

# ICOMOS Seminar on Sustainability and Succession

Visby, 11 June 2024



**ICOMOS**  
international council on monuments and sites  
**SVERIGE**

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# Program

**Date and time:** 11 June, 09.00 – 17.00

**Venue:** Uppsala University, Campus Gotland, Cramérgatan 3, Visby

*Welcome: 09.00 – 09.10*

## Welcome by ICOMOS Sweden and Uppsala University

Ulrika MEBUS, ICOMOS Sweden

Petra ERIKSSON, Uppsala University, Sweden

*Morning session 1: 09.10 – 10.30*

## Cultural Heritage Skills for the Future

**Education in Conservation at Uppsala University**

Petra ERIKSSON, Sweden

**Education in Conservation at Göteborg University**

Bo LAGERQVIST, Sweden

**Charter, the European Cultural Heritage Skills Alliance**

Bo LAGERQVIST, Sweden

**Heritage interpretation in Europe: rights and claims about the pasts for increasing awareness in the future**

Celia MARTÍNEZ YÁÑEZ, Spain

**Recycling the Railways**

Ruth LIBERTY-SHALEV, Israel

**Questions and discussion**

*Coffee/Fika: 10.30 – 11.00*

*Morning session 2: 11.00 – 12.00*

## Venice Charter 60 years

**Venice Charter - conservation theory in the light of contemporary conditions**

Boguslaw SZMYGIN, Poland

**Venice Charter 1964 and Contemporary Architecture: The ICOMOS Budapest Resolution 1972** Caroline JAEGER-KLEIN, Austria

**Intangible cultural heritage as a factor revival of the national identity of the territories**

Ganna ARZILI, Sweden

**Questions and discussion**

*Lunch: 12.00 – 13.00*

*Afternoon session 1: 13.00 – 14.45*

## **Sustainability and Energy Efficiency in Heritage Buildings and Sites**

**Sustainability – An overview of ongoing activities within ICOMOS Europe**

Riin ALATALU, Estonia

**Prepare, do not restore! – Towards a sustainable ecology of built heritage management**

Tino MAGER, Germany

**Challenges and opportunities of Photovoltaic installations in the Mediterranean urban heritage context: The case of World heritage city of Acre, Israel**

Eran MORDOHOVICH, Israel

**Built heritage and sustainable restoration for an ecological balance**

Antoine BRUGUEROLLE, France

**Site-specific environmental control practices in historic house museums in Sweden**

Gustaf LEIJONHUFVUD, Sweden

**National Conservation Strategy in Poland 2023-2026 ‘Increasing the resilience of the historic resource**

Katarzyna PALUBSKA, Poland

**Vernacular Heritage Homes of Estonia - Protection of Authenticity and Energy Efficiency**

Ave PAULUS and Elo LUTSEPP, Estonia

*Coffee/Fika: 14.45 – 15.15*

*Afternoon session 2: 15.15 – 17.00*

## **Workshop: Sustainability and Succession**

As with the World Heritage Convention, the Sustainable Development Goal Target 11.4 links together cultural and natural heritage. Goal 11 aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Within this goal, Target 11.4 aims at strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage thus contributing to a resilient, sustainable future.

- What are the three main issues for ICOMOS to focus on in a European context?
- What are the three main issues for ICOMOS to focus on worldwide?

**Summary of workshop and discussions in plenary session**



## Hosts and Organising Committee

The seminar is a cooperation between ICOMOS Sweden and Uppsala University. Participants are ICOMOS members and students from Uppsala University and Göteborg University.

Organising committee:

**Petra ERIKSSON**, PhD in Conservation, lecturer in Conservation, Art History Department, Uppsala University, Campus Gotland

**Ulrika MEBUS**, President ICOMOS Sweden, head of Real Estate at the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters and Antiquities

**Malin MYRIN**, Vice-President ICOMOS Sweden, PhD in Conservation, head of Division for Cultural Heritage at the Stockholm City Museum, City of Stockholm

## Abstracts and Authors (presented by theme)

### Cultural Heritage Skills for the Future

Many of the traditional skills are in danger of being lost. These skills, such as stonemasonry, carpentry, joinery, bricklaying, blacksmithing, plastering, thatching, roofing, tiling, painting and decorating, are needed for the conservation, repair and maintenance of historic buildings and structures. The next generation of heritage workers struggles to connect with older generations, partly stemming from an absence of emerging professionals in spaces dedicated to addressing youth and student training and employment. How can nurturing the heritage champions of the future build local capacity and resilience safeguarding heritage buildings into the future?

#### Presentations:

##### Education in Conservation at Uppsala University

Petra ERIKSSON, PhD in Conservation, lecturer in Conservation, Art History Department, Uppsala University, Campus Gotland

##### Education in Conservation at Göteborg University

Bo LAGERQVIST, Associate Professor, Department of Conservation, University of Gothenburg

##### Charter, the European Cultural Heritage Skills Alliance

Bo LAGERQVIST, Sweden

##### Heritage interpretation in Europe: rights and claims about the pasts for increasing awareness in the future

Celia MARTÍNEZ YÁÑEZ, Spain

##### Recycling the Railways

Ruth LIBERTY-SHALEV, Israel



## **Heritage interpretation in Europe: rights and claims about the pasts for increasing awareness in the future**

Celia MARTÍNEZ YÁÑEZ, Spain

This paper aims to reflect about the training, expertise and professional recognition of heritage interpretation, communication and presentation in Europe. The quality and degree of development of these activities as part of heritage awareness, protection and management is uneven, calling to increase heritage driven debates on this field.

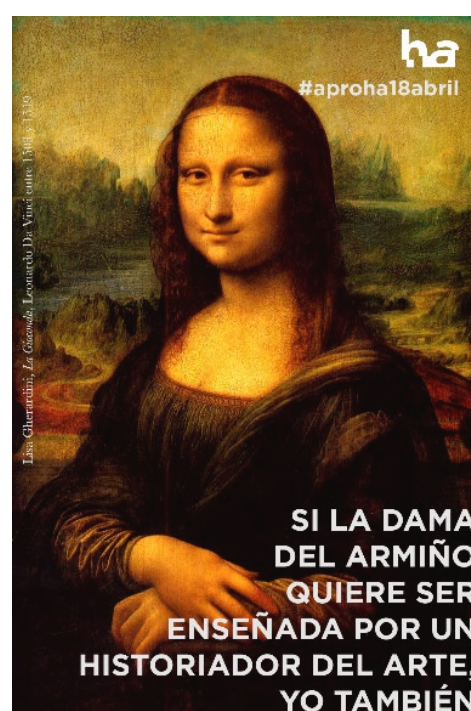
The first issue is the lack of professionalisation, regulation and qualification of heritage interpretation with common European standards. The situation is very different among countries: France, Belgium, the UK, and probably other countries, have set up regulation and achieved a high quality and professional dissemination of heritage, and mediators and interpreters are indeed part of the staff of many monuments and museums in these countries. But the situation is worrying in other places, among which stand out many regions of Spain where heritage experts from disciplines such as Art History, Archaeology or Architecture do not have the right to explain museums, monuments and sites professionally, and can even commit an offence if they do so. The reason behind this is the violation of the Bolkestein directive which liberalises certain activities, and the abandonment of the interpretation exclusively to tourism laws. Supported by the very powerful lobby of tourism, this has driven tourists guides to be the only allowed to interpret heritage in many Spanish autonomous communities. The role of heritage interpreter is hardly recognised and the scarce heritage experts that work in the field have humiliating working conditions and salaries as leisure monitors, which do not correspond to their key input to increase society heritage awareness and to heritage protection. The situation is so bad that the Cabildo of Cordoba -contested owner and manager of the WHS of the Mezquita of Cordoba-, evaluates with an official exam and onsite watchers the discourse of the tourist guides, which are the only ones allowed to work there. The problem is not only that heritage experts cannot exercise their right to explain monuments, but that the tourist guides and their explanations must be approved by the Cabildo, which forces them to transmit a false narrative of the Christian origin of the building. In addition, the presentation and intervention of the Mezquita increasingly hides its precious Umayyad artistic legacy covering it with Christian iconography, and the ticket office is going to be relocated in the Bishops' Palace and its Diocesan Museum. All this is ridiculous and against the OUV and authenticity of the Mezquita, as it happens in Santa Sofia in Istanbul, but unfortunately much less contested. The Spanish Professional Association of Art Historians denounces these cases and claims the rights of heritage disciplines to lead heritage interpretation to avoid these situations. It has also presented allegations to the Andalusian and Spanish heritage laws, which might be useful for other countries.

The second challenge is how to confront the very tricky and sensible narratives of dissonant heritage, a pan-European – and global- debate essential to build democratic and well-informed societies. The expertise and critical thinking in the field needs to be built and encouraged at formal and long-lasting education and disseminated through the media and the interpretation of dissonant sites themselves. This is also important to confront the simplistic consideration of the public visit to dissonant heritages as “dark tourism”, which neglects its implications for democracy, justice, and memory. The democratic and fair approach to mediation in this field

goes far beyond tourism to also include other public policies and different and transnational societies and narratives. Are we tackling this cross-cutting issue properly in our education and heritage institutions?

Closely linked to the previous, we need to include new heritage perspectives and demands in the narratives embedded in cultural heritage sites. The theory of commons - which calls for the collective fruition and stewardship of heritage-, is challenging in this regard if interpretation and communication are considered only as economic/tourist activities. Inclusive, respectful, and right based approaches are far from achieved in many heritage sites still anchored in a rather unequivocal and heteropatriarchal interpretation of the past. And the demand of heritage participatory governance requires to enhance capacities in this field through all society and to combine local views with up to date research in the messages sent by heritage institutions.

All in all, although heritage awareness is recognised as part of heritage protection since the Athens Charter, the communication and interpretation of heritage sites – which are their main instruments-, have not achieved this status. While heritage professions like conservator/restorer are developed according to professional, technical, and ethical standards and criteria firmly set up in international and national heritage law, the profile and practice of interpretation lacks a common regulation not only at the European level, but also in many countries. The ICOMOS International Charter for Cultural Heritage Tourism 2022, Interpret Europe, and the Global Alliance for Heritage Interpretation stress the need to establish the legitimacy of the practice and the profession and to ensure that heritage interpretation is developed as a necessary part of heritage sites management. The doctrinal influence of ICOMOS calls to raise our position and reflection on how to achieve an European agreement on heritage interpretation training, recognition, and regulation. An agreement that should allow for diversity and flexibility while ensuring quality and a fair participation of heritage experts and society.





## **Celia MARTÍNEZ YÁÑEZ**

Art History Department, University of Granada

- Dr. in Art History, University of Granada
- Tenured Professor, Art History Department, University of Granada
- Tutor of the Master`s Degree in Architecture and Historic Heritage by the University of Seville, Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage & Council of the Alhambra and Generalife
- Director of erph\_ Scientific Electronic Journal of Historical Heritage (WOS ESCI indexed) <https://revistaseug.ugr.es/index.php/erph>
- Member of the Board of ICOMOS since 2022
- Vice-President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism since 2017
- Coordinator of the ICOMOS International Charter for Cultural Heritage Tourism (2022)





## Recycling the Railways

Ruth LIBERTY-SHALEV, Israel

This talk will tell the (somewhat cautionary) tale of a sustainability-oriented renovation project which was completed three years ago at the Haifa East railway compound, the terminus of the famed Hijaz Railways branch from Deraa in Syria to the Mediterranean port of Haifa. As part of the renovation of two abandoned Ottoman workshop buildings, new sheds for rail workers were added. The structure of these sheds relied entirely on recycled historic 1930's rail beams, hitherto stored at the adjacent Railway Museum.

This design, seemingly contemporary in its approach, was inspired by the practice of re-using segments of dismantled railway tracks for the construction of sheds, which was employed by Palestine Railways in the 1930's and can still be found in Haifa's railway compound today. The new sheds were to be located at a point highly visible to railway workers as well as to museum visitors, and thus the reuse of rail tracks in a contemporary project was partly born as a homage to the multi layered heritage of the compound, and partly from the intent to exhibit the project's 'good practice' efforts at reducing carbon emissions.

From the architect's drawing board, the project promised to be simple to execute, and to satisfy both conservation and sustainability concerns. In practice, realization was more complex. Technologies of rail production and steel works processing have changed over the years, and the simple task of creating historically correct metal joints (joined rather than welded) proved to be highly complex for our modern-day contractor. We ended up shipping tons of historic steel beams 120 km away, to be drilled at a specialized workshop, and then returned to be installed on site.

This sequence of events will be used to highlight the gap between the architect's intention to employ a truthful continuity of material and technology in historic contexts; and the inevitable confrontation with evolved production and distribution methods which challenge these intentions. I will also argue that, just like traditional skills, industrial age technologies (in this case rolled steel beams) which developed dramatically throughout the 20th century, are in danger of being lost for the lack of succession, since their earlier phases are often entirely absent from the toolboxes of contemporary construction. Based on my own experience, I will conclude with some general thoughts about the potential complexities as well as the worthwhile benefits of reusing simple, historic building components.



*The new 2021 railways shed -Haifa East Station - photo by Michel Sabag- 2021.*



*The 1930's Palestine railways sheds- Haifa East Station - photo by Ruth- 2020.*



*Rail tracks recycled at the 1930's sheds- Haifa East Station - photo by Ruth 2018.*

**Ruth LIBERTY-SHALEV**

Assoc. Prof. Arch. Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion Israel Institute of Technology |

Arch. RUTH LIBERTY-SHALEV is a Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, where since 2012 she leads the Conservation of Built Heritage Unit. In 2016 she created the [Arab Architecture Archive](#) at the Technion's Social Hub and has since been leading both the course and the digital platform. Between 2008-2017 she served as head of the monitoring committee of the Israel National Commission to UNESCO, and on the Israeli delegation to UNESCO World Heritage Committees. Since 2022 she serves as Board member of [ICOMOS Israel](#).

Ruth holds an MA (cum Laude) In Built Resource Studies from Oxford Brookes University (UK) and is a practicing conservation architect. Her practice, [Ruth Liberty-Shalev Architecture & Conservation](#), operates from Haifa, Israel, and specializes in the conservation of built heritage. Since 2008, with Arch. Adi Har-noy, she has been documenting, creating policy documents, designing re-use projects, and publishing about Israel's multi layered railway heritage.



## Venice Charter 60 years

The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, the Venice Charter, was adopted by ICOMOS in Venice 31 May 1964. The charter provides fundamental principles for the conservation and restoration of historic monuments and sites and has, since then, shaped the field of heritage conservation, guiding heritage professionals to protect and safeguard cultural heritage sites, buildings and monuments.

The GA 2023 in Sydney adopted the theme of “Disaster and Conflict Resilient Heritage - Preparedness, Response and Recovery” as the theme for the Triennial Scientific Plan 2024-2027. Looking back on our shared inheritance from this very charter and ahead as we ask ourselves what the pragmatic needs of heritage practice are today. Against this background, one may ask: What is the relevance of the Venice Charter today, in the face of our common contemporary challenges and changes?

### **Presentations:**

Keynote: **Venice Charter - conservation theory in the light of contemporary conditions**  
Bogusław SZMYGIN, Poland

**Venice Charter 1964 and Contemporary Architecture: The ICOMOS Budapest Resolution 1972**  
Caroline JAEGER-KLEIN, Austria

**Intangible cultural heritage as a factor revival of the national identity of the territories**  
Ganna ARZILI, Sweden



Keynote:

## **Venice Charter - conservation theory in the light of contemporary conditions**

Bogusław SZMYGIN, Poland

The Venice Charter was formally accepted as theoretical platform for ICOMOS during Constitutional Assembly in 1965 in Warszawa. The importance of VC has been confirmed many times in almost all doctrinal documents. However, from the perspective of 60 years, it is necessary to check whether VC can still be the basis of conservation theory (heritage protection).

VC was/is important because it formulates a conservation theory. The theory of conservation is very important because it is the normative basis for the protection of heritage – it defines the subject, the objectives, the methods of protection (conservation activities). However, heritage conservation is not an autonomous discipline. This means that the concepts of heritage, heritage conservation goals or methods of heritage protection are not independently determined by conservators. It is the society that determines the goals and opportunities for the protection of heritage. Therefore, conservation theory must take into account the current expectations and needs of societies. Therefore, conservation theory must be modified in order to fulfil normative functions for heritage protection.

It is an urgent task to define the contemporary conditions in the field of heritage protection and to check to what extent they are included in the current conservation theory (in doctrinal texts). This is the only method of objectively determining the contemporary significance and usefulness of VC for the heritage protection.

**Bogusław SZMYGIN**

Prof.dr.hab.eng; professor at the Lublin University of Technology; head of the Built Heritage Department (2005+); Dean of Civil Engineering and Architecture Faculty TU Lublin (2005-12; 2016+); vice-rector of Lublin University of Technology (2012-16).

He specializes in protection and conservation of architectural monuments (theory of conservation, revitalization of historical towns, protection of historical ruins, protection and conservation of architectural monuments, UNESCO World Heritage issues).

Author of over 150 scientific publications and articles - e.g. monographs: Development of conservation doctrine in Poland in XX century (2002); UNESCO World Cultural Heritage – characteristic, methodology, management (2016); Assessing the Values in SV System – The Method and Examples (2018); Architectural accessibility of historic buildings for people with special needs (2021); International Doctrinal Texts of Heritage Protection (2023). Organizer of several scientific conferences, coordinator of over a dozen international scientific and educational programmes; scientific editor of over 30 conference proceedings; author of over 50 screenplays for educational films.

President ICOMOS Poland (2008+17; 2022+); president of International Scientific Committee of Theory and Philosophy of Conservation (2018+); chair of World Heritage Committee in Poland (2010+2014); member of Scientific Committee Architecture and Urbanism Polish Academy of Science (2011+2024).

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## Venice Charter 1964 and Contemporary Architecture: The ICOMOS Budapest Resolution 1972

Caroline JAEGER-KLEIN, Austria

In 1964, when the Venice Charter was approved as “International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites”, probably nobody had in mind a specific document on the introduction of contemporary architecture into ancient groups of buildings. Nevertheless, some ICOMOS experts soon must have recognized a certain importance of the charter for the rapidly developing task on how to build within historic neighbourhoods. Only eight years later, the ICOMOS General Assembly of 1972, taking place in Budapest from 27-28th of June, adopted a resolution on the topic. As the resolution never made it into a full charter or official recommendations of UNESCO, it is not as widely known as the Venice Charter.

Hence, the resolution manages to describe precisely within only four paragraphs, how to deal with the still current issue. Within its first section, the resolution states clearly the “acceptance of the existing fabric as framework for its own future development” (fig.1). The second paragraph proclaims “deliberate use of present-day techniques and materials” (fig. 2), but “only in so far as due allowance is made for the appropriate use of mass, scale, rhythm and appearance.” With its third article on “authenticity”, the resolution clearly bans any “imitation” (fig.3), at this time still widely desired by hard-core monument protectionists. Finally, the resolution (like the Venice Charter before) encourages finding new uses for historic monuments, but without affecting its structure or character.

In a comparison of the most important articles of the Charter of Venice with the Budapest Resolution of 1972, the author will highlight the improvements made. The 1972 resolution certainly clarified some statements of the charter from 1964, but are they still relevant today? An outlook on the so-called Viennese Memorandum from 2005 on “World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape” will explain the still ongoing discussion.



*Fig. 1. Eichstätt, university office building fitting into the existing urban fabric (Karljosef Schattner, 1978-80). Photo by the author.*



*Fig. 2. Verona, Castel Vecchio, restored and revitalized by present-day techniques and materials (Carlo Scarpa, 1956-64). Photo by the author.*



*Fig. 3. Gothenburg, extension of the city hall (Gunnar Asplund, 1934-37). Photo by the author.*



**Caroline JAEGER-KLEIN**

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Caroline Jaeger-Klein studied architecture at the TU Wien (Austria) and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (USA). Since 2006, she is teaching history of architecture as well as building within a historic neighbourhood at the TU Wien, with a particular research focus on Austrian architecture of the 19th and 20th centuries.

From 2010-2014 she conducted a research project for the documentation of the domestic architecture of Western Saudi-Arabia. Parallel she opened a broad focus of activity in the research and preservation of the architectural heritage of the Balkans, including teaching in Kosovo, Albania and Montenegro. Recently she held a senior scientist position within the European Research Council- Grant (ERC) on Habsburg-Bosnia and its Orientalizing Style, based at the renowned Art-History Department of the University of Vienna. 2021-22 she chaired the international tentative list commission of Germany. As current president of ICOMOS Austria, she lately had to engage herself intensively on the interface between law and cultural heritage.



## **Intangible cultural heritage as a factor revival of the national identity of the territories**

Ganna ARZILI, Sweden

The environment of human activity reflects all the social, cultural, economic, ecological, and technological processes taking place in society. As indicated in the new EU Work Plan for Culture 2023-2026, this includes: armed conflicts and outbreaks of terrorism; the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on society and the cultural sector of the economy; the accelerated pace of climate change and loss of biodiversity; technological and environmental catastrophes.

In the face of today's global challenges, the activation of the potential of culture and cultural heritage, as a fundamental value, is a key resource for the future of Europe. It forms an integral part of identity, an indispensable component of sustainable development, as emphasized by the members of the Davos Baukultur Alliance (Switzerland, 2023) («Davos Baukultur Alliance 2023, Founding Act»); the Council of EU Ministers for Culture («Council resolution on the EU work plan for culture 2023-2026 (2022/C 466/01)»); members of Culture Action Europe, the European Cultural Foundation, Europa Nostra.

According to the «Davos Baukultur Alliance 2023, Founding Act» (Switzerland, 2023), there is a pressing need for a holistic, culture-oriented approach to shaping the places where society lives. Cultural heritage is the most important component of the quality Baukultur of places. Modern globalization of social development covers all spheres of human life, level out the peculiarities of place and time. At the same time, there is a transformation of national and cultural values, the erasure of cultural identity and cultural diversity. However, certain "common" elements remain unchanged. Myths, in particular, serve as a means of preserving and transmitting the genetic memory of an ethnic group, its social information, intellectual, moral, aesthetic experience, and the spiritual dimension of its culture. The author relies not on the study of traditional archaic myths but on the theories of contemporary mythologies (R. Barthes, Yi-Fu Tuan). Myths form the foundation of the ethnogenetic potential of a place - the mytho-toponymic potential. In this context, the mytho-toponymic potential, which reflects the genetic code of a nation and is part of its intangible cultural heritage, takes on significant importance as a factor in preserving the national identity of a territory, its self-identification and cultural identity.

The source of mytho-toponymic potential is folklore localized in specific areas, which identifies the "Genius loci" (spirit of place), as noted in the "Kimberley Declaration," ICOMOS (2003), "Xi'an Declaration on the conservation of the setting of heritage structures, sites, and areas," ICOMOS (2005), "Declaration of Foz Do Iguacu," ICOMOS (2008), "Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place," ICOMOS (2008), and others. Terminologically and substantively, the concepts of "spiritual potential of the environment", "spirituality of the environment" (Fig.1), "mytho-toponymic structure" and its system-forming elements are defined as components that determine the integral mytho-toponymic potential of the urban environment. The spirituality of the environment is represented by a mytho-toponymic structure, in which the system-forming element is the mytho-toponymic potential (Fig.1). A classification scheme of myths by types was built and a description of each of them was provided (Fig.2).

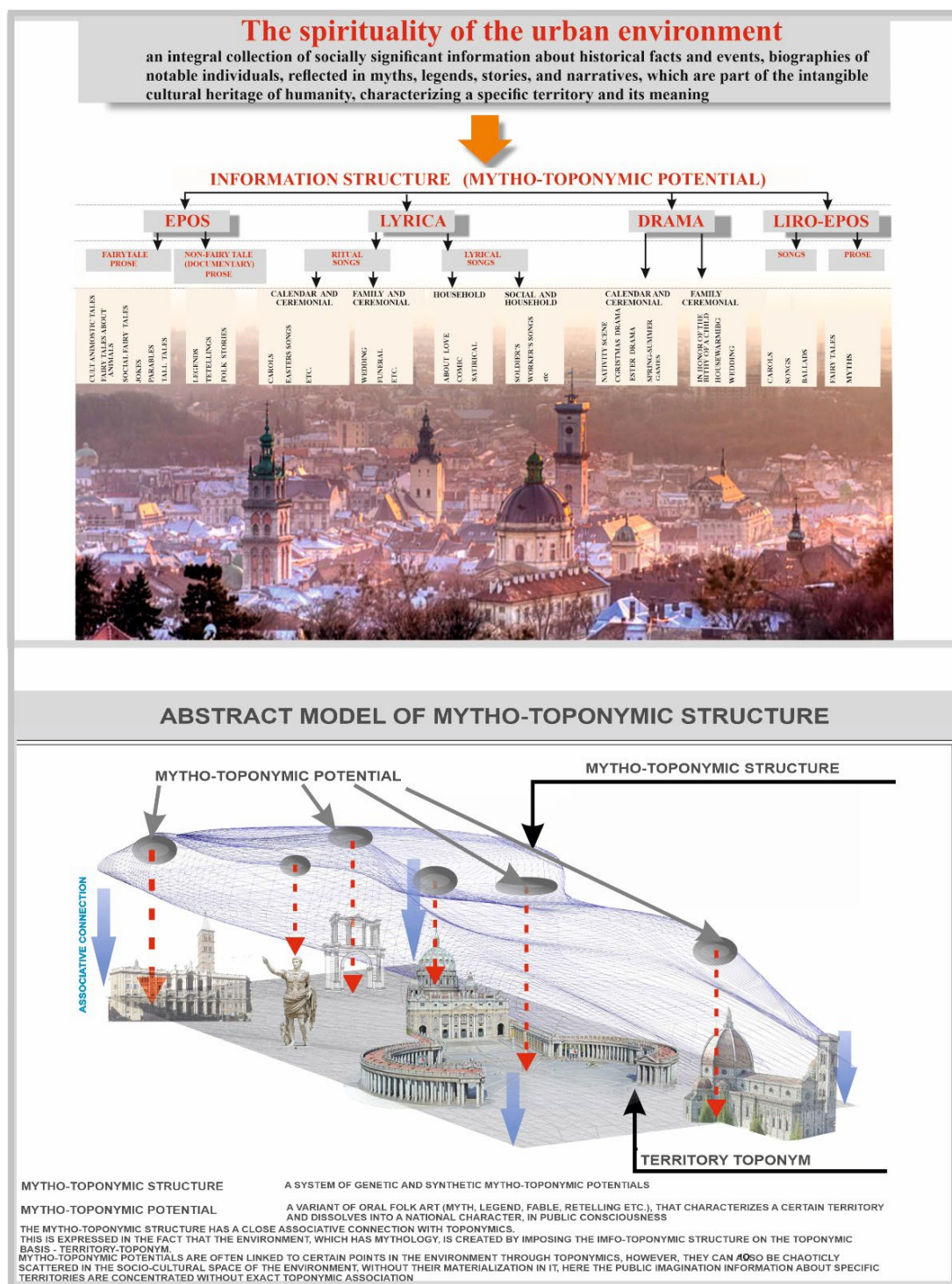


Fig.1. The structure of spirituality of urban environment. (By: Arzili Ganna)



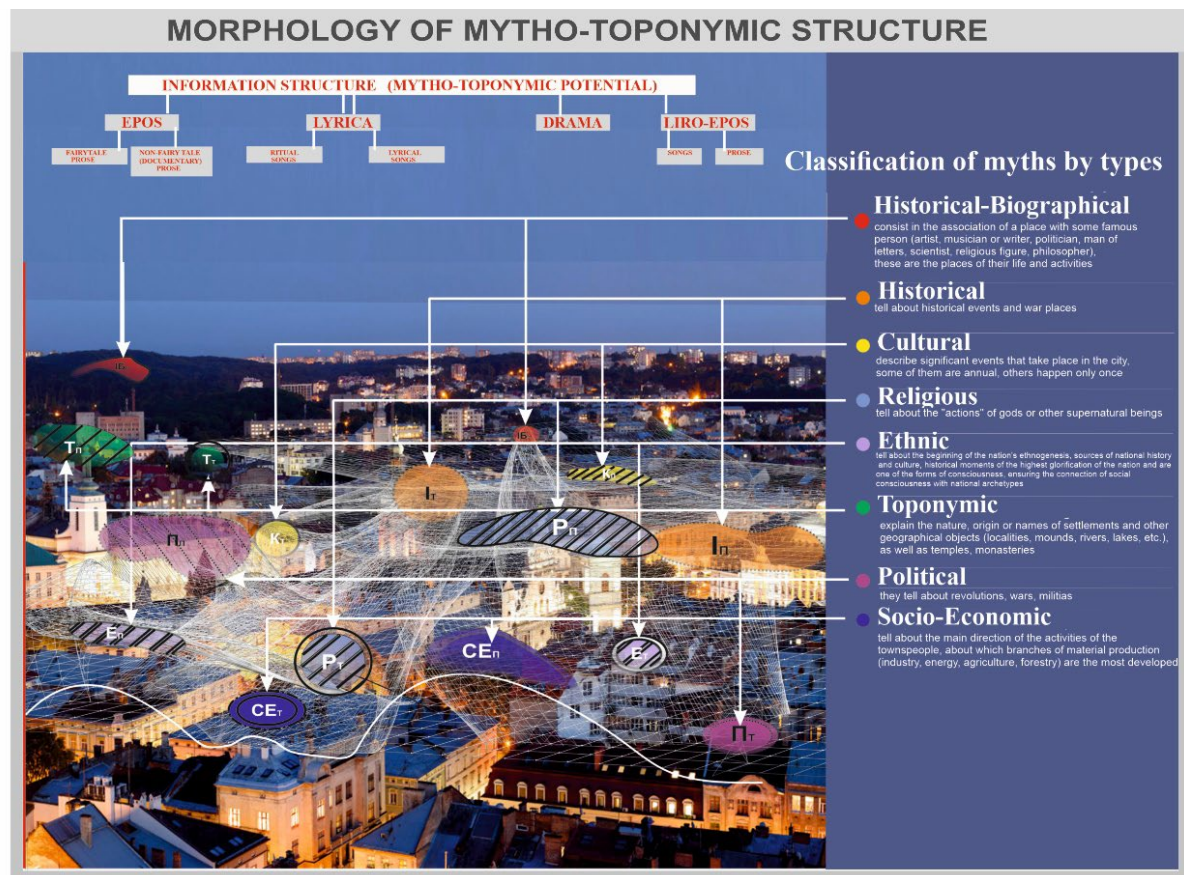


Fig. 2. Morphology of mytho-toponymic structure. (By: Arzili Ganna)

The myth, forming the fundamental basis of the spiritual existence of society, determines the expediency of the functional use of the territory of its location, the establishment of regulations for its use, taking into account the appropriate types of architectural and urban planning activities in relation to the "spirit of place".

Up to the present time, these aspects have not been fully reflected in the professional activities of architects and in international and state bodies responsible for the preservation of intangible and tangible cultural heritage. The documents do not establish a complex of qualitative and quantitative indicators and requirements that regulate the accounting of intangible cultural heritage as a factor of territorial planning. Exploring the relationships between architectural and urban planning practices and the genetic memory of an ethnic group, expressed through the mytho-toponymic potential of a territory, is a vital task in contemporary architectural and urban planning science and practice.

Accounting for the mytho-toponymic potential of the territory is necessary when solving the following urban planning tasks: functional zoning of the territory (contribute to the formation of planning restrictions of relevant types of activities and regulation of functional zoning in the urban environment) (Fig.3); definition of the semantics of architectural objects and public space aimed at increasing or weakening the level of informativeness (narrative) of the urban environment; organization of construction of the urban environment; issues of aesthetics of the urban environment; increasing the figurative national branding of the territory.



# THE MORPHOLOGICAL MEANS OF FORMING MYTHO-TOPONYMIC POTENTIALS

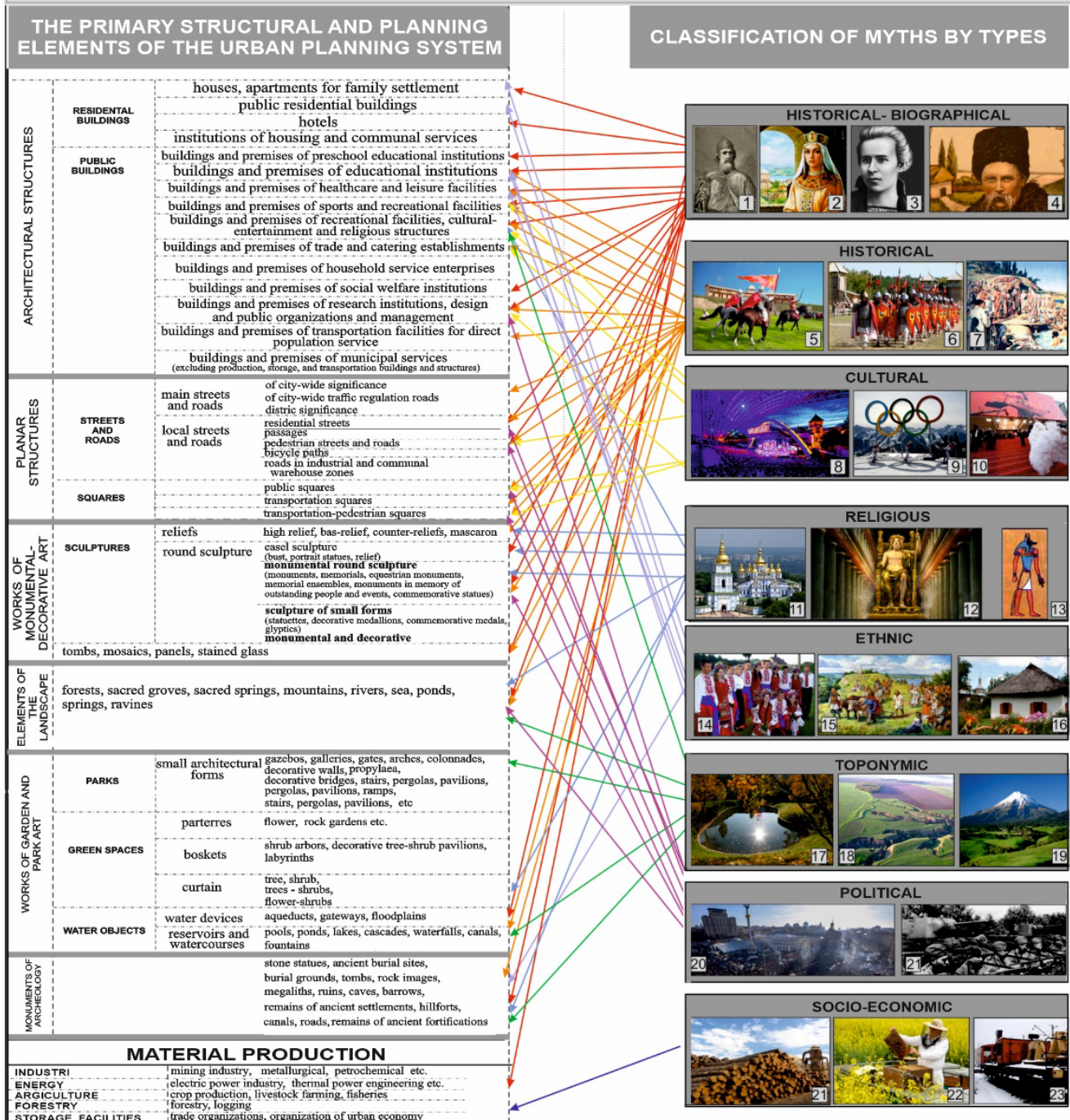


Fig.3. Morphological means of forming myth-toponymic potentials. (By: Arzili Ganna)

It was established that the bodies of architecture and urban planning should have such a document as urban planning conditions and restrictions that would contribute to the formation of planning restrictions on relevant types of architectural and urban planning activities and regulation of functional zoning in the urban environment in accordance to the ethnogenetic memory of the place - the “spirit of the place”. So, in scientific research improved the composition and content of the complex of design and planning works, which consists in the creation and introduction of new scientific and design documentation to the composition of urban planning documentation - the mytho-toponymic reference plan. The mytho-toponymic reference plan records information about the presence of various types and forms of mytho-toponymic potential, types of its localization, distribution area and level of significance, boundaries of their protection zones. The data of the mytho-toponymic reference plan are entered into the urban planning cadastre and are used in the preparation of urban planning conditions and restrictions, preparation of design tasks, development and approval of the relevant types of project documentation.

The result of research work contribute to: improving the Venice Charter of 1964 in the context of modern problems and changes of the 21st century; development of a new international Charter to improve the effectiveness of understanding, architectural and urban protection and promotion of intangible cultural heritage, including the development of curricula and policies in the field of urban planning legislation; implementation of the concept of high-quality Baukultur in accordance with the «Davos Baukultur Alliance 2023. Founding Act» (2023), complementing «The Davos Baukultur Quality System»; improving the structure of the complex of design and planning works, which consists in the creation and introduction of new research and design documentation - mytho-toponymic reference plan to the structure of urban planning documentation at all levels of territory planning; entering data on the mytho-toponymic potentials of the territory into the urban planning 2D and 3D cadastres (they allow issuing data from the cadastral database in the form of urban planning conditions and restrictions on relevant types of architectural and urban planning activities in relation to the "spirit of the place"); improving the legal framework of the countries of the world in the field of urban planning and protection of cultural heritage; improvement of state building standards of the countries of the world.

Taking into account the mytho-toponymic potential in the process of developing plans for the strategic development of the city of the settlement system and the region is an important cultural, social and economic resource.

**Ganna ARZILI**

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## **Sustainability and Energy Efficiency in Heritage Buildings and Sites**

As with the World Heritage Convention, the Sustainable Development Goal Target 11.4 links together cultural and natural heritage. Goal 11 aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Within this goal, Target 11.4 aims at strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage thus contributing to a resilient, sustainable future. How can traditional skills and materials substantially contribute to the circular society by safeguarding existing buildings and structures and by shaping and creating new buildings and places? Topics to consider might be sustainable development concerning preservation, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, demolition, energy efficiency, new technologies, and best practices.

### **Presentations:**

#### **Sustainability – An overview of ongoing activities within ICOMOS Europe**

Riin ALATALU, Vice-President ICOMOS, Associate Professor Estonian Academy of Arts

#### **Prepare, do not restore! – Towards a sustainable ecology of built heritage management**

Tino MAGER, Germany

#### **Challenges and opportunities of Photovoltaic installations in the Mediterranean urban heritage context: The case of World heritage city of Acre, Israel**

Eran MORDOHOVICH, Israel

#### **Built heritage and sustainable restoration for an ecological balance**

Antoine BRUGUEROLLE, France

#### **Site-specific environmental control practices in historic house museums in Sweden**

Gustaf LEIJONHUFVUD, Sweden

#### **National Conservation Strategy in Poland 2023-2026 'Increasing the resilience of the historic resource**

Katarzyna PALUBSKA, Poland

#### **Vernacular Heritage Homes of Estonia - Protection of Authenticity and Energy Efficiency**

Ave PAULUS and Elo LUTSEPP, Estonia

**Prepare, do not restore! – Towards a sustainable ecology of built heritage management**  
Tino MAGER, Germany

Titled in a free interpretation of Georg Dehio's famous slogan conserve, do not restore, my contribution aims at necessary changes in the care of the architectural heritage in the face of climatic changes. It presents a recently submitted research project that is based on findings from a conference held in May 2023 and was compiled together with a large number of stakeholders in the built heritage sector.

The increasing effects of climate change, such as drought, torrential rainfall, flooding and changes in humidity, are having a negative impact on Europe's built heritage. This requires sustainable adaptations to the established preservation strategies for this type of cultural heritage. Addressing this issue, my paper questions how current reactive restoration measures can be transformed into continuous and proactive maintenance that can flexibly respond to these novel impacts. As we are dealing with largely unknown damage patterns, a maintenance system that can react flexibly and at shorter intervals seems more appropriate than established conservation measures that largely focus on restoring damage. The paper examines how such maintenance can lead to a consistently better state of preservation, is geared towards preventing damage caused by climate change, requiring comparatively lesser financial resources than conventional preservation strategies. This requires research on preservation principles and on necessary adjustments to preservation guidelines and frameworks, as well as the inclusion of climate data in the design of preservation measures and proposals for new forms of continuous funding. In addition, it requires identifying barriers to the adaptation of preservation strategies and to develop approaches to effectively overcome them.

The discussion of the paper can also help in getting a better understanding of different approaches across Europe and in joining forces to investigate necessary and meaningful changes for current preservation strategies. The project was designed with the input of a strong network of national and international partners/stakeholders (e.g. RCE, UNSECO, ICOMOS) who have been consulted for the conceptualisation process and whose contributions have been reflected and taken into account. My presentation will be accompanied by a call for the formation of a Europe-wide consortium for a research project based on the aspects presented.



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Tino Mager is tenured Assistant Professor of the History and Theory of Architecture and Urbanism at the University of Groningen, and President of ICOMOS Germany.

Previously, he worked at the Faculty of Architecture and Built Environment at Delft University of Technology, was a fellow of the Leibniz Association and the University of Queensland. He studied media technology in Leipzig and art history and communication science in Berlin, Barcelona and Tokyo. Tino is Secretary General of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Water and Heritage and published widely on cultural heritage.



## **Challenges and opportunities of Photovoltaic installations in the Mediterranean urban heritage context: The case of World heritage city of Acre, Israel**

Eran MORDOHOVICH, Israel

In recent years in Israel the attractiveness of installing Photovoltaic (PV) systems has grown significantly. Technological improvements, higher efficiency, new governmental incentives and higher revenues for the producers, even the smaller ones, make this form of renewable energy ever growing popular.

While Israel has almost no natural fossil energy resources, it has abundant of sunny days - average of 300 days per year! Still, utilization of sun energy (and other renewable energy methods) is surprisingly low. Tough red-tape approaches, lower prioritizing of climate issues by the government and public organizations, shortage in land resources – all have created setbacks for wider spread usage of solar energies despite the geographical advantage.

Yet, many new inventions and improvement of efficiency and higher rentability of PV systems, the ever-growing utilization of panels as double layer above or integrated in existing infrastructures and all those coupled with recent geo-political developments, make a higher demand by commercial and private sectors to install such systems. In this respect, heritage buildings and site's owners are no exception.

The common strategy regarding sustainable new buildings is to achieve both reduction of energy consumption and simultaneously to produce electricity, for self-consumption as well as for contribution to national or local grids. The incorporation of PV panels on existing roofs or facades, creates challenges. Those concerned with structural issues, achieving economic feasibility due to limited geometry and sizes of the roofs, and above all the visual impact of the PV. When it comes to heritage buildings and districts the challenges are even higher. The tasks to maintain authenticity and integrity of single buildings and even more of ensembles or whole city centres, pose additional hindrances on the path to achieve the energetic sustainable goals. Solutions vary today give only partial answers to the challenges. In some specific cases hiding the panels might work due to certain geometry. Technical solutions such as solar tiles for pitched roofs or installations of solar windows, seems still questionable in answering the authenticity, integrity and visual effects.

The old port city of Acre, located on the coast of the Mediterranean in Northern Israel, was announced by UNESCO as World Heritage city in 2001. It is a living city, representing, among others, surviving Ottoman period urban fabric and architecture dating from the 18th and 19th century. Its architecture is dominated by densely built Kasbah like continuous houses and allies. The buildings, containing normally small units, are 2-3 floors high, their load bearing walls are made from local porous stones, and most of the roofs are flat.

The inhabitants of the Old city are mostly Muslim Arabs, and statistically this population is ranked as one of the lowest Socio-economical group of people among the Arab minority in Israel. The city underwent major change in the last 25 years in terms of improvements in basic infrastructures such as water, sewage and electricity and became popular tourist destination, which resulted in increase of number of hotels, guest houses and Airbnb.

Despite governmental and municipal minimal incentives and no legal obligation to improve energetic efficiency, the growing attractiveness to install PV eventually reaches the Old City and private and public entities already ask to install such PV panels on their roofs. Due to its specific

architecture, roofscape and visibility, the prospect of growing coverage by PV installations poses a huge challenge to the heritage management.

In my presentation, I will use the case study of Old Acre, as a start point to discuss the main challenges of installing PV in an historic urban context and specifically in the Mediterranean urban landscape. I will point out challenges and possible solutions for this specific architectural, urban, environmental, socio- economic and fiscal context. For example, the idea of community solar rights and how to “compensate” owners who will not be allowed to mount the PV installation due to cultural values. In addition, I will outline some trends and principles which might be applied and considered in other places in Europe and further.



*Figure 1. Old city general view from Citadel (Photo: Eran Mordobovich).*



*Figure 2 (above). Old city roofscape in the 1950s (IAA Archive Acre).*



*Figure 3. Old city roofscape, Detail. The 1990s (IAA Archive Acre, Photo Avi Uchaion).  
Note installations on flat roofs: Solar hot water boilers, TV antennas, Satellite dishes, etc.*

**Eran MORDOHOVICH**

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- Architect (B.Arch, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology Haifa Israel 1996). Eran holds M.Sc in Conservation (RLICC, University of Leuven, Belgium 2005).
- Works 27 years as an architect on various architecture, urban design and conservation projects in Israel and Belgium. Since 2011 planning projects of archaeological conservation in the conservation department of the Israeli Antiquities Authority. Since 2017 he is the Northern Region Architect in the Israeli Antiquities Authority focusing on archaeological Heritage management. Serves as advisor to the conservation programs of Acre and Bet She'an.
- Since 2010 teaches architecture, urban design and Conservation in the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Technion, Haifa. Visiting lecturer in Italy (Politecnico Di Milano) and Belgium (St. Lukas Architecture School, Brussels). Associate Teaching Fellow since June 2021
- ICOMOS member since 2011, member of the board NC ICOMOS Israel since 2015 and from 2018 he is the Chairman of the board of directors of ICOMOS Israel. He represents ICOMOS Israel in the Israeli World Heritage advisory committee.
- Eran was a fellow at KEDEM - The National fellowship leadership program for heritage and cultural conservation leadership in Israel, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel 2021 – 2023





## Built heritage and sustainable restoration for an ecological balance

Antoine BRUGUEROLLE, France

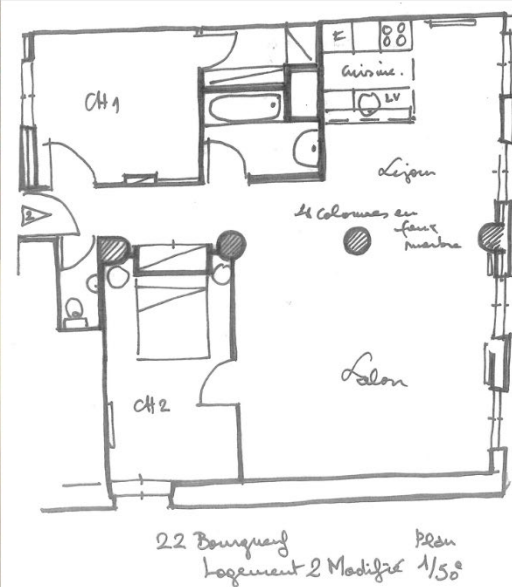
How can restoration practices be adapted to the challenges of heritage conservation and sustainable development, while at the same time providing comfortable housing that will enable residents to return to the old town center?

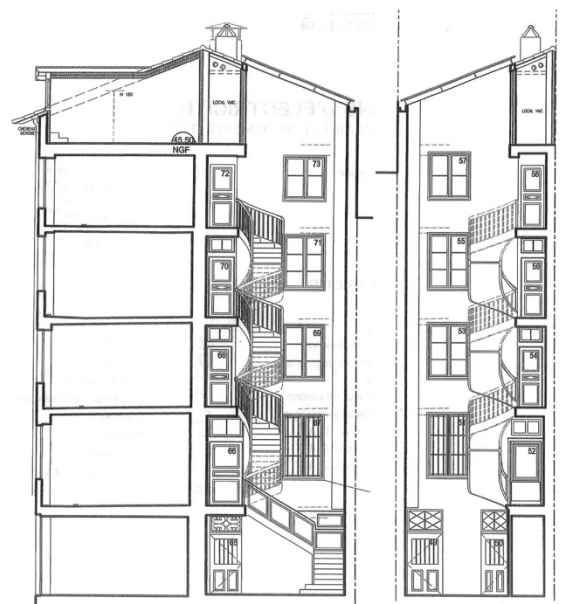
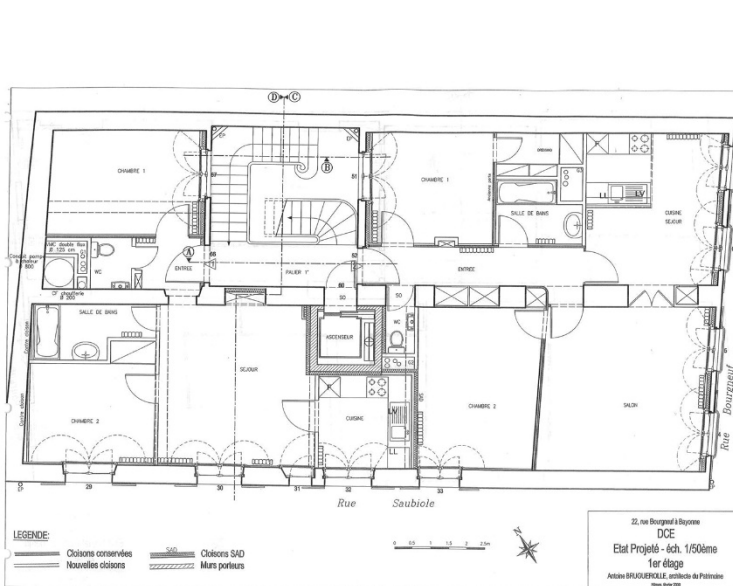
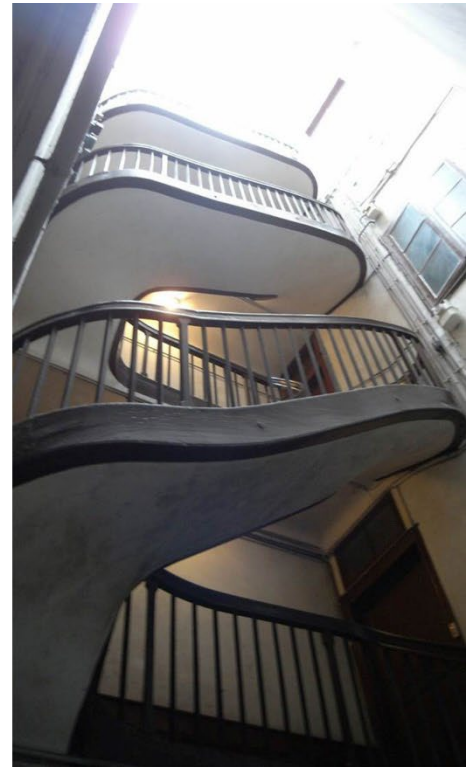
Based on a heritage analysis of a 17th-century building located in the PSMV area of Bayonne, the restoration/rehabilitation project was subjected to a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), enabling the ecological impact of the work to be measured on several indices.

A Dynamic Thermal Simulation (DTS) study verified the energy performance of seven insulation and equipment scenarios over an annual cycle.

This study was carried out by a multi-disciplinary team led by the architect, with the assistance of a thermal engineer and a specialized laboratory, using several databases.

The project is intended to serve as an example and model for local players (residents, elected representatives and technicians, architects, contractors, craftsmen, developers, real estate agents, notaries, etc.).





**Antoine BRUGUEROLLE**

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Teacher at the school of Chaillot and at the University of Aix-en-Provence

Antoine Bruguerolle has been running an architecture studio since 1985. In parallel with a project management activity, he carries out site and landscape studies and development projects for historic centers, Remarkable Heritage Sites, Heritage Urban Landscapes.

His practice is focused on two types of activities:

1. site studies, landscapes and projects for the enhancement of historic centers, RHS (SPR, PSMV and PVAP) -HUL , as well as analyses and management books for classified sites and major sites, CL Cultural Landscape.
2. project management and architectural composition missions in sensitive or historic sites, both for the restoration of Historic Monuments, rehabilitation and new construction with the development of public spaces and protected sites.

He also provides international cooperation, training, technical assistance and expertise missions (Argentina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Montenegro, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Ukraine), for various organizations including the United Nations (UNDP), the Council of Europe, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and UNESCO for ICOMOS.





## Site-specific environmental control practices in historic house museums in Sweden

Gustaf LEIJONHUFVUD, Sweden

Many rural Swedish historic house museums are only open for visitors during summer. Without active environmental control during winter there is a risk of damage related to elevated moisture levels. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of moisture-related damage to buildings in Sweden. Our study of environmental control practices in the manor houses of Julita, Stjersund and Löfstad reveals a surprising variety of approaches to environmental control despite that the buildings face similar climatic challenges. The site-specific environmental control strategies go beyond temperature and humidity set points. They intertwine with seemingly unrelated aspects of museum management, such as curatorial practices and staff organization. We argue that an understanding of how site-specific practices emerge and endure can inform future discussions on the potential for a sustainable management of change at heritage sites.



Fig 1. Manor house of Stjersund (Stjersunds slott).



**Gustaf LEIJONHUFVUD**

PhD researcher in Conservation, Uppsala University

Gustaf Leijonhufvud is a researcher in conservation at the Department of Art History, Uppsala University. He has a BSc in building conservation from Gotland University and a PhD in conservation from Gothenburg University. His research is about the sustainable management of cultural heritage with a focus on the interaction between science, policy and practice.



## National Conservation Strategy in Poland 2023-2026 'Increasing the resilience of the historic resource

Katarzyna PALUBSKA, Poland

*The national program* is the main strategic document defining the objectives of the government administration and its subordinate departments and institutions in the field of monument protection and care, as well as measures to achieve the set goals. The minister responsible for culture and protection of national heritage is the body responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of *the National Program* by all entities involved in it. For all the objectives and tasks listed in the Program, a detailed implementation schedule has been developed along with the program's financial plan. The document is supplemented with a project of an implementation, monitoring and evaluation system as well as a risk analysis.

The aim of the National Program for the protection and care of monuments for the years 2023-2026 is to increase the resilience of the historical resource in Poland.

The accumulation of existing or potential threats indicated the main objective of the new National Program as the search for new or strengthening the existing tools and methods to counteract the degradation of heritage. The main objective has been initially defined in 3 specific objectives and 8 directions of strategic activities:

- 1) Verification of the resources of monuments and strengthening the tools for protecting heritage of exceptional value;
- 2) Strengthening the organizational potential of the monument protection system;
- 3) The role of monuments in sustainable development (education and participation).

Unprecedented funds allocated for the modernization of infrastructure, as well as the implementation of the energy policy assuming the decarbonisation of the country, have shown the need to take advanced measures to verify the resources of railway and mine heritage, the resource of which will undergo significant modernization and adaptation transformations in the coming years. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the verification of the resource, to introduce categorization of various elements of this resource, to quantify them within various categories, which, after assessing the value, should be indicated for adequate forms of protection. Another group are historic areas with a large dispersion and the need for integrated protection of historic, natural and landscape values, implementing the principle of a sustainable approach to heritage. The dispersed and poorly recognized historic resource located in forest areas requires support and cooperation of natural environment and monument protection authorities. A similar verification is required by the large-scale collection of defensive architecture monuments, which are based on completely different principles of military composition, escaping from the traditional understanding of the principles of shaping utilitarian construction. Poland, which is called the "*European fortification open-air museum*", has developed a preliminary concept for the protection of large-area complexes, which can be verified and model implementation as part of the task.

The current geopolitical situation and climate destabilization indicate the possibility of threats to heritage, which until now have been considered rare. Therefore, one of the tasks is also to provide support to the owners and managers of historical monuments or UNESCO properties in crisis situations and armed conflicts, which may become the basis for amending regulations, developing rapid response mechanisms and fine-tuning coordination activities in cooperation with conservation services in this regard if verification proves necessary.

The presentation will discuss intensified and interdisciplinary support activities undertaken in 2022-2023. Strategic actions to prevent and counteract threats will be indicated, both at the planning stage, as well as the development of procedures and rules for responding to threats,

along with the use of the latest security and ICT solutions, through a plan to develop an *Integrated Monument Security System* together with the army and the fire brigade. Being aware of the changing world, developing new methods, technologies and procedures to counteract threats to cultural heritage is becoming an indispensable priority of the administration and experts.



*Zinc Rolling Factory in Katowice - post-mining heritage. Photo. K.Palubka*





*Srebrna Gora Fortress – first cultural park in Poland, UNESCO candidate. Photo.G.Basinski*



*Traditional wooden architecture - supporting schools in traditional crafts. Photo.K.Palubka*



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Vice-president of the Polish National Committee of ICOMOS, member of the international ICOMOS commissions: ISCCL (ICOMOS-IFLA) and THEOPHILOS, expert of the "Heritage & Climate Change" working group at the EU European Commission. PhD at the Faculty of Architecture of the Warsaw University of Technology under the supervision of prof. Andrzej Tomaszewski. In the years 2020-2024, deputy and then director of the Department of Monument Protection of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. Coordinator and main author of the polish strategic document - the National Program for the Protection and Care of Monuments for 2023-2026. In the years 2018-2020, deputy of the Masovian Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments. Since 2004, he has been actively involved in educational, social and scientific activities in the field of monument protection and cultural heritage management. Author of several dozen scientific articles and chapters in monographs. Since 2020, she has initiated the establishment of several expert groups at the Ministry of National Culture and National Heritage, responsible for developing standards of conservation procedures for authorities.



## **Vernacular Heritage Homes of Estonia - Protection of Authenticity and Energy Efficiency**

Ave PAULUS and Elo LUTSEPP, Estonia

The current presentation discusses the authenticity of valuable vernacular architecture, regulations on energy efficiency in the Estonian legal framework, and respective conservation practices. ICOMOS/Europa Nostra European Heritage Green Paper points out the need for tailored solutions on energy efficiency for historic homes, as well as regulations that respect the heritage values and climate knowledge embedded in buildings. ICOMOS Estonia is part of the EU-funded Estonian Heritage Homes project that deals specifically with that theme. The authors analyse the current situation of valuable vernacular architecture in the legislative framework, concentrating on rural residential buildings. They point out the necessity to amend legislation with principles that allow the maintenance of the specifics of the authenticity of vernacular residential architecture as well as the development of the climate-adaptive smart solutions embedded in traditional rural architecture.

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Ave Paulus, Phd candidate, is the president of ICOMOS Estonia, a member of ISCC-IFLA, ICLAFI, Water Heritage, Theophilos, RBA and CCH. She was an expert from Estonia in the European Union OMC Group on Strengthening Cultural Heritage Resilience for Climate Change and an expert member of the UNESCO World Heritage and Climate panel. She has a master's degree in science from the Estonian Academy of Arts (heritage conservation and restoration) and Tartu University (semiotics and theory of culture). Her doctoral thesis relates to the topic of community-based heritage protection. She has coordinated cooperation between heritage communities, states, and universities in more than 30 development projects concerning heritage management. She is a senior specialist for cultural heritage issues on the Environmental Board of Estonia and a board member of Lahemaa and Alutaguse National Parks Cooperation Councils. Paulus has presented her research results at many national and international scientific events and papers.

CV in Estonian Research Information System [https://www.etis.ee/CV/Ave\\_Paulus/eng/](https://www.etis.ee/CV/Ave_Paulus/eng/)



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Elo Lutsepp, MA, is a board member of ICOMOS Estonia, a member of CIAV. She has a scientific master's degree from Tartu University and Estonian Academy of Arts (art and architecture historian). She works at the Centre of Rural Architecture of Estonian Open Air Museum as a senior project manager and coordinator of the research and development project LIFE IP BuildEST from the museum site, she is an expert of Estonian rural (vernacular) architecture. Elo Lutsepp has written several articles in the field of architecture history and has presented her research and professional work at several international conferences. Her main research topic is the Estonian rural architecture and social economical development in the 1930th.

CV in Estonian Research Information System [https://www.etis.ee/CV/Elo\\_Lutsepp/eng/](https://www.etis.ee/CV/Elo_Lutsepp/eng/)

