. Si está interesado en participar por favor contácteme.

Saludos cordiales

Hossam Mahdy

Presidente CIAV



# Annual Meeting of ICOMOS CIAV 2021

Time: 30th August, 2021

Place: Online



From 16:00 to 17:00 on 30th August 2021, after the 4 ISCs International Conference on Earthen and Wood Vernacular Heritage and Climate Change, the Annual meeting of CIAV 2021 was held online. Members from all over the world attended together despite the time difference.

During the meeting, CIAV new President Hossam Mahdy moderated and gave his president's report item by item.

Following Hossam, Secretary General Ivan Enev gave his annual report and introduced the existing membership. During the session, 7 new members were welcomed to the committee.

Then the new bureau granted the honorary membership to the past bureau to thank them for their hard work and dedication. The process and future plan of Newsletter, Conference and VERNADOC were separately introduced by person in Charge. Detailed information will be expanded in the following part.

## Agenda

- 1) Approval of the Agenda and appointment of rapporteur .....Hossam
- 2) President's Report .....Hossam
- 3) Secretary General Report.....Ivan
- 4) Honorary Membership.....Bureau members
- 5) CIAV Website.....Martin
- 6) CIAV Newsletter.....Shao Yong
- 7) CIAV conference (2022)& beyond.....Marwa
- 8) VERNADOC.....Sudjit
- 9) ICOMOS WGs and Regional Groups.....  
.....Hossam, Samir, Ege, Erin
- 10) EPs.....Erin
- 11) Database of members .....Hossam & Erin

## President's Report

### CIAV Bureau 2021-2023

The CIAV bureau was elected by email-voting last year and started office in January 2021. The bureau consists of:

- Mr. Hossam Mahdy, President;
- Ms. Marwa Dabaieh, Vice President;
- Ms Shao Yong, Vice President;
- Mr. Ivan Enev, Secretary General.

The bureau started its office in difficult times when ICOMOS and the whole world were facing the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic as well as the serious consequences of climate change and the need to realign our endeavours with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

### Strategic Plan 2021-2023

The strategic plan for the 2021-2023 cycle was drafted, circulated for discussions and comments among CIAV membership. Then it was finalized and approved by CIAV bureau and shared with ICOMOS Secretariat and uploaded on CIAV website. (Download)

According to the mission and vision of CIAV, the Strategic Plan set nine priority objectives and an action plan to work towards these objectives.

### Progress Report

The following points report the progress in implementing the action plan 2021-2023:

#### 1. CIAV annual conferences and meetings

##### a. Annual conference 2021:

Coordinated by Marwa Dabaieh, CIAV Vice President, Supported by ICOMOS Sweden in collaboration with ISCEAH, IIWC & ISCES, The conference is planned for 28 to 30 August 2021 in Lund, Sweden, Conference theme: "Earthen and wood vernacular heritage and climate change". The proceedings of the conference will be published.

##### b. Annual conference 2022:

No offer is made yet to CIAV Bureau for hosting CIAV 2022 conference. Any offers to host next year's CIAV conference and Annual Meeting are welcome.

##### c. Annual conference 2023:

CIAV will join other ICOMOS members and groups for ICOMOS scientific conference that is planned in Australia in 2023. There will be no separate CIAV conference. However, the event will be an opportunity to communicate with other ISCs and WGs for potential future collaboration.

##### d. Annual conference 2024:

Although this will be in the new cycle that the current strategic plan does not cover, rigorous planning is required to work towards organizing CIAV conference of that year in Sub-Saharan Africa as it is the only region that no CIAV conference was held in. It is hoped that other ISCs and WGs will join CIAV for this endeavour.

### 2. Collaboration with ICOMOS ISCs and WGs

CIAV has a history of collaboration with ISCEAH including this year's conference, which was also the collaboration with ISCEAH, IIWC & ISCES. Discussions have started with the ISC on cultural tourism for possible collaboration on a conference in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Regarding ICOMOS Working Groups:

- Mr. Samir Abdulac is CIAV's representative at the Syria/Iraq WG

- Ms. Ege Yildirim is CIAV's representative at the Sustainable Development WG

- Ms. Erin Guerra is CIAV's representative at Emerging Professionals WG

I would like to invite interested volunteers to be CIAV representatives at the following WGs:

- Our Common Dignity Initiative WG

- WG on Intangible Heritage

- Climate Change WG



#### How?

- Webinars & web-cafes
- Website & social media presence
- Newsletter
- Regional Groups
- Working Groups (WGs) and other ICOMOS activities
- Collaborations with institutions and individuals in the field
- Members database
- Emerging Professionals (EPs)
- Annual conference and publication

Methods to achieve CIAV's vision © Hossam Mahdy



### 3. Support of ICOMOS TSP and other ICOMOS activities.

CIAV will support and align activities with the identified themes by ICOMOS:

- CIAV proposed a “Knowledge Café”, with the title “Living vernacular built heritage and climate change” for this year’s ICOMOS Scientific Symposium themed: “Living Heritage and Climate Change”, planned for 10-12 November 2021. CIAV’s proposal was accepted. Fifteen CIAV expert members will contribute to the planned Knowledge Café.
- The bureau is working on an annual calendar of webinars to cover ICOMOS high priority issues such as SDGs and climate change with the aim of initiating discussions on the specificity of these challenges with regards to vernacular built heritage.

### 4. CIAV Newsletter

Shao Yong, CIAV Vice President, is the Editor in Chief of CIAV Newsletter. Erin Guerra, CIAV representative at EPWG (Emerging Professionals Working Group) is the proofreader for CIAV Newsletter.

A new design, structure, and editorial procedure are developed for the newsletter.

An Editorial Committee is formed, and guest editors will be invited for different issues.

Vol. 48 of the Newsletter was issued in June 2021. It was the first issue with the new format. Vol. 49 will be issued quite soon.

All members are encouraged to contribute to the contents of the Newsletter.

### 5. CIAV visibility

The bureau is reaching out to the EPWG to ask for volunteers to help with developing a strategy, then to implement it for the presence of CIAV in social media platforms and for more accessible means for CIAV’s visibility.

### 6. Adapting to the “new normal”

Marwa and Ivan are working on an annual calendar of webinars and web-cafes to be shared with the members in the near future.

### 7. CIAV membership

Ivan Enev, CIAV Secretary General is the Membership Manager.

- Emerging Professionals (EPs) are encouraged to join CIAV and to assume duties and tasks supporting the CIAV Bureau in order to prepare future leaderships for CIAV. Also, mentorship arrangements will be organized to pair EPs with CIAV expert members. Erin Guerra, CIAV’s rep at EPWG is working on this task.

- Geographic balance of membership representations in CIAV will be sought by encouraging memberships from under-represented regions. Regional groups will be formed according to guidelines that were drafted by the bureau and will be shared with all members.

- Engaging all CIAV members will be sought by inviting and encouraging members to engage in different CIAV activities and discussions and in initiating activities that build on their expertise and knowledge in the field of vernacular heritage.

- A database of CIAV members is under discussion with the hope of making it informative, interesting and accessible for CIAV, ICOMOS and beyond. A later phase is under discussion to extend the database to include an international database of experts on vernacular built heritage outside CIAV and ICOMOS as proposed by CIAV expert member Naima Benkari.

### 8. VERNADOC

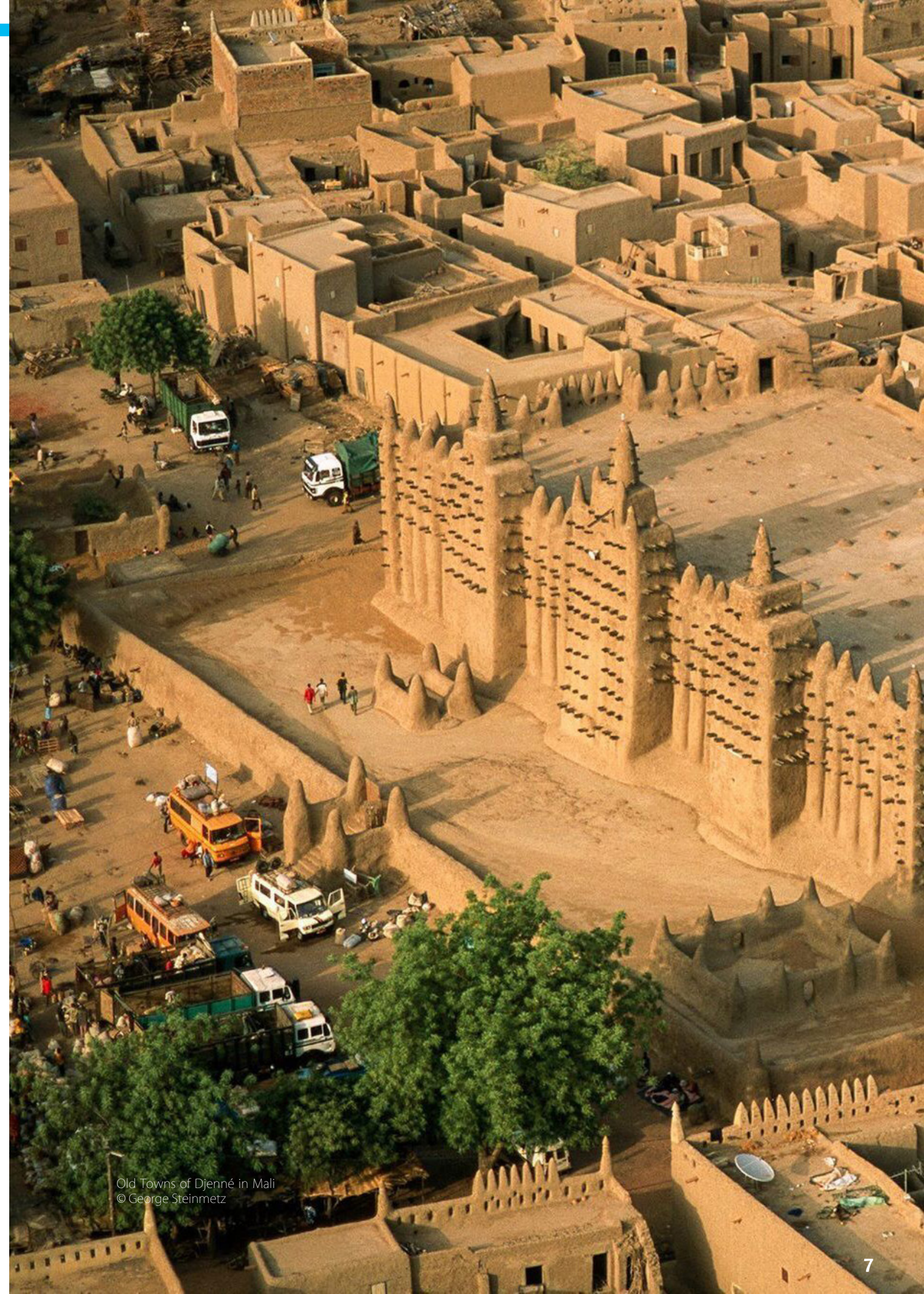
Collaboration with the VERNADOC initiative for the documentation of vernacular built heritage will continue by coordination with CIAV expert member and leader of VERNADOC Markku Mattila.

### 9. Outreach outside ICOMOS

Discussion started with Mr. Mohammed Kassim, CIAV expert member from Iraq on the needs of Iraq in the field of vernacular built heritage and the possibilities of CIAV’s contribution towards conservation efforts.

Discussions started with Mr. Hamdy El Setouhy, CIAV expert member from Egypt on potential collaboration with Egyptian and other Mediterranean institutions for the possibilities of organizing a CIAV conference in Egypt.

The annual program of webinars will be used to approach institutions and individuals to contribute and to start discussions on the different aspects of vernacular built heritage and the potential of future collaborations.



Old Towns of Djenné in Mali  
© George Steinmetz





Statistics of CIAV members © Ivan Enev

### Membership

At present, ICOMOS CIAV has a total of 129 members including 11 honorary members, 87 expert members and 31 associate members.

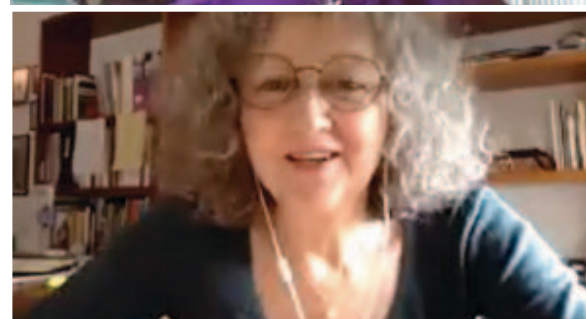
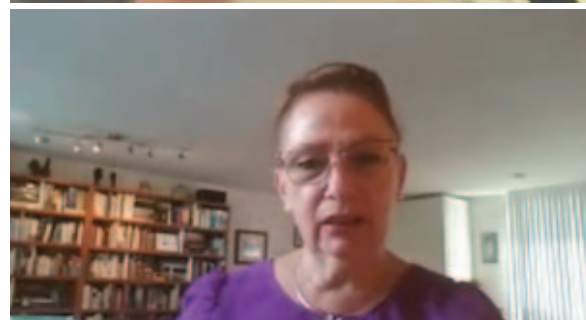
7 new members join CIAV this year: Paola Carvallo from Bolivia, Katherine Correa from Philippines, Miguel Remao Costa from Portugal, Hamdy El-Setouhy from Egypt, Ahmad Foruzanmehr and Wesley Wilson from UK, Amanda Rivera Vidal from Chile. Their detailed introduction will also be displayed in the PEOPLE section in the following issues of our Newsletter.

Besides welcoming the new bloods, the former president Gisle Jakhellin, the former vice president Valeria Prieto and Maria Inés Subercaseaux were granted the honorary membership separately by the existing new bureau.

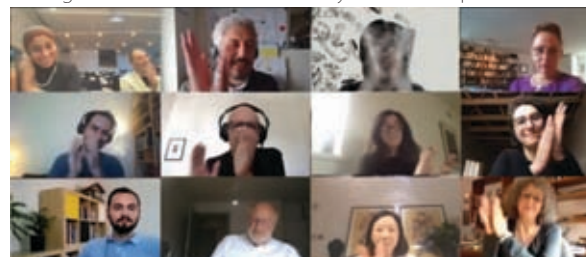
As experts in the region of vernacular architecture, they dedicated themselves for several decades in conservation, renovation and promotion. All of them are well reputed with so many fantastic works around the world. As the bureau of CIAV, they led CIAV to have more influence and became one of the most important scientific committees of ICOMOS.

Unfortunately, due to some health problems, Valeria couldn't attend the meeting, her daughter, Berenice, accepted the honorary membership on her behalf and expressed the sincere thanks to all the members concerned about her mother.

Detailed entries of the new honorary members will be displayed in the following issues of the Newsletter so that all CIAV members can learn more about them.



From top to down: Gisle, Maria and Berenice expressed their feelings after awarded the honorary membership.



Sincere Congratulations by members



Report of CIAV Newsletter © Shao Yong

### CIAV Newsletter

Vice President Shao Yong assumed the role of editor-in-chief of the newsletter from Valeria Prieto. Shao introduced the revisions of the Newsletter and its progress.

The goal of the revised newsletter is to make news sharing in the field of vernacular architecture more readable, more diverse, and from a global perspective. It is also meant to be used as a platform for communication among CIAV, so all members and EPs are welcome to share views, concerns, recent work, research, information on upcoming events or activities, recommendations, etc. Volunteer guest editors are also truly welcome.

Issue 48, formatted in the revised newsletter format, has been published and is available for download online.

### Conference Plan

Vice President Marwa Dabaieh introduced the conference this year in Lund, Sweden. Detailed news could be reviewed in the later part.

She also stated the future plan of the coming conference in 2022-2024. So far there is no one put forward to host the meeting in 2022 and there is future plan to hold an annual meeting in Sub-Saharan Africa region.

Any members who are interested in hosting an annual meeting or coordinating with other

scientific committees for joint organizing can contact Marwa directly.

### VERNADOC 2020

Sudjit, as the representative of Markku Mattila, introduced the annual report of VERNADOC.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the VERNADOC network measured doors and windows in their respective neighborhoods.

The Corona VERNADOC project took place from June to December 2020, which gathered hundreds of cases from 16 countries and more than 160 participants from 23 countries.

The final result has been published as the CORONA VERNADOC 2020 doors and windows, a booklet of 344 pages edited by Sudjit and Markku.

Other points in the agenda were addressed by email due to the time limitation.



Documentaion of door cases in Serbia © Jelena Pejkoovic



Publication of the VERNADOC 2020 © Markku Mattila





## 44th session of the World Heritage Committee

**Time: 16th-31st July, 2021**

**Place: Fuzhou, CHINA / Online**

The World Heritage Committee's 44th session was held in Fuzhou (China) at the Fuzhou Strait Culture and Art Center from 16 to 31 July.

In the opening address, UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay said, "As the fiftieth anniversary of the 1972 Convention approaches, this session is an opportunity to look at the implementation of the Convention with our eyes wide open, from the listing processes and conservation monitoring to its impact on local populations."

The importance of preserving World Heritage was stressed by Mr Xi Jinping, President of the

People's Republic of China, who, in his message of congratulation, said "To better preserve, inherit, and harness these valuable treasures is our collective responsibility."

The World Heritage Committee is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and supports countries around the world in the preservation of World Heritage sites. This year's session combines the work of 2020 and 2021, as the annual meeting scheduled for 2020 was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Key points covered included updating the Policy Document on the impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage and the

successful completion of periodic reporting, a core conservation monitoring mechanism, in countries in the Africa and Arab regions. During the session, the 21-member Committee examined the state of conservation of 255 sites already inscribed on the World Heritage List, 53 of which also appear on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

In the first several days of discussion, Fuzhou Declaration was announced formally. The declaration reiterates the significance of world heritage protection and international cooperation, as well as the need to work and act together to address climate change.

The declaration calls for closer international cooperation within the framework of multilateralism and increasing support for developing countries, especially those in Africa and small island developing countries.

The declaration states that global heritage has made a positive contribution to the promotion of exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, as well as to world peace and sustainable development.

[Read the full version of Fuzhou Declaration.](#)

During the whole session, a total of 34 properties were inscribed during the current session and three properties were extended. The new properties include 29 cultural and 5 natural sites.

Also during the current session, the World Heritage Committee recognized sufficient improvements in the state of conservation of the World Heritage site of Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo), to warrant its removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger.



Rosia Montana Mining Landscape(Romania) © Radu Salcudean

The site of Rosia Montana Mining Landscape (Romania) was inscribed simultaneously on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger pending the removal of threats to its integrity posed by possible mining activities.

The World Heritage Committee took the exceptional and rare decision to delete Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (UK) from the World Heritage List due to the irreversible loss of the attributes for which it had been inscribed.

Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2012 following concerns about the proposed development of Liverpool Waters. The project has since gone ahead along with other developments both inside the site and in its buffer zone. The Committee considers that these constructions are detrimental to the site's authenticity and integrity.

The current session's inscriptions bring the total number of sites on UNESCO's World Heritage to 1154.

The 45th session of the World Heritage Committee will take place in Kazan (Russian Federation) from 19 to 30 June 2022, under the chair of Alexander Kuznetsov.



Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City (UK) © Geoff Mason



The new construction projects outside the Liverpool port infect its attributes of World Heritage © Liverpool Waters





## International Conference on Earthen and Wood Vernacular Heritage and Climate Change

**Time: 28-30 August, 2021    Place: Malmo/Lund, Sweden and Online**

Marwa Dabaieh

### Background

Without any doubt 2020 has been a challenging year to many of us if not all of us. That is when we started to plan for the conference 'Earthen and wood vernacular heritage and climate change'.

There were doubts if we will be able to realize the conference. We were struggling in making a decision to cancel it or keep the idea and take the risk. We decided to go for it but faced other challenges. Shall we go for virtual or shall we go virtual and in-person.

The conference was considered a unique one given the opportunity for four ICOMOS scientific committees to join forces to organize this conference.

For the first time ICOMOS International Scientific

committee on Vernacular Architecture, ICOMOS International Scientific committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage, ICOMOS International Scientific committee on Wood Architecture Heritage and ICOMOS International Scientific committee on Energy, Sustainability and Climate change plan an international conference together.

The conference was organized under the patronage of ICOMOS Sweden and Malmo University in Sweden served as the academic host. The conference physical event took place in Kulturen museum in Lund, Sweden in parallel to virtual streaming.

### Paper & Speeches

The conference covered 5 main themes:

- Vulnerability of vernacular buildings to climate



International Conference on Lund, Sweden © Marwa Dabaieh

change

- Effects of energy regulations on vernacular heritage buildings
- Natural materials and building conservation (techniques and methods)
- Education in sustainable development for vernacular heritage buildings
- Vernacular built heritage in post COVID-19 world.

We received 168 abstracts from over 49 countries in 5 continents. 98 abstracts made it to full papers. After double blind peer review process 44 made it to the final publication from 24 countries.

We managed to have 30 persons to join us in person in Lund Sweden and over 100 joining us online.

The conference proceedings are available in both hard copies which can be ordered from the publisher directly and as an open access downloadable copy from the conference

website. We thank all authors for their dedication and hard work to submit their final manuscripts on time given all the challenges the pandemic causes.

We also would like to thank our scientific committee members who helped us along the review process for both abstracts and full papers. Without your dedication and hard work, we wouldn't have made it.

Thanks ICOMOS Sweden for the generous support with effort and funds to make this conference practicalities possible. All gratitude to the organizing team and the planning team for their help.

If you want to know more information, please go to the following website:

<https://www.delegia.com/app/netattm/attendee/page/100292>



Highlights of Conference © Marwa Dabaieh



# 10th Anniversary of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

Time: 16-24 June, 2021 Place: Online

Organizer: UNESCO World Heritage City Programme



On 16-24 June, a wide range of distinguished guests and experts, ministers, mayors, site managers and researchers around the world came together to participate in technical and plenary sessions in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the HUL Recommendation.

The celebrations featured more than 86 speakers (including 9 mayors/city leaders and 35 experts) from 39 countries. Over 400 participants joined the sessions live and an additional 3690 viewers watched on YouTube.

## Technical Sessions

Between 16-21 June six preliminary technical sessions took place, featuring 19 case-studies examining the implementation of the HUL Recommendation in World Heritage Cities in various world regions.

With contributions from senior experts serving as session chairs and rapporteurs, these discussions

highlighted the central role of urban heritage and culture for sustainable development, and its potential to address current challenges such as climate change and community engagement as well as recovery and resilience in the context of the ongoing pandemic crisis.

## • Asia and Pacific

Melbourne (Australia); Ping Yao (China)

## • Africa

Grand-Bassam(Cote d'Ivoire); Djenné (Mali); Saint-Louis(Senegal); Cidade Velha (Cabo Verde)

## • Latin America and the Caribbean

Puebla (Mexico); Guanajuato (Mexico)

## • Europe and North America

Graz (Austria); Salzburg (Austria); Durham (UK); Urbino (Italy); Mantua and Sabbioneta (Italy); Coimbra (Portugal); San Gimignano (Italy);

Strasbourg (France)

## • Arab States

Cairo (Egypt); Carthage (Tunisia)

Watch the session in the following website:  
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/canopy/luxembourg/>

## Reflections from Experts

40 high-level experts attended to discuss how to integrate the HUL approach into projects for the future.

The resulting report will weave together their reflections and recommendations about how heritage cities are using and can use the HUL approach and heritage protection more broadly to become more crisis-ready (with lessons from COVID-19 but also climate change adaptation and mitigation), as well as how to empower local communities and create human-centric places for the future.

It will cover how HUL principles could be used to operationally address a wide range of planning and development issues including:

- New perspectives on the perennial questions of governance (integration, cooperation, partnerships, long-term management plans).
- Opportunities and examples of project and heritage financing, public, private and PPP



Key themes on HUL. © World Heritage City Programme

models.

- Heritage management in rapidly changing cities.
- Participatory, digital and innovative tools for community engagement
- Examples and practices of heritage being used for sustainable development.
- HUL and holistic approaches to including and protecting the natural environment and green spaces as part of heritage conservation.

## Call for Action

UNESCO invites all cities and towns to join the Call for Action to raise awareness about the Recommendation and to accelerate inclusive urban and heritage management through HUL. To join the call, cities should commit to at least one of the three key actions:

## Action 1

Sensitize local and national actors about the HUL approach and encourage its implementation, based on the key principles of the HUL.

## Action 2

Promote a local consultation process to empower stakeholders including NGOs, public and private stakeholders to support a HUL-driven urban development by joining the UNESCO network and exchanging on good practices.

## Action 3

Develop local heritage management actions based on the HUL approach by joining the UNESCO network and exchanging on good practices.

Join the action in the following website: <https://survey.unesco.org/3/index.php?r=survey/index&sid=966989&lang=en>



Webinar on Implementing the HUL Recommendation in World Heritage Cities. © World Heritage City Programme



# TERRA 2022 - The 13th World Congress on Earthen Architecture Heritage

Time: 7-10 June, 2022 Place: Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA



# Terra 2022

## 13th World Congress on Earthen Architectural Heritage

LOOKING BACK, MOVING FORWARD  
ADVANCES IN CONSERVATION

Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA June 7-10, 2022



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More Info <https://na.eventscloud.com/website/8033/>

Terra 2022 13th World Congress on Earthen Architectural Heritage will take place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA from June 7 – 10, 2022. This is the thirteenth international congress organized by the earthen architecture community under the aegis of ICOMOS since 1972, and the second to be held in New Mexico, thirty years after Adobe 90 in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Terra 2022 is expected to draw up to 600 specialists in the fields of conservation, anthropology, archaeology, architecture and engineering, scientific research, site management, and sustainable development of earthen architectural heritage.

The four-day program will include presentations, posters and videos / digital media that reflect the latest research and best practice in the study and conservation of earthen heritage around the world. The wealth, variety and significance of earthen heritage in Santa Fe, New Mexico and the greater region of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico make it an ideal setting for the congress and will help inform and stimulate conversations around earthen heritage. The program will include sessions presenting technical information, management issues, methodology, advances in research, case studies and guidelines for best practice.

### Conference themes

- Southwestern US and Northern Mexico
- Archaeological Sites
- Historic Buildings and Structures
- Urban Settings
- Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes
- Advances in Research
- History of Conservation
- Education and Advocacy
- Risk and Vulnerability
- Care by and for Communities

### Venue

The congress will be held at the Santa Fe Community Convention Center in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The recently built convention facility is designed to echo the adobe structures characteristic of New Mexico, and features state-of-the-art audio/visual capabilities and high-speed Wi-Fi throughout the building. The convention center is located in close proximity to numerous hotels, shops and restaurants.

### Accommodations

Three Santa Fe hotels close to the convention center will be proposed as the official congress hotels with a preferred rate in the next announcement. Other smaller or less expensive hotels will also be listed for those who prefer more independent accommodations. Participants will be responsible for making their own payments directly to all hotels.

### Congress Visits

The congress program will include one half-day dedicated to site visits in and around Santa Fe, as well as auxiliary exhibits and activities on the theme of earthen architecture organized for the public.

### Funding Opportunities

Limited sources of funding may be available for participants who need financial assistance to attend the congress. Participants must indicate a need for funding with their registration.

### Key Dates

**August 2020** Selection of oral presentations / posters / video or digital media

**Spring 2021** Deadline for submission of papers for publication in Proceedings

**Fall 2021** Registration opens for congress, pre-congress workshops and post-congress tours

**Winter 2021** Early bird registration closes

**June 4-6, 2022** Pre-congress workshops

**June 7-10, 2022** Terra 2022 Congress

**June 11-14, 2022** Post-congress tours

**To be kept up-to-date on all announcements regarding Terra 2022 virtual events and the World Congress, click the button below to sign up for the mailing list!**

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# ICOMOS Advisory Committee 2021 Scientific Symposium: Living Heritage & Climate Change

Time: 9-10 November, 2021 Place: Online



This year, the ICOMOS Advisory Committee will organise its Scientific Symposium online on 9 and 10 November 2021 on the theme: **Living Heritage and Climate Change**.

Living heritage provides people with their sense of identity and is continuously regenerating in response to their environment. But we live in a time of rapid environmental change accelerated by the current climate crisis. Our responses to this crisis have the potential to strengthen our living heritage or destroy it.

With this in mind we invite you to explore the following questions:

- How is the climate emergency changing living heritage in your region?
- How may living heritage, the connection of people with places, culture and nature, contribute to address the challenges of

climate change, sustainability and community development?

- Can regional and local responses to risks posed by that climate change to livelihoods and cultural heritage, become assets for climate actions and resilience?
- In our heritage practice can we develop responses to climate change impacts that strengthen the connections of people with heritage places; contributing to well-being and building resilience?
- What shifts in local, national, and international heritage policies and practice are in progress or are needed to activate heritage as a tool in developing effective responses to the climate emergency?

In this United Nations Decade of Action for Sustainable Development, ICOMOS embraces

a two-pronged approach to climate change that both responds to the risks that climate change poses to culture and cultural heritage and also champions heritage in all its forms, as a source of resilience and an asset to climate action. Living Heritage includes human practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills, that continue with changes over time. The values of such living cultural expressions are related to identity, memory and remembrance, belief and symbolism, nature and the environment. Such intangible heritage is enacted, renewed, and transmitted within communities, in response to their environment, their interaction with nature, and their history.

This is the first of the series of annual Scientific Symposia that are part of the Triennial Scientific Plan (TSP) 2021-24 Climate Change Reboot focusing proposed ICOMOS meetings and Scientific Symposia on how climate change impacts on specific heritage places and issues.

In the 2021 Scientific Symposium you are asked to look at how these inter-related considerations play out in the context of living heritage amidst climate change, including how they affect the heritage communities as well as understanding, assessing and managing of places directly or tangibly associated with living traditions, ideas, beliefs, and/or artistic and literary works.

The Symposium will occur during the 2021 United Nations Climate Conference, (COP26) underscoring linkages between Living Heritage and the need for urgent actions to respond to the global climate emergency. It will also reinforce the ICOMOS 20th General Assembly resolution 20GA/15 on Climate and Ecological Emergency, which calls on all relevant actors

to seek to safeguard all types of heritage from adverse climate impacts, implement risk-informed disaster responses, deliver climate resilient sustainable development; and recognise equity and justice as fundamental dimensions of climate action.

The goal is to broaden the discussion beyond impacts of climate hazards, to include changes in how people valorise and celebrate Living Heritage for climate resilience, adaptation and greenhouse gas mitigation. Local perspectives and experiences are sought to showcase a diversity of approaches, expressions and approaches that drive climate action.

The possible themes include following topics: NTERCONNECTIONS, EXAMPLES, COMMUNITIES, METHODOLOGIES, PARTNERSHIPS and SUSTAINABILITY.

## Knowledge Cafe

During the symposium, CIAV President Hossam Mahdy will organize and moderate a knowledge cafe with the title: **"Living vernacular built heritage and climate change"**. In the Cafe, several experts will be invited to discuss this topic.

If you want to know more, please go to :

<https://www.icomos.org/en/member-area/92226-call-for-the-icomos-2021-advisory-committee-scientific-symposium>

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Climate Change Impacts The World Heritage City Venice. © The Geospatial, 2020.

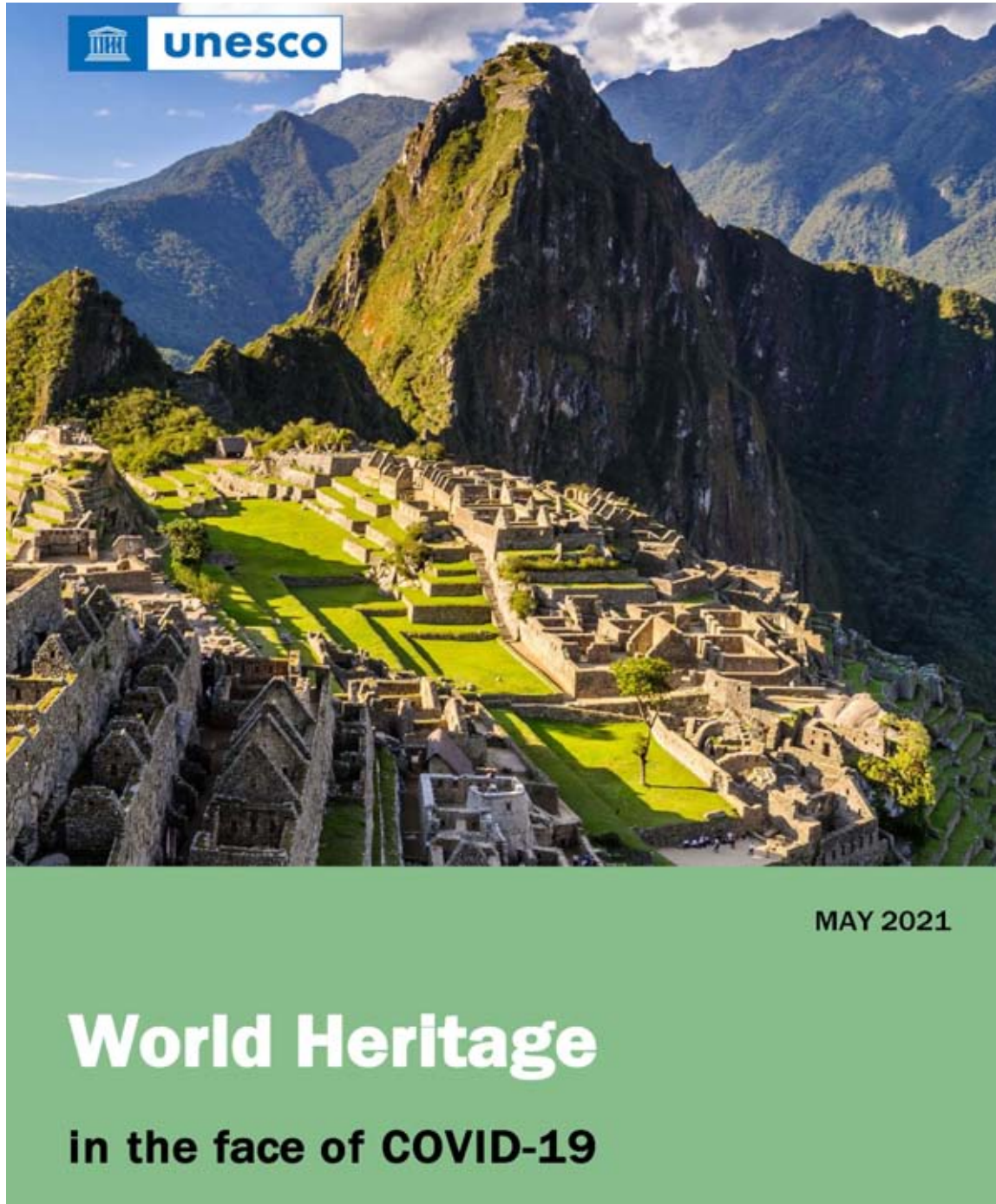


Climate change threatens Afghanistan's crumbling heritage © AFP



Recommended Book/Publication

World Heritage in the face of COVID-19

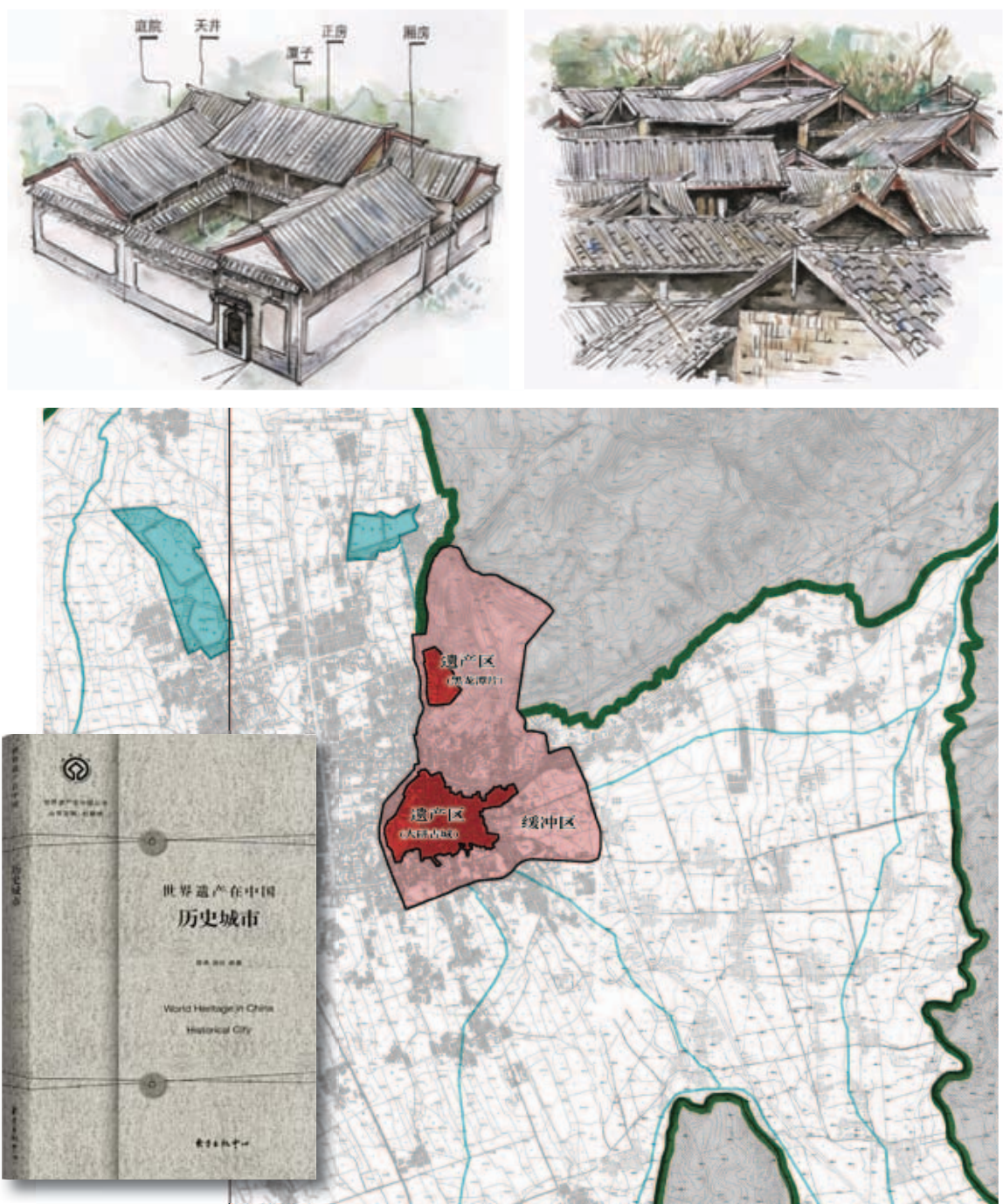


**Language:** English / French  
**Published by:** UNESCO  
**Download PDF:**  
[English version](#) / French Version

To understand the impact of COVID-19 on World Heritage one year after the start of the pandemic, UNESCO launched a far-reaching survey of site managers and national authorities. The report is one of a series published by the UNESCO Culture Sector on the impact of COVID-19 across various industries related to culture.

Recommended Book/Publication

World Heritage in China: Historical City



**Language:** Chinese  
**Editors:** SHAO Yong,ZHOU Jian  
**Published by:** Orient Publish Center  
**Contact:**  
There is no E-version, if you want to purchase, please contact the press.

This is one of the Serial Books World Heritage in China. It aims to classify and study China's World Heritage sites and their OUVs to help readers understand the status of China's World Heritage sites in the global perspective. This volume, introduces 4 World Heritage Cities Pingyao, Lijiang, Macao and Kulangsu in detail and provides a vivid analysis of their historical development and conservation.practices.





# Interpretation and Thinking of 44 Session of World Heritage Committee

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## 1. Background

The World Heritage Committee's 44th session was held in Fuzhou, China from 16 to 31 July. It was the second time that China held the World Heritage Committee while the first time was 18 years ago in Suzhou, a city famous with its classic gardens inscribed in the world heritage list.

Affected by the epidemic of COVID-19, this year's session and discussion were almost held online. As the annual meeting scheduled for 2020 was postponed, the World Heritage Committee combined the work of 2 years.

Thanks to the development of information technology, more forums and webinars focused on diverse topics were organized online during the session, which had more people participate and received more concern in the worldwide.

## 2. Conservation Issues of World Heritage

Just like epidemic has become one of the key issues that cannot be avoided nowadays. Recent decades, world heritage are facing several conservation issues.

When we go through the world heritage list, we could find vernacular architecture is one of the specific types of cultural heritage, which are

more complicated compared to other types and should be aroused more concern. For vernacular world heritage, they are also engaged in the following issues.

### Emergency situations resulting from conflicts

Conflict (including armed conflict and civil unrest) continues to represent a major threat to World Heritage properties. It remains one of the major reasons why properties have been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Half of the 53 properties currently inscribed on that List were included because of the potential or ascertained danger of impacts of conflicts. With the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the vulnerability of such cultural and natural heritage to inadequate safeguarding measures has become even more concerning.

On one side, several countries in the Arab States and Africa regions like Syria, Libya, Yemen continue to be affected by armed conflict and instability. On the other hand, poaching and illegal logging in West Africa is often closely linked to conflict and the presence of armed groups, which caused huge threat to mixed heritage. (Figure 1,2)



Fig 1. The partly destroyed ancient Citadel of Aleppo © Sultan Kitaz



Fig 2. Damages in the Ancient City of Damascus © DGAM; 2016



Fig.3 Warsaw Recommendation © UNESCO

### Recovery and Reconstruction

With the Warsaw Recommendation on the Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage (2018) published (Figure 3), five issues were addressed in generating principles for recovery and reconstructions:

- Integrative approach for recovery
- The processes of recovery: taking stock and past experiences
- History and memory
- Communities and cultural rights
- The challenges of urban heritage recovery

In the new era, with the case of the Stone Town of Zanzibar, World Heritage Center encourages the new method like digital technique and database construction to be used.

### Fire: impacts & management

Fire continues to cause damage to World Heritage properties. In 2019, fires caused extensive damage to the cultural properties of Shuri Castle in Okinawa (Japan) and Notre Dame Cathedral in the 'Paris, Banks of the Seine' property (France).

While risk preparedness measures at the Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex (Islamic Republic of Iran) limited the damage wrought by a fire, and the well-functioning fire system saved the





Fig 4. Tabriz Historic Bazaar after fire © Reza Adeli

Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama (Japan) from any damage. These rely to the vernacular wisdom of vernacular buildings which formed in thousands of years by human and nature.(Figure 4)

Fire-related impacts on cultural properties are usually caused by human factors such as arson, electrical short circuiting, smoking, open flames and bombing, or arise from negligence during restoration and upgrading works in heritage buildings. Fire also impacts on cultural heritage sites within natural areas and significantly impacts human lives and property for communities living in or adjacent to World Heritage properties.

Appropriate and heritage-sensitive response measures should be implemented to save lives and livelihoods and prevent and/or limit the impact of fire on the OUVs of the property and to facilitate timely and effective recovery. New technologies hold great potential to aid in fire risk management, including monitoring and firefighting and their application should be further explored.

### Urban pressures on cultural World Heritage properties

In 2021, as is now usual, there have been a significant number of reports on the state of conservation of properties in urban contexts because of increasing pressures on urban heritage from the transformation of urban areas and their settings arising from rapid inadequately planned development, including large scale projects and cumulative incremental change, as well as mass tourism.

Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (UK) are just removed from the list due to the uncontrolled development projects are detrimental to the site's authenticity and integrity.

In response to these challenges, the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) identified the urgent need to developing strategies and guidance that better integrate urban heritage in management and planning strategies and related systems for areas in and around urban environments, thereby anchoring urban heritage in urban development plans and processes.

This approach is in line with Article 5a of the World Heritage Convention, which makes specific reference to the integration of heritage 'into comprehensive planning programmes'.

Historic urban areas in general, as places to live, have complex governance structures, often under the control of various differently mandated agencies. Vernacular buildings as communities usually face the huge pressure for thoroughly demolition. It should be faced with a flexible attitude. In addition, the conservation of heritage sites requires the support of local communities, and the sustainable livelihood of communities needs to be integrated into the management system within the framework of sustainable urban development.

### Conservation of fabric, skills and traditional and contemporary technologies

The 2015 earthquake-inflicted damage to the Kathmandu Valley (Nepal), the 2020 collapse of a portion of the House of Wonders in the Stone Town of Zanzibar World Heritage property (United Republic of Tanzania) all present unique challenges with regards reconstruction of traditionally-built fabric, for which little knowledge and expertise exists.

In the absence of adequate skills or materials, inappropriate restoration may incrementally affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of some properties.



Fig 5. Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras © Patrick Venenos

Conserving the integrity and authenticity of significant historical fabric requires specific and specialist, often traditionally developed, skills-sets and crafts related to knowledge-sets, systems, technologies and material resources. The continued development and intergenerational transfer of craft and skillsets required to do so is essential to the continued maintenance of such heritage sites and to the preservation of their authenticity.(Figure 5)

Vernacular architecture 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 with traditional fabric, skills and technologies. From the lessons of vernacular buildings, the specificity of each property requires that, over and above the careful tailor-made guidelines for monitoring, diagnosis and intervention be developed for their longer term-sustainability, skilled and knowledgeable people are required to perform restoration, maintenance and often operational activities. These should also provide for livelihoods for these craftspeople by embedding these in acknowledged and viable professions, where necessary supported by public sector programs. Conservation also requires the availability of appropriate historically utilized materials and tried-and-tested methods.

Besides the issues above, there are also some topics that connected to specific technical problems and standard, like **the formalization of Buffer Zones, the "No-go" Commitment** for those mining, metals, oil and gas companies not to do the digging work in the world heritage sites and the use and improvement of **Earth observation for World Heritage conservation**. (Figure 6)



Fig 6. Through satellites to understand climate change's influence on world heritage sites. © Cnes 2004 / Spot Image

### 3. Vernacular heritage in Newly inscribed World Cultural Heritage Sites

In this year, a total of 34 properties were inscribed in the current World Heritage List and three properties were extended. The new properties include 29 cultural and 5 natural sites.

The new inscribed world heritage include several different types, like archaeological sites, ancient temples, mining landscape, heritage routes, military heritage and so on. Among which several heritage sites related to a relative complete existing or disappeared settlements or communities. We can find the ratio of vernacular heritage in the world heritage has increased. It not only showed in the data but also existed in the express of nominations and OUVs of their vernacular features.

The following part will introduce 3 typical vernacular heritage around the world that newly inscribed this year.

#### Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat (Islamic Republic of Iran)

The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat is located at the heart of the Zagros Mountains in the provinces of Kurdistan and Kermanshah along the western border of Iran. It is comprised of two component parts: the Central-Eastern Valley and the Western Valley . The mode of human habitation in these areas has been adapted over millennia to the rough mountainous environment.(Figure 7)

Archaeological findings dating back about 40,000 years, caves and rock shelters, ancient paths and ways along the valleys, motifs and inscriptions, cemeteries, mounds, castles, settlements, and other historical evidence attest to the continuity



Fig 7. Hawraman/Uramanat Takht Village in Kurdistan © Hamid Binaei Faa





Fig 8. Cultural Landscape of Hawraman © Babak Sedighi

of life in the Hawraman/Uramanat region from the Paleolithic to the present time.

The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat is an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition of the semi-nomadic agropastoral way of life of the Hawrami people, a Kurdish tribe that has resided in the Zagros Mountains for millennia. This outstanding cultural tradition is manifested in the ancestral practices of transhumance, the mode of seasonal living in Havars, steep-slope terraced agriculture, soil and water management, traditional knowledge for planning and constructing steeply terraced villages, and a rich diversity of intangible heritage, all reflecting a harmonious co-existence with nature.(figure 8)

#### **Outstanding Universal Value**

Criterion (iii): The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/ Uramanat bears exceptional testimony to the evolution over millennia of the traditional semi-nomadic agropastoral way of life of the Hawrami people. This cultural tradition is expressed in tangible and intangible elements of the landscape that have persisted up to the present day and continue to be the foundation of the local socio-economic system, including steep-slope terraced villages and gardens, transhumance routes, seasonal dwellings, and the traditional knowledge and

practices associated with them. The property provides outstanding living testimony to various traditions that bear witness to a well-organized social, rural, semi-nomadic realm.

Criterion (v): The Cultural Landscape of Hawraman/Uramanat constitutes an outstanding example of human interaction with, and adaptation to, the surrounding environment. In the high Zagros Mountains, a challenging setting where there is little fertile soil, the Hawrami people, through a skillful application of agricultural technology and an enlightened ecological world view, have developed an extraordinary semi-nomadic agropastoral way of life. They have successfully created an efficient, harmonious, and sustainable socio-economic system.

#### **As-Salt - The Place of Tolerance and Urban Hospitality (Jordan)**

Built on three closely-spaced hills in the Balqa highland of west-central Jordan, the city of As-Salt, was an important trading link between the eastern desert and the west. During the last 60 years of the Ottoman period, the region prospered from the arrival and settlement of merchants from Nablus, Syria, and Lebanon who made their fortunes in trade, banking, and farming. This prosperity attracted skilled craftsmen from different parts of the region who worked on transforming the modest rural settlement into a thriving town with a distinctive layout and an architecture characterized by large public buildings and family residences constructed of local yellow limestone. The site's urban core includes approximately 650 significant historic buildings exhibiting a blend of European Art Nouveau and Neo-Colonial styles combined with local traditions. The city's non-segregated development expresses tolerance between Muslims and Christians who



Fig 9. The Church of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary © Rami Daher



Fig 10. Al Jad'a Stairway © Rami Daher



Fig 11. The elderly playing Maqala in Sahet al Ain © Rami Daher

developed traditions of hospitality evidenced in Madafas (guest houses, known as Dawaween) and the social welfare system known as Takaful Ijtimai'. These tangible and intangible aspects emerged through a melding of rural traditions and bourgeois merchants' and tradespeople's practices during the Golden Age of As-Salt's development between 1860s to 1920s. (Figure 9&10)

The cultures of tolerance, hospitality, and social welfare practiced by the Bedouin peoples of the region were common throughout the area and have contributed to the construction of a modern Trans-Jordanian identity.(Figure 11)

#### **Outstanding Universal Value**

Criterion (ii): The historic centre of As-Salt

demonstrates distinctive intercultural exchanges that resulted in transformations of the Levant in the late Ottoman period. These included flows of culture, people, skills, traditions and wealth within and between the cities of the region and beyond, and between diverse cultural and religious groups that comprised the urban population from the city's 'Golden Age' to the present. These cultural exchanges involved the local Bedouin peoples, incoming merchants, craftspeople and traders, Ottoman officials and Christian missionaries. Together, the city's architectural forms and building techniques, urban morphology, shared traditions and uses of public spaces, and the development of the places and practices of urban hospitality and mutual welfare demonstrate these intercultural exchanges. These are understood to represent a combination of local customs and new urban social norms.

Criterion (iii): As-Salt's historic urban core is an exceptional example of the urban form and cultural traditions associated with the city's 'Golden Age'. The city thrived and transformed as a result of the Ottoman Tanzimat reforms, demonstrated by the relatively intact urban fabric, stairways, and public spaces, as well as the large public buildings and private residences characterised by a central hallway and three bays, constructed of yellow stone. The urban form reflects and supports the traditions of joint habitation of Christian and Muslim communities, and specific forms of urban hospitality, many of which are continuing. As-Salt is distinctive in terms of its cultural practices of cooperation across religions and the absence of segregated neighbourhoods. Although these traits are not unique within the Levant, As-Salt is exceptional because of the intensity of these manifestations and the close connections between the cultural traditions and the urban fabric and forms. The particular urban tradition of providing Madafas (guest houses, also known as Dawaween) is an example of these characteristics, combining tangible and intangible attributes.

#### **Sudanese style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Côte d'Ivoire)**

The eight small adobe mosques, at Tengréla, Kouto, Sorobango, Samatiguila, M'Bengué, Kong and Kaouara are characterized by protruding timbers, vertical buttresses crowned by pottery or ostrich eggs, and tapering minarets. They present an interpretation of an architectural style thought to have originated around the 14th century in the town of Djenné, then part of the



Empire of Mali, which prospered from the trade in gold and salt across the Sahara to North Africa.

Particularly from the 16th century, the style spread south from the desert regions into the Sudanese savannah, becoming lower and developing stouter buttresses in response to the wetter climate. The mosques are the best conserved of 20 such edifices that remain in Côte d'Ivoire, where hundreds existed early last century. The mosques' distinctive Sudanese style, specific to the savannah region of West Africa, developed between the 17th and 19th centuries as traders and scholars spread south from the Empire of Mali, extending the trans-Saharan mercantile routes into the forest area. They present highly important testimonies to the trans-Saharan trade that facilitated the expansion of Islam and Islamic culture and reflect a fusion of Islamic and local architectural forms in a highly distinctive style that has persisted over time. (Figure 12&13)

The nominated mosques are the best conserved of twenty that survive in Côte d'Ivoire out of several hundred that were extant in the early 20th century.

#### Outstanding Universal Value

Criterion (ii): To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a period of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, townplanning or landscape design.



Fig 12. Sudanese style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire © OIPC



Figure 13. Sudanese style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire © OIPC



Figure 14. Details of the Sudanese style mosques © OIPC

Criterion (iv): To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Criterion (v): To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use, which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change. (Figure 14)

Through the 3 cases from different region. It shows that vernacular architecture, as an essential element of "groups of buildings", started to play a crucial role in the World Heritage system from the beginning.

In vernacular structures, the relationship between nature and culture, between the tangible and the intangible becomes indissoluble. That is why they have survived to this day, they are the best proof of sustainability.

That is the reason that the features of vernacular is really important and should displays on properties inscribed at the World Heritage List.

#### 4. Diverse Side Events

This year there were several side events held online with diverse topics which brought global perspective and voices from different groups of people related to heritage. Climate also becomes a really important topic. Some interesting side events are listed below:



#### Would Heritage Young Professionals Forum

Within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme, the National Commission for the People's Republic of China for UNESCO host the World Heritage Young Professionals Forum 2021 online, under the theme of "World Heritage and Sustainable Livelihoods".

31 young professionals from 29 countries across the globe participated in the Forum from 5 to 9 July 2021, exchanging with heritage experts and engaging with one another.

The young professionals brought along diverse perspectives to heritage conservation, with local insights and on-ground experiences from their own countries. Over the course of five days, they explored the concepts of World Heritage governance, sustainable tourism, and community empowerment towards heritage; through multiple discussions, lectures, workshops, and virtual site visits, led by experts in the matter. (Figure 15)



Fig 15. Yong Professional's Passsion related to heritage. © UNESCO Yong Professional's Forum

Intense discussions on the World Heritage Convention's mechanisms and strategic objectives followed, with a spotlight on initiatives and opportunities for youth. The young professionals also familiarised themselves with the 2030 Agenda and the contribution of heritage and culture in general, to the Sustainable Development Goals. [Learn more](#)

#### The 4th World Heritage Site Managers' Forum

This year's Forum is being held online with nearly 100 World Heritage Site Managers from around the world, together with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, IUCN and ICOMOS), heritage experts and representatives of Chinese heritage institutions.

This 4th edition's theme was "World Heritage governance – Being prepared to manage change and continuity"

Considering that the World Heritage List includes over 1100 properties and a global territory of over 276 million hectares under its protection, increased understanding of the World Heritage decision-making processes among site managers has become crucial in order to achieve more effective protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of World Heritage properties. It will allow the World Heritage Convention to fulfil its potential as a tool and catalyst for World Heritage protection and heritage protection in general. At the same time, future improvements to the World Heritage decision-making procedures must build on and respond to greater engagement of those dealing with World Heritage on a day-to-day basis to connect the properties with sustainable development of society. (Figure 16) [Learn more](#)



Fig 16. The 4th World Heritage Site Managers' Forum © UNESCO





Fig 17. Historica Cairo © UNESCO / Véronique Dauge

### Online Technical Workshop on Heritage Impact Assessment: The Case of Historic Cairo

The online workshop was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities of Egypt, and brought together more than 30 representatives of the various institutions concerned with the management and conservation of Historic Cairo. It was organized with the technical support of the Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Committee, ICCROM and ICOMOS, and in coordination with the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Sciences in the Arab States - Cluster Office for Egypt and Sudan.(Figure 17)

The workshop provided an overview of the World Heritage Convention, the elaboration of a Statement of OUV, attributes of World Heritage properties, and the designation of site boundaries. It tackled various topics related to the principles and processes of preparing Impact Assessments, and comprised participatory and engaging exercises focusing on a hypothetical case study. The practical applications and discussions, contributed to gaining a better understanding of how processes are applied in the elaboration of Heritage Impact Assessments.

### 25th Anniversary of the inscription of Avignon on the World Heritage List

In June, World Heritage Centre director Dr. Mechthild Rössler participated in a mission to the historic city of Avignon with the French Ambassador to UNESCO at the behest of the Mayor of Avignon and the University of Avignon. In her remarks, Dr. Rössler highlighted the relevance of the HUL Approach to managing heritage in cities like Avignon.(Figure 18)



Fig 18. Historic City Avignon © Editions Gelbart

### Building capacity in managing World Heritage , interconnection of development and heritage preservation in Uzbekistan and Central Asia

In the framework of UNESCO/Netherlands Funds in Trust project. The World Heritage Centre organized in close cooperation with the UNESCO Tashkent Office a three-day online sub-regional workshop.

The main aim of this sub-regional workshop is to provide necessary technical assistance to Uzbekistan in its efforts in strengthening nation-wide understanding on the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage's principles and obligations, as well as to raise awareness of all the relevant stakeholders, policy-makers and decision-makers to ensure that all World Heritage properties in Central Asia will maintain their Outstanding Universal Value under the World Heritage Convention. Furthermore, participants are expected to strengthen their capacity in proactive planning and in taking informed decision on any interventions on historic towns so that they will be empowered to address all the relevant issues related to development and heritage values, in a balanced way.(Figure 19) [Learn more](#)



Fig 19. Mosque in Uzbekistan© Ko Hon Chiu Vincent

### Online Information meeting for States Parties to the World Heritage Convention on the updating of the 2007 Policy Document on the impacts of climate change on World Heritage properties

An information meeting on the updating of the 2007 Policy Document on the impacts of climate change on World Heritage properties took place online on 18 June 2021 to present the draft document to all States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, as well as the process followed for its updating. [Download the presentation](#)



### Copernicus: Workshop on Data, Cultural & Natural Heritage & Climate Challenges

On 1-2 July 2021, the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) hosted a workshop with key sectoral stakeholders to discuss climate challenges for cultural and natural heritage, data needs and potential solutions offered by the Service.

This workshop aims to:

- To understand the climate change-related challenges of the Cultural and Natural Heritage community
- To identify specific needs for climate data, tools and services in order to meet these challenges
- To present the C3S service offering, demonstrate where it fits in the climate service value chain, and determine ways in which it could support the Cultural and Natural Heritage community. [Learn more](#)

### 5. Conclusion

Due to natural disaster, cultural conflict , globalisation, urban pressure and now climate change, vernacular heritage are under a real threat of disappearing. Urgent actions need to be undertaken to protect this fragile and undervalued heritage.

From the perspective of young professionals, site managers, experts and other stakeholders, the conservation needs a comprehensive framework with all kinds of concepts, methodologies and advanced techniques. Collaborative work, public participation and strong partnerships around whole sections and around the world are desperately demanded.

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Fig 20. Old City of Sana'a (Yemen) which is in the List of World Heritage in Danger© Editions Gelbart





# Research Trends in Vernacular Architecture: A bibliometric study

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Definition and meaning of Vernacular Architecture

Vernacular architecture is a concept that is yet to be clearly defined in the field of architectural studies. The adjective "Vernacular" is used interchangeably with other terms such as: "Folk", "traditional", "popular", "local", "indigenous", "autochthone", "ancestral", "ethnic" and "rural". It comes into contrast with the "intellectual", "polite" or "formal" architecture. The adjective "Vernacular" has been first introduced in the field of linguistics to identify a "vernacular" language as being the language specific to a particular era, region or group. In the field of architecture, this term defines the built environment, generally residential, which is particular to an era, a region, or to a certain people and was not imported from elsewhere.

In the Encyclopedia of the Vernacular Architecture of the World, vernacular architecture is defined as "the dwellings and all other buildings of a people, or a group, related to its environmental context and available resources" (Oliver, 1997). It is usually built by the owners (also users) or the community itself, for itself and with traditional technologies. As cited in (Oliver, 1987), F.L. Wright describes vernacular architecture as being a "Folk architecture" that satisfies the actual needs

of people, adapted to its environment with no intellectual thoughts. He claims that such architecture deserves to be studied by architects more than any other academic attempt for intentional beauty (Oliver, 1987).

In the statement of Vellinga (2013), Mercer (1975), Rapoport (1969), Noble (2013) and many other scholars, vernacular architecture were defined as a "non-professional" construction, a common type, one kind of traditional architecture applying traditional technologies and local materials of construction.

All forms of vernacular architecture are built to respond to specific needs, while considering the economy, lifestyle and values of the communities that produce them. The physical context (climatic and geographical) is among the most influential factors in the built forms and solutions provided in any vernacular architecture. Through the process of trial and error, each people or group shaped its own vernacular architecture to adapt the best to the local environmental and geographic conditions, while responding to the requirements of the social codes and common worldview. Through the study and comparison of several types of dwellings in a variety of geographic locations in the world, Rapoport (1969) showed that in similar geographic and climatic contexts, different groups would adopt different solutions in their architecture. He asserts that, in the adoption of a certain form or composition in vernacular dwellings, it is indeed the socio-cultural requirements that supersede the climatic or other conditions of the geographic context (Rapoport, 1969).

### 1.2 State of the research about the vernacular architecture

The study of vernacular architecture attracted the interest of researchers and practicing architects alike. Vellinga (2013) traces the earliest scholarship in this field back to the second half of the 19th century, in the works of Isham & Brown (1895) and Kimball (1922) in USA, and Scott (1857) in UK. The Arts and crafts movement in Europe triggered the interest of architects and designers in vernacular architecture and some of them even claimed that they were inspired by it. The early publications about what was referred to as "vernacular architecture" consisted of architectural and photographic surveys of built forms in a specific region and their classification based on formal criteria and architectonic details into types and styles (Upton, 1990). However, this period was marked mainly by the scholarship

about vernacular architecture rather than by the architectural experiments in this matter. The vernacular architecture in these "catalogues" was depicted with admiration towards its "intuitive aesthetics" and "harmony" with its natural and social contexts (Vellinga, 2013).

In the early 1960s, the research scope in vernacular architecture spread beyond the western world to establish itself through cross-cultural, world-wide studies. The particularity of this movement lies in its approach to this architecture, not only as a heritage that needs to be documented, described, and "admired", but as a source of knowledge and wisdom that needs to be deciphered and applied in new constructions (Fathy, 1973; Ravéreau, Roche and Fathy, 1981; Abu-Ghazze, 1997). It is worth mentioning that this new interest in the vernacular architecture was different from the initial one in the fact that it was mainly happening in "emerging" countries, confronted with a Western standardized modernity, and in cultures that needed acknowledgement and celebration through the recognition of their local architecture.

The work of the Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy in the village of Gournah (1945-1948) was the first experience of an architect in addressing social and environmental requirements by adopting a vernacular architectural language, using local materials and low-technology construction methods. In his project, Fathy studied the technique of the Nubian vault and integrated it in his designs, which were executed by Nubian masons. Due to economic and social complications, the new village of Gournah did not attract the population it was aimed for, but its buildings are still standing and inhabited until today. This experience, which Fathy narrated in his book *Architecture for the Poor*, marked the emergence of a new movement in architectural practice: "regionalism in architecture", as an alternative to the modern and international styles (Fathy, 1973). Other architects followed Fathy in rediscovering their own vernacular architecture in order to propose some viable alternatives to the imported styles that started showing their shortcomings especially in adapting to the social and environmental contexts of regions they were built in.

After the descriptive approach by Rudofsky (1964), and the comparative analytic approach by Rapoport (1969), the scientific literature about vernacular architecture had another peak



in the 1980s as a reaction to globalization that spread its industrialized uniformity all over the world. Many traditions and cultures were fading away along with their vernacular architectures. In order to preserve this ancestral knowledge, anthropologists, historians, geographers, sociologists and architects took the responsibility to document these traditions before their irreversible loss. An increasing number of architects have turned towards vernacular architecture in search for new inspirations and more authentic solutions to the problems of that time, largely dominated by concerns related to cultural authenticity and “bioclimatic” solutions in the habitat (Coch, 1998; Manzano-Agugliaro et al., 2015). Vernacular architecture was rediscovered under its ability to adapt to the geographic and climatic conditions. This aspect was also evoked in the previous periods, but was central since the 1980s onward.

The “bioclimatic” trend will culminate in the 2000s with the increase of the awareness about climate change and the need for more sustainable and less energy consuming solutions in architecture (Singh, Mahapatra and Atreya, 2009; Vissilia, 2009; Manzano-Agugliaro et al., 2015). The interest in vernacular architecture mutated from its bioclimatic characteristics, to the properties of energy efficiency, passive design strategies and thermal performance.

While some publications have questioned the validity of the “lessons”, to be found in vernacular architecture, for the development of the contemporary designs of dwellings and settlements (Meir and Roaf, 2006; Foruzanmehr and Vellinga, 2011; Vellinga, 2013), research in this field continues to investigate new aspects, such as local materials development, natural lighting performance and anti-seismic solutions.

With the purpose of completing the knowledge about the state of research addressing the vernacular architecture in the world, the present study aims to assess the trends of the scientific research that investigated Vernacular architecture and measure the scientific progress in this field. It also aims to identify the topics and regions that might need further studies and the disciplines that can be of a good insight in future research.

Through a bibliometric methodology, this study was designed to address the following questions:

· What is the intellectual structure of the field of research that addresses “Vernacular

architecture”?

- What are the networks of collaboration among countries in the field?
- What are the domains or subject clusters that are identified in “Vernacular architecture” field?
- What is the relationship among top countries, top keywords plus and top sources?

2. Materials and Methods

This study applied a bibliometric method for a systematic and exhaustive analysis of the scientific research about the subject of “vernacular architecture”. “Bibliometrics” consists of the study of the quantitative aspects of the scholarly publications, dissemination, and the use of citation information by the application of mathematical and statistical methods to papers, books and other resources (Jamali, et al., 2015). The bibliometric approach is generally used to assess research trends in a specific scientific area or discipline (Ale Ebrahim, et al., 2019; Li, et al., 2009). Bibliometric methods are also used to measure scientific progress in the different disciplines of science and engineering. They are a common research instrument for the systematic analysis of publications (Kalantari et al., 2017). The number of papers published and citations received are two of the main indicators for a bibliometric analysis (Hirsch, 2007; Patterson and Harris, 2009). The information generated from bibliometric analysis can contribute to further developed studies and guide scholars towards producing effective and qualified research (Asgari, Hamid and Ale Ebrahim, 2017).

WoS and Scopus are the most widespread databases on different scientific fields, which are used for searching literature (Aghaei Chadevani et al., 2013). Therefore, in the present study, the coverage of “Vernacular architecture” research from SCOPUS and WoS databases were compared to each other against the number of documents and then the best one was selected.

3. Data collection

The present research objectives is based on a wider spectrum of publications and a larger span of time (since the second half of the 20th century). The initial sets of data collected were based on “Vernacular architecture/buildings” title search. The results were first investigated manually. Many irrelevant documents to our research area were identified. Therefore, the search used the double quotations (”) to force

the database to return documents which contain the exact search term like “Vernacular architecture”. The second round of data was collected based on title search (which constitutes by Vernacular, Traditional, Folk, indigenous and many other key words). The search returned 715 and 437 documents. The 715 documents were analyzed by Bibliometrix-package (<http://www.bibliometrix.org/>), an R-Tool for science mapping. Table 1 shows a summary of the main information of collected Bibliometric data from WoS.

The primary limitation of this bibliometric study was the data collected from the Web of Science database. Therefore, due to less coverage in the field of vernacular architecture, SCOPUS database was ignored. This may have introduced some data collection bias. The limited number of documents which were indexed by SCOPUS only allow to think that this research results provide reasonable confidence of the findings within the field of study.

4. Results and discussion

The Figure 1 presents the distribution of the collected 715 documents, per year of publication. The overall increase in the number

of publications about vernacular architecture is observable through the years, with a clear rise since the last decade. As showed in Figure 2, the published research that addressed the different aspects of vernacular architecture was first led by researchers from North America and Europe (UK and Germany essentially).

However, with the turn of the new millennium, the lead was taken by authors from Asian countries such as China, India, Iran, Turkey or South Korea, with the emergence of two European countries: Italy and Spain. This confirms the observations formulated above in our review of the scientific literature. As showed in Table 2, the Asian countries represent 50% from this worldwide list, and China leads the Top ten countries whose authors published the highest number of papers about vernacular architecture.

The relationships among Top Countries, Top “Keywords Plus” and Top Sources is presented in. “Keyword plus”, generated by an automatic computer algorithm, are words or phrases that appear frequently in the titles of an article’s references and not necessarily in the title or keywords of that particular article. China then Italy and Spain are the leading countries producing scientific publications related to

Description	Results
Documents	715
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	436
Keywords Plus (ID)	422
Author's Keywords (DE)	1175
Period	1956 – 2019
Average citations per documents	2.81
Authors	1219
Authors of single-authored documents	337
Authors of multi-authored documents	882
Single-authored documents	403
Documents per Author	0.587
Authors per Document	1.7
Co-Authors per Documents	1.97
Collaboration Index	2.83

Table 1. Summary of the main information of collected Bibliometric data (Source: WoS)

Countries/Regions	Records	% of 715
PEOPLE'S Republic of CHINA	85	11.87
USA	65	9.08
ITALY	51	7.12
SPAIN	33	4.61
TURKEY	25	3.49
ENGLAND	24	3.35
IRAN	19	2.65
INDONESIA	12	1.68
SOUTH KOREA	12	1.68
CANADA	11	1.54
GERMANY	11	1.54

Table 2. Top 20 countries that produce the most documents in the research area (Source: Data collected from WoS)

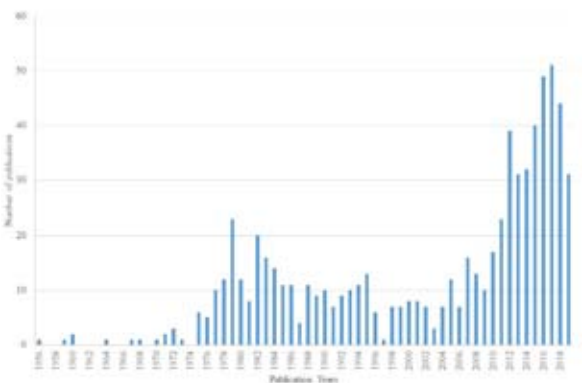


Fig.1 The distribution of the 715 publications per year (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

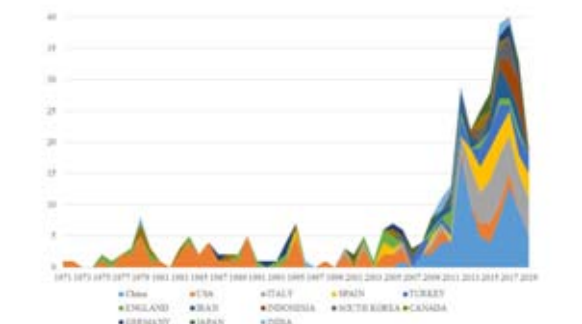


Fig. 2. The distribution of the 715 publications per year and per country of their authors (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)



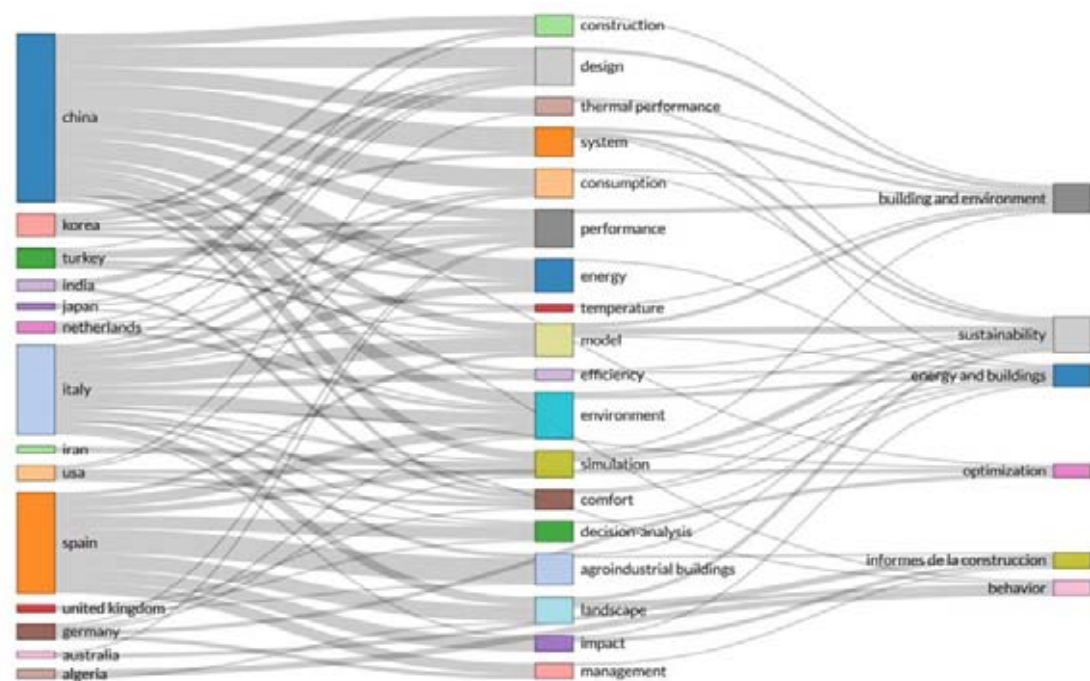


Fig. 3. Three-Fields Plot on Top Countries, Top Keywords Plus and Top Sources (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

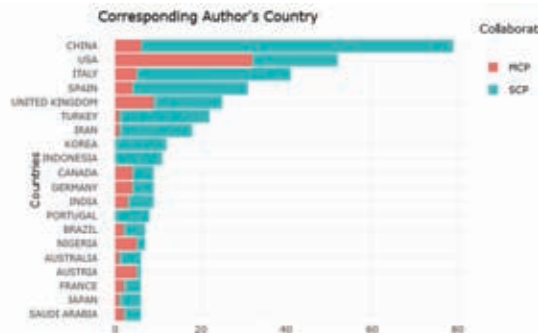


Fig. 5. Top 20 countries of publication based on corresponding author (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)



Fig. 6. Country Scientific Production (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

vernacular architecture studies (Fig. 3). The Top sources where this literature is published are “Building and Environment”, “Sustainability” and “Energy and Buildings”. This result goes in line with the findings of previous research about the subject (Vellinga, 2013; Manzano-Agugliaro et al., 2015; Ozorhon and Ozorhon, 2019). Figure 4 shows that *Osterreichische Zeitschrift für Volkskunde* is the first place where “Vernacular architecture” researchers have their papers published. Our investigation shows a distribution over three main groups by order of number of articles in each journal. While the group of journals in the bottom is clearly in the field of “hard” sciences and sustainability, the two other groups include different titles specialized in architecture, energy, environment and history of architecture.

When only the nationality of the corresponding author was considered, China and USA were at the top for Single Country Publications (SCP) and Multiple Country Publications (MCP) respectively. They are followed by Italy and Spain. It is worth noticing that the proportion of SCP to MCP is inverted in USA and China (Fig. 5&6).

Figure 7 shows a word cloud of Author’s keywords listed in the collected research papers. The general terms highlighted are “rural buildings”, “cultural heritage”, “vernacular architecture” and “traditional buildings”. However, apart from these general terms, some of the attracted keywords are “rural architecture”, “conservation”, “building materials” and “rural heritage”. The cloud depicts that “Vernacular architecture” has high potential in these

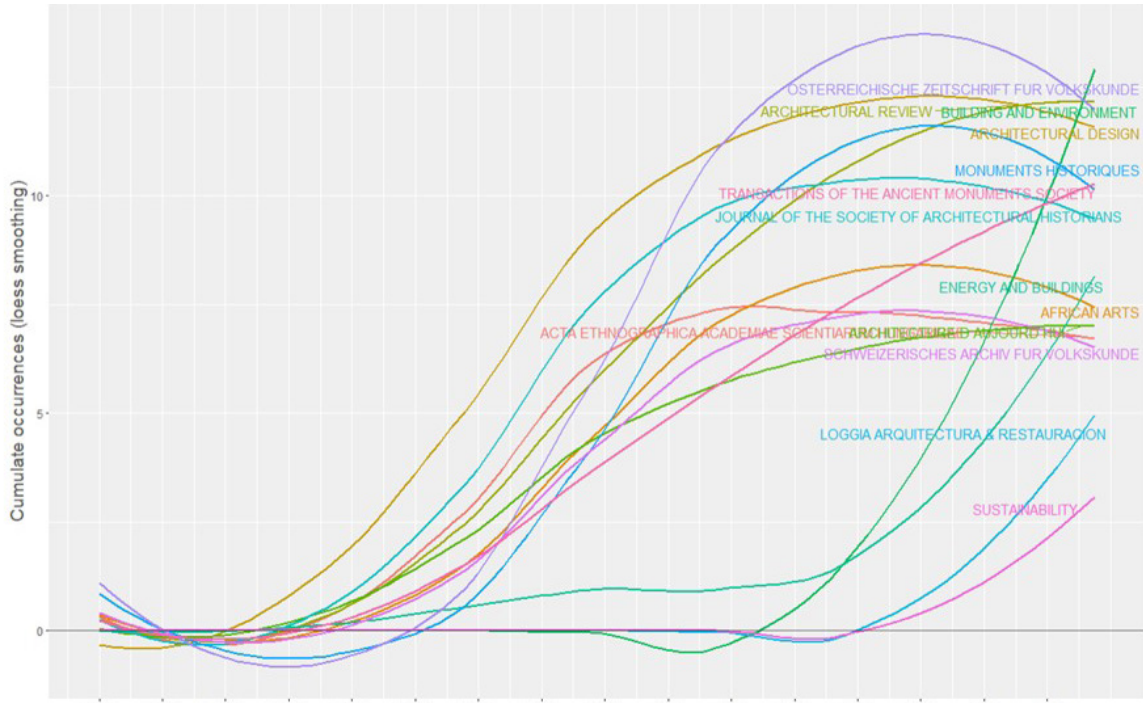


Fig. 4. Cumulate of Source Growth in “Vernacular architecture” papers



Fig. 7. Word Cloud of Top Author. (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

research fields and would mark an increment in the amount of publications about “Vernacular architecture” in the near future.

The conceptual structure map of the keywords associated with Vernacular architecture articles included in this study is presented in Figure 8. This map was obtained through a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). These data indicate that the articles included in our analysis can be organized into two primary clusters, which represent the intellectual structure of Vernacular architecture articles. While a comprehensive review of the contents of these two clusters is beyond the scope of the present study, a few illustrative examples demonstrate the diversity, breath, and intellectual thrust of the work undertaken in each cluster. While the articles

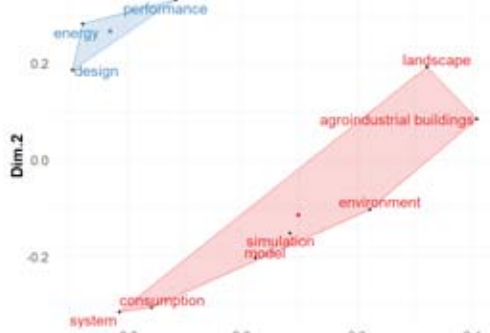


Fig. 8. Conceptual structure map of keywords plus clusters (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

that fell into the Cluster 1 address topics that can be grouped following 3 keywords: “energy”, “performance” and “design”. Cluster 2 is the most comprehensive and the largest identified in our analysis. It gathers articles which “Keywords Plus” are close together. This cluster contains 7 separate “Keywords Plus”, which are: “landscape”, “agro industrial buildings”, “environment”, “simulation” “model”, “consumption” and “system”. More specifically, the articles grouped in this cluster contain general discussions about Vernacular architecture.

From Figure 9 below, it is clear that the top keywords chosen by researchers to publish their papers about Vernacular architecture are in “performance”, “energy”, and then “design”. These three places represent a group well



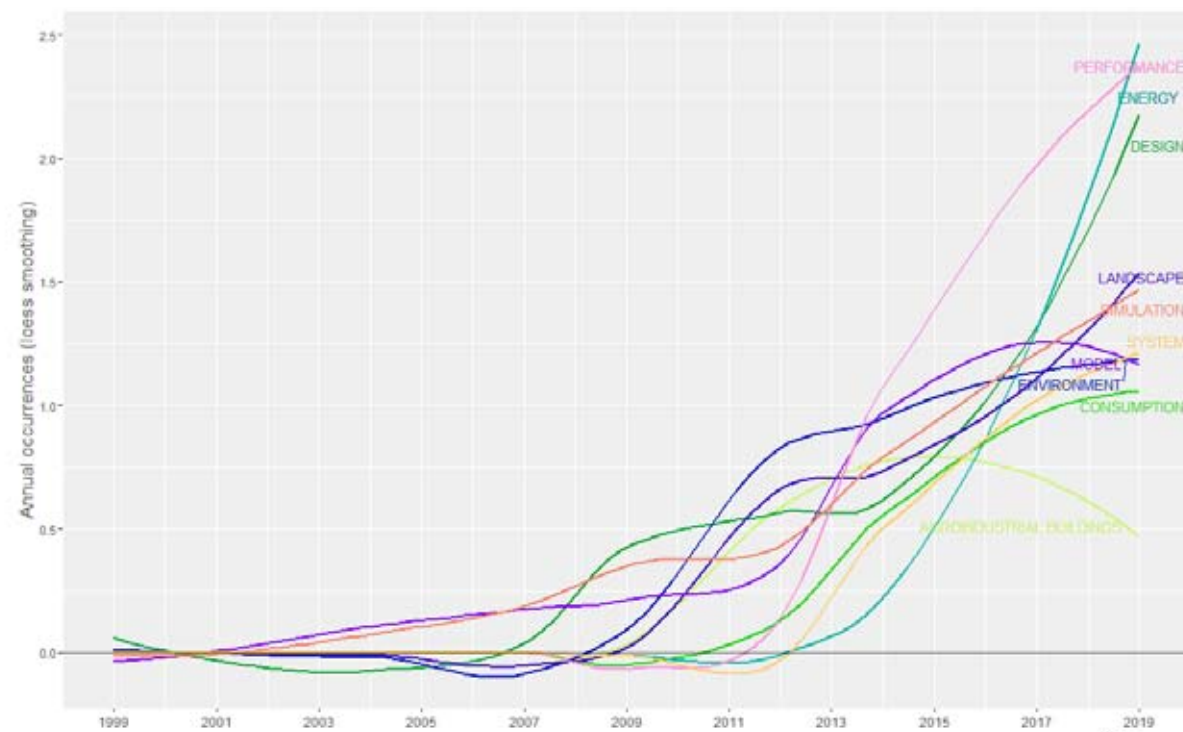


Fig. 9. Annual Word Keyword Plus Growth (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

above the others. This finding confirms the observations formulated by Meir & Roaf and the trends identified by Manzano-Agugliaro et al. and Ozorhon & Ozorhon in their studies (Meir and Roaf, 2006; Manzano-Agugliaro et al., 2015; Ozorhon and Ozorhon, 2019).

Figure 10 shows the country collaboration worldwide. The blue color indicates the existence of collaboration in the concerned country. The dark blue specifies a higher frequency of collaboration with other countries. The nodes in this figure represent the main countries, while the size of nodes is determined by their number of publications. The red lines between nodes signify the co-occurrence relationship between countries. The number and thickness of lines between the nodes reflects the closeness or looseness of the links among different countries. According to the correlation analysis of main countries, the co-occurrence results indicate that the countries that actively collaborate with others are United States, United Kingdom, China, Iran and Turkey. This result demonstrates that collaborations among countries are key factors in the amount of publications compared to publications in a single country.

## 5. Conclusion

The purpose of the present study was to measure the progress of the scientific research about the



Fig. 10. Network map of collaboration (Source: Authors based on Data collected from WoS)

vernacular architecture and assess its trends and the areas that need to be further investigated. Through a bibliometric methodology, a systematic analysis of published literature about the subject was performed. Data about more than 700 published articles was collected from the Web of Science (WoS), by using multiple combinations of keywords related to the topic of study. Further computerized analysis was made to investigate different characters of the collected data such as: the countries of the most published papers, the themes investigated in this topic and the scientific fields involved in such research since the past 70 years.

The findings of this study revealed a steady increase of the number of scientific papers

published about Vernacular architecture, especially after the turn of the third millennium. Similarly, after having been led by North America and the UK, research in this field is clearly shifting towards the Asian countries with China as a main source for such studies. It is followed by European countries such as Spain and Italy.

Furthermore, the methodologies involved in this field of research are gradually dominated by quantitative approaches through the calculation and simulation of the thermal comfort and energy performance of vernacular buildings. This had a certain effect on the fact that research papers about vernacular architecture are the most published in "building", "energy" and "environment" focused journals. This is a clear shift from the research interest and methods used during the previous millennium, and which have employed predominantly qualitative approaches and focused primarily on the exploration and interpretation of the socio-cultural aspects of vernacular architecture. This tendency towards building physics and quantitative approaches is a common trait in the actual evolution of research in architecture in general, probably facilitated by the rapid development of digital technology and efficient simulation software. It can be considered as an attempt to establish the efficiency and the sustainability of the diverse solutions used in vernacular architecture in addressing the challenges faced by humanity in the 21st century. Such quantitative approach shows, by the numbers, the wisdom embedded in vernacular architecture which was only "felt" and described in the publications of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The present bibliometric analysis of the research production about the vernacular architecture, is the first study to systematically examine the published literature about this topic during the past 70 years. It has revealed some of the important characteristics of this field of research and identified potential areas where research can be further developed. Based on this research's findings, several parts of the world, apart from China, India, Europe and North America still need to have their vernacular architecture recorded and analyzed. If the question of building performance, energy saving and sustainability are crucial in studying vernacular architecture, they need to be addressed also within the context of the construction materials, design strategies, elements and patterns, in order to employ them with adaptation in the contemporary architecture. Further studies are also needed to

explore the vernacular architecture from other emerging perspectives, such as the question of adaptive behavior or physical and mental healing. It is expected that such investigations might emphasize the findings of the present research, by casting light on some new aspects in this debate.

## Note:

This article has been excerpted, for the full version please contact Naima Benkari.

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# Reviving AL-Nazlah

Heritage | Climate Change | Challenges

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As an Egyptian Consultant Architect specialized in design Museums & Development of heritage areas, Hamdy has many successful projects in the field of cultural heritage. AL-Nazlah is one of very important experiments.

## 1. Background

Al-Nazlah its values are not only in its uniqueness with a craft that has no like in the world, or just because of the buildings that are built in a distinctive way, but the situation that was summarized in the sentence “Our life was there Zain” mentioned by the able artist Faten Hamama in the movie “Duaa Al Karawan”, Parts of it were filmed in the Nazla. Faten came out of the window to remember the life in the Nazlah village and say her famous sentence and remember this special and rare life.

AL-Nazlah village is one of Yousef Al-Sedq Province's villages at Fayoum, Egypt. It is situated 115km southwest of Cairo (2 hours), 25 km northwest of Fayoum city and 18 km south of Qaroun Lake. Its strategic locations among four of the Fayoum provinces -Fayoum, Ebshway, Etsa & Yousef Al-Sidiqua qualified it to be accessed by taking any of Fayoum internal roads and to be an axial way point to most of Fayoum natural and cultural heritage sites such as Qaroun Lake, Wadi El-Hittan, Wadi El-Rayan, Ain El-Silien and Sawaqi (water wheels) of Fayoum city. In addition to its mid-location between the two basic pottery productions sites at Fayoum: Kom-Oshim and Tunis. (Figure 1)

My first visit to the “Al-Nazlah” village was a starting point for a project that I didn’t imagine would carry all these meanings and experiences as well as challenges.

I went to visit the area at the invitation of one of the parties working on community development in the region. The aim of the visit was to give them suggestions to treat some minor problems (from their point of view) resulting from some developments in the area that did not take into account the cultural heritage of the area.

But, when I visited the place, I discovered that there is a big problem that is much bigger than what I have been invited to, which is that we do not realize the value of the place we are dealing with.

And at this moment, I informed them that they had a wasted treasure!! And that this cultural heritage that characterizes the region must be revived.(Figure 2)

## 2. Values

The region is characterized by the presence of a waterway, which was formed thousands of years ago, and was a major reason for the formation of the region and its cultural and heritage characteristics. The area was settled by a group of craftsmen, who practiced pottery based on silt extracted from the ground and the waterway. The method of pottery making is very special, it is a heritage and goes back to the ancient Egyptian civilization. Pottery industry has been associated with the region, and has developed over the years, and the people of the region have become distinguished by a cultural heritage that integrates with the natural heritage and is a unique case that attracts artists and visitors of many nationalities.

### Old building

In the past, the people of Nazlah used to build workshops and pottery kilns from pottery, and even now they still build bird towers from pottery in a very distinctive way.(Figure 3)

The old pottery kilns still exist and are considered a heritage, in addition to some buildings that were used as workshops or stores.

This method of construction was widespread in Egypt in a number of areas, especially in the Upper Egypt, and after my visit to the Nazla, I studied the areas that are characterized by construction in this way, such as the village of Al-Ballas, which was named (Al-Ballas) because of its fame for the manufacture of the Balas, which



Fig 1. The map of the “Al-Nazlah” village . © The author



Fig 2. AL-Nazlah in the past . © The author



Fig 3. Bird tower from inside. © Rosa EL-Youssef newspaper



is a large pottery vessel.

The main problem with building in this way was in two points, the first was that the roofs were built of wood, which bulges and collapses over time, and the second was in the lack of cohesion of the walls when they were straight and with the passage of time, they tended outward.

From here, I started thinking about how to develop these building methods and take advantage of traditional building methods, especially building in the basement and the dome, so I started to introduce a new approach to building with clay pots and applied it in the Nazla Revival project. Where pottery was used in the construction of domes and vaults, buildings were produced with coherent ceilings and walls and linked to the cultural heritage of the region.

### 3. Develop construction method

Developing the construction method was not difficult, but it was not easy at all, but it required research, studies, and experiments, in addition to training the people of the region on the new construction method, which is a development of what their ancestors were doing.(Figure 4,5)

From here, some challenges began, such as:

Treating the mortar that will be used between the pottery pots, where the same material used in the manufacture of pottery pots will be used as it is a clay characterized by swelling and slipping with the presence of water like rain. The clay was analyzed in the restoration laboratories of the Faculty of Antiquities and the Building Research Center, with the assistance of experts in restoration, who suggested adding natural materials for the clay such as lime and sand in specific proportions.

Studying the sizes of the pottery vessels and the proportions of building the vault and the dome, in order to reach the appropriate form for building in this way. In order to prepare the appropriate shop drawings that take into account all the features of the building material and the loads to which the structure is exposed.

In the beginning, a sample was implemented to study it in a practical way, and to ensure the ability of the building to bear the loads, and this model was followed up to determine any modifications we need in the construction method.

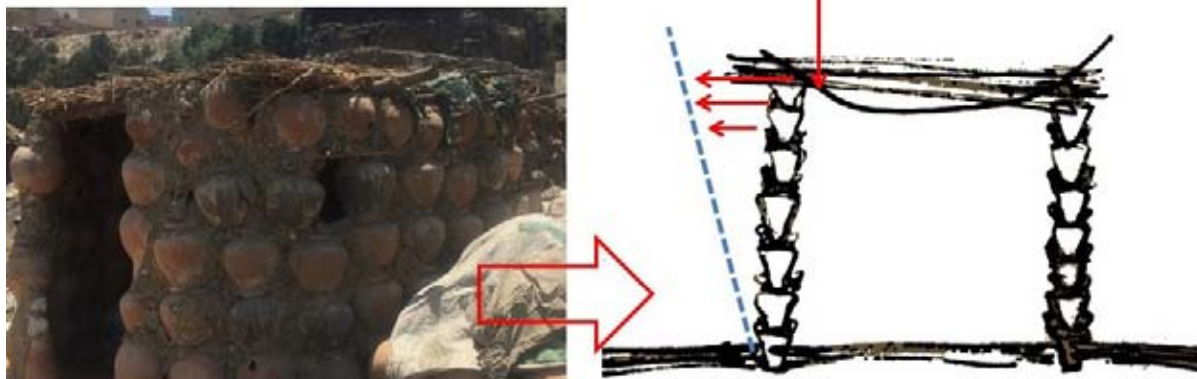


Fig 4. Analysis old building. © The author

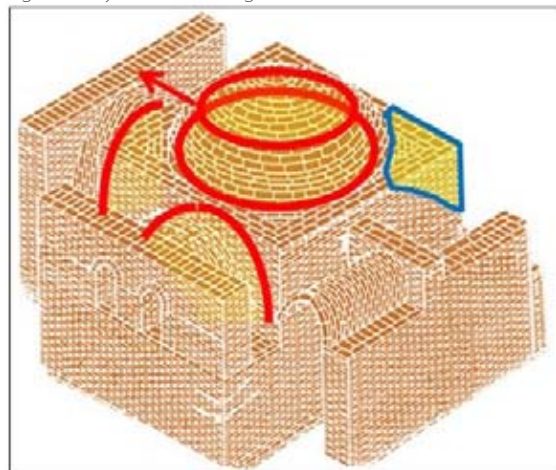


Fig 5. Vault construction & analysis of dome method.  
© Guad Hashish



Fig 6. Discussion with stakeholder. © The author

The foundations were one of the main challenges, in light of the nature of the soil, which is characterized by the presence of water on different levels and its lack of cohesion, and on the other hand, our unwillingness to use materials that are foreign to the nature of the region, such as cement.

The biggest challenge crystallized around the word (culture), the culture of the people of the region, which was dominated for a time by the idea that urbanization is the use of concrete and the construction of buildings that do not suit them, but an imitation of what others build, abandoning it to be progress, and this is what happens in many valuable areas, unfortunately.

Our main objective was to create a cultural and knowledge movement with simple steps that bring about a cumulative change. At the beginning of the experiment, the people of the neighboring areas of the pottery area were not enthusiastic and saw that the project would not succeed, and with the passage of time they began to associate with it and be proud of it, especially after receiving many awards and visits from many Visitors to it, whether specialists or non-specialists.

### 4. Project

Based on the above, the idea and concept of the project was defined, which is to develop the Nazlah area by reviving its cultural heritage and returning it to become a cultural product again that the local people can be proud of it.

When we started thinking about the project to define a set of objectives, we were asking ourselves the question "Why do we live and what is the main goal that this project should have?". We simply found the answer that summarizes the main goal, we live to be happy, and our role in this project is to regenerate the area to restore its happiness and be happier if possible.

To achieve this goal, we started by the selection and definition of the study area through an inspection, then observation of the characteristics of the area through surveys concerning activities, perceptions and elements that contribute to the perception of happiness.

We made some surveys. After that, we prepared discussion sessions with the people of the area, in order to establish a discussion on a set of questions related to the place and how it brings happiness to those who live in it. Among the questions, we were discussing "if the place gives

them a feeling of happiness?" & "What are the activities or elements that make them happy in the area? & "What could be done in order to improve this area?". (Figure 6)

Through these studies, we were able to determine the project program that achieves a set of Goals.

#### Goals

- Pilot project, give a model about improving performance and maximize benefits for areas which has different kinds of arts of their local culture over hundreds of years.
- Create a sustain environmental development nucleus that has many positive impacts on the whole region.
- Reviving the traditional crafts that characterize the region, to protect it from extinction.
- Seeking to restore the place to its former value that brought happiness to the local people, while restoring confidence in their cultural heritage.

#### Program

A visitor center: Introduces the historical value of this site, which facilitates marketing issue. Contains a number of halls, displays history and





Fig 7. Visitor center perspective and elevation. © The author

information on pottery and the region.(Figure 7)

An exhibition: for displaying and selling pottery products, consisting of three rooms attached to an open space next to the current pergola to be an extension of the products display.

Development of workshops:The walls of the workshops were covered with pottery, which gave a shape commensurate with the area, and addressed the problem of high temperatures because the walls became insulated successfully.

Services – Landscape: Provide a multipurpose space for different cultural and related activities.

### Training

In the construction of the project, we relied on the local population, with the aim of adding economic and social values, by making the

project return an economic return to the people of the region and, on the other hand, they belong to their project.

The main step was the training, where we started to train the local people in the method of construction, which is a development and improvement of what was built by their ancient ancestors.

Our hand was in their hand, we were experimenting and building together a cultural product that amounted to being a heritage in the future.(Figure 8)

### 5. Restore its happiness

Bringing happiness back to the place wasn't easy, but it requires perseverance and some parallel plans. Starting, from how can we make the potters work in construction with happiness and proud of what they are doing amid all these challenges? On the other hand, how do people of the region realizing then believing that this project is an extension of their cultural heritage, and that this heritage has many values and benefits to them, which makes them stick to it.

Until we finally get to turn the project into a destination for entertainment and recreation for the people of the village, so that the area will eventually become a cultural tourist destination between visitors and residents.



Fig 8. Training the local people. © Maha AbouBakr



Fig 8. Boy and pottery © Mahmoud Kamel Hassan

We planned to achieve the previous plans by attracting educational trips to the region in order to study the project in the implementation stages, and attracting specialists to visit it, which reflect positively on the local population.

The local people began to realize that they have something valuable, worth taking care of and being proud of, and therefore they work and invest in it. After the project won a number of international awards, and the press and media institutions went to visit and document it, the people of the region became more attached to their culturally distinct region.

We began to feel the happiness of the people and that the area has become a source of happiness for them, and this appears in the holidays, when the place turns into a festival to celebrate. In addition to the transformation of the workers in the construction of the project into heroes, the children seek to take pictures with them.

### 6. AL-Nazlah and Climate Change

Two years ago, the region was exposed to a great risk due to unconventional rains in the Fayoum Governorate as a whole, which caused a rise in

the water level in the waterway, which flooded the region, and caused a collapse for some of the heritage buildings, especially the pottery kilns. (Figure 8)

What the region went through is a major product of climate change in general, and it needs to move quickly to preserve it.

The waterways designated for collecting agricultural drainage water, to deliver it to Lake Qarun, are in need of quick treatments such as deepening and disinfection, with a study of the status of dams so as not to negatively affect some areas at risk. In addition to the need to study the updated rain map and its relationship with the drainage map for residential areas other than agricultural drainage, to develop a plan suitable for all circumstances. On the other hand, the method of generating energy in pottery kilns needs an environmental development, reducing the negative impact on the climate and preserving the characterizes of this rare craft.

We need to develop ovens and not introduce new types that use energy and have a negative impact on the cultural product itself. Some have submitted proposals for the use of gas-fired kilns that use types of clay alien to the area, and I directly objected to them, and proposals were made for potters to use incendiary materials that do not have harmful emissions while preserving the traditional shape of the kilns.

This child summarizes the goals of the project when he asked to take a photo in this way, as if he was telling us all, "This is my cultural product and it will become a heritage in the future."



Fig 8. The rainfall caused by climate change led to the risk for heritage buildings © The author



# Honorary Member Introduction

Gisle Jakhelln, from Norway



**Name** Gisle Jakhelln  
**Sex** Male  
**Nationality** Norwegian  
**Date of Birth** July,1942  
**Occupation** Architect  
**Affiliation** BOARCH arkitekter a.s - partner  
**Address** Postboks 324, 8001 Bodö, Norway  
**Email** gi-jakhe@online.no  
**Languages** Norwegian, English, German, French

### Education Background

The Technical University of Norway - NTH, Architects department, Trondheim, Norway. Diploma 1964

**"Biophysical Planning". 09.04.1991-01.12.1991.**  
International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP), Standing Committee: Urban and Building Climatology, under guidance by Prof. Arne K. Sterten and Prof. Dr.ing. siv.ark. mnal Anne Brit Børve.

**"Ecobox startpakke" 10.-11.02.2010.**  
Arr.: Norske arkitekters landsforbund v/NAL Ecobox. Basic introduction on energy efficient constructions.

### Experience

My field of work is general architectural work: all kinds of building types from housing to hospitals, town planning, refurbishing, rehabilitation and reconstruction of historical buildings. I have a special knowledge on early timber buildings in Norway.

Most of my projects have been in Northern Norway as my office, BOARCH arkitekter as, is located in Bodö, north of the Arctic Circle.

I have given many lectures on architecture in general and especially on architectural history. I have written numerous articles.

I was board member of ICOMOS Norway 1997-2021, President of ICOMOS Norway 2008-2010. Expert Member of ICOMOS CIAV International, president 2011-2020, voting member from Norway 2006-2021. Member of ICOMOS Advisory Committee 2008-2010 and Vice President of ICOMOS Advisory Committee 2012-2015.

## Projects

### Lofotr – The Viking Museum at Borg (1992)

General site plan, reconstruction of the chieftain's house, boat house and entrance buildings.



The boat house for the Viking ship, a replica of the Gokstad ship © Gisle Jakhelln

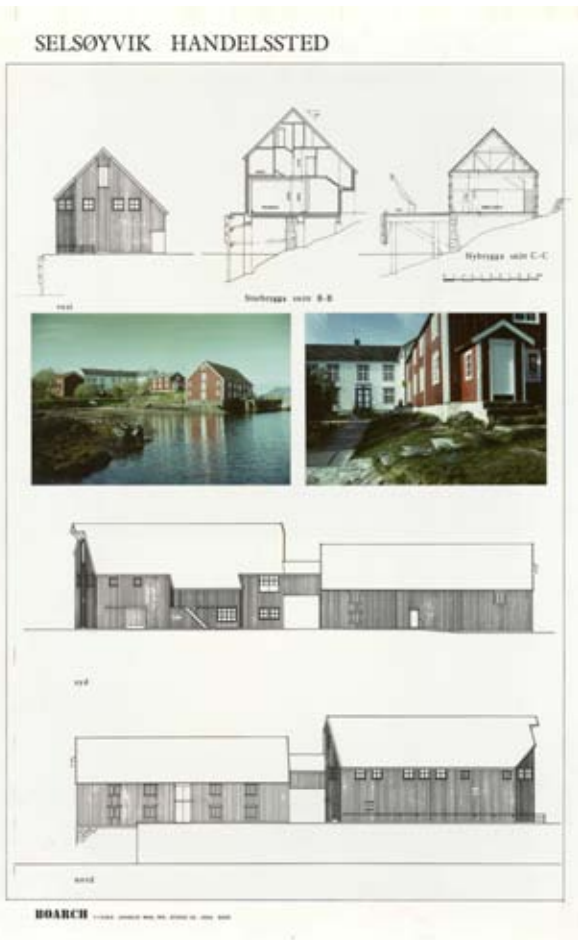


The Chieftain's Lodge © Gisle Jakhelln

### Seløyvik Trading Port (1984), additions (1998)

Refurbishing and new building for a protected site, 215 m².

Third prize in the European architectural competition 1986 "A future for the past of the rural heritage" organised by the European Council supported by Wiggings Teape, with the project Selsøyvik handelssted, Rødøy. Motto: "Fish farming on the arctic circle".



Seløyvik Trading Port © Gisle Jakhelln



### Vesterålen Hospital, Stokmarknes (2006/2014)

General hospital for the Vesterålen region, Northern Norway. Basically a two-floor structure around two internal yards, 15 000 m<sup>2</sup>.



Entrance area © Gisle Jakhelln



Aksometry, entrance area to the left. Inpatient functions on the upper level, main entrance, outpatient functions and technical services on the ground floor level © Gisle Jakhelln

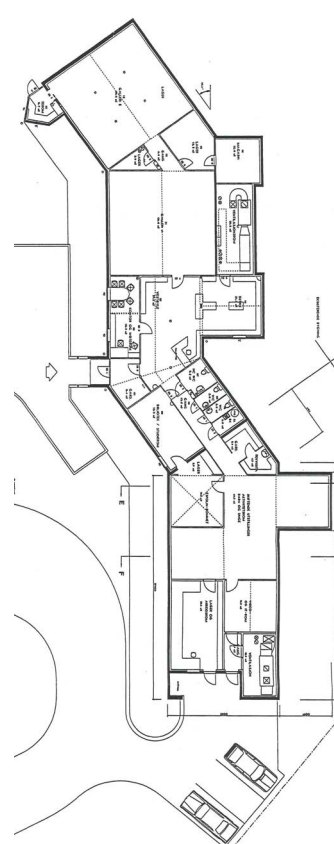


Ground floor level © Gisle Jakhelln

### Museum for the artist Kaare Espolin Johnson (Espolin Johnson Galleriet), Kabelvåg (1990-1992), extension (2004)



Museum for the artist Kaare Espolin Johnson © Gisle Jakhelln



Museum for the artist Kaare Espolin Johnson © Gisle Jakhelln

## Letter - Greetings from the past president

Dear all CIAV members

I am very honoured to have been awarded the Honorary Membership of CIAV. Having served as your president for nine years has been very fruitful for me. It has been a pleasure to work with the CIAV Bureau and exchanging views within this very competent and active team.

Working within CIAV with all the different cultures and members brings an extended understanding of the topics and discussion themes. The expressed enthusiasm from all the members is very inspiring and made the work as administrative leader easy.

Understanding the vernacular built heritage includes an appreciation of all people, that we are all equal. Human rights is part of our work within CIAV.

The qualities of the vernacular built heritage is to-day more understood than 10-20 years ago. The climate change is felt very strongly and is a challenge to all of us. Understanding the base of the vernacular built heritage might help us in approaching the challenges of the climate change.

To-day I feel relaxed to know that our President and Bureau are following-up the challenges faced us now and in the near future. I wish you all an inspiring further CIAV commitment!

**Gisle**

20.09.2021

The Chieftain's Lodge in winter © Gisle Jakhelln



# New Member Introduction

Hamdy EL-Setouhy, from Egypt



**Name** Hamdy EL-Setouhy  
**Sex** Male  
**Nationality** Egyptian  
**Date of Birth** September,1970  
**Occupation** Consultant architect, Professor  
**Major** Pubic Buildings (museum) Design  
Preservation & Rehabilitation  
**Affiliation** Oriental Group Architects – Cairo  
University – Arab Academy  
**Address** #9487A, Karim Banouna str., Mokatam,  
Cairo, Egypt.  
**Email** og5hamdy@hotmail.com /H.Setouhy@  
og-architects.com  
**Languages** English - Arabic

## Education Background

Diploma in Urban Planning from the Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University 1996  
Bachelor of Architecture from the Faculty of Fine Arts, Helwan University 1994

## Experience

He practiced the profession of architectural design since 1994, until he became a consultant in designing public buildings "museums" and an expert in the field of architectural heritage. He designed many distinguished projects that qualified him to win local and international awards, especially in the field of cultural and heritage projects.

Lecturer at Faculty of engineer, Cairo University, & AAST "Arab Academy".

Graduation Project.

Preservation & Conservation

FAR "Future Architect's Role"

Urban Regeneration "Master Program in URBAN DESIGN Revitalization of Historic City Districts"

Founder of Abu Simbel 50 campaign

Founder of Architectural Heritage – Cultural Identity | Egypt (AH-CI | Egypt).

Biennale Habitat International delegate of Arab World.

## Projects

### Reviving AL-Jabail (2021)

Al-Jubail is located in the city of Al-Tor, South Sinai. The district was planned to become a tourist area, and a developmental nucleus that serves the targeted tourism projects and benefits the people of Tor, I was assigned by the governorate to study the district, and discuss is there a possibility for development through the locals.

Concept: Developing the Jubail region through its local citizens. So that the region becomes a development nucleus that attracts tourists and raises quality of residence life.



Reviving AL-Jabail © Hamdy EL-Setouhy

### Heliopolis Family Hotel (2021)

One of the important buildings registered as a heritage in the distinctive area of Korba. The project aims to renovate, develop and transform it into a modern hotel. Internal modifications were made to rise from the hotel's services without affecting its cultural heritage value. The project includes the restoration of the facades with the removal of inappropriate additions that were carried out at successive periods of time.



Heliopolis Family Hotel © Hamdy EL-Setouhy

### Tel Basta museum (2009/2018)

New Vision Studio (Hamdy EL-Setouhy – Hany Maher)  
2018 | Selected in the finalist for AAA Arab Architects Awards.

The project is located on the ruins of the city of "Bubastis", one of the largest ancient Egyptian cities, known as "Tell Basta", and the great idol was the graceful cat "Bastet" goddess of love and fertility.

Tell Basta was an important religious center and one of the ancient capitals of Egypt, and district is characterized by excavations that are still underway.



Tel Basta museum © Hamdy EL-Setouhy

The project is targeting experts and all ordinary audience, in order to provide a cultural entertainment center for the people of Zagazig city, and to be a development center for the region as a whole.





Shazly Public Service Complex © Hamdy EL-Setouhy

#### **Shazly Public Service Complex, Red Sea, Egypt (2010)**

2018 | Won the first prize of "Archi. Awards Africa", Category: Culture & Heritage.

2019 | Won the first prize of the "Mediterranean heritage of humanity" Award, Category "Art and Culture projects".

The project is part of LIFE program which is carried out & funded by USAID throughout the Red Sea.

The main goal of the project is to support the efforts to secure sustainable upgrading of existing settlements in the Red Sea area with special focus on the village of El Sheikh El-Shazly.

Concept: Design a pilot project that is simple yet smart in which We use local raw materials in traditional techniques which facilitate its repetition by area residents and its maintenance later.



Abu Simbel 50 campaign © Hamdy EL-Setouhy

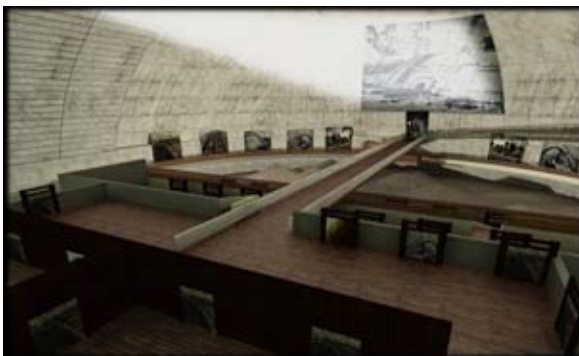
#### **Abu Simbel 50 campaign (2013/...)**

##### **Abu Simbel museum (Design stage)**

More than fifty years ago, our fathers saved the two temples of Abu Simbel with a genius no less than the miracles of the forefathers in carving the two temples inside the mountain.

EL-Setouhy established a campaign to celebrate the golden jubilee through many activities, and suggest a museum will be built in the void of the concrete dome of the artificial mountain that contains the two temples of Abu Simbel, the idea lies in documenting the miraculous rescue in the body of the miraculous itself, which is the dome.

The museum will contain the tools that were used in the rescue, and the documentation of the workers and engineers who participated in the rescue, as well as the different ideas that were put forward for the rescue.



Abu Simbel museum © Hamdy EL-Setouhy



Tel Basta museum © Hamdy EL-Setouhy