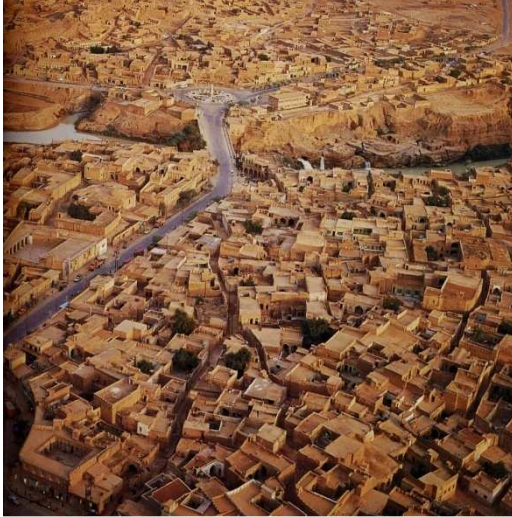


ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ - ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΩΝ ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΩΝ
Πέτρος Μ. Κουφόπουλος, επίκουρος καθηγητής



Μάθημα Κατεύθυνσης του 8^{ου} εξαμήνου σπουδών
ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΟΛΩΝ 2
Συμπληρωματικές Σημειώσεις και Βιβλιογραφία

ΠΑΤΡΑ 2007

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΥΧΟΥΣ

- A. Εικόνες
- B. Συμπληρωματική Βιβλιογραφία για την Προστασία Ιστορικών Κέντρων Πόλεων και Οικιστικών Συνόλων
 - Ελληνική Βιβλιογραφία
 - Διεθνής Βιβλιογραφία
- Γ. Ο νέος Αρχαιολογικός Νόμος 3028/2002
- Δ. Διεθνείς συμβάσεις για την προστασία Ιστορικών Κέντρων Συνόλων

Στο παρόν τεύχος συμπεριλήφθηκαν ορισμένα συμπληρωματικά στοιχεία που συνοδεύουν τις σημειώσεις που διανέμονται στο μάθημα:

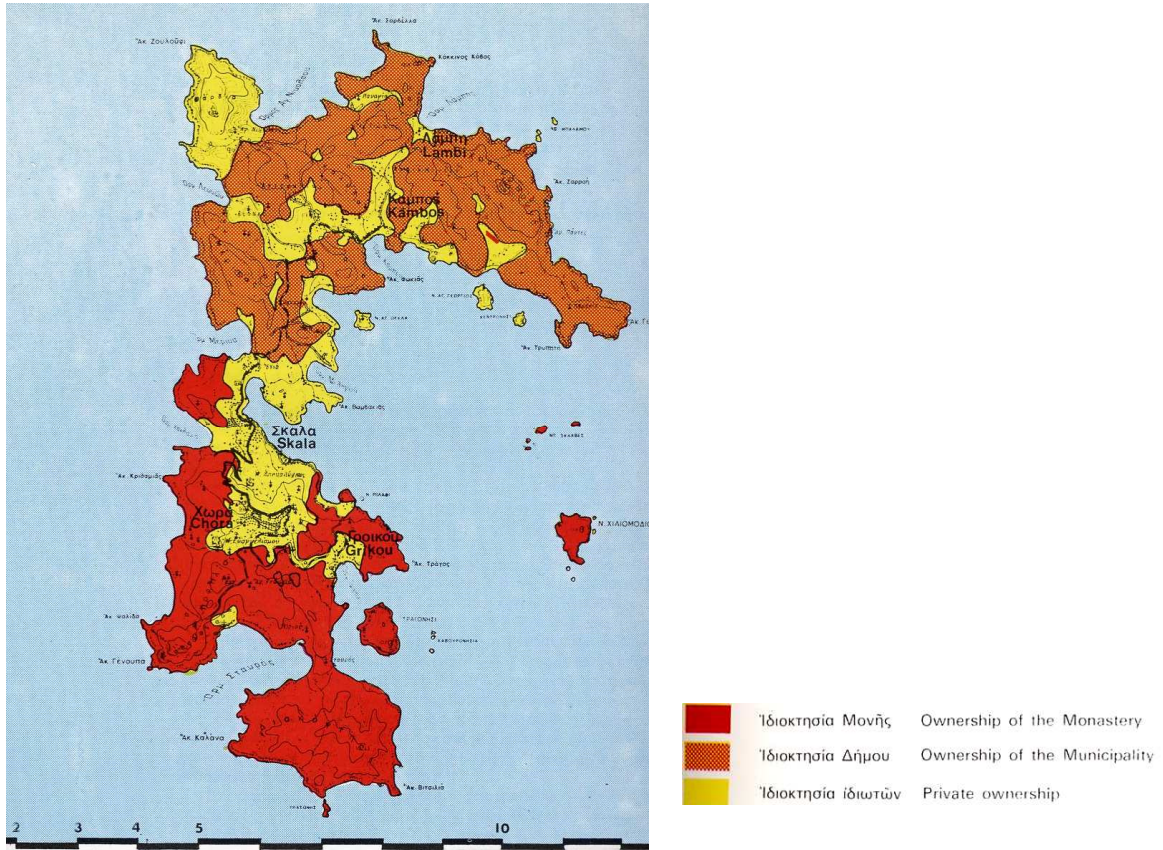
Χαράλμπος Μπούρας, ομοτιμος καθηγητής ΕΜΠ: **Πρόχειρες Σημειώσεις του μαθήματος 'Αποκαταστάσεις Μνημείων II'** (κεφάλαια XI έως XVIII), Αθήνα 1982

Εικόνες εξωφύλλου (πηγή: Spiro Costof, *The City Assembled*, 2004

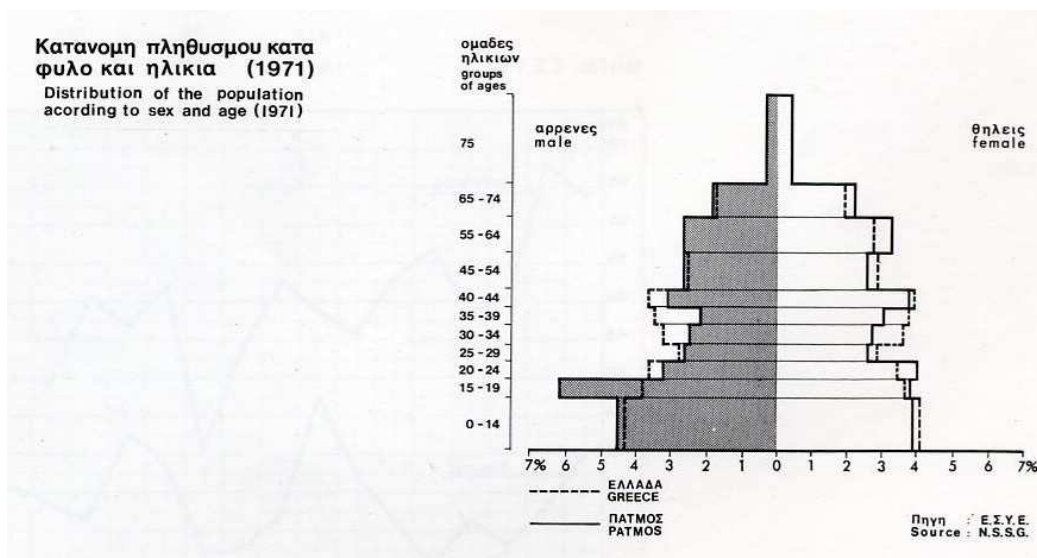
<i>Η πόλη Shushtar στο Ιράν.</i>	<i>Βομβαρδισμένη Δρέσδη κατά τον Β' Παγκ. Πόλεμο</i>
<i>Κωνσταντινούπολη, σκεπαστή αγορά Karali Carsi</i>	<i>Η πόλη της Lucca, της Τοσκάνης.</i>

A. Εικόνες

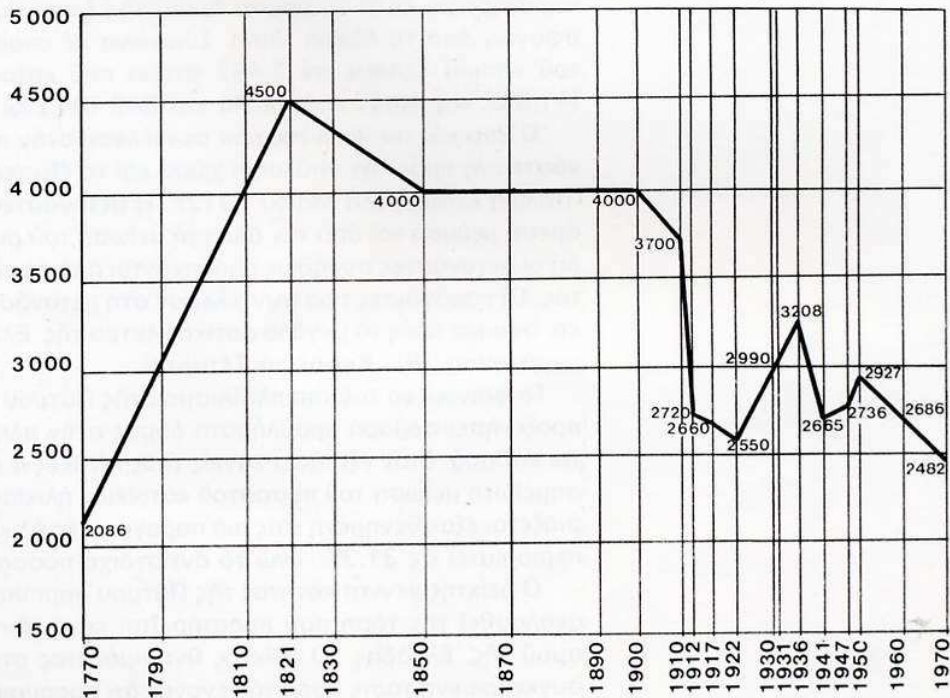
ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΜΕΛΕΤΕΣ ΠΟΛΟΔΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ



Νησί της Πάτμου: Μελέτη Τουριστικής Ανάπτυξης, Χάρτης που παρουσιάζει τις ιδιοκτησίες γής.

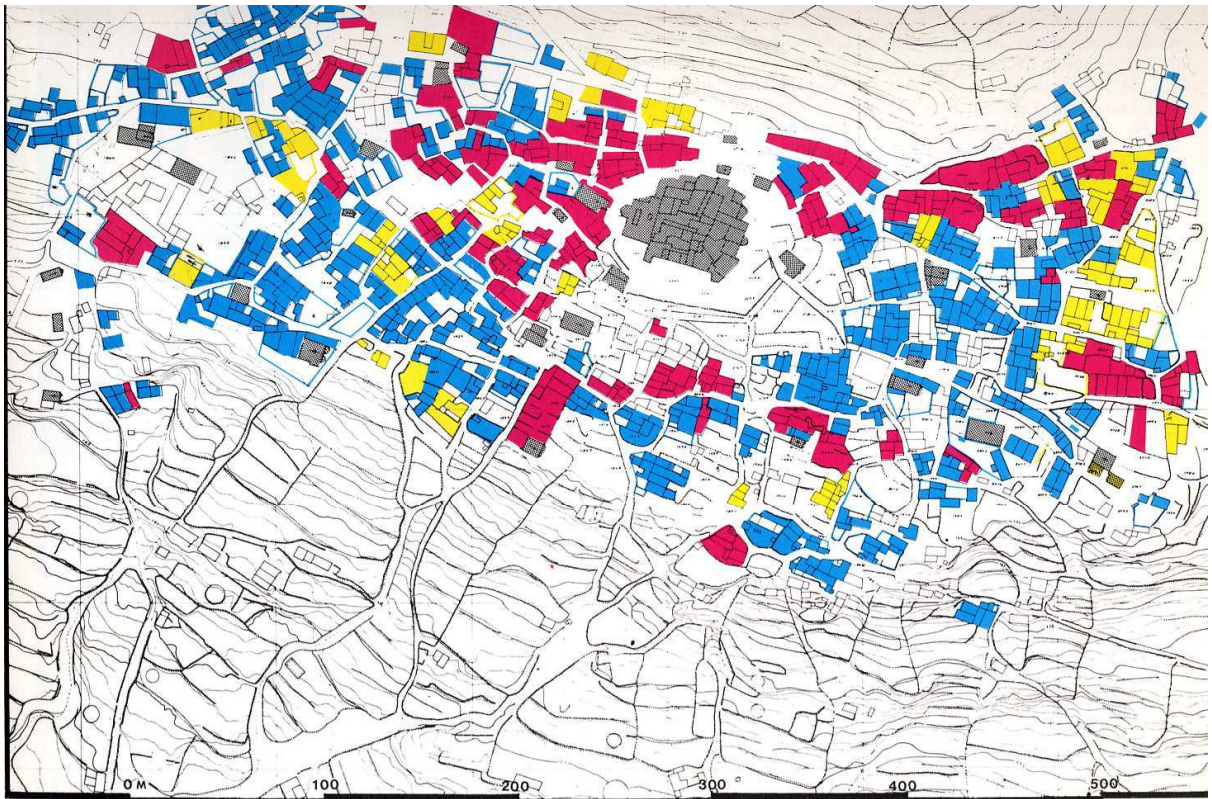


Ίστορική εξέλιξη πληθυσμού (1770-1971)



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		REGION HERZEGOVINA		COMMUNE ČAPLINA		LOCALITY THE OLDTOWN POČITELJ	
No. of CONSTRUCTION	STREET	No.	TYPE OF BUILDING	OWNERSHIP	PREVIOUS USE	ACTUAL USE	PERIOD OF CONSTRU.
No. of FAMILIES	No. of RESIDENTS	CAPACITY OF BUILDING	PUBLIC	OF COMMUNITY	BATH (HAMAM)	DISUSED - NEGLECTED	~ 1680.
STATE OF CONSERVAT.		STRUCTURE	COMPLETE	COVERS	INTERIOR	HUMIDITY	DEGREE OF PROTECTION
A SATISFACT.	X B C	X B C	A B X	A B X	A B X	B TRACE	A X C
B MEDIOCRE						X RELEVANT	STATE PROTECTION
C BAD							
MATERIALS AND CHARACTERISTICS	WALLS	CEILING	STAIRCASE	ROOF AND COVERS	CUKMAN HAS TILES	FAÇADE	
	RUBBLE STONE			TOFF-DOMES	THERE IS NO COVERS	RUBBLE STONE	
DWELLING CONDITION	HYGIENIC CONDITION	FACILITIES	ROOF AND COVERS	DISAPPEARED CHARACTERISTICS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA		
A B X	A B X	NO	PRE WAR CONDITION	NO			
MODIFICATIONS	PLANE	FACADE AND WINDOWS	ROOF AND COVERS	STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS			
	NO	NO		MONUMENTAL BUILDING, OTTOMAN SCHOOL.			
ELEMENTS OF IDENTIFICATIONS GRAPHS AND PHOTO					SUGGESTED USE		
					GALLERY		
REMARKS		DISUSED AND EXTENSIVELY OVERGROWN WITH VEGETATION, NEGLECTED FOR YEARS.		SUGGESTED CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION WORK			
				RESTORATION OF DRUM AND CUPOLA SHOULD BE DONE PROPERLY.			
				DATE			
				August 1996.			
				DONE BY			
				Dr. Vjekoslav Šabljović-Štambić			

Δελτίο καταγραφής κτηρίου σε ιστορικό οικισμό



ΣΧΕΔΙΟ Ο.Ο.Σ.Α: ΟΙ ΕΠΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΜΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ OECD PROJECT: TOURISM AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Κατηγορίες κατοικιών – Χώρα Categories of houses – Chora

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Μόνιμη κατοικία Δεύτερη κατοικία Κατοικίες ξένων (Έλλήνων και Αλλοδαπών) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent residence Second home (origin from Patmos) Vacation houses (origin out of Patmos)
---	---

<p>Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major interiors Good features Unremarkable 	<p>External</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anchor or major streetscape Minor streetscape or group Location
--	---



Χαρτογράφηση της αρχιτεκτονικής αξίας κτηρίων: όψεις και εσωτερικό (Chester)

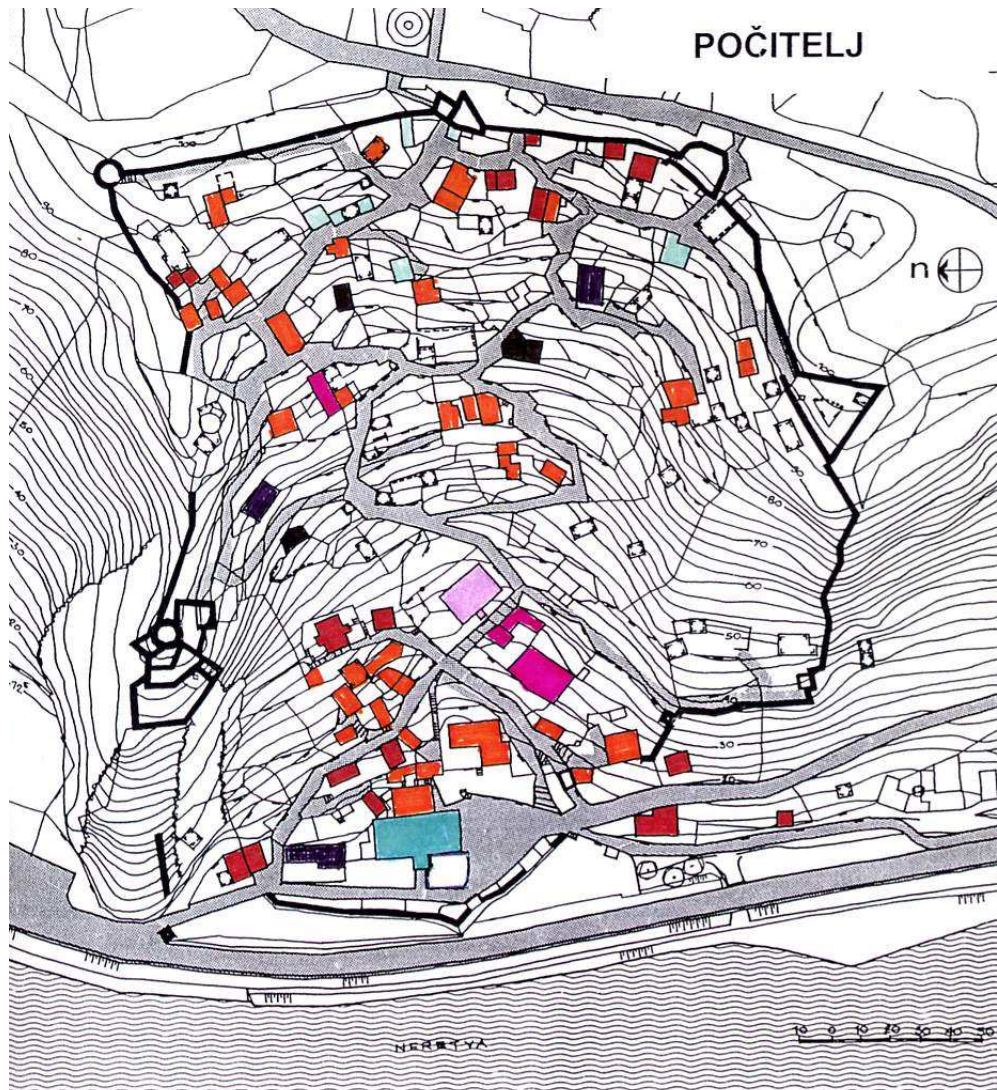
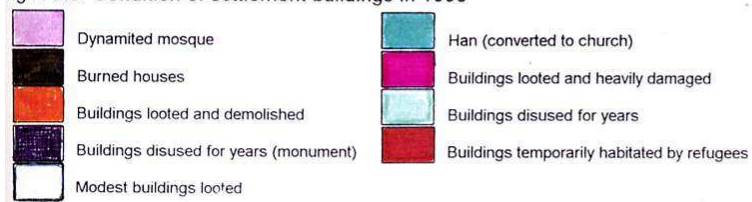
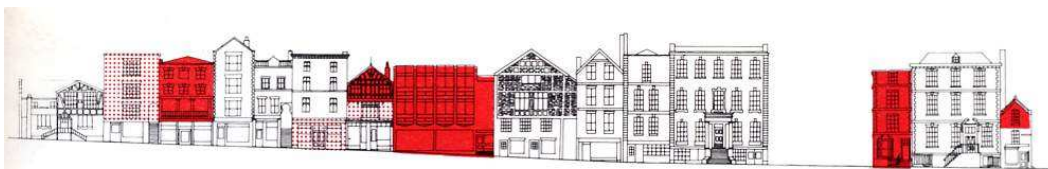


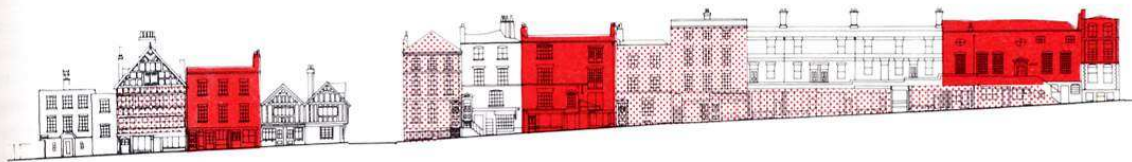
fig A 3.3 Condition of settlement buildings in 1996



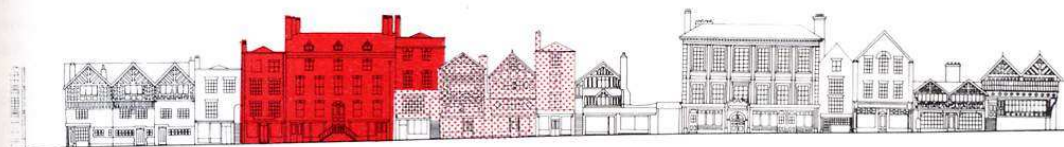
Χαρτογράφηση της κατάστασης διατήρησης κτηρίων μετά τις εχθροπραξίες στον πόλεμο της Γιουγκοσλαβίας το 1993.



Lower Bridge St. East

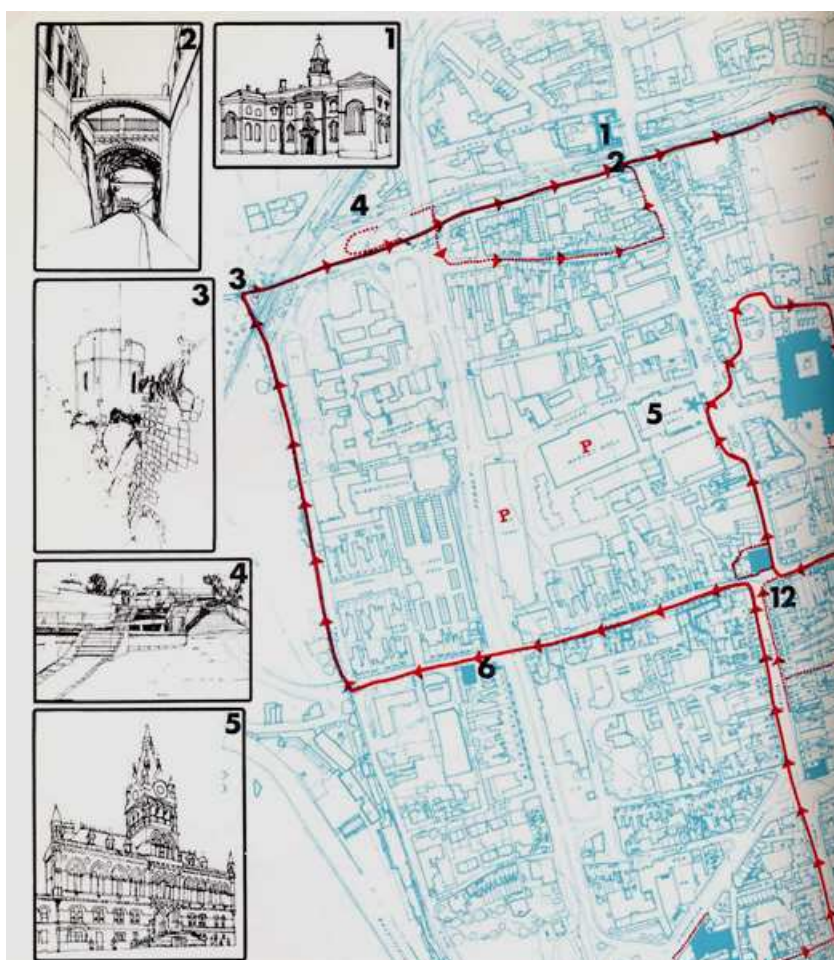


Lower Bridge St. West

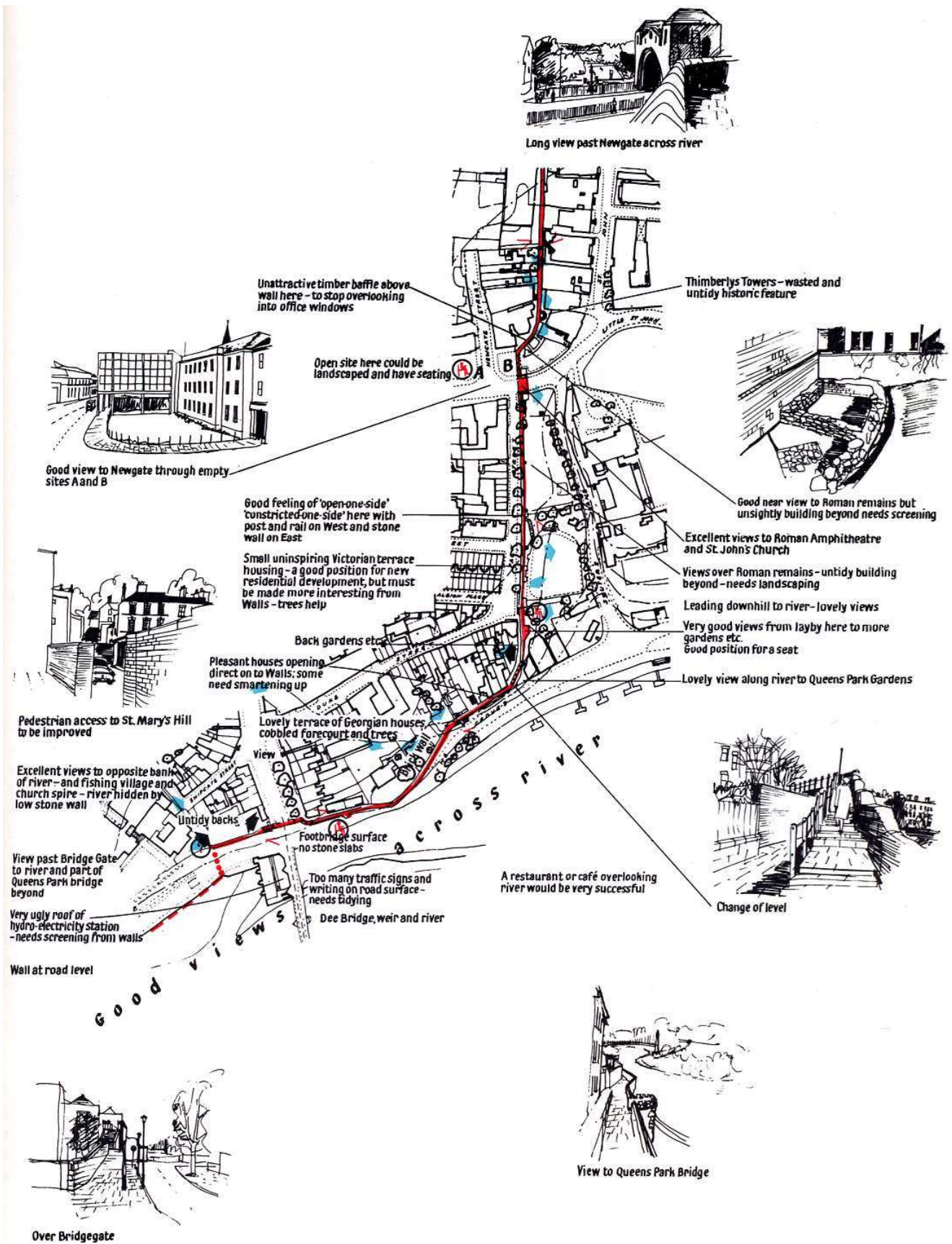


Lower Bridge St. West

Χαρτογράφηση της κατάστασης διατήρησης ή της χρήσεως των κτηρίων σε αναπτύγματα όψεων (Chester)



Μνημεία τοπόσημα στο ιστορικό κέντρο της πόλης του Chester και προτεινόμενη πορεία επίσκεψής τους



Πρόταση επεμβάσεων για την ανάδειξη των μεσαιωνικών Τειχών της πόλης και τη δημιουργία διαδρομής περιπάτου (Chester)

ΤΟ ΖΗΤΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΝΤΑΞΗΣ ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΩΝ ΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ ΣΕ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ



Νέο κτήριο στο Εδιμβούργο που εντάσσεται με απλοποιημένη μίμηση των μορφών του γειτονικού νεοκλασσικού.



Ένταξη προσθήκης στο ιστορικό κέντρο του Εδιμβούργου με χρήση της τοπικής πέτρας αλλά με σύγχρονες, απλές και ουδέτερες μορφές.



Προσθήκη στο ιστορικό κέντρο του Άμστερνταμ από τον Aldo van Eyck με σύγχρονα υλικά, σεβασμό στην κλίμακα και την ποικιλία των μορφών.



Σύγχρονα κτήρια με ουδέτερες γυάλινες όψεις στις οποίες υπό συγκεκριμένη γωνία ανακλάται η εικόνα των παρακείμενων ιστορικών κτηρίων. Πρόκειται για μια άτολμη προσέγγιση του νεωτερικού στο ιστορικό περιβάλλον.



Αρμονική ένταξη ενός κτηρίου φοιτητικής εστίας της δεκαετίας του '60 στην Οξφόρδη της Βρετανίας, χρησιμοποιώντας σύγχρονα εκφραστικά μέσα.



Εθνική Πινακοθήκη του Λονδίνου, προσθήκη πτέρυγας σε σχέδια του Venturi με ψευδομουσειακή προσέγγιση.



Το κτήριο της Τραπέζης Πειραιώς του Σοτσέζου αρχιτέκτονα Sir Basil Spence στη συμβολή των οδών Σταδίου και Κοραή στην Αθήνα επιτυγχάνει μια αρμονική ένταξη ανάμεσα στα παρακείμενα ιστορικά κτήρια με σύγχρονη δομή, υλικά και καλά επεξεργασμένες αναλογίες.



Προσθήκη στο Εβραϊκό Μουσείο στο Βερολίνο του D. Leibeskind. Μια τολμηρή και υψηλής ποιότητας αρχιτεκτονική παρέμβαση, όση αντίθεση και αν παρουσιάζει, γίνεται εύκολα αποδεκτή σε ένα ιστορικό αστικό τοπίο.

B. Συμπληρωματική Βιβλιογραφία για την Προστασία Ιστορικών Κέντρων και Συνόλων

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Νέες πόλεις πάνω σε παλιές, Πρακτικά επιστημονικού συνεδρίου – Ρόδος 27-30 Σεπτεμβρίου 1993.

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Χ. Καλλιγά – Α. Μαλλιάρης, **Θεωρία και Πρακτική για την Αποκατάσταση Ιστορικών Οικισμών με σκοπό τις νέες Χρήσεις**. Πρακτικά Θ' Συμποσίου Ιστορίας και Τέχνης στη Μοναμβασία (20-22 Ιουλίου 1997), Αθήνα 2004. Εκδοτής Εστία. ISBN: 960-05-1135-7

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Γ. Ο Νέος Αρχαιολογικός Νόμος 3028 της 28/6/2002

Το κείμενο του νέου αρχαιολογικού νόμου μπορεί να βρεθεί στον ιστότοπο του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού στον τόπο: www.yppo.gr/files/g_1950.pdf

Ο αρχαιολογικός νόμος περιλαμβάνει τα εξής κεφάλαια:

1. Βασικές Διατάξεις
2. Ακίνητα Μνημεία και Χώροι
 - α. Γενικές Διατάξεις
 - β. Επεμβάσεις σε Ακίνητα Μνημεία και το Περιβάλλονο τους
 - γ. Χωρικές Ρυθμίσεις
 - δ. Απαλλοτριώσεις – Στέρωση Χρήσης
3. Κινητά Μνημεία
 - α. Γενικές Διατάξεις
 - β. Δικαιώματα και Υποχρεώσεις Κυρίων και Κατόχων Κινητών Μνημείων
 - γ. Συλλέκτες και Αρχαιοπώλες
 - δ. Εισαγωγή και Εξαγωγή Πολιτιστικών Αγαθών
4. Αρχαιολογική Έρευνα και εργασίες προστασίας μνημείων
 - α. Αρχαιολογική Έρευνα Πεδίου
 - β. Εργασίες Προστασίας Μνημείων
5. Μουσεία
6. Πρόσβαση μνημείων και χώρων
7. Οικονομικά κίνητρα
8. Συλλογικά όργανα
9. Ποινικές Διατάξεις
10. Ειδικές, μεταβατικές και τελικές διατάξεις

Δ. Διεθνείς συμβάσεις για την προστασία Ιστορικών Κέντρων Συνόλων

Για τις χάρτες και συμβάσεις που αναφέρονται στην προστασία της πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς δείτε την ιστοσελίδα: www.international.icomos.org/e_charte.htm

CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC TOWNS AND URBAN AREAS

(Washington Charter - 1987)

Adopted by ICOMOS General Assembly in Washington D.C., October 1987

PREAMBLE AND DEFINITIONS

All urban communities, whether they have developed gradually over time or have been created deliberately, are an expression of the diversity of societies throughout history.

This charter concerns historic urban areas, large and small, including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures. Today many such areas are being threatened, physically degraded, damaged or even destroyed, by the impact of the urban development that follows industrialisation in societies everywhere.

Faced with this dramatic situation, which often leads to irreversible cultural, social and even economic losses, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) deems it necessary to draw up an international charter for historic towns and urban areas that will complement the "International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites," usually referred to as "The Venice Charter." This new text defines the principles, objectives, and methods necessary for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas. It also seeks to promote the harmony of both private and community life in these areas and to encourage the preservation of those cultural properties, however modest in scale, that constitute the memory of mankind.

As set out in the UNESCO "Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas" (Warsaw - Nairobi, 1976), and also in various other international instruments, "the conservation of historic towns and urban areas" is understood to mean those steps necessary for the protection, conservation and restoration of such towns and areas as well as their development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.** In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.
- 2.** Qualities to be preserved include the historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character, especially:
 - a)** Urban patterns as defined by lots and streets;
 - b)** Relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;
 - c)** The formal appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by scale, size, style, construction, materials, colour and decoration;
 - d)** The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made; and
 - e)** The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time.

Any threat to these qualities would compromise the authenticity of the historic town or urban area.

- 3.** The participation and the involvement of the residents are essential for the success of the conservation programme and should be encouraged. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas concerns their residents first of all.
- 4.** Conservation in a historic town or urban area demands prudence, a systematic approach and discipline. Rigidity should be avoided since individual cases may present specific problems.
- 5.** Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies.

METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

Conservation plans must address all relevant factors including archaeology, history, architecture, techniques, sociology and economics.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan should be clearly stated as should the legal, administrative and financial measures necessary to attain them.

The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between the historic urban areas and the town as a whole.

The conservation plan should determine which buildings must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable.

Before any intervention, existing conditions in the area should be thoroughly documented.

The conservation plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area.

- 6.** Until a conservation plan has been adopted, any necessary conservation activity should be carried out in accordance with the principles and the aims of this Charter and the Venice Charter.

7. Continuing maintenance is crucial to the effective conservation of a historic town or urban area.

8. New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic town or urban area.

Adaptation of these areas to contemporary life requires the careful installation or improvement of public service facilities.

9. The improvement of housing should be one of the basic objectives of conservation.

10. When it is necessary to construct new buildings or adapt existing ones, the existing spatial layout should be respected, especially in terms of scale and lot size.

The introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area.

11. Knowledge of the history of a historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings.

12. Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be controlled and parking areas must be planned so that they do not damage the historic fabric or its environment.

13. When urban or regional planning provides for the construction of major motorways, they must not penetrate a historic town or urban area, but they should improve access to them.

14. Historic towns should be protected against natural disasters and nuisances such as pollution and vibrations in order to safeguard the heritage and for the security and well-being of the residents.

Whatever the nature of a disaster affecting a historic town or urban area, preventative and repair measures must be adapted to the specific character of the properties concerned.

15. In order to encourage their participation and involvement, a general information programme should be set up for all residents, beginning with children of school age.

16. Specialised training should be provided for all those professions concerned with conservation.

CHARTER ON THE BUILT VERNACULAR HERITAGE (1999)

Ratified by the ICOMOS 12th General Assembly, in Mexico, October 1999

INTRODUCTION

The built vernacular heritage occupies a central place in the affection and pride of all peoples. It has been accepted as a characteristic and attractive product of society. It appears informal, but nevertheless orderly. It is utilitarian and at the same time possesses interest and beauty. It is a focus of contemporary life and at the same time a record of the history of society. Although it is the work of man it is also the creation of time. It would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve these traditional harmonies which constitute the core of man's own existence.

The built vernacular heritage is important; it is the fundamental expression of the culture of a community, of its relationship with its territory and, at the same time, the expression of the world's cultural diversity.

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

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

It is necessary, therefore, in addition to the Venice Charter, to establish principles for the care and protection of our built vernacular heritage.

GENERAL ISSUES

1. Examples of the vernacular may be recognised by:
 - a) A manner of building shared by the community;
 - b) A recognisable local or regional character responsive to the environment;
 - c) Coherence of style, form and appearance, or the use of traditionally established building types;
 - d) Traditional expertise in design and construction which is transmitted informally;
 - e) An effective response to functional, social and environmental constraints;
 - f) The effective application of traditional construction systems and crafts.
2. The appreciation and successful protection of the vernacular heritage depend on the involvement and support of the community, continuing use and maintenance.
3. Governments and responsible authorities must recognise the right of all communities to maintain their living traditions, to protect these through all available legislative, administrative and financial means and to hand them down to future generations.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

1. The conservation of the built vernacular heritage must be carried out by multidisciplinary expertise while recognising the inevitability of change and development, and the need to respect the community's established cultural identity.
2. Contemporary work on vernacular buildings, groups and settlements should respect their cultural values and their traditional character.
3. The vernacular is only seldom represented by single structures, and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a representative character, region by region.
4. The built vernacular heritage is an integral part of the cultural landscape and this relationship must be taken into consideration in the development of conservation approaches.
5. The vernacular embraces not only the physical form and fabric of buildings, structures and spaces, but the ways in which they are used and understood, and the traditions and the intangible associations which attach to them.

GUIDELINES IN PRACTICE

1. Research and documentation

Any physical work on a vernacular structure should be cautious and should be preceded by a full analysis of its form and structure. This document should be lodged in a publicly accessible archive.

2. Siting, landscape and groups of buildings

Interventions to vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect and maintain the integrity of the siting, the relationship to the physical and cultural landscape, and of one structure to another.

3. Traditional building systems

The continuity of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular is fundamental for vernacular expression, and essential for the repair and restoration of these structures. Such skills should be retained, recorded and passed on to new generations of craftsmen and builders in education and training.

4. Replacement of materials and parts

Alterations which legitimately respond to the demands of contemporary use should be effected by the introduction of materials which maintain a consistency of expression, appearance, texture and form throughout the structure and a consistency of building materials.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation and reuse of vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect the integrity of the structure, its character and form while being compatible with acceptable standards of living. Where there is no break in the continuous utilisation of vernacular forms, a code of ethics within the community can serve as a tool of intervention.

6. Changes and period restoration

Changes over time should be appreciated and understood as important aspects of vernacular architecture. Conformity of all parts of a building to a single period, will not normally be the goal of work on vernacular structures.

7. Training

In order to conserve the cultural values of vernacular expression, governments, responsible authorities, groups and organisations must place emphasis on the following:

- a)** Education programmes for conservators in the principles of the vernacular;
- b)** Training programmes to assist communities in maintaining traditional building systems, materials and craft skills;
- c)** Information programmes which improve public awareness of the vernacular especially amongst the younger generation.
- d)** Regional networks on vernacular architecture to exchange expertise and experiences.

Resolutions of the Symposium on the
INTRODUCTION OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE INTO ANCIENT GROUPS OF BUILDINGS,
3rd ICOMOS General Assembly.

The International Symposium on the introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient groups of buildings, meeting in Budapest on 27th and 28th June 1972, at the time of the Third General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites,

Expresses its heartiest thanks and congratulations to the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS and to the Hungarian Government, by whom it has been so warmly and efficiently received, and

After hearing the contents both of the papers presented during its sessions on questions of doctrine and on certain significant achievements, and of the subsequent discussions,

Recognizing that, at the present state of development of civilization, technological and economic questions unduly divert attention from human and social values, that the increasingly rapid growth of towns renders it urgently necessary for systematic provision to be made for the environment of daily life and for the preservation of historic monuments and groups of buildings, and that such preservation, which thus becomes vital, is feasible only if the latter are made to play an active part in contemporary life,

Considering that groups of buildings of historical interest form a fundamental part of the human environment, that architecture is necessarily the expression of its age, that its development is continuous, and that its past, present and future expression must be treated as a whole, the harmony of which must be constantly preserved, and that any historical monument or complex of buildings possesses an intrinsic value independently of its initial role and significance which enables it to adapt itself to a changing cultural, social, economic and political context while fully retaining its structure and character.

Hereby adopts the following conclusions:

1. The introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient groups of buildings is feasible in so far as the town-planning scheme of which it is a part involves acceptance of the existing fabric as the framework for its own future development.
2. Such contemporary architecture, making deliberate use of present-day techniques and materials, will fit itself into an ancient setting without affecting the structural and aesthetic qualities of the latter only in so far as due allowance is made for the appropriate use of mass, scale, rhythm and appearance.
3. The authenticity of historical monuments or groups of buildings must be taken as a basic criterion and there must be avoidance of any imitations which would affect their artistic and historical value.
4. The revitalization of monuments and groups of buildings by the finding of new uses for them is legitimate and recommendable provided such uses affect, whether externally or internally, neither their structure nor their character as complete entities.

And recommends that there be held regular discussion meetings on the harmonious introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient groups of buildings at which codes of procedure and achievements in this field may be examined in the light of the above conclusions.
(Budapest, 30th June 1972).

PRINCIPLES FOR THE RECORDING OF MONUMENTS, GROUPS OF BUILDINGS AND SITES

(Text ratified by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly, held in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 5 to 9 October 1996)

As the cultural heritage is a unique expression of human achievement; and as this cultural heritage is continuously at risk; and as recording is one of the principal ways available to give meaning, understanding, definition and recognition of the values of the cultural heritage; and as the responsibility for conserving and maintaining the cultural heritage rests not only with the owners but also with conservation specialists and the professionals, managers, politicians and administrators working at all levels of government, and with the public; and as article 16 of the Charter of Venice requires, it is essential that responsible organisations and individuals record the nature of the cultural heritage.

The purpose of this document is therefore to set out the principal reasons, responsibilities, planning measures, contents, management and sharing considerations for the recording of the cultural heritage.

Definitions of words used in this document:

Cultural Heritage refers to monuments, groups of buildings and sites of heritage value, constituting the historic or built environment.

Recording is the capture of information which describes the physical configuration, condition and use of monuments, groups of buildings and sites, at points in time, and it is an essential part of the conservation process.

Records of monuments, groups of buildings and sites may include tangible as well as intangible evidence, and constitute a part of the documentation that can contribute to an understanding of the heritage and its related values.

THE REASONS FOR RECORDING

1. The recording of the cultural heritage is essential:

- a) to acquire knowledge in order to advance the understanding of cultural heritage, its values and its evolution;
- b) to promote the interest and involvement of the people in the preservation of the heritage through the dissemination of recorded information;
- c) to permit informed management and control of construction works and of all change to the cultural heritage;
- d) to ensure that the maintenance and conservation of the heritage is sensitive to its physical form, its materials, construction, and its historical and cultural significance.

2. Recording should be undertaken to an appropriate level of detail in order to:

- a) provide information for the process of identification, understanding, interpretation and pre-sentation of the heritage, and to promote the involvement of the public;
- b) provide a permanent record of all monuments, groups of buildings and sites that are to be destroyed or altered in any way, or where at risk from natural events or human activities;
- c) provide information for administrators and planners at national, regional or local levels to make sensitive planning and development control policies and decisions;
- d) provide information upon which appropriate and sustainable use may be identified, and

the effective research, management, maintenance programmes and construction works may be planned.

3. Recording of the cultural heritage should be seen as a priority, and should be undertaken especially:

- a) when compiling a national, regional, or local inventory;
- b) as a fully integrated part of research and conservation activity;
- c) before, during and after any works of repair, alteration, or other intervention, and when evidence of its history is revealed during such works;
- d) when total or partial demolition, destruction, abandonment or relocation is contemplated, or where the heritage is at risk of damage from human or natural external forces;
- e) during or following accidental or unforeseen disturbance which damages the cultural heritage;
- f) when change of use or responsibility for management or control occurs.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECORDING

1. The commitment at the national level to conserve the heritage requires an equal commitment towards the recording process.

2. The complexity of the recording and interpretation processes requires the deployment of individuals with adequate skill, knowledge and awareness for the associated tasks. It may be necessary to initiate training programmes to achieve this.

3. Typically the recording process may involve skilled individuals working in collaboration, such as specialist heritage recorders, surveyors, conservators, architects, engineers, researchers, architectural historians, archaeologists above and below ground, and other specialist advisors.

4. All managers of cultural heritage are responsible for ensuring the adequate recording, quality and updating of the records.

PLANNING FOR RECORDING

1. Before new records are prepared, existing sources of information should be found and examined for their adequacy.

- a) The type of records containing such information should be searched for in surveys, drawings, photographs, published and unpublished accounts and descriptions, and related documents pertaining to the origins and history of the building, group of buildings or site. It is important to search out recent as well as old records;
- b) Existing records should be searched for in locations such as national and local public archives, in professional, institutional or private archives, inventories and collections, in libraries or museums;
- c) Records should be searched for through consultation with individuals and organisations who have owned, occupied, recorded, constructed, conserved, or carried out research into or who have knowledge of the building, group of buildings or site.

2. Arising out of the analysis above, selection of the appropriate scope, level and methods of recording requires that:

- a) The methods of recording and type of documentation produced should be appropriate to the nature of the heritage, the purposes of the record, the cultural context, and the funding or other resources available. Limitations of such resources may require a phased approach to recording. Such methods might include written descriptions and analyses, photographs (aerial or terrestrial), rectified photography, photo-grammetry, geophysical survey, maps, measured plans, drawings and sketches, replicas or other traditional and modern technologies;
- b) Recording methodologies should, wherever possible, use non- intrusive techniques, and should not cause damage to the object being recorded;
- c) The rationale for the intended scope and the recording method should be clearly stated;
- d) The materials used for compiling the finished record must be archivally stable.

CONTENT OF RECORDS

1. Any record should be identified by:

- a) the name of the building, group of buildings or site;
- b) a unique reference number;
- c) the date of compilation of the record;
- d) the name of the recording organisation;
- e) cross-references to related building records and reports, photographic, graphic, textual or biblio-graphic documentation, archaeological and environmental records.

2. The location and extent of the monument, group of buildings or site must be given accurately; this may be achieved by description, maps, plans or aerial photographs. In rural areas a map reference or triangulation to known points may be the only methods available. In urban areas an address or street reference may be sufficient.

3. New records should note the sources of all information not obtained directly from the monument, group of buildings or site itself.

4. Records should include some or all of the following information:

- a) the type, form and dimensions of the building, monument or site;
- b) the interior and exterior characteristics, as appropriate, of the monument, group of buildings or site;
- c) the nature, quality, cultural, artistic and scientific significance of the heritage and its components and the cultural, artistic and scientific significance of:
 - the materials, constituent parts and construction, decoration, ornament or inscriptions,
 - services, fittings and machinery,
 - ancillary structures, the gardens, landscape and the cultural, topographical and natural features of the site;
- d) the traditional and modern technology and skills used in construction and maintenance;
- e) evidence to establish the date of origin, authorship, ownership, the original design, extent, use and decoration;
- f) evidence to establish the subsequent history of its uses, associated events, structural or decorative alterations, and the impact of human or natural external forces;
- g) the history of management, maintenance and repairs;
- h) representative elements or samples of construction or site materials;

- i) an assessment of the current condition of the heritage;
- j) an assessment of the visual and functional relationship between the heritage and its setting;
- k) an assessment of the conflicts and risks from human or natural causes, and from environmental pollution or adjacent land uses.

5. In considering the different reasons for recording (see Section 1.2 above) different levels of detail will be required. All the above information, even if briefly stated, provides important data for local planning and building control and management. Information in greater detail is generally required for the site or building owner's, manager's or user's purposes for conservation, maintenance and use.

MANAGEMENT, DISSEMINATION AND SHARING OF RECORDS

1. The original records should be preserved in a safe archive, and the archive's environment must ensure permanence of the information and freedom from decay to recognised international standards.
2. A complete back-up copy of such records should be stored in a separate safe location.
3. Copies of such records should be accessible to the statutory authorities, to concerned professionals and to the public, where appropriate, for the purposes of research, development controls and other administrative and legal processes.
4. Up-dated records should be readily available, if possible on the site, for the purposes of research on the heritage, management, maintenance and disaster relief.
5. The format of the records should be standardised, and records should be indexed wherever possible to facilitate the exchange and retrieval of information at a local, national or international level.
6. The effective assembly, management and distribution of recorded information requires, wherever possible, the understanding and the appropriate use of up- to-date information technology.
7. The location of the records should be made public.
8. A report of the main results of any recording should be disseminated and published, when appropriate.

ABOUT THE PRESERVATION AND REVITALIZATION OF HISTORIC CENTERS

ICOMOS Brazilian Committee, Itaipava, July 1987

BASIC PRINCIPLES

I Urban historical sites may be considered as those spaces where manifold evidences of the city's cultural production concentrate. They are to be circumscribed rather in terms of their operational value as "critical areas" than in opposition to the city's non-historical places, since the city in its totality is a historical entity.

II Urban historical sites are part of a wider totality, comprising the natural and the built environment and the everyday living experience of their dwellers as well. Within this wider space, enriched with values of remote or recent origin and permanently undergoing a dynamic process of

successive transformations, new urban spaces may be considered as environmental evidences in their formative stages.

III As a socially produced cultural expression the city adds rather than subtracts. Built space, thus, is the physical result of a social productive process. Its replacement is not justified unless its socio-cultural potentialities are proven exhausted. Evaluation standards for replacement convenience should take into account the socio-cultural costs of the new environment.

IV The main purpose of preservation is the maintenance and enhancement of reference patterns needed for the expression and consolidation of citizenship. It is through the outlook of the citizen's political appropriation of urban space that preservation may contribute to improve life quality.

V Considering that one of the characteristics of urban historical sites is their manifold functions, their preservation should not take place at the expense of severe use limitations, even when the allowed uses are of the kind referred to as cultural. They should, in fact, necessarily shelter both the universes of work and of everyday life, through which the more authentic expressions of society's heterogeneity and plurality are brought out. Concerning this heterogeneity, and taking into account the evident housing shortage in Brazil, housing should be the main function of built space. Consequently, the permanence of residents and of traditional activities in urban historical sites, when compatible with those sites, deserves special attention.

VI The preservation of urban historical sites must be one of the basic aims of urban planning, seen as a continuous and permanent process, supported by a proper understanding of those mechanisms that generate and influence the formation of spatial structures.

VII The preservation of urban historical sites demands the integrated action of federal, state and local entities, and also the participation of the community concerned with planning decisions as part of the full exercise of citizenship. In this sense it is essential to favor and encourage institutional mechanisms assuring a democratic management of the city through a strengthened participation of civilian leadership.

VIII Within the preservation process of urban historical sites and as part of the analysis and evaluation of prevailing conditions, inventories are basic tools leading to a better knowledge of cultural and natural property. The participation of the community in inventoring is revealing as to the value it attaches to the property relevant and stimulates its concern as regards such property.

IX Legal protection of urban historical sites is to be achieved through different procedures, such as cataloging, inventoring, urbanistic regulations, tax exemptions and incentives, listing as to cultural interest and expropriation.

X Accompanying the diversification of protective procedures, it is essential that the social value of urban property be made to prevail over its market value.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION OF SMALLER HISTORIC TOWNS

The 4th ICOMOS General Assembly.

1. The general principles set forth in the *Bruges Resolutions* (1975) can be applied more or less universally to the conservation of smaller historic towns; the implementation of these resolutions must however take into account the specific social, economic and political problems of the different regions of the world.

Smaller historic towns can be classified into different types which are characterized by problems in common and by specific features which vary, among other things according to their size, cultural context and economic function. Measures adopted to revitalize and rehabilitate such towns must respect the rights, customs and aspirations of their inhabitants and must be responsive to communal aims and objectives. Consequently, as regards both strategy and tactics, each case must be judged on its own merits.

2. Often, in industrialised countries, the smaller historic town was formerly an important centre which was bypassed by the wave of 19th century industrialisation and urban growth. As a rule, such towns' economic role is as the centre of an agricultural area which gives them characteristics which distinguish them from larger cities:

- the smaller town has not yet expanded beyond its historic core (which is still visually dominant) and has sometimes kept its walls,
- the town's historic core still marks the centre of social life and business and contains a large proportion of residences,
- the surrounding landscape is still very largely unspoilt and is an integral part of the image of the town,
- in many cases there is still a balanced and diversified community structure in terms of population and employment: very few smaller historic towns are economic mono-structures depending on mass-production processes.

3. Such smaller towns are subject to specific dangers of various sorts:

- they may suffer from a lack of economic activity leading to the emigration of their populations to larger centres and the resultant abandonment and decay.
- even when the population is numerically stable, there may still be a tendency, due to traffic and other inconveniences, for the inhabitants, to move to modern quarters on the fringes of the town, leading to dereliction of the historic town centre.
- on the other hand, too much economic activity may cause disruption of the old structure and the insertion of new elements which upset the harmony of the urban environment.
- measures to adapt the town to modern activities and uses may have similar effects. For example, tourism, which can be a legitimate means to economic revitalization, can also have a negative impact on the appearance and structure of the town.
- the increasing unit size of the social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals tends to destroy the scale of the town and to reduce the level of its services.

4. In the countries of the developing world, the rapid expansion of population and the accelerating influx of people to the towns threaten to destroy the existing settlement structure. The national and cultural identity of these countries will be irremediably impoverished if the surviving links with their

past are allowed to atrophy. None of these links is of greater importance than the indigenous architectural environment which has evolved over centuries in response to local physical and climatic conditions, in terms of settlement structure, house form, building technique and the use of local materials.

Governments should be made aware of the need both to intensify their efforts to maintain the positive qualities of the indigenous urban and rural environment and to provide planning authorities with the responsibility and the authority for protecting their historic towns against the pressures of excessive expansion and industrialisation.

5. To counteract the dangers threatening smaller historic towns, strategies and measures on various levels are necessary:

(i) Regional policy must take into account the specific needs of smaller historic towns and must ensure their conservation by assigning them a role in keeping with their special structure: above all, the economic function of smaller towns should be selected so as to imply neither disruption nor dereliction of the historic substance and structure;

(ii) In order to accomplish this, there must be coordination at the planning stage of all public authority policies which affect the town including, for example, industrial location, transportation network and other regional facilities.

(iii) On the local level, too, planning must recognize the need to retain and to enhance the specific values of the town, and should aim:

- a) to observe the existing scale of the town in all new developments, to respect its character, its dominant buildings and its relation to the landscape,
- b) to retain the specific visual qualities of urban spaces, streets and squares not only in isolated "tradition islands" but throughout the town's fabric, so as to provide, at the very least, a continuous network linking the main points of interest,
- c) to avoid the destruction of historic elements which, at first sight, might seem to be of minor importance but whose cumulative loss would be irretrievable,
- d) to search for appropriate new uses for empty buildings which would otherwise be threatened with decay.

(iv) Methods for surveying, assessing and protecting the character of smaller historic towns must be developed, as a premise to their conservation. Technical, legal and financial problems should be taken fully into account. The exchange of experiences is an important aid. The UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre might undertake the collection of relevant information to put at the disposal of all.

(v) It is, finally, essential to stimulate a sense of pride in their historic environment and a sense of responsibility for its maintenance among the inhabitants of smaller towns and among their political representatives, as a basic condition for the long-term success of conservation Policy.

6. In many places, the preservation of smaller towns has largely been the result of local initiative and such worthwhile activities must be encouraged and supported. The problems of urban conservation are, however, growing too complex for private action and purely local initiative. The future must see stronger and more comprehensive national and regional legislation to encourage the conservation of smaller historic towns, and to protect them from the threat of property speculation.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber, 29-30th May 1975.