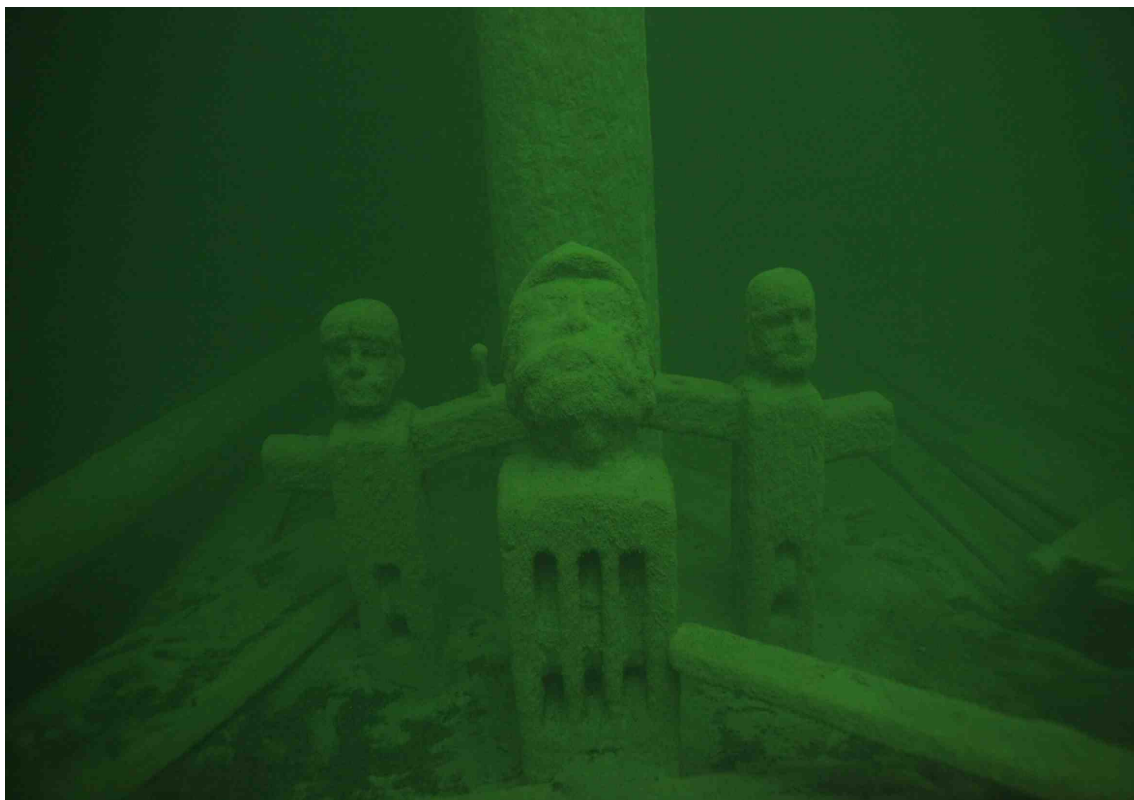


ICOMOS
SWEDEN



International Council on
Monuments and Sites

Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites



NYHETSBREV
Februari 2012
Innehåller kallelse till årsmötet!

www.icomos.se

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ICOMOS SWEDEN Nyhetsbrev nr. 1 2012. Redaktionsgrupp: Malin Myrin (redaktör) och Héléne Svahn Garreau. Kontakt: malin.myrin@icomos.se

Förstasidans foto: Knektar på spökskeppet ca.1650, med anledning av temat på ICOMOS årsmötesseminarium "Det marinarknologiska kulturarvet". (Foto: MMT/Deep Sea Production)

Kerstin Westerlund Bjurström
Ordförande ICOMOS SWEDEN



Ordförande har ordet

Just nu lägger vi i ICOMOS SWEDEN s styrelse sista handen vid förslag till ny verksamhetsplan för kommande tre år. Den största utmaningen är förstås hur ICOMOS på bästa sätt ska arbeta för att kulturmiljöfrågorna ska få större tyngd i det allmänna medvetandet. Vi tänker oss en bearbetning av ICOMOS Venedigcharter till ett svenskt kultur-miljödokument och att diskussionen kring arbetet med detta ska bilda grund till en tankesmedja. Genom att involvera de organisationer, som på olika sätt är tongivande för synen på kulturmiljön, i tankesmedjan avser vi att öka kunskap och engagemang för kulturmiljöfrågorna.

För att ICOMOS SWEDEN på ett meningsfullt sätt ska kunna bidra till att förbättra möjligheterna för oss befattningshavare i olika roller att verka måste vi skaffa oss en väl underbyggd bild av dagsläget. Vi tänker oss att eventuellt i projektform skapa möjligheter att systematiskt analysera hur det ser ut avseende resurser, kompetens, kompetensuppbyggnad och attityder och utifrån denna försöka påverka situationen. Vi avser självklart också att fortsätta att arbeta med lagstiftningen och bättre engagera oss i Utbildningsfrågorna. Det som är ICOMOS grundläggande styrka är att vi alla som är med är delar av ett enastående nätverk av experter från hela världen. Nästan kontinuerligt pågår det aktiviteter inom något av de alla expertområden som behövs för en lyckosam kulturmiljövård. Att tala om oss själva som en förening ger fel signal. Att vi alla bättre utnyttjar, framhäver och stödjer nätverket är viktigt för våra möjligheter att verka på ett effektivt och övertygande sätt. Det går att göra mycket för att öka sammanhållningen och utbytet.

De svenska representanterna i de internationella kommittéerna har förstås en nyckelroll vad gäller att skapa ett aktivt och för alla utvecklande nätverk. För att kunna värdera ståndpunkter och kunskap att föra fram internationellt behöver de ta andra medlemmar särskilt inom sitt fackområde till hjälp. De bör ju också föra ut erfarenheterna från den internationella nivån till svenska kolleger genom att starta arbetsgrupper, skriva i medlemsbladet osv, men också genom att aktivt verka utanför ICOMOS kretsen.

Helt klart behöver vi bli fler för att kunna fungera på ett trovärdigt, och för oss själva som experter tillfredsställande, sätt så behöver vi bli fler. Fördelningen över landet och mellan olika kompetenser behöver bli jämnare. Jag är helt övertygad om att nyckeln till att lyckas med detta ligger i expertrollen. Vad kan locka mer till att bli med i ICOMOS SWEDEN än att höra från kolleger om vad som diskuteras runt om i världen och kunna påverka detta.

Diskussionen om världsarvskonventionens innebörd måste fortsätta. Tema för World Heritage day 18 maj är världsarv. Då kommer ICOMOS att ordna ett eftermiddagsseminarium. För första gången har jag haft direkt orsak att sätta mig in i vad en "Heritage Impact Assessment" HIA gjord utifrån ICOMOS riktlinjer betyder. Jag har nu förstått att den är begränsad till att vara en

metod att, på ett så objektivt och jämförbart sätt som möjligt, bedöma "Overall Universal Value" OUV hos ett världsarv resp hur OUV förändras när för världsarvet skadliga åtgärder genomförs. Däremot ger den inte en fullständig bedömning av om landet i fråga lever upp till världsarvskonventionen. Konventionens skrivning fritt uttryckt "att varje stat ska göra sitt yttersta utifrån sina förutsättningar..." kräver dessutom att det aktuella landets möjligheter vägs in. Kan som i fallet Drottningholm eller Södra Öland de skador som planeras motiveras av brist på möjlighet att agera på ett för världsarvet mindre skadligt sätt. Det är svårt att förstå att konventionstexten inte skulle förpliktiga till mer än det som riskerar att hända i Drottningholm och på Södra Öland. '

I detta nyhetsbrev finns de resolutioner som antogs på årets "General Assembly" med i sin helhet samt resultat från valen med mera. Särskilt intressant tycker jag det vore om ICOMOS SWEDEN på ett konkret sätt kan bidra till att "kulturmiljön blir ett fjärde ben ut över ekonomi, sociala frågor och ekologi i det internationella miljöarbetet. I det officiella Sverige ses kulturmiljö och kulturella frågor generellt som, en del av det sociala frågekomplexet.

Nu ser jag fram emot en givande diskussion på årsmötet den 14 mars!

Kallelse till årsmötet 2012

ÅRSMÖTE 2012

Onsdagen den 14 MARS

Tid: 14.00 – 16.00

Plats: Stallet, Nordiska museet, Stockholm (se karta nedan)

Dagordning för årsmötesförhandlingar

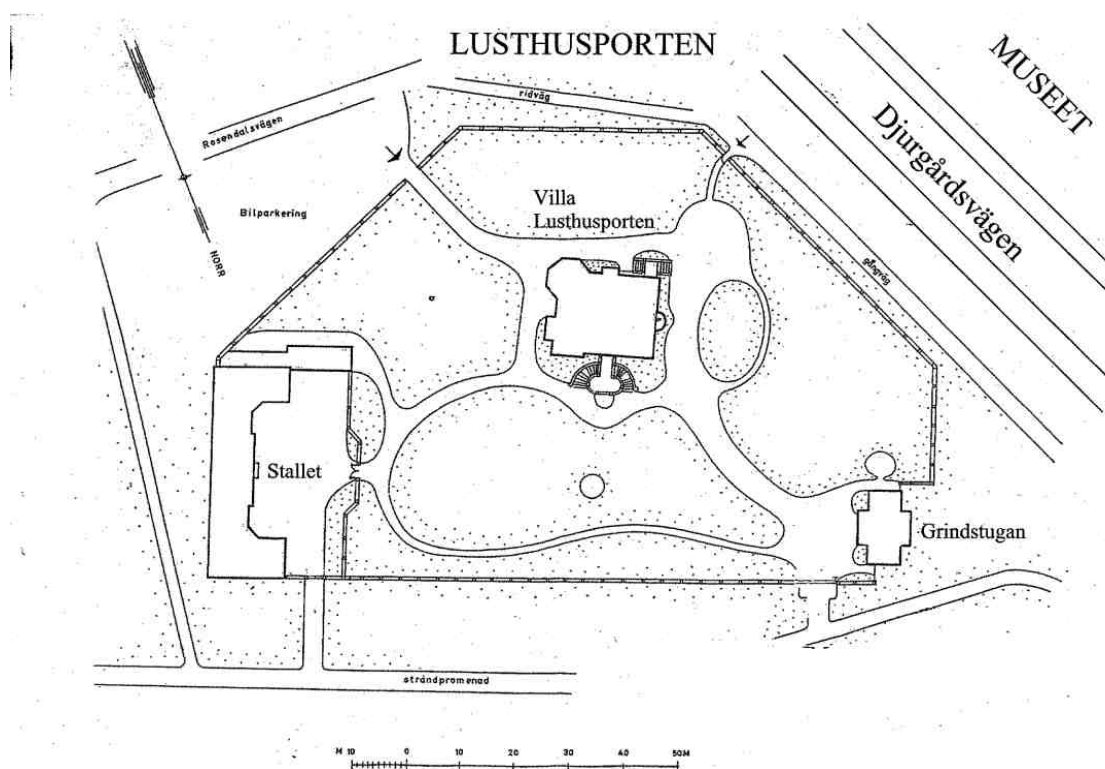
1. Godkännande av kallelseförfarandet
2. Val av ordförande och sekreterare för mötet
3. Val av justeringsman
4. Årsredogörelse
5. Ekonomisk redovisning och revision
6. Budget för år 2012
7. Årsavgift för år 2013
8. Val till styrelsen för år 2012
9. Kontaktpersoner till ICOMOS internationella kommittéer. Svenska arbetsgrupper.
10. Val av valnämnd och revisorer
11. Motioner
12. Firmatecknare för Svenska nationalkommittén av ICOMOS (ICOMOS Sweden)
13. Övriga frågor/Information
14. Avslutande av årsmötesförhandlingar

Motioner

Motioner ska vara styrelsen tillhanda senast fjorton dagar för årsmötet och skickas till sekreterare Cecilia Andersson cecilia.andersson@icomos.se.

Ekonomisk årsredovisning och revisionsberättelsen

Den ekonomisk årsredovisning samt revisionsberättelsen kommer att skickas ut till medlemmarna per mail inför årsmötet.



Verksamhetsberättelse för ICOMOS Sweden 2011

Att antas vid ICOMOS SWEDEN s årsmöte den 14 mars 2012

ICOMOS är en sammanslutning för olika kategorier yrkesverksamma inom kulturmiljövården över hela världen – den enda globala, obundna organisationen i sitt slag. Dess uppgift är att tvärvetenskapligt och sektorsövergripande verka för att historiska minnesmärken, miljöer, kulturlandskap och fornlämningar bevaras åt eftervärlden. Bland medlemmarna finns såväl praktiker, administratörer och forskare, antikvarier, arkitekter, arkeologer, fastighetsförvaltare, ingenjörer, konservatorer, konstvetare, planerare m.fl. ICOMOS finns i 110 länder.

ICOMOS är expertorgan åt Unescos i kulturmiljöfrågor och för världsarvskonventionen. ICOMOS SWEDEN är en av ICOMOS national kommittéer och organiserar yrkesverksamma inom kulturmiljövården i Sverige.

Det tvärvetenskapliga medlemskapet ger tillsammans med det världsomfattande nätverket av spjutspetskompetens utomordentliga möjligheter till överblick, ny kunskap, internationell jämförelse och erfarenhetsutbyte. Härigenom är ICOMOS SWEDEN den organisation som ojämförligt bäst kan bidra till svensk kulturmiljövård och också förmedla kunskap om svenska förhållanden internationellt. För att kunna utnyttja den potential som finns på ett rimligt sätt krävs dock utökade ekonomiska resurser till ersättning för resor och viss arvodering.

Måluppfyllelsen är i hög grad beroende av hur detta kan ordnas.

ARBETSUPPGIFTER

Svenska ICOMOS har enligt stadgarna som ändamål att:

i Sverige och internationellt främja vård och bevarande av kulturmiljön, såväl enskilda monument och deras omgivning som samlad bebyggelse och miljöer av kulturhistoriskt intresse, verka för att internationella rekommendationer och konventioner som är tillämpbara på svenska förhållanden blir kända och beaktade,

till ICOMOS och andra intresserade internationella organ förmedla kunskap om svenska förhållanden,

verka för informationsutbyte mellan svenska föreningar inom verksamhetsområdet, andra intresserade organ och personer, såväl inom som utom landet, med särskilt ansvar för det internationella samarbetet på expertnivå,

sprida upplysningar och rapporter om internationell verksamhet, såsom symposier, kongresser, utställningar etc.

ICOMOS SWEDENS STYRELSE OCH MEDLEMMAR

ICOMOS SWEDENS STYRELSE

ICOMOS SWEDENS styrelse valdes 6 april 2011. Styrelsen består av följande ledamöter:

Kerstin Westerlund Bjurström, ordföranden

Stina Wedman, sekreterare (– 30 juni 2011)

Daniel Kwiatkowski, kassör

Malin Myrin

Kjell Lundquist (-september 2011)

Nils Ahlberg

Gert Magnusson

Thomas Adlercreutz

Lena Palmqvist, adjungerad

Cecilia Andersson, adjungerad, sekreterare (1 juli 2011-)

Revisorer: Börje Olsson and Lars Cnattingius.

Valberedning: Anna-Gretha Eriksson (sammankallande), Erik Orviste och Henrik Lindblad (2011)

ICOMOS SWEDENS MEDLEMMAR

Vid årsskiftet 2010-2011 hade ICOMOS SWEDEN 17 institutionsmedlemmar och 154 individuella medlemmar.

Under 2011 antogs elva nya individuella medlemmar: *Cornelius Holtorf*, *Emma Jakobsson*, *Sölve Johansson*, *Ezequiel M. Pinto-Guillaume*, *Emil Bergstén*, *Hanna Eriksson*, *Hanna Wilhelmsson*, *Helga Janse*, *Ingrid Wedberg*, *Susanna Valjos*, *Terese Sonehag*

Under året avslutade fyra individuella medlemmar sitt medlemskap: *Ewa Bergdahl*, *Karin Löfgren*, *Ann Moreau*, *Lena Simonsson*. Styrelseledamot Kjell Lundquist avled i september 2011.

Svensk Hedersledamot i ICOMOS international

ICOMOS SWEDEN nominerade professor Ove Hidemark till internationell hedersmedlem i ICOMOS. Under ICOMOS generalförsamling i Paris 28/11-2/12 utsågs han till detta för sina utomordentliga insatser och för sin roll som frontfigur inom restaureringskonstens område med motiveringen:

- som första professor i restaureringskonst vid Kungliga Konsthögskolan i Stockholm arbetade han för ett humanistiskt förhållningssätt med respekt för tidigare generationers insatser,
- genom sina idéer, sin djupa kunskap om historia, material och teknik och sin förmåga att engagera elever, medarbetare, kolleger, beslutsfattare och allmänhet har han varit en förebild och inspiratör långt utanför Sveriges gränser,
- han har varit ansvarig för många av Sveriges förnämligaste byggnadsverk som Stockholms slott, Drottningholms slott, Skokloster och Katarina kyrka, och han har fått Sveriges främsta arkitekturpris, Kasper Salin priset, för sina insatser som nyskapande arkitekt.

GENOMFÖRD VERKSAMHET 2011

Årsberättelsen har givits något annorlunda struktur i förhållande till Handlingsplan för 2009-11. Huvudskälet är att framhäva den ökade inriktning på och vikten av kulturarvets betydelse generellt, på förutsättningarna för detta och också på enstaka objekt särskilt världsarv som arbetet fått. Det är förändringar som nödvändiggjorts av förändringar i omvärlden. Avsikten är också att det bättre ska framgå hur aktiviteter hänger ihop med målen avseende dessa aspekter.

KULTURARVETS BETYDELSE

Frågan om hur ge betydelsen av kulturarv större tyngd i det allmänna medvetandet och i samhällsdebatten har givits stor prioritet i arbetet 2010 och 2011. Att kraftfullt driva dessa frågor är viktigt i ett samhälle med en allt kortsiktigare syn på ekonomi och allt större beroende av nya och allt snabbare växlingar av trender.

ICOMOS SWEDEN har med den utgångspunkten utarbetat en vision för framtiden där: kulturarvsfrågorna har fått en större tyngd och upplevs som en angelägenhet för alla, kulturmiljö ses som en oumbärlig resurs i samhällsutvecklingen kulturellt, ekonomiskt, socialt och ekologiskt, kulturmiljösektorn ses som en drivande, respekterad och efterfrågad tillgång i utvecklingen mot ett i alla avseenden hållbarare samhälle, världsarvskonventionens roll i Unescos arbete för fred, mänskliga rättigheter, säkerhet och frihet är känd och allmänt respekterad.

Seminarium på temat "Räkna med kulturarvet"

Christer Gustavsson, sekreterare i ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Economics, beskrev hur kulturarvet kan ges en konstruktiv och lönsam roll i regional utveckling och hur olika samhällssektorer kan engageras. Christer Olsson informerade hur Riksantikvarieämbetet

arbetar med frågan. Malin Myrin berättade om Kulturarv utan gränsers arbete med att använda upprustning av kulturmiljöer för att få tidigare fientligt inställda befolkningsgrupper att samarbeta. Seminariet väckte tydlig vilja till mer kunskap i dessa frågor.)

Förberett bearbetning av Venedigdokumentet till svenska förhållanden och påbörjar arbetet med eventuell "tankesmedja"

Planering av hur Venedigdokumentet (Venice Charter 1964) ska kunna bearbetas så att det blir till nytta också framöver så att det följer med utvecklingen och blir relevant för svenska förhållanden har påbörjats.

Två seminarier på temat "Behöver vi ett gemensamt kulturvårdsdokument i Sverige?" har hållits i samarbete med Göteborgs universitet och Svenska kyrkan med inbjudna talare från bl. a. English Heritage och Australian National University i Camberra.

En arbetsgrupp med Helene Svahn Garreau som sammankallande har tillsats till stöd för styrelsen. De har också fått uppgiften att föreslå lämplig form för hur diskussionen om vad som är god kulturmiljövård och hur den ska åstadkommas i framtiden och ***hur olika samhällsfunktioner som skola, näringsliv, professionella organisationer, media etc. ska involveras.*** En tankesmedja skulle kunna vara en bra form att bedriva ett sådant arbete.

INTERNATIONELLT SAMARBETE

Genom aktivt deltagande från både Nils Ahlberg, representant i Historic Towns kommittén, och ordföranden Kerstin Westerlund på Advisory Committie möten mm. har bearbetningen av ***"The Washington Charter on Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas"*** kunnat slutföras. Likaså har ICOMOS SWEDEN tagit en aktiv del i ICOMOS bidrag till bearbetningen av Unescos förslag till ***"Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape"***, som nu är beslutad. Det har skett skriftligt med yttrande från Nils Ahlberg och med föredrag av ordföranden i frågan vid Europamötet 2010 och 2011.

ICOMOS SWEDEN har tillsammans med industrihistoriska föreningens ordförande aktivt bidragit till att den internationella ***överenskommelsen mellan Ticchi och ICOMOS*** kommit att innefatta viktiga svenska aspekter på det industrihistoriska arvet.

ICOMOS SWEDEN har genom ordföranden bidragit till nya nu beslutade ***riktlinjer för ICOMOS internationals samarbete med de nationella kommittéerna.***

ICOMOS SWEDENS representant, Thomas Adlercreutz, i International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrativ and Financial Issues (ICLAFI) har genomfört ett ***internationellt kommittémöte i Karlskrona i samarbete mellan ICOMOS SWEDEN och Fortifikationsverket.***

Nordiskt samarbete sker genom kontinuerligt sker samråd särskilt mellan ordförandena. Något nordiskt möte genomfördes inte 2011 p g a av nödvändig satsning på nationella aktiviteter. Ordförande har tagit del i Förberedelserna för den norska motionen till General Assembly "Our common dignity - Right-based Approaches to heritage management"

Vid General Assembly var ICOMOS SWEDEN brett representerad med fem från styrelsen, tre från vetenskapliga kommittéer och några medlemmar. Vi deltog aktivt genom ordföranden i Europamöten och Advisory committee bl. a. genom att driva frågor som har med "historic urban landscape", världsarvsfrågor och vissa administrativa frågor att göra.

Vi har utvecklat vår närvaro i internationella kommittéer med ***nya representanter i de internationella kommittéerna*** för Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP) och i International Scientific Committee for Stone (ISCS).

REGELVERK OCH FÖRVALTNING

Förvaltning

ICOMOS SWEDEN har i linje med sitt tidigare **remissvar** på Kulturfastighetsutredningen yttrat sig över betänkandet ”*Staten som fastighetsägare och hyresgäst*” (SOU 2011:31).

ICOMOS SWEDEN stödjer utredningens förslag om att ur ett nationellt perspektiv särskilt kulturhistoriskt betydelsefulla fastigheter ägs av staten och normalt förvaltas av Statens fastighetsverk. ICOMOS ifrågasätter starkt bristen på omvärldsperspektiv. För de unika byggnader och anläggningar som det är fråga om är internationella kontakter nödvändiga för att utveckla kompetens och för att kunna göra relevanta jämförelser av ekonomi och arbetssätt. ICOMOS ifrågasätter utredningens syn på kulturfastigheterna som tärande. Detta gäller inte minst de i internationellt perspektiv unikt orörda miljöer som finns i Sverige som bör betraktas som en tillgång för framtiden, trots att bred internationell forskning visar att de ger betydande bidrag till samhällsekonomin. ICOMOS varnar för att förslaget kan leda till förlust av kulturarv och dålig hushållning med resurser genom att anläggningar och markområden som bör hänga ihop splittras på flera ägare.

ICOMOS SWEDEN anser också, i motsats till utredningen, att det statliga innehavet av ur nationellt perspektiv särskilt betydelsefulla fastigheter bör omfatta alla samhällssektorer. Det är därför högst angeläget att en möjlighet öppnas för att det i speciella fall ska kunna kompletteras med byggnader eller anläggningar från en annan ägare än staten. Det nationella arvet bör också kompletteras med ”arkitektoniskt skapande i den internationella frontlinjen” som egen kategori.

Lagstiftning

ICOMOS SWEDEN arbetar även med lagstiftningsfrågan och förbereder remissvar på den utredning som nu utreder kulturminneslagen. Vi diskuterar bl. a. konsekvenserna av att kulturminneslagen inte är kopplad till miljöbalken och plan- och bygglagen trots att det byggda kulturarvet är en viktig del av vår fysiska miljö. Vi ser problem, t.ex. när det gäller skyddet för de svenska världsarven och riksintressanta kulturmiljöer. Hanteringen av lösöre är en annan viktig fråga som kommer att diskuteras. Regelsystemet skyddar vare sig mot förvanskning, skingring och vanvård eller säkrar tillgänglighet för allmänheten.

Med anledning av den tillsatta utredningen om kulturminneslagen och av de brister som finns såväl när det gäller lagtexterna som när det gäller tillämpningen **genomfördes seminariet ”Den nya kulturminneslagen – vad bör den innehålla?”**, med Thomas Adlercreutz som moderator och förberedda inlägg av länsantikvarien i Uppsala län Agneta Åkerlund, advokat och universitetslektor Jan-Mikael Bexhed och, Kerstin Westerlund, vilket var mycket uppskattat både av medlemmar, andra intresserade, utredaren och närvarande politiker.

ICOMOS SWEDEN har också inlett ett **samarbete med Svensk byggnadsvårdsföreningen** som på det nationella planet, som komplement till ICOMOS verksamhet, vänder sig till icke professionella. Detta har bland annat resulterat i en **skrivelse och artikeln ”Viktigt kulturarv hotas i Kiruna”** i Svenska Dagbladet. Samarbetet har hittills inriktats på lagstiftning.

AKTIVITETER TILL SKYDD FÖR ENSKILDA OBJEKT

I linje med uppgiften att **verka för att avsikten med världsarvskonventionen uppmärksammas och respekteras** har ICOMOS SWEDEN nationellt i samarbete med ICOMOS Europe drivit frågan om Sverige verkligen lever upp till konventionen när det gäller nuvarande hantering av Drottningholm. Vi har också uppmärksammat frågan avseende hot mot jordbrukslandskapet Södra Öland

Beträffande Drottningholm har vi i skrivelser och aktioner i media ifrågasatt bl.a. om det verkligen ligger i linje med konventionen:

– att befintlig väg genom världsarvsområdet breddas när Ekerö genom förbifarten får två nya vägförbindelser med Stockholm,

– att de tillfarer från vägen som också passerar världsarvets skyddszon vänder sig mot världsarvet, och därmed orsakar stora skador i skyddszonens kulturlandskap och ökat buller och trafik genom världsarvet, i stället för mot de boende på Mäläröarna är också en fråga

Beträffande Södra Öland ifrågasätter ICOMOS SWEDEN om det verkligen är rimligt att det inom ett världsarv byggs **så höga vindkraftverk** att de kommer att synas i stort sätt över hela området i en skala som är helt främmande för detta landskap. ICOMOS SWEDENS brev och mediaaktion gav mycket uppmärksamhet åt världsarvsfrågan.

I skrivelse och artikel i SvD om Slussen i Stockholm tar ICOMOS SWEDEN upp principfrågan om **vårt kortsiktiga förhållningssätt till kulturmiljövården**.

MEDLEMSFRÅGOR

Genom att skapa **uppmärksamhet i media** har vi förutom intresse för de sakfrågor som vi fört fram också **syftat till intresse från kvalificerade professionella** d.v.s. presumtiva medlemmar. När det gäller den unga generationen, Medveten breddning återstår. Vi har tagit fram ett **informationsbrev till institutionsmedlemmarna** avseende villkoren för medlemskap.

Studerande som rekryteringsbas

För att skapa intresse bland studerande för framtiden och ge dem möjlighet att bli delaktiga i verksamheten har vi skapat gruppen *ICOMOS aspiranter*. Ordföranden har under året besökt master kurser på bebyggelseantikvariskt program vid Göteborgs universitet, arkitektutbildningen på Chalmers och Kulturarvsforskning vid Konstvetenskapliga institutionen på Stockholms universitet.

INFORMATION

ICOMOS SWEDEN s nyhetsbrev som huvudsakligen är skriven på svenska utkommer fyra gånger per år. Nyhetsbrevet ger en sammanfattning av de aktiviteter som har ägt rum under de senaste månaderna, till exempel seminarier, diskussioner och möten, både nationellt och internationellt. ICOMOS uttalanden, expertutlåtanden och rapporter publiceras också i nyhetsbrevet som gör medlemmarna att följa arbetet och åtgärder ICOMOS. En huvudfokus under 2011 var arbetet med Förbifart Stockholm och Världsarvet Drottningholm. Nyhetsbrevet har publicerat information och minuter från ordinarie bolagsstämma och seminarium som ägde rum i Stockholm i mars samt information om generalförsamlingen i Paris, resultat från valet, sammanfattningar av förklaringar och resolutioner och personliga reflektioner från några av de svenska deltagarna

Hemsidan fungerar som ett komplement till nyhetsbrevet.

Medias roll har ägnats stor uppmärksamhet, när det gäller att nå utanför medlemskretsen. Se nedan

Föreningsaktiviteter har i stort genomförts enligt de uppställda målen. Se seminarier ovan.

GENOMFÖRDA MÖTEN OCH AKTIVITETER

ICOMOS SWEDEN har under 2011 genomfört följande möten och aktiviteter.

8 februari Styrelsemöte

8 mars Styrelsemöte

15 mars Årsmöte med seminariet ”Räkna med kulturarvet”

6 april Styrelsemöte

9 juni Styrelsemöte

16 augusti Styrelsemöte

10 oktober Styrelsemöte

14 november Styrelsemöte

15 november Seminariet ”Den nya kulturminneslagen – vad bör den innehålla”

DELTAGANDE I NATIONELLA OCH INTERNATIONELLA AKTIVITETER

ICOMOS SWEDEN har under året deltagit i följande nationella och internationella aktiviteter: 3 mars. Ordföranden Kerstin Westerlund, Henrik Lindblad och Helene Svahn Garreau deltog i seminarium "Behöver vi ett gemensamt kulturvårdsdokument i Sverige?" i Göteborg 9-11 mars. Kerstin Westerlund, ordförande ICOMOS SWEDEN, deltog vid workshopen "Our common Dignity: Towards Rights-Based World Heritage Management" i Oslo. Workshopen arrangerades av ICOMOS NORWAY.

31 mars-1 april. Kerstin Westerlund deltagit i Världsarv i Sveriges (Vis) årsmöte i Varberg – Grimeton.

14 april Ordföranden Kerstin Westerlund, Henrik Lindblad och Helene Svahn Garreau deltog i seminarium "Behöver vi ett gemensamt kulturvårdsdokument i Sverige?" i Göteborg

4-7 maj. Cornelius Holtorf, svensk representant i den internationella kommittén *Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP)*, deltog med inlägget "Why Does the Past Matter?" i konferens vid The University of Massachusetts Amherst Center for Heritage and Society.

1-5 juni. ICOMOS EUROPE möte i Budapest. Kerstin Westerlund deltog och bidrog med ett föredrag om UNESCOs rekommendationer; Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) och ett föredrag med pm om "Drottningholm, Ekerövägen och Förbifart Stockholm".

15 juni. Kerstin Westerlund och Nils Ahlberg deltagit i Svenska Unescorådets seminarium.

28-30 september. Cornelius Holtorf, svensk representant i den internationella kommittén *Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP)*, deltog i sessionen "Heritage Erasure: Vandalism and Obliteration in the Historic Environment" vid konferensen "Places People Stories", vid Linneuniversitetet i Kalmar.

26-27 november. Kerstin Westerlund Bjurström, ordförande ICOMOS SWEDEN, och Cecilia Andersson, sekreterare ICOMOS SWEDEN, deltog vid ICOMOS Advisory Committee i Paris.

27 november-2 december. Följande medlemmar i ICOMOS SWEDEN deltog i ICOMOS General Assembly i Paris: Gert Magnusson, Kerstin Westerlund, Malin Myrin, Cecilia Andersson, Nils Ahlberg, Thomas Adlercreutz, Lena Palmqvist, Christer Gustafsson, Cornelius Holtorf, Héléne Svahn Garreau, Kerstin Barup, Mats Edström, Börje Olsson.

ARRANGÖR FÖR INTERNATIONELLA AKTIVITETER

ICOMOS SWEDEN har arrangerat respektive deltagit i arrangemang av följande internationella aktiviteter:

16 maj. The national *Committee on Wall painting* arrangerade seminariet "Exterior mural painting and painting techniques" i Finspång. Detta var det första seminariet i en seminariereserie på temat "Exterior mural painting and painting techniques with examples from Finspång slott and Switzerland. Seminariet arrangerades under en halv dag på Finspång slott. Föreläsare från Sweden and Schweiz var inbjudna. Anna Henningsson kontaktperson för *ICOMOS International Committee on Wall painting* deltog.

16-18 maj. ICOMOS international Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI) årsmöte i Karlskrona. Mötet arrangerades av ICOMOS SWEDEN och Fortifikationsverket.

DELTAGANDE I MÖTEN MED DE INTERNATIONELLA KOMMITTÉERNA (IC)

ICOMOS SWEDENs deltagande i möten med de internationella kommittéerna (IC):

ICOMOS SWEDEN har under 2011 haft svenska representanter i 18 internationella kommittéer.

13-16 april. ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Mural Painting, konferens på temat Life Beyond Tourism, Florens, Italien. Anna Henningsson, svensk representant i *ICOMOS International Committee on Wall painting*, deltog och bidrog med en föreläsning om "A route to Early Medieval Mural Paintings in Östergötland, Sweden".

18 april. Möte med representanter i de svenska arbetsgrupperna och internationella kommittéerna. Mötet ägde rum på Världsarvet Drottningholm med deltagande av slottsarkitekt Erland Montgomery och förvaltningschef Rolf Karlsson från Fastighetsverket.

1-3 maj. ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Economics (ISCEC) hade möte med Världsbanken i Washington. Christer Gustavsson svensk representant och sekreterare i kommittén deltog.

12-17 juni. *International Committee on 20th Century Heritage* arrangerade, i samarbete mellan ETSAM, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura i Madrid (ETSAM) ett möte i Madrid på temat "*Approaches to Intervention on the 20th Century Architectural Heritage*". Britt Wisth, kontaktperson för *ICOMOS International Committee on 20th Century Heritage* deltog.

15-19 juni. *ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP)* årsmöte i Helsingfors. Kerstin Westerlund, ordförande deltog.

28-30 september. Konferensen "Places, People, Stories an Interdisciplinary & International Conference". Linnaeus University, Kalmar. Cornelius Holtorf kontaktperson för *ICOMOS Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* bidrog med en föreläsning om "Heritage Erasure: Vandalism and Obliteration in the Historic Environment"

14 oktober. Möte med representanter i de svenska arbetsgrupperna och internationella kommittéerna. Mötet ägde rum i Gustav Vasa kyrka och församlingshem och inleddes med en presentation av förberedelser inom kyrkoförvaltningen inför bygget av Citybanan. Stockholms stifts samordnare i Citybaneprojektet Sven Löfvenberg, klockare i Gustav Vasa församling, presenterade arbetet och den arkitekturbundna konsten i Gustav Vasa kyrka som berörs av arbetet med Citybanan.

27 november. Britt Wisth deltog vid *ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage* årsmöte i Paris.

2 december. Cornelius Holtorf deltog vid *Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP)* årsmöte i Paris.

2 december. Christer Gustafsson och Kerstin Westerlund deltog i *Internationel Committee on Economics (ISCEC)* möte i Paris.

2 december. Nils Ahlberg deltog vid *ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages* årsmöte i Paris.

2 december. Årsmöte för *ICOMOS International Committee of Vernacular Architecture (CIAV)*, Paris. Lena Palmqvist, vice ordförande i kommittén deltog.

AKTIONER MOT MEDIA

ICOMOS SWEDEN har genom aktioner mot media uppmärksammat kulturarvsfrågor ett flertal gånger vilket bl.a. resulterat i följande artiklar.

28/3	SvD, Väg hotar världsarv, Kultur: Hotat världsarv; Unesco granskar Förbifarten
19/4	SvD, Brännpunkt: Viktigt kulturarv hotas i Kiruna
29/6	SvD, Nyheter: Kritiken växer mot förbifarten
29/6	SvD, ABC nytt: Drottningholm.
16/7	SvD, Trafikverket köper inte Unescos kritik
2/8	DN, Nyheter: Fortsatt strid om juvel
15/8	Svd, Nyheter: Mer kritik mot vägplaner
5/9	Mälaröarnas nyheter: Förbifartens konsekvenser utreds av Trafikverket
22/11	Ölandsbladet: Unesco hotar att riva upp världsarv
22/11	Barometern: Vindkraft hot mot världsarv
23/11	Östra Småland: Världsarvet hotat av vindkraftverk
23/11	Östra Småland: Vi ändrar inte vårt beslut
24/11	Östra Småland: Världsarvet hotat av vindkraftverk
24/11	Barometern-OT: Södra Öland måste fortsätta att utvecklas

SVENSKA REPRESENTANTER FÖR DE INTERNATIONELLA KOMMITTÈERNA 2009-2011

Thomas Adlercreutz, ICOMOS International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues.

Nils Ahlberg, ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages, i vilken han även är vice ordförande.

Ulf Bertilsson, ICOMOS International Committee on Rock Art.

Anna Henningson, ICOMOS International Committee on Wall painting.

Anna Hegethorn, ICOMOS International Committee on Cultural Tourism.

Hélène Svahn Garreau, ICOMOS International Committee on Stone. Ordförande för den svenska arbetsgruppen för sten(2011).

Lena Palmqvist, ICOMOS International Committee on Vernacular Architecture, i vilken hon även är vice ordförande. Sammankallande för de svenska vetenskapliga kommittéerna.

Hans Sandström, ICOMOS International Committee on Wood, medlem i kommitténs Management Group för vilken han även är ordförande.

Torbjörn Suneson, ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Gardens – Cultural Landscapes. Ordförande för den svenska arbetsgruppen för parker och landskap.

Christer Gustafsson, ICOMOS International Committee on Economics of Conservation.

Ola Wetterberg, ICOMOS International Committee on Training. Ordförande för den svenska arbetsgruppen för utbildning.

Håkan Jorikson, ICOMOS International Committee on Polar Heritage.

Ingela Andersson, ICOMOS International Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage.

Andréas Olsson ICOMOS International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Gert Magnusson, ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management.

Britt Wisht, ICOMOS International Committee on 20th Century Heritage.

Kerstin Westerlund, ICOMOS International Committee on Risk preparedness.

Pål Anders Stensson, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage.

Cornelis Holtorf, ICOMOS Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites.

Malin Myrin and Hanna Gårdstedt representerar ICOMOS SWEDEN i Kulturarv utan gränser (KUG)

ÅRSRAPPORT FRÅN ICOMOS SWEDENS ARBETSGRUPPER

Årsrapporter från ICOMOS SWEDENS arbetsgrupper saknas.

/Kerstin Westerlund Bjurström

Cecilia Andersson

Inbjudan till årsmötesseminarium 2012

Det marinarkeologiska kulturarvet Aktuellt om förlista skepp och sjunkna landskap



Professor Johan Rönnby, Institutionen för kultur och kommunikation vid Södertörns högskola, talar om aktuella fynd från undervattensvärlden.

Datum: Onsdagen den 14 MARS

Tid: 16.30 – ca.18.00

Plats: Stallet, Nordiska museet, Stockholm (se karta ovan)



Svärdet från 1676 (foto: Jonas Dahm).

Medlemsfrågor

Nya medlemmar

Sedan föra nyhetsbrevet gick ut vid nyår har ICOMOS Sweden fått fem nya medlemmar. Vi hälsar följande nya medlemmar välkomna:

Erik Andersson
Urs Müller
Maria Rosario Vazques
Anna-Lena Forsberg
Boel Melin
Thomas Roth

Kommittéer och arbetsgrupper söker representanter

I förra nyhetsbrevet uppmärksammade vi hur angeläget det är för ICOMOS Sverige att skapa nationella arbetsgrupper som har ett nära samarbete med de internationella vetenskapliga kommittéerna. Fortfarande saknar lera av ICOMOS internationella kommittéer svenska representanter. Även några av de svenska arbetsgrupperna saknar representanter.

Vi upprepar därför vår förfrågan om tips och förslag på lämpliga representanter med anknytning till de aktuella kommittéernas områden. Personerna behöver inte vara ICOMOS medlemmar ännu men ska kunna bidra med kunskap och idéer till kommittéernas arbete.

Uppdraget innebär att representera Sverige och verka för att ICOMOS frågor drivs, att föra ut kunskap om kommittéernas resultat i Sverige genom nyhetsbrevet och på hemsidan samt att informera om ICOMOS arbete generellt.

Nedan följer en lista på de kommittéer och grupper det gäller. Namnförslag och tips lämnas till Lena Palmqvist: lena.palmqvist@nordiskamuseet.se före den 5:e mars för styrelsens bedömning.

ICOMOS internationella kommittéer som fortfarande saknar representant är:

Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH)
Heritage Documentation (CIPA)
Shared Built Heritage (ISCSBH)

Aktuellt

Världsarvsdagen den 18 april

I samband med Världsarvsdagen den 18 april planerar ICOMOS Sweden en workshop med diskussion på temat världsarv. Mer information kommer i nästa nyhetsbrev men boka redan nu in eftermiddagen den 14 april i era almanackor!

ICOMOS "Open Archive" nu igång

Vi vill passa på att tipsa om att ICOMOS 2011 lanserade sitt *Open Archive* där publikationer på temat kulturmiljö och kulturarv både kan läggas upp och hämtas utan kostnad. Ytterligare en anledning till att regelbundet besöka ICOMOS hemsida www.icomos.org!

Rapporter från ICOMOS seminarier och aktiviteter

Den nya kulturminneslagen – vad ska den innehålla?

Thomas Adlercreutz anförande vid ICOMOS seminarium den 15 november 2011, ett sammandrag.

Regeringen tillsatte den 14 mars 2011 en utredning som ska se över kulturminneslagen (KML). Direktiven är emellertid så begränsade att mycket till reform kan det inte bli. I själva verket var lagen redan när den tillkom 1988 i flera hänseenden föråldrad: ett hopklipp av äldre bestämmelser, vissa bra men infogade i ett splittrat system. Här kommer min önskelista över vad lagen egentligen borde innehålla.

Kulturmiljön - en del av miljön. Det låter som en självklarhet, men legalt är det inte alls så. KML påverkar en stor del av landets yta, men är inte kopplad till de andra markanvändningslagarna: miljöbalken (MB), plan- och bygglagen (PBL) samt lagarna som styr infrastrukturbyggnaden i form av bl.a. vägar och järnvägar.

Formellt är KML en stark lag. Hur mycket tillstånd man än lyckas skaffa sig enligt andra lagar, t.ex. bygglov, avstyckning, strandskyddsdispens, så kan ändå t.ex. en fornlämning lägga hinder i vägen för det man vill göra. Är inte det bra då? Jo vid första påseende, men man inser snart att länsstyrelsen, som har makten att stoppa, är en myndighet som inte har länsantikvarien som chef. Företrädare för andra sektorsintressen på länsstyrelsen och starka kommunpolitiker kan visa sig starkare. Det blir konstigheter när tillståndsprövningen av vad som är bra för samhället är splittrad och ”Myndigheten” - som ofta uppfattas i singular, fastän flera kan vara inblandade - talar med kluven tunga.

Ett kanske inte så ofta förekommande fall, som dock inträffat i praktiken och som är belysande för hur tokigt det kan bli, är när för några år sedan en person fick avstyckning av tre tomter beviljad av lantmäteriet. Ärendet hade varit uppe på länsstyrelsens lantmäterienhet och fått OK. Först därefter upptäcktes att det fanns boplatzlämningar i närheten. Dessa syntes knappast ovan markytan, men fanns på ekonomiska kartan. När kulturmiljöenheten kopplades in blev det stopp. Enheten fann att fornlämningsområdet - det kom att täcka ca en kvadratkilometer - omfattade även tomterna och tillstånd till ingrepp i fornlämningsområdet beviljades inte. Avstyckningskostnaderna kom att hamna på tomtägaren. Regeringen fastställde avslaget, på inrådan av RAÄ. Pinsamheten i det hela ledde till att ämbetet litet i det fördolda gav den snavade tomtägaren viss ersättning.

Nå, nu förekommer bristande kommunikation litet varstans i myndighetsvärlden. Jag menar ändå att exemplet pekar på en svaghet i systemet för kontroll av markanvändningen. Företag, privatpersoner och myndigheter som är involverade i markanvändningen borde ges tillgång till ett system där entydiga besked lämnas. KML borde alltså samordnas - eller rent av inordnas - i det stora systemet.

Hur skulle det då gå till? Om man ser till KML:s beståndsdelar så finner man att reglerna i 2 kap om fornlämningarna till sin funktion är regler om markanvändningen inom områden. Regler om skydd för områden finns i 7 kap. MB; där finns t o m redan regler om kulturresevat. Det vore enligt min mening välmotiverat att inordna fornlämningsreglerna i 7 kap. Naturligtvis är en

sådan operation inte helt lättutförd, bl.a. därför att fornlämningarna är så dåligt avgränsade som just områden. Till den frågan ska jag återkomma senare.

Men med en sådan inordning vinner man fördelen att tillståndsprövningen kommer att ske enligt MB och kunna grundas på de allmänna hänsyns- och avvägningsreglerna i MB. Därmed skulle prövningen bli föremål för den insyn och det helhetsperspektiv som bör prägla åtgärder som påverkar den fysiska miljön i Sverige.

Hur gör man då med andra delar av KML: byggnadsminnena och kyrkorna?

Ska de också in i MB. Nej, här bör man pröva en inordning i PBL. PBL är visserligen kommunernas egen lag, men där finns ju redan stoppregler för statliga intressen. Det borde vara möjligt att foga in byggnadsminnena och kyrkorna i plansystemet och överlämna tillståndsprövningen till kommunerna/byggnadsnämnderna. PBL-beslut kan ju överklagas till länsstyrelserna, som alltså kan komma in i kontrollen den vägen. Men man kan också överväga ett system med automatisk underställning av besluten till länsstyrelserna.

En ytterligare fördel med en inordning i MB och PBL är att inte bara förstainstansprövningen utan även överprövningen kommer att bli samordnad hos de relativt nya mark- och miljödomstolarna, som nu har fått grepp om det mesta i svensk markanvändning. Ett undantag är alltså fortfarande KML, där ärendena går till förvaltningsdomstolarna. En fråga om ändring av ett byggnadsminne prövas alltså nu av förvaltningsdomstolarna medan en ändring av en Q-märkt byggnad går mark- och miljödomstolsvägen. Hur systematiskt är det?

Nu vill jag inte sticka under stol med att utformningen av en ensartad prövning av mark- och miljöpåverkande projekt inte löser alla problem. Det finns många problem inbyggda i MB och i detta sammanhang tanker jag naturligtvis på riksintressena. Hur ska man se till att kulturmiljöns riksintressen alltid vinner över de andra? Nu tror jag inte att ens de mest entusiastiska bevarare egentligen vill att det ska vara på det viset. Om utbyggnaden av kollektivtrafiken kommer i konflikt med en fornlämning så är det väl så att även arkeologer vill kunna åka kollektivt. Avvägningsregler kommer alltid att tillämpas så att än det ena, än det andra intresset vinner. Lagstiftaren kan ju i och för sig prioritera bland intressena. Det har man gjort bland riksintressena så att totalförsvaret ges försteg framför de andra. Men även den prioriteringen får vika ibland. Det ligger i det demokratiska styrelseskicket att beslut i sådana frågor ska tas på rätt nivå och att berörda intressenter ska få komma till tals i beslutsprocessen.

I den senare delen är KML klart underutvecklad. Det är egentligen bara mark- och fastighetsägare och kommuner som har något erkänt inflytande. Miljöorganisationer - som ju får föra väsen både enligt MB och PBL - har ingen ställning alls enligt KML (tills någon kommer på idén att försöka, för då får domstolarna något att fundera över. Jag tror nog att det skulle lyckas). Just den här aspekten har ju sitt intresse för ICOMOS och Byggnadsvårdsföreningen. Problemet som sådant skulle försvinna om man inordnar lagen i MB och PBL.

En annan sak som är speciellt viktig för ICOMOS är att säkerställa att de svenska världsarven inte skadas eller naggas i kanten av diverse mer eller mindre vällovliga projekt. Varken KML eller någon av de andra aktuella lagarna innehåller något om världsarven och här är Sverige långt ifrån unikt. Det finns bara ett fåtal länder som gett världsarven ett legalt direktskydd.

Nu är det inte så enkelt som att lagstiftaren bara bestämmer att världsarven ska vara skyddade. Problemet är ju att världsarvsutnämningarna kommer som jätten efter en deg som redan är uttagen ur ugnen. Särskilt bekymmersamma är de städer eller stadsdelar som blir godkända. Där ska den vanliga tätortsutvecklingen trängas med de museala kraven. I nomineringsförfarandet ingår visserligen att man ska se till att komplettera det lagskydd som behövs för att säkerställa kulturvärden. Nu är det sällan jurister eller planerare som gör nomineringsarbetet. Om man ser på de svenska nomineringarna så kan man nog finna att skyddsanalyserna är av varierande kvalitet. För att försöka mildra eventuella konflikter har man i världsarvskommittén funnit på regler om buffer zones. Inte heller sådana regler ger något verksamt skydd mot förändring. Vill man vara elak kan man säga att de liknar kejsarens nya kläder. Men eftersom världsarvsfrågor ibland har starka politiska övertoner - de kan ge kudos åt många kommunalpolitiker - kan man ha förståelse för att kejsaren ska synas ha något på sig, åtminstone när han promenerar i en buffer zone..

Skulle man kunna fundera på att peka ut världsarven som riksintressen? Om man bortser från den språkligt något underliga konstruktionen, så skulle detta kunna betyda att världsarvens status bli något klarare. Jag vill inte utpeka denna lösning som ett kolumbii ägg, eftersom världsarvsnomineringarna ändå kan skava mot redan etablerade planer och utvecklingstendenser och vara ytterligt knepiga i levande stadsmiljöer som Karlskrona och Visby. Men ett steg mot en bättre ordning vore det nog.

Åter till fornlämningarna. Det direkta lagskyddet anses nog här i landet som ett särskilt forte. Möjligen anses den ordningen också internationellt ha sina anhängare. Det som jag tror ger Sverige poäng är snarare det metodiska inventeringsarbetet och uppbyggnaden av ett register, som ju numera är åtkomligt för envar via internet. Emellertid nämns varken inventering eller register i lagen.

Tvärtom har lagen sin verkan helt utan registret. Fornlämningarna är kategorivis utpekade i lagtexten och det är detta som har legal betydelse. Även om registret skulle vara blankt för en specifik plats så har en för ögat osynlig boplatsskyddsverkan, åtminstone när den kommer i dagen.

Jag tror dock att fornlämningsbegreppet behöver i någon mån revideras. Vi har ca 1 700 000 enskilda fornlämningar i registret och de finns på ca 700 000 platser. Man ser olika uppgifter om hur många de är. Ett problem är att även lämningar som inventerarna inte bedömt vara riktiga fornlämningar enligt lagen har tagits med under rubriken kulturlämningar. Detta är ju i sig utmärkt, men jag är inte helt övertygad om att alla användare förmår se skillnaden. Ett exempel är torpruiner, som sällan anses vara sådana märkliga lämningar av byggnader som krävs för fornlämningsstatus. Det som "bara" är en kulturlämning, ska kanske också respekteras, men på vilket sätt och i vilken mån? Här finns alltså en oklarhet, som man kanske kan undanröja. Det andra problemet är att de ca 700 000 platserna tar upp en ganska stor del av landets yta, men man vet inte riktigt hur stora fornlämningsområdena är. Det är ju bara ett fåtal som är gränsbestämda och som alltså kan ritas in inom en legalt giltig linje på en karta.

Det finns två sätt att komma en bit mot en bättre ordning. Den ena har jag talat för döva öron om på ämbetet. Det är att anamma samma metod som är internationellt ofta använd, nämligen

att ange ett visst avstånd från fornlämningens synliga del. I Finland vill jag minnas att det är fem meter; i Frankrike 500 meter. Här säger man att det är inflexibelt med fasta gränser, men flexibiliteten kan slå också åt andra hållet.

Den andra metoden är att ge registret legal status, t.ex. så att allt som ska göras inom registrerat område är tillståndspliktigt, eller i vart fall att lämningen i sådana fall måste närmare utredas innan åtgärder vidtas. Detta liknar i praktiken dagens ordning, men ger en ökad tyngd åt företagarens undersökningsbörda.

En fornlämningskategori omgiven av särskilda bekymmer är skeppsvraken, den enda kategorien som definieras med en fast tidsgräns: 100 år efter förlisningen. 100-årsgränsen upplevs inom sektorn som alltmer irrelevant i fråga om det kulturhistoriska värdet. Dessutom kan vrak oftare kanske än andra fornlämningar härledas till en ägare: en redare eller försäkringsgivare, eller – fråga om örlogsfartyg – en stat.

Vad kan man göra för att lösa dessa problem? Tidsgränsen bör nog ändras till 50 år. Det har talats om att man skulle peka ut de vrak mellan 50 och 100 år som bör skyddas, men det tror jag är en alltför osäker procedur. Ägarförhållandena kommer man principiellt aldrig ifrån, men om vraket kan betraktas som övergivet är det ändå skyddat enligt de vanliga fornlämningsreglerna. Man skulle kanske t.o.m. kunna överväga att slopa tidsgränsen helt och i stället undersöka om nyare vrak kan anses ha en ägare som vill bärga.

Faktum är att Sverige – förutom att ändra i KML – kan förbättra skyddet för vraken genom att ta internationella regler till hjälp. 2001 års UNESCO-konvention om skydd för kulturarvet under vattnet, är tillgänglig för anslutning. Sverige deltog i konventionsarbetet, men avstod från att rösta vid antagandet. Under hand vet jag att UD var kritiskt till konventionen, som ansågs strida mot vad Sverige hävdade vid antagandet några år tidigare av FN:s stora havsrättskonvention. UNESCO-konventionen påstods innehålla s.k. creeping jurisdiction, och det låter ju inte så trevligt. Vad det handlar om är att ge kuststaterna skyddsmöjligheter inom det område utanför territorialvattengränsen som ligger inom deras ekonomiska zon. Det har Sverige alltså hittills sagt nej till och det betyder att vi avstår från att ta något ansvar för de vrak som ligger ”på vår sida” i Östersjön. Havsrättskonventionen är Sverige med i. Den innehåller en möjlighet att besluta om en anslutande zon. Det betyder att man inom ytterligare 12 sjömil från territorialvattengränsen kan hålla uppsikt på bl.a. vrak. När Sverige anslut sig uttalade regeringen att en angränsande zon skulle vi ha. 16 år senare har i vart fall ett första steg i den riktningen tagits.

Reglerna om fornfynd har också gammal hävd. I korthet innebär de att lösa föremål som påträffas inom en fornlämnings gränser (var de nu går) tillfaller staten i stället för upphittaren, medan andra föremål som är över 100 år gamla tillfaller upphittaren. Han/hon är dock skyldig att anmäla fynd av ädelmetall och s.k. depåfynd till staten, som då kan välja att lösa in dem. Föremål som man kan spåra en bestämd ägare till är undantagna. De ska tillbaka till ägaren, om han vill ha dem. De flesta tycker nog att dessa regler är nyanserade och att de inte ställt till med problem, men jag är inte helt enig. UNESCO och Unidroit tillsatte för något år sedan en expertkommitté som skulle lägga fram förslag till en s.k. modellag rörande fornfynd. Det har kommittén nu gjort och resultatet har godkänts av uppdragsgivarna. Förslaget är att man i nationella lagar skriver att arkeologiska föremål tillhör staten. Det är den skillnaden att de

svenska reglerna ger staten äganderätten först vid påträffandet: "tillfaller" staten. Detta är en juridiskt betydelsefull skillnad. Den som tar något som tillhör någon annan begår stöld och kan straffas med upp till sex års fängelse. Att ta fornfynd straffas i Sverige idag med mildare påföljd: max fyra år. Man tar ju inte något som redan tillhör någon annan. Men det är inte nog med detta. Ett stulet föremål blir även en godtroende förvärvare skyldig att lämna tillbaka. Ett svenskt fynd från en fornlämning som tas, t.ex. – hemska tanke – av en undersökande arkeolog och säljs vidare, har staten mycket sämre möjligheter att få tillbaka. Mitt förslag är alltså att man gör det språkligt mycket blygsamma bytet i lagen att ordet tillfaller byts ut mot tillhör.

Vad gäller då i övrigt för kulturhistoriskt värdefulla föremål enligt KML? Frånsett reglerna för de arkeologiska fornfynden och regler för kulturhistoriskt värdefulla inventarier som finns hos Svenska kyrkan, har vi inga skyddsregler alls, påstår jag. Vad nu, säger den bevandrade som genast ser att i KML handlar inte mindre än de fyra sista kapitlen just om lösöre. Det är riktigt, men de är inga skyddsregler. De tre sista kapitlen handlar om hur vi i Sverige ska göra oss av med kulturföremål, därför att de har kommit hit olagligt. Det femte kapitlet i ordningsföljden handlar om utförsel av kulturföremål. Men de är inga skyddsregler. De syftar inte till att bevara föremål i något ursprungligt eller kontrollerat skick. Ni minns kanske kampanjerna "måla på lördag med Servalac" eller det stora avlutningsraseriet. Inga svenska regler har någonsin varit avsedda att stoppa sådant. Inte heller kan de användas till att göra föremål tillgängliga, t.ex. genom inköp till museer. Det enda reglerna duger till – i den mån de följs – det är att se till att nästa gång ett föremål ska ut på marknaden då ska det vara en svensk antikhandlare eller auktionist som säljer.

Jag tycker att när det gäller utförselreglerna har vi kommit till ett vägval. Antingen anser vi att även lösa föremål har ett skyddsbehov och skaffar i så fall regler som kan tillgodose dessa behov. Förmodligen behövs de bara i mycket få fall, men det har ändå funnits uppmärksammade exempel på att privatpersoner har behövt träda in för att köpa kvar föremål till Sverige. Detta är väl ändå de offentliga samlingarnas uppgift. Det är väl också motiverat med någon slags möjlighet att stoppa smakrenovering eller vanvård av sällsynta gamla möbler eller andra konstföremål. Vill vi inte ha sådana möjligheter, behöver vi inte heller någon utförselkontroll. Det är väl typiskt sett bättre att svenska föremål – de flesta av dem är inte arkeologiska – säljs till en intresserad innehavare i utlandet än att de stoppas in i förråd eller privata hem i Sverige, där ingen utomstående kan komma åt dem. I Europa sticker Sverige, Norge och Finland ut som länder som bara är rent protektionistiska, dvs. där det enda intresset tycks vara att föremålen stannar kvar i landet, oavsett om detta gör någon nytta eller ej.

Till slut: om man skulle följa mitt program och föra in regler i andra lagar än KML, skulle inte det också medföra att sektorn "kulturmiljövården" förlorar sitt existensberättigande och i bästa fall blir en avdelning av Naturvårdsverket? Organisationsformer bör ju inte vara styrande. Erfarenheten säger att "kulturmiljövården" även i framtiden kommer att vara en specifik disciplin efterfrågad av samhället och som väl kommer att kunna försvara sin uppgift, även om dess utövare behöver slå upp andra sidor i den stora lagboken. Det kommer definitivt att finnas ett behov av kulturmiljövårdare.

Thomas Adlercreutz – styrelseledamot ICOMOS Sweden

ICOMOS yttranden och synpunkter

Vindkraftverken hotar södra Ölands världsarv

Barometern.se | Debatt 2012-01-24

Det går inte att komma ifrån att om de mycket höga vindkraftverk som nu planeras inom världsarvet "Södra Ölands odlingslandskap" blir verklighet så skadas viktiga kultur- och upplevelsevärden. Till och med kan dess världsarvsstatus gå förlorad.

Grundläggande för att Södra Öland med världsarvsnomineringen blivit en angelägenhet för hela världen är den medeltida markindelningen och den kontinuitet med vilken marken sedan dess brukats. Före språkarna för vindkraftutbyggnaden anför att jordbruk et skulle förkvävas utan den nu planerade utbyggnaden. De hävdar också att ICOMOS Swedens tidigare påpekande till Mörbylånga om risken för förlorad världsarvsstatus är tvärt emot vad som tidigare utlovats.

Att med framgång hävda att de gigantiska anläggningar som nu planeras är nödvändiga för utvecklingen av jordbruket blir dock svårt. Lika svårt lär det bli att försvara det nödvändiga i att placera så stora vindkraftverk just i eller intill världsarvet för att leva upp till de svenska miljömålen.

Att få medhåll i att de nya stora vindkraftverken vid Albrunna, Kastlösa Södra och Ventlinge inte innebär påtaglig skada på världsarvets kulturvärden bör vara lika svårt. Med höjder på mellan 100 till 150 meter avviker de helt från skalan i övrig bebyggelse. De blir kanske fyra gånger så höga som traktens högsta kyrktorn och mångdubbelt högre än de högsta träden.

Till skillnad från befintliga verk, som med höjder på fyrtio till sextio meter är nog så diskutabla, blir de synliga från större delen av Alvaret, från radbyar, åkrar och betesmarker. Det visuella intrycket förändras då markant. Det blir svårt att undgå blänket och ljudet från kraftverkens rotor blad. Att ostört uppleva de historiska värdena hos världsarvet som helhet blir nära nog omöjligt.

I det utlåtande från Unescos obundna expertorganisation ICOMOS, som låg till grund för Unescos världsarvsbeslut, är det kanske viktigaste argumentet att Södra Öand behållit sina grundläggande karaktärsdrag, det vidsträckta, öppna landskapet, så distinkt och lätt att tolka med ett minimum av för området främmande tillägg. Vindkraft nämns mycket kortfattat i ansökan om världsarvsstatus. Det intryck som underförstått förmedlades till bedöarna var att någon väsentlig utbyggnad inte skulle komma att tillåtas. De hot som beskrivs i nomineringen är förändringar i jordbruket, olika föroreningar och turismen.

ICOMOS Swedens roll i sammanhanget är att förmedla kunskap och kontakter tillbaka till Sverige från det enorma internationella nätverk av professionella över hela världen som ICOMOS utgör. Världsarvens utveckling är självklart av speciell vikt för oss.

Enligt Unescos världsarvskonvention har Sverige förbundit sig att göra allt som Sverige förmår för att skydda sina världsarv för framtiden. Att de aktuella stora vindkraftsverken skulle skada världsarvets kulturvärden bör vara ställt utom tvivel. Att de motiv för intrånget som framförs

skulle räcka för att bevara Södra Ölands världsarvstatus är högst tveksamt. Allra värst är att vi alla går miste om möjligheten till fullödig upplevelse av ett unikt stycke historia.

Kerstin Westerlund Bjurström - ordförande ICOMOS Sweden

Slutreplik avseende Kerstin Westerlunds artikel 2011-01-24 i Barometern

Barometern.se | Debatt 2012-02-03

”Egentligen har ingen, vare sig Länsstyrelsen eller kommunen, på något sätt plockat upp och försökt göra något trovärdigt av detta med Världsarvet.” konstaterar Tore Andersson – Södra Näsby i sin replik till min artikel ” Vindkraftverk utan proportion hotar världsarv”. Det är sorgligt om det lokala engagemanget för världsarvet är så litet eller initiativförmågan så dålig. Genom att inte ta vara på de möjligheter som världsarvsutnämningen fört med sig har Södra Öland tappat flera år av utveckling. Nu är det hög tid att de styrande, näringslivet och också högskolan med kraft arbetar igen de förlorade åren.

Något långsiktigt tillskott av betydelse till vare sig Mörbylånga kommuns eller till jordbrukets ekonomi och arbetstillfällen skulle däremot inte den planerade vindkraftsatsningen att ge. Inte förutsätter minskad fossilanvändning att de nya vindkraftsverken ligger inom världsarvet eller ens i kommunen.

Viss finns det begränsningar också när det gäller utveckling baserad på världsarvet med tanke på att inte skada dess genuina universella värde. Men möjligheterna är rimligtvis ändå stora. Ett ständigt ökande antal människor världen över ägnar all ledig tid till att under sitt liv hinna ta del av den rikedom som världsarven ger. Man vill få allt bättre service och allt mer särpräglade och innehållsrika upplevelser. Hur många arbetsuppgifter av varierande slag skulle inte det kunna ge? Att riskera allt detta och i stället få störande och hälsofarligt ljud och blänk från rotorblad högt uppe i skyn kan inte vara en vettig strategi för Södra Öland.

Kerstin Westerlund Bjurström
Ordförande ICOMOS SWEDEN

Information från ICOMOS 17:e generalförsamling

I förra nyhetsbrevet rapporterade vi om resultaten från de olika valen. Nu har samtliga protokoll från generalförsamlingen kommit ut. Nedan finns protokollet från ICOMOS 17:e generalförsamling återgivet i sin helhet. Därefter följer de slutliga skrivningarna av *Paris Declaration* och *The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas* som båda antogs vid generalförsamlingen.

Protokollet med antagna resolutioner, deklARATIONER och principer ger en värdefull inblick i ICOMOS internationella arbete och i de enskilda medlemsländernas nationella arbete. Ta gärna del av protokollet i sin helhet. Några av resolutionerna vill vi i styrelsen gärna lyfta som särskilt spännande med tanke på det arbete som ICOMOS Sveriges medlemmar driver och de frågor vi ställs inför i våra yrken, både nationellt och internationellt. Dessa resolutioner har vi listat nedan, ägna gärna lite extra tid åt dem, förhoppningsvis blir det tillfällen till diskussion under året!

- Resolution 17GA 2011/25 – Development of an ICOMOS protocol for interventions towards the protection of endangered heritage
- Resolution 17GA 2011/26 - Protection of institutions and management systems for cultural heritage in the context of the contemporary economic crisis
- Resolution 17GA 2011/27 – Ensuring that culture and cultural heritage are acknowledged in sustainable development
- Resolution 17GA 2011/28 - 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention
- Resolution 17GA 2011/30 - Our Common Dignity: Rights-based Approaches to heritage management
- Resolution 17GA 2011/31 - Actions against illicit traffic of cultural goods
- Resolution 17GA 2011/37 - Resolution on Twentieth Century Heritage Guidelines
- Resolution 17GA 2011/38 - Energy Conservation and sustainable development

Som vi rapporterade om i förra nyhetsbrevet kommer nästa generalförsamling hålls i Florens 2014 på temat *Heritage and landscapes, as Drivers of Human Rights*, 7-15 november 2014. Mer information om kommande generalförsamling publiceras löpande på ICOMOS hemsida www.icomos.org.

Resolutions of the General Assembly

17th General Assembly of ICOMOS, Paris, France 27 November to 2 December 2011

17GA Agenda item 1 - Technical Opening of the General Assembly

Resolution 17GA 2011/01

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS

Congratulates with gratitude ICOMOS France for the successful hosting of the 17th General Assembly;

Thanks the French Ministry of Culture and Communication, the French Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing as well as UNESCO for their organizational and logistic support;

Acknowledges with gratitude the support of partners, in particular the Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, the Fondation pour la Sauvegarde et le Développement du Domaine de Chantilly, the Cité internationale universitaire de Paris, the Délégation générale à la Langue française et aux Langues de France, the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-arts de Paris, the Office National des Forêts, the cities of Amiens, Besançon, Bordeaux, Dijon and Le Havre, the Conseil général of the Pas-de-Calais, the Fondation du Patrimoine, Moët & Chandon Champagne, the Centre national des Centres Commerciaux, the CIRMAD, the Centre des monuments nationaux, the Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives, the Walloon Region, the Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art, van Ruysdael, the Getty Foundation, Bootschaft, Patryst, the Bureau interprofessionnel des Vins de Bourgogne, the Association des biens français du patrimoine mondial and the Ecole Avignon.

Resolution 17GA 2011/02

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS

Recognizes the significant contribution to the work of ICOMOS of the following members who have passed away and expresses condolences to their families and National and International Scientific Committees:

Mr Masoud Azarnoosh (Iran), Mr Stef Binst (Belgium), Mrs Eliana Cardenas (Cuba), Ms Maria Adriana Castro (Brazil), Mr Moussa Cisse dit Papa (Mali), Ms Nanna Cnattingius (Sweden), Ms Beverley Joy Crouts-Knipe (South Africa), Mr Jacek Cydzik (Poland), Mr James Espie (New Zealand), Mr Tuyoshi Fujimoto (Japan), Mr Kuniharu Fukumoto, (Japan), Mr Sun Fuxi (China), Mr Eugenio Galdieri (Italy), Mr Carl Jacob Gardberg (Finland), Mr Donny George (Iraq), Mr Nándor Gilyén (Hungary), Mr Armen Haghazarian (Armenia), Mr Jean-Louis Haussaire (France), Mr Miklós Horler (Hungary), Mr Milan Ivanovski (Macedonia), Mr Jan Jessurun (Netherlands), Mr Robert de Jong (Netherlands), Mr Aram Kalantaryan (Armenia), Ms Vera Kolarova (Bulgaria), Mr Garth Lampart (Jamaica), Mr Derek Linstrum (United Kingdom), Mr Emmanuel Lopez (France), Mr Jerko Marasovic (Croatia), Mr Mohammad-Amin Mirfendereski (Iran), Mr Kuniaki Oi (Japan), Mr Ismet Okay (Turkey), Mr Lénin Ortiz Arciniegas (Ecuador), Mr Michel Parent (France), Mr Juan Manuel Posse (Honduras), Mr Léon Pressouyre (France), Mr Jean Prum (Luxembourg), Mr Victor Cruz Reyes (Honduras), H.E. Ms. María Jesús San Segundo (Spain), Mr Jaap Schipper (Netherlands), Mr István Schultz (Hungary), Mr Marc Simon (France), Ms Hristina Staneva (Bulgaria), Mr Felipe Solis (Mexico), Mr Attilio Stazio (Italy), Mr Akira Tamura (Japan), Mr Andrzej Tomaszewski (Poland), Mr Yoshiyuki Ushikawa (Japan), Mr Mohammad Hosein Vafi (Iran), Mrs Tytti Valto (Finland), Mr Mitsuo Yokoyama (Japan), Mrs Aleksandra Żaryn (Poland), Mr Gustavo Manrique Zermeño (Mexico).

17GA Agenda item 3-2 - Attendance and quorum

On 24 November 2011, 1076 participants were registered for the General Assembly. Some additional members have registered since then, for which final figures were not available at the Technical Opening. As to the number of voting members, the exact figures were to be determined by the Credentials Committee. At the Technical Opening of the General Assembly on 27 November 2011 at 9:00, the requisite quorum of one third of all voting members calculated in accordance with article 6-b and as indicated in article 9 was not reached. Following provisions in article 9, the deliberations of the General Assembly were therefore valid, irrespective of the number of voting members present, 24 hours after its opening, starting from 28 November 2011 at 9:00 am.

17GA Agenda item 3-3 - Election of the Chairperson, 3 Vice-Chairpersons, the Secretary and the Rapporteur of the 17th General Assembly

Resolution 17GA 2011/03

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS elects as:

- Chairperson: Mr Pierre Antoine Gatier (France)
- Vice-Chairperson: Ms Anila Naeem (Pakistan), Mr Victor Salinas (Spain), Ms Kerstin Westerlund (Sweden)
- Secretary: Ms Bénédicte Selfslagh (Belgium)
- Rapporteur: Mr Axel Mykleby (Norway), and Ms Aylin Orbasli (UK).

17GA Agenda item 3-4 - Adoption of the Agenda

Resolution 17GA 2011/04

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopts its Agenda as proposed without amendments.

17GA Agenda item 3-5 - Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly

Resolution 17GA 2011/05

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopts the proposed amendments to articles 15-2, 23-3, 24-3, 24A-3, 44-1, 44-2, 44-4, 52-2, 53, 54-1, 54-3 and 55-2 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly

as well as the proposed provision on gender equity. The 17th General Assembly further decides that the Revised Rules of Procedure will enter into force with immediate effect.

(The updated Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (2011) can be found in Annex 1)

17GA Agenda item 3-6 - Appointment of the members of the Credentials, Candidatures and Resolutions Committees, and of the Teller and at least two Assistant Tellers

Resolution 17GA 2011/06

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS appoints to the:

- Credentials Committee: Mr Giora Solar (Israel) as Chairman, and Ms Jane Harrington (Australia), Ms Mona O'Rourke (Ireland), Ms Namiko Yamaouchi (Japan), Mr Jun Zheng (China), and ex-officio: Mr Philippe La Hausse de la Louvière, Treasurer General;
- Candidatures Committee: Mr Thomas Adlercreutz (Sweden) as Chairman, and Ms Patricia Green (Jamaica), Mr Alex Langini (Luxembourg), Mr Mario Santana (Belgium), Ms Olga Sevan (Russia);
- Resolutions Committee: Ms Britta Rudolff (Bahrain) as Chairperson, and Mr Stephen Demeter (Belgium), Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary), Mr Patrice Morot-Sir (France), Mr Yukio Nishimura (Japan), Ms Louise Noel Gras (Mexico), Ms Angela Rojas (Cuba);
- Mr Kevin Jones (New Zealand) as Head Teller, as well as Ms Susan Barr (Norway), Mr Ricardo Beheran (Uruguay), Mr Merab Bochoidze (Georgia), Ms Fatima Fall (Senegal), Mr Ivan Henares (Philippines), Ms Rosina Parchen (Brasil), Mr Francisco Perez Gallego (Venezuela), Ms Suzie Yee Shaw (Pasifika), Mr Robert Treufeldt (Estonia), Ms Natalia Turekulova (Kazakhstan), and Mr Norov Urtnasan (Mongolia), as Assistant Tellers.

17GA Agenda item 4-4 - Approval of the reports and accounts and discharge of the Executive Committee

Resolution 17GA 2011/07

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS approves the reports by the President, Secretary General and Treasurer General; it further approves the accounts and discharges the Executive Committee.

17GA Agenda item 4-5 - Adoption of new doctrinal texts

Resolution 17GA 2011/08

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopts the joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes.

(The joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (2011) can be found in Annex 2)

Resolution 17GA 2011/09

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopts the Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas.

(The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (2011) can be found in Annex 3)

17GA Agenda item 5-1 - Report on the Amendments to the ICOMOS Statutes

Resolution 17GA 2011/10

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Decides to establish a working group with a view to submit to the 18th General Assembly in 2014 amendments to the ICOMOS Statutes as well as Rules of Procedure for approval;

Also decides that this working group shall be composed of representative of all regions and cultural groupings, including some persons, who served on the Statutes Task Force, and shall consist of: Mr Andrew Hall (South Africa, member of the former Task Force), Mr Gideon Koren (ICLAFI, member of the former Task Force), Ms Anne Magnant (ICOMOS France, member of the former Task Force), Mr Peter Phillips (Australia), Ms Bénédicte Selfslagh (ICOMOS Belgium, Chair of the former Task Force) as well as a representative of the ICOMOS Executive Committee and a legal councillor to ICOMOS;

Requests the working group to build upon the analysis and work already carried out, and focus on the following topics:

- a. Membership categories and financial stability
- b. Governance
- c. Elections
- d. Interaction of the Eger-Xi'an and Dubrovnik-Valletta Principles with the Statutes and Rules of Procedure
- e. Compliance with legislation;

Also requests that the starting point for the deliberations shall be the text of the Statutes without the provisions that need to be transferred to the Rules of Procedure, and that the working group formulates proposals for the two documents (Statutes and Rules of Procedure, as appropriate);

Further requests the working group to present a report to the Advisory Committee in 2012, and that given the work already undertaken, the proposals shall be presented as text amendments in 'track changes' together with their rationale;

Encourages the Advisory Committee meeting in 2012, to stipulate a time (max. 6 weeks) to allow the National and International Scientific Committees and the membership to send further comments in order to allow those who did not attend the Advisory Committee to participate in the consultation process;

Also requests, based on the above, the working group to submit to the Advisory Committee a revised version well in advance of its 2013 meeting, to allow the National and International Scientific Committees and membership to have the possibility to comment prior to and during the Advisory Committee meeting, and that based on the comments received, and the discussions and decisions made at the 2013 Advisory Committee meeting, the working group shall prepare the final version of the proposal to amend the Statutes, as well as the final proposal for the Rules of Procedure; and that these shall be sent to the membership four months before the opening of the 18th General Assembly in 2014, in accordance with Article 19 of the Statutes;

Further requests the working group to submit a progress report to the Executive Committee between the meetings of the Advisory Committee.

17GA Agenda item 5-2 - Report on the Amendments to the Ethical Commitment Statement

Resolution 17GA 2011/11

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recalling that the Ethical Commitment Statement was adopted in 2002 along with an intention to review it after 6 years of implementation, and that in March 2010, the Executive Committee asked the

newly founded ICOMOS Academy to verify with the National and International Scientific Committees the awareness, applicability and enforcement of the Ethical Commitment Statement;

Considering that the findings of the survey conducted by the ICOMOS Academy had been distributed to the Executive Committee, the Advisory Committee and the ICOMOS Academy members, and that as a result, the Advisory Committee at its meeting in October 2009 (Malta) appointed a working group to generate proposals to review the Statement;

Noting with gratitude the contribution of the Academy and the progress made but considering that this work must continue in order to submit proposals for revision to the Statement;

Resolves to:

- a. Integrate this matter in the mechanisms and processes established for the amendment of the ICOMOS Statutes, noting the importance of these issues being pursued in a coordinated manner;
- b. Request the National and International Scientific Committees to promote awareness of the Ethical Commitment Statement and integrate it in their activities;
- c. Invite its membership to implement sound professional practise in continuously and explicitly clarifying whether they speak in their own name or whether they have been mandated to represent the view of ICOMOS.

17GA Agenda item 6-1 - Report of the Credentials Committee

Resolution 17GA 2011/12

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopts the report of the Credentials Committee, according to which 66 National Committees present at the General Assembly carry voting rights, 365 voting members are present and, including the proxies, 960 ICOMOS members are expected to vote.

17GA Agenda item 6-2 - Report of the Candidatures Committee

Resolution 17GA 2011/13

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Adopts the report of the Candidatures Committee, according to which the following candidates shall be eligible by the General Assembly for the offices indicated:

For the position of President:

Mr Gustavo Araoz (USA)

For the position of Secretary General:

Mr Dinu Bumbaru (Canada)

Ms Kirsti Kovanen (Finland)

Mr Werner von Trützschler (Germany)

For the position of Treasurer General:

Ms Laura Robinson (South Africa)

For the positions of Vice-President:

Ms Kristal Buckley (Australia)

Mr Alfredo Conti (Argentina)

Mr Guo Zhan (China)

Mr Gideon Koren (Israel)

Mr Wilfried Lipp (Austria)

Mr Carlos Mesen (Costa Rica)
Mr Benjamin Mouton (France)
Mr Lazar Sumanov (Macedonia)
Mr Georges Zouain (Lebanon)

For the Executive Committee:

Ms Sofia Avgérinou-Kolonias (Greece)
Mr Stefan Belishki (Bulgaria)
Mr Hildebrand P.G. de Boer (Netherlands)
Mr Francesco Caruso (Italy)
Mr Rohit Jigyasu (India)
Mr Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)
Mr Philippe La Hausse de la Louvière (Mauritius)
Mr Christoph Machat (Germany)
Mr Alberto Martorell (Peru)
Mr José de Nordenflycht (Chile)
Ms Olga Orive (Mexico)
Mr Esteban Prieto (Dominican Republic)
Ms Hae-Un Rii (Korea)
Mr Grellan Rourke (Ireland)
Mr Abdoulrasool Vatandoust (Iran).

17GA Agenda item 6-4 – Election of President, Secretary-General, Treasurer General, Vice-Presidents and the Executive Committee of ICOMOS (Election results)

Resolution 17GA 2011/14

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Elects Mr Gustavo Araoz (USA) as ICOMOS President;

Elects Ms Kirsti Kovanen (Finland) as ICOMOS Secretary-General;

Elects Ms Laura Robinson (South Africa) as ICOMOS Treasurer General;

Elects Ms Kristal Buckley (Australia), Mr Alfredo Conti (Argentina), Mr Guo Zhan (China), Mr Gideon Koren (Israel), and Mr Benjamin Mouton (France) as ICOMOS Vice-Presidents; and

Elects Ms Sofia Avgérinou-Kolonias (Greece), Mr Stefan Belishki (Bulgaria), Mr Dinu Bumbaru (Canada), Mr Francesco Caruso (Italy), Mr Rohit Jigyasu (India), Mr Toshiyuki Kono (Japan), Mr Wilfried Lipp (Austria), Mr Philippe La Hausse de la Louvière (Mauritius), Mr Christoph Machat (Germany), Ms Olga Orive (Mexico), Ms Hae-Un Rii (Korea), Mr Grellan Rourke (Ireland), as Members of the Executive Committee.

17GA Agenda item 7 - Report on the Scientific Symposium

Resolution 17GA 2011/15

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Taking into account the scientific work of ICOMOS, notably its international charters and the declarations of Nara (1994), Sofia (1996), Xi'an (2005) and Québec (2008);

Acknowledging that tangible and intangible heritage is meaningful as a reflection of cultural diversity and civic values, as a key social component, and as a major element in the territorial identity, and that

heritage is an integral part of the development process and that it must therefore be conserved in order to be transmitted, reclaimed, and serve as an educational resource for future generations;

Acknowledging that heritage plays an important role in balancing the mass development of a globalising world, by providing solutions to issues in terms of diversity and sustainable development, and by taking into account environmental and social challenges;

Requests that ICOMOS, and its national and international bodies:

- a. Promote, notably through education, the values of heritage to a wide audience such as local communities; whilst also raising awareness among those communities, public authorities and professionals of the role which heritage plays in relation to development; therefore engaging these communities to actively participate in looking for solutions designed to enhance heritage values without altering significance;
- b. Encourage balanced regional development, which, whilst respecting urban and rural landscapes, will help to disperse the density of built construction and transportation routes according to historical features and therefore facilitate the revitalization of economies and the stability of local populations whilst still saving non-built space, and the indigenous heritage that exists above and below ground;
- c. Restore the “rules of the art”, that is, the use of traditional materials and tools; to emphasise that built heritage is an endless source of inspiration for modern, ground-breaking architecture, playing a role in the establishment of high standards of living;
- d. Recall that “The architectural and landscape heritage is a cultural exception, and it cannot conflict with rules and norms which are not applied to it [...] pending specific and appropriate responses, transitional measures need to be adopted” (ICOMOS-Paris,2000);
- e. Raise awareness of the fragility of heritage values amongst cultural tourism stakeholders, the preservation of which is the basis for its attractiveness as a resource for tourism, the economy, and community development;
- f. Recommend that heritage conservation and management and the preservation of cultural heritage values be considered in terms of a continuous dialogue with cultural tourism development;
- g. Promote cooperation between stakeholders of heritage conservation and management, tourism professionals and local communities to create sustainable development which contributes to the preservation of heritage sites and destinations;
- h. Ensure that heritage-related benefits are distributed fairly between heritage preservation and management, local communities and tourism companies;
- i. Make better known the structural role of heritage as a factor within economic development, social cohesion, the appeal of certain regions, and as a means to stimulate growth and reduce poverty;
- j. Stress that financial objectives have to respect those of conservation;
- k. Gather, further develop and disseminate available research on these topics and to encourage the exchange of best practices;
- l. Recommend that heritage enhancement be placed at the heart of regional development strategies; and
- m. Reinforce cooperation between national and international institutions who conduct works on heritage and development, namely for the draft of the World Heritage Tourism Programme with UNESCO.

17GA Agenda item 8-2 – Honorary Membership

Resolution 17GA 2011/16

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS confers Honorary Membership on:

- Mr Joan Bassegoda Nonell (Spain)
- Mr Carlos Flores Marini (Mexico)
- Mr Álvaro Gómez-Ferrer Bayo (Spain)

- Mr Ove Hidemark (Sweden)
- Mr James Kerr (Australia)
- Mr Masaru Maeno (Japan)
- Mr Nikolaos Moutsopoulos (Greece)
- Mr Henrique Oswaldo de Andrade (Brazil)
- Mr Paul Philippot (Belgium)
- Mr Mario Federico Roggero (Italy)
- Mr Gábor Winkler (Hungary).

17GA Agenda item 8-3 – Programme and Budgetary Guidelines for 2012-2014

Resolution 17GA 2011/17

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Considering the Statutory obligation of the General Assembly to approve the programme and budget of ICOMOS, and acknowledging that the General Assembly meets every three years but that the financial situation of ICOMOS is audited annually;

Recalling the Advisory Committee decision in October 2010 in Dublin to put forward a proposal to establish Programme and Budgetary Guidelines;

Adopts the draft work plan 2012-2014 and requests that the working group prepares a final draft to be submitted for approval at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2012;

Work plan objectives and strategies:

1. ICOMOS: Active and wider membership links and connections

Objective: Develop our membership base and link public authorities, institutions and individuals.

Strategies:

- Encourage students working towards conservation specialization;
- Develop a schools awareness raising programme for heritage conservation;
- Develop and promote ICOMOS' advisory role in government programmes at all levels (national, state, provincial, local and NGOs);
- Establish capacity building programmes for Public Authorities;
- Actively recruit a broader membership both geographically and in subject specialization;
- Develop formal mentoring partnerships to sustain a recruitment programme to share and build on expertise.

2. ICOMOS: Sharing research and knowledge through exciting and solid partnerships

Objective: Using the knowledge of our membership and partner institutions, develop cultural heritage-related knowledge and expertise through research and projects, and the creation of participatory structures that allow all members to contribute, and make it available to the full membership through publications, information systems and training.

Strategies:

- Establish Memoranda of Understanding with other leading organizations in conservation of cultural heritage e.g. ICCROM, ICOM, IUCN, ICA, 'Blue Shield', IFLA, UIA, Universities etc. to develop on-going research and other programmes;
- Provide support for an active ICOMOS Publishing programme to include inter alia; a broad methodology and funding;
- Ensure that all articles are anonymously peer reviewed in accordance with the methodology for the existing scientific programme;
- Encourage the establishment of translation groups to disseminate information to the widest possible readership;
- Develop a body of expertise to carry out the peer reviews;

- Seek publishing partnerships and sponsorships to support the publications programmes.

3. ICOMOS: Leaders in Cultural Heritage Conservation

Objective: Reaffirm the role of ICOMOS as the paramount advocate for the conservation of cultural heritage in the world.

Strategies:

- Continue and strengthen our role in providing impartial and objective advice in a timely manner to the World Heritage Committee;
- Be pro-active rather than reactive in the provision of expert advice;
- Encourage and strengthen ICOMOS' capacity to provide advice in relation to all cultural heritage sites affected by disasters, development proposals and the like;
- Streamline the ICOMOS procedures for the provision of advice related to World Heritage matters and ensure greater transparency.

4. ICOMOS: a strong network of technical expertise to benefit society

Objective: Enhance the ability of the full network of ICOMOS to provide assessments and technical assistance - identify heritage trends and provide technical assessments and cooperation - use cultural heritage knowledge and expertise for the benefit of society

Strategies:

- Encourage the development of National Scientific Committees to utilize and develop the full expertise of the ICOMOS membership in accordance with the Dubrovnik-Valletta Principles;
- Encourage the widest possible participation of the ICOMOS membership in all current ICOMOS work plans and programmes including those of the Scientific Council;
- Encourage an inter-disciplinary and collaborative approach;
- Drawing on the Gilles Nourissier (GN) Database, develop an active programme for technical assessments and missions, which draws upon ICOMOS' specialist expertise in the widest sense.

5. ICOMOS: Realizing full organizational potential

Objective: Develop a greater organizational and institutional capacity for ICOMOS.

Strategies:

- Need to embrace effective governance with definition of roles to provide clarity in the operation;
- Engage the membership to a much greater capacity to support ICOMOS' raison d' être;
- Need to have robust debate and review of statutes;
- National Committees should have a formal structure to help them work effectively and dovetail into the international organization.

Requests the Executive Committee to draw up and approve a balanced budget annually prior to every financial year and regularly monitor the finances and operations of ICOMOS and hence adjust activities where necessary, according to this budget;

Considers that revenues from past sources are maintained and where possible increased, and that new sources of funding are sought, so that services to our partners within the ICOMOS membership, and within the wider international heritage community are provided according to the programme guidelines provided by the General Assembly;

Resolves that an annual financial audit is performed by an external auditor and that the Executive Committee examines and approves the report if satisfied.

17GA Agenda item 8-4 - Membership dues for 2012-2014

Resolution 17GA 2011/18

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Considering the importance of the subscriptions of ICOMOS members to the financial health and stability of ICOMOS;

Accepting that membership fees are a major source of finance for ICOMOS;

Acknowledging that National Committees contribute an amount to ICOMOS International which is determined by the number of members and the membership category of their country;

Accepting that the category into which each country is placed is determined by a World Bank classification of Member States;

Acknowledging that institutional membership fees are paid by all institutions irrespective of their legal status;

Acknowledging that members under 31 years of age are permitted to contribute 50% of the individual membership rate;

Acknowledging that National Committees in the €40 category with more than 200 individual members are granted a reduced subscription rate and that this rate is further reduced in stages up to 400 members;

Recalling decisions 2011/03 7-1-4 taken by the Executive Committee after consultation with the Advisory Committee;

Recommends to the Executive Committee for detailed finalisation and implementation, that:

- a. The €10 (ten Euro) category be removed and countries presently in this category be included in the €20 (twenty Euro) category;
- b. Countries are ascribed their category according to the World Bank index with the low-income economies and lower-middle-income economies attributed to the ICOMOS €20 (twenty Euro) category;
- c. Those National Committees which comprise of more than 500 members are given financial incentives to favour increased membership.

17GA Agenda item 8-5 – Delegation to the Executive Committee to implement the programme in the framework of annual budgets

Resolution 17GA 2011/19

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS delegates to the Executive Committee the further development of the programme and budgetary guidelines for 2012-2014 into work programmes within the framework of annual budgets.

17GA Agenda item 8-6 – Heritage Alerts (resolutions on site related matters)

Resolution 17GA 2011/20 - Cathedral of Ani and Church of Amenaprkich

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recalling resolution n° 26 adopted by the 15th ICOMOS General Assembly (Xi'an, 2005) on heritage beyond borders and given the official partnership between UNESCO and the World Monuments Fund (WMF),

Considering the importance of the transmission of heritage in its full authenticity and integrity for future generations, and taking into account the fact that it has a diverse, multi-faceted identity, and that heritage needs to be recognized as a common value;

Recognizing the necessity of the conservation of historic cities and of their material expression of cultural diversity of different societies;

Taking into consideration the fact that the majority of these are threatened with degradation, and illustrate the often irreversible nature of destruction;

Also recognizing the great value of Ani, capital of the Armenian Kingdom of the Bagratides during the Middle Ages, due to its exceptional realization of Medieval Urbanism, and considering the multi-cultural nature of the city, which is celebrating its 1050th anniversary this year;

Taking into consideration the necessity and urgency of protection and conservation activities for the remarkable heritage of Ani, for the consolidation and the restoration of the Cathedral of Ani and the Church of Amenaprkich;

Noting that the implementation of these measures has been confirmed through an agreement between the Turkish authorities and the WMF;

Aiming to support the highest quality and efficacy of restorations, through the involvement of specialists in restoration, including international specialists of medieval Armenian architecture, in order to provide the opportunity for a best practice example in the conservation of this shared heritage;

Decides to request the President of ICOMOS, to initiate with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey, the establishment of an international specialist group, in cooperation with the National Committees of ICOMOS Armenia and ICOMOS Turkey as well as the relevant ICOMOS International Scientific Committees concerned, the WMF and other international organizations, in order to:

- a. promote through this specialist group, the involvement of professionals in conservation and restoration from all concerned National and International Scientific Committees, including the National Committee of Armenia and the National Committee of Turkey, in the restoration of the Cathedral of Ani and the Church of Amenaprkich (Eastern Anatolia/Turkey);
- b. make the results and experiences of this international cooperation available as an example of the opportunities in promotion of mutual understanding through cooperation in heritage safeguarding and conservation and initiatives.

Resolution 17GA 2011/21 - Vista of Mount Fuji

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Considering the importance of safeguarding historic urban landscapes and their heritage vistas as part of necessary support in the interpretation of urban heritage;

Recalling that the 36th UNESCO General Conference recently adopted the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes;

Noting that an on-going high-rise development project (a 45 storey building for residential use measuring approximately 160 metres in height) in Shinjuku, Tokyo, is likely to block the crucial vista of Mount Fuji from one of the few remaining important viewing-points, called Fujimizaka (*Mount Fuji-viewing slope*) in Tokyo;

Requests that the President of ICOMOS, in cooperation with ICOMOS Japan and the International Scientific Committees concerned, contacts the developer and the requisite responsible authorities in Tokyo to assist in re-evaluating the development in view of the importance of maintaining the vista of

Mount Fuji and to support the development of guidelines to protect the last remaining vistas of Mount Fuji;

Also requests the ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees to engage in awareness raising campaigns to protect heritage vistas and key views in heritage settings in line with the recent UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes.

Resolution 17GA 2011/22 - Protection of cultural heritage in relation to mining exploration and operations: Roşia Montană

I. Protection of cultural heritage in relation to mining exploration and operations

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Considering the important archaeological, built, technological, landscape and intangible cultural heritage resulting from mining activities in the history of ancient or modern human societies and its recognition in inventories of industrial heritage or on the World Heritage List and its tentative list;

Considering the growing pressures from mining exploration and operations on cultural heritage and, consequently, the concerns of civil society and specialised institutions and organisations as well as authorities in charge of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;

Acknowledging the efforts invested by UNESCO and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) for the integration of cultural heritage, in particular that of indigenous and local people, and natural heritage in the planning and operation of mining activities;

Requests the Executive Committee to enter into cooperation with the ICMM to develop good practice guidelines, which will include a full range of cultural heritage considerations on mining exploration and operations, and to offer the collaboration of ICOMOS to that purpose.

II. Concerning a particular heritage site impacted by mining activity: Roşia Montană / Alburnus Maior (Romania),

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recalling the resolution n° 20 of the 13th General Assembly (Madrid, 2002), resolution n° 1b of the 14th Extraordinary General Assembly (Victoria Falls, 2003), the resolution of the ICOMOS Conference, held in Pécs, Hungary, 22-27 May 2004, the ICAHM Statement on the mining concept at Roşia Montană, issued in Lyon, France, at the European Archaeological Association Conference on 9 September 2004, resolution n° 8 of the 15th General Assembly (Xi'an, 2005), and resolution n° 4 of the 16th General Assembly (Quebec, 2008); and all the actions undertaken by ICOMOS and its Romanian National Committee to bring a resolution to this conflict and an international recognition of this exceptional archaeological and cultural landscape associated to historical mining activities;

Taking into consideration all previously issued statements of official, scientific and professional institutions and bodies and thus of several NGOs and religious communities, and also new developments both in administrative measures and in the large scale on-site demolition activities of the mining company;

Noting the information received on recent similar situations in other mining sites of the area, which are threatening the archaeological, architectural and historical heritage of the cultural landscape of the Apuseni Mountains;

Affirming the significance of Roşia Montană – *Alburnus Maior*, a cultural landscape which evolved over two millennia, from the unique vestiges of the Roman underground mining system, to the Middle Ages,

Renaissance and the Modern Times, together with the traditional mining town, inherited from the Habsburg times;

Reiterating its deepest concern about the planned mining operations that threaten Roşia Montană and its surroundings; and recognising the necessity to launch emergency measures for the salvaging, conservation and restoration of the heritage features of Roşia Montană;

Recalling that on 27 November 2011, the Advisory Committee of ICOMOS invited the President of ICOMOS, together with the Romanian National Committee, to continue their efforts to develop a process through which ICOMOS may use the wide range of expertise available amongst its members to deal with this extremely sensitive issue;

Calls upon all the authorities in charge of the management, protection and conservation of Romania's heritage to reinforce their commitment and ensure that precedence is given to the protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage and to implement policies and best practices consequently.

Resolution 17GA 2011/23 – La Halle Freysinnet

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Considering that “La Halle Freysinnet” is an exceptional Parisian building situated behind the French National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, BNF) and is currently under threat and in danger of being partly demolished;

Taking into account that Eugène Freysinnet (1879-1962) was an innovative engineer who was a pioneer in pre-stressed and post tensioned concrete structures in the early part of the 20th century;

Recognizing that the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for 20th Century Heritage and the Analysis and Restoration of Structures noted the importance of celebrating “La Halle Freysinnet” as a unique and significant concrete building structure, which set a precedent for the advent of 20th century building innovation internationally;

Strongly recommends to the French authorities to preserve the building with all of the 18,000 square meters of interior space and with its full integrity;

Requests the Executive Committee to seek contact with the responsible authorities to support its full protection now and in the future and to offer the collaboration of ICOMOS towards this goal.

Resolution 17GA 2011/24 – Heritage of the Russian Architectural Avant-garde

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Taking into consideration the continuous degradation of globally known monuments of the Russian Architectural Avant-Garde;

Sustaining efforts of international organizations including ICOMOS, DOCOMOMO, UIA and WMF in previous years to prevent the on-going destruction of this valuable heritage resource;

Recalling the “Moscow Declaration on 20th Century Architecture and World Heritage”, signed by ICOMOS, DOCOMOMO and UIA in 2006;

Calls upon the Russian authorities to take urgent steps for the preservation and restoration of the world famous monuments of the Russian architectural Avant-Garde, including Melnikov's House-Studio, Rusakov Club and Ginsburg's Narkomfin House in order to prevent their degradation and destruction.

Resolution 17GA 2011/25 – Development of an ICOMOS protocol for interventions towards the protection of endangered heritage

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Noting that in face of serious pressures caused by industrial and commercial development throughout the world, ICOMOS reaffirms its responsibility to protect the cultural heritage of all cultures, and recognizing that ICOMOS plays a key role in the assessment and evaluation of the significance and state of conservation of monuments, as well as in proposing effective strategies for their preservation and management;

Emphasizing the importance for ICOMOS to publicly speak with a united voice in order to maintain the overall authority and credibility of the organization;

Acknowledging that the ICOMOS National Committees often have more detailed and updated information on local developments and therefore have important perspectives that must be taken into account in the proposed process;

Resolves to

- a. Develop a permanent protocol for ICOMOS, learning from past experiences, which can be applied to serious development concerns that are likely to arise in the future on a global scale;
- b. Utilize widely the available experience on development and heritage impacts and the extensive global multi-disciplinary expertise of ICOMOS to develop a basis for responding to the development issues which may impact cultural heritage;
- c. Take into account all levels of ICOMOS expertise, including the Executive Bodies, National Committees, and International Scientific Committees, but also local professional and other stakeholder concerns; and
- d. Cooperate closely in such cases with the relevant National Committees, and on the basis of consensus, considering that they are the key elements in initiating, programming, organizing, implementing and follow-up with regard to the local challenges;
- e. Formulate an ICOMOS recommendation on appropriate and feasible courses of action that will provide the best possible protection and conservation for the cultural heritage resources in question under the prevailing circumstances.

Resolution 17GA 2011/26 - Protection of institutions and management systems for cultural heritage in the context of the contemporary economic crisis

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Conscious of the major pressures on governments and societies in the context of the current global economic crisis, and the investments made by many governments in the conservation and enhancement of heritage sites as part of their recovery strategies;

Requests governments, in particular those participating in and contributing to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, to sustain their commitment, and to preserve the integrity of their institutions and professional teams as well as major heritage conservation projects and programmes when defining strategies to resolve the financial crisis on their territory;

Also Requests all bodies responsible for or involved in making the relevant decisions, to maintain international co-operation or assistance programmes for the conservation of heritage sites, buildings or landscapes;

Considers the importance of adequate staffing for all projects aimed at strengthening the role of cultural heritage to contribute to economic and tourism development, and regrets that with the implementation of the legislation these projects would be threatened to be delayed, disrupted or even terminated;

Further Requests that governments affected by financial difficulties (such as Greece) explore the opportunity of utilizing cultural heritage as a driving force in mitigating the economic crisis, and offers the cooperation of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees to assist with such explorations.

Resolution 17GA 2011/27 – Ensuring that culture and cultural heritage are acknowledged in sustainable development

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Considering that the integration of the principles of sustainable development and its three «pillars» – Environment, Economy and Society – in policies, comprehensive planning programmes and legislation of a growing number of countries, regions and cities gives hope for a better balance between conservation and development as well as for the reduction or prevention of risks associated with unsustainable forms of land use or exploitation of resources;

Noting that, by nature, cultural heritage and its conservation are illustrations of these principles along with traditional knowledge which give proof of the capacity of human societies to develop in harmony with their environment, and that despite the terms of Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention, culture and cultural heritage are rarely acknowledged and considered as part of sustainable development;

Considering that this regrettable indifference has often led to damage or loss of cultural heritage, historic buildings or landscapes resulting from the insensitive application of regulations to control energy consumption or the implementation of other policies in the name of sustainable development, without adequate expertise in cultural heritage and its conservation;

Acknowledging the valuable initiatives at the local, regional, national and international level to link biodiversity, cultural diversity, cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and sustainable development in particular in the context of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the worthy exchanges on the occasion of its Scientific Symposium on Heritage as a driver for development;

Considers that culture and cultural heritage, its conservation and enrichment, should be declared a major vehicle (the “fourth pillar”) for sustainable development at the next Earth Summit planned in Rio de Janeiro in 2012;

Requests the Executive Committee to offer the full co-operation of ICOMOS to UNESCO and other intergovernmental, international and national organisations in order to implement this recognition effectively in policies, laws, standards and programmes related to heritage and its cultural values.

Resolution 17GA 2011/28 - 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Considering the 40th anniversary in 2012 of the World Heritage Convention, which is an outstanding instrument for national and international cooperation in support of the protection and enhancement of heritage around the world;

Considering the specific role entrusted to ICOMOS in the Convention as an Advisory Body and the exceptional opportunity it provides to accomplish our scientific and professional engagements with the contribution of the entire network of the National and International Scientific Committees as well as the members of ICOMOS;

Acknowledging the value of past and current efforts made by National Committees to assist ICOMOS in its role and contribute to the implementation of the Convention at the national level, for example through mechanisms for preventive monitoring as mentioned in Resolution n° 27 of the 16th General Assembly (Quebec, 2008);

Addresses to State Parties, the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO on this 40th anniversary its warmest congratulations for the progress accomplished and its entire collaboration for the accomplishment of the goals of the Convention in face of future challenges;

Requests the Executive Committee, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, to give World Heritage a special status in the Triennial Action Plan and to include a discussion on current and future issues related to ICOMOS World Heritage activities in the agenda of the Advisory Committee in 2012.

Resolution 17GA 2011/29 - on an ICOMOS programme “World Heritage for Peace”

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Noting that the “World Heritage International Exchange Symposium” held jointly by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) and ICOMOS Japan on 1 November 2009, in Ise City, Japan, studied and discussed the future contributions of World Heritage to building and maintaining world peace, and concluded that the transmission of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to future generations is essential to the spiritual progress and well-being of humankind;

Understanding that initiatives in the context of World Heritage provide opportunities to encourage trans-boundary cooperation and understanding among different nations and peoples, and thereby contribute to the maintaining of world peace, and that specific types of heritage, such as cultural routes, and trans-national and trans-boundary heritage sites have the potential to contribute greatly to cultural exchanges and to the mutual building of heritage expertise;

Encourages the development of mechanisms for good practice in participation of ICOMOS National Committees and relevant government authorities to share and exchange heritage conservation and transmission initiatives in order to ensure the integrated and comprehensive management and monitoring of trans-national heritage;

Also encourages ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees to further explore the opportunities of cultural heritage in peace-building processes and to encourage initiatives utilizing this potential;

Requests that the Executive Committee, in cooperation with the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage, establishes an international working group to explore the potential of trans-national cooperation for shared heritage preservation, which can contribute to the furthering of world peace;

Also requests the international working group to explore opportunities for utilizing responsible tourism to strengthen understanding of trans-national and trans-boundary heritage and to develop means to disseminate good practice model projects that would benefit the local communities by reducing sources of conflicts.

Resolution 17GA 2011/30 - Our Common Dignity: Rights-based Approaches to heritage management

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recalling that human rights have already been expressed as a vital dimension in all UNESCO activities (UNESCO Constitution) and also by ICOMOS in the 1998 Stockholm Declaration celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Noting the strong cooperation between ICOMOS and organisations such as the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, and reaffirming ICOMOS members' common commitment to the cause of human rights;

Reflecting that neglect of human rights might negatively affect national and international commitments to universally accepted goals of human development, and believing that increased knowledge about and use of rights-based approaches to heritage management may contribute to a calmer and more constructive resolution of potential disputes;

Acknowledging the positive contributions of the World Heritage Convention in building international understanding of cultural and natural diversity, ICOMOS is aware of cases where the human rights of individuals and communities associated with or living within World Heritage properties have been overlooked;

Recognizes that an integration of human rights concerns is essential to heritage identification and conservation, and considers that the implementation of heritage conservation initiatives needs to be supported by human rights based approaches introduced as a 'sustainability check' to all phases of these activities; and

Requests the Executive Committee to develop an 'Our Common Dignity' initiative as a key activity in the ICOMOS 2012-14 Triennial Action Plan.

Resolution 17GA 2011/31 - Actions against illicit traffic of cultural goods

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recalling the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), including its first (1956) and second (1999) protocols, the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995), and the INTERPOL, UNESCO and ICOM list of Basic Actions to counter the Increasing Illicit Sale of Cultural Objects through the Internet, 7 and 8 March 2006,

Considering that the illicit trafficking of cultural goods is increasing and acknowledging that it is now considered the third most frequent crime following the drugs and arms trade, and is part of organized crime,

Expresses its deep concern that illegal excavations, thefts of artefacts and illicit trafficking of cultural goods often occurs after natural or man-made disasters;

Reiterates its strong concern about the growing number of looted sites and that stolen objects are increasingly being sold through the e-market;

Calls upon the Executive Committee to ensure ICOMOS' availability to cooperate with all partners involved and to exchange information for a joint approach to this serious problem, which is growing due to the economic crisis.

Resolution 17GA 2011/32 - Fundamental Values of Monuments and Sites

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Decided to refer the draft resolution on the fundamental values of monuments and sites, proposed by ICOMOS Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Germany, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Switzerland, to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and adoption;

Requests the Executive Committee to make the resolution adopted on this matter available to all ICOMOS members.

Resolution 17GA 2011/33 - Protection of heritage buildings, places and sites under diplomatic status or international administration

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Considering that around the world, heritage buildings or sites are administered within the framework of international conventions or mandates and that, in view of their extraterritorial status they may not be covered by the national legislation valid for their surrounding territory;

Noting that in particular, this is the case for diplomatic missions and embassies or for territories managed under the mandate of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organisations, and includes iconic buildings such as the UN Secretariat in New York or the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris;

Considering the mission and statutory goals of ICOMOS, and that this 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS convened at the UNESCO headquarters, an iconic building and site of the 20th Century heritage;

Encourages ICOMOS National Committees and International Scientific Committees to launch discussions and initiatives towards the protection of embassies, diplomatic missions and other extra-territorial complexes, which should be safeguarded for their iconic importance;

Affirms ICOMOS' availability to collaborate with the relevant agencies of the United Nations Organisation and other concerned partners to assist in the planning and implementation of renovation and conservation programmes for their premises, headquarters, embassies, diplomatic missions and other extra-territorial complexes.

Resolution 17GA 2011/34 - Good practice for cultural routes

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Recalling the resolution of the 16th General Assembly (Quebec, 2008), approving the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes, which presents very clearly all the different concepts with regard to definitions, indicators, types, identification, integrity, authenticity, methodology, research, protection, assessment, preservation, conservation, management, participation and international cooperation on cultural routes;

Considering that practices in several countries mainly with regard to identification, protection and management of cultural routes or their segments and branches would benefit from further capacity-building activities and communication of established international standards;

Considering that shortcomings can also be recognized in the context of some internationally designated cultural routes, including UNESCO World Heritage Sites;

Resolves to disseminate and reinforce the awareness and use of the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes as a guiding text at all levels, including training activities, and requests the Scientific Council and the Advisory Committee to consider strategies to improve its dissemination and application.

Resolution 17GA 2011/35 - Protection and enhancement of sacred heritage sites, buildings and landscapes

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Considering the major presence of sacred sites, structures and landscapes including pilgrimage routes, and the associated objects and archives as well as traditions or rituals in the cultural, historical and artistic heritage at the local, national and international levels;

Acknowledging the particular diversity and complexity of the socio-cultural, technical, legal or financial issues in relation to the protection, conservation and enhancement of this cultural heritage and the specific threats affecting it in the contemporary world, and the efforts by many governments or international organisations (UNESCO, ICCROM, WTO, Council of Europe) to address these;

Recalling the work of many National Committees and the resolutions on religious heritage submitted to and adopted by the 14th, 15th and 16th General Assemblies of ICOMOS;

Welcomes the establishment of an ICOMOS working group towards the foundation of an International Scientific Committee to address religious/sacred/spiritual heritage, and the decision by the Scientific Council in this regard;

Encourages the working group to seek cooperation with the International Scientific Committees on Cultural Routes (CIIC), Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICIH).

Resolution 17GA 2011/36 - Conservation of commemorative monuments and heritage sites of armed conflict

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Considering the impact of the widespread world conflicts on society, in particular those of the 20th century, which have also led to the creation of a modern system of international organizations and institutions that form the basis of international cooperation on the preservation of cultural heritage in times of war, as much as in times of peace;

Considering the numerous monuments, cemeteries, landscapes and other commemorative sites of major international conflicts in every region of the world, the efforts to conserve this heritage and in general the commemorative sites of conflicts and that of their military and civilian victims;

Confirms the importance of this heritage of commemorative sites and the offer of ICOMOS to assist the responsible authorities in their conservation of monuments and their contributions to the education and awareness of current and future generations;

Resolution 17GA 2011/37 - Resolution on Twentieth Century Heritage Guidelines

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recalling that the identification, conservation and presentation of the heritage sites of the modern and postmodern era have long been a matter of concern and commitment by ICOMOS;

Noting with satisfaction the development of the draft text *Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth Century Architectural Heritage (The Madrid Document)* by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage, and its distribution for comment and discussion, and considering the full breadth of 20th century heritage;

Encourages the wide participation of National and International Scientific Committees in the on-going development of these draft concepts.

Resolution 17GA 2011/38 - Energy Conservation and sustainable development

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Recalling resolution n° 29 of the 16th General Assembly (Quebec, 2008) pertaining to energy saving and sustainable development;

Noting the decision of the Advisory Committee, which convened in Dublin in October 2010, to create a working group in order to establish an International Scientific Committee dedicated to this issue and following the first report of this working group that was presented at the Scientific Council in Paris in November 2011;

Considering that the recently passed legislation, as well as government and industry standards calling for energy saving in buildings, fails to acknowledge the intrinsic energy efficiency qualities of existing buildings or their potential for energy upgrading and also fails to acknowledge the lifecycle costs of demolitions and replacements, and is therefore particularly unsuitable to the specifics of existing buildings;

Noting that the enforcement of these unsuitable laws and standards results in disastrous damage, especially from an aesthetic and technical standpoint, to the architectural qualities of many buildings and resulting sometimes even in complete demolition and rebuilding with contemporary materials and techniques;

Welcomes the working group to expand and aim towards the formation of an International Scientific Committee on the subject as soon as possible.

Resolution 17GA 2011/39 – Reconstruction

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Recalling the Venice Charter (1964), the Dresden Declaration on Reconstruction (1982), the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994), the Krakow Charter (2000), and other recommendations addressing the theory and practice of reconstructions;

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

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

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

Resolution 17GA 2011/40

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Decided to not examine the draft resolution on inventories and registers of sites, structures, ensembles, landscapes and other heritage places; the draft resolution on the conservation of cultural heritage of agriculture and fisheries; the draft resolution on the visual pollution by advertisements and billboards, and the draft resolution on the safeguarding and promotion of traditional trades and know-how for conservation, all proposed by ICOMOS Canada, as well as the draft resolution on the protection and safeguarding of the Romanian heritage proposed by the Association Pro Patrimoine France, Protection and safeguarding of Romanian Heritage and the Association Rencontres Patrimoine Europe Roumanie (RPER).

Resolution GA 2011/41 - Raymond Lemaire International Fund

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Considering that Resolution n° 29, adopted by the 12th General Assembly (Mexico, 1999) aiming at the establishment of the *Raymond Lemaire International Fund*, was designed to raise funds for training of young heritage professionals and considering Resolution n° 19 adopted by the 16th General Assembly (Quebec, 2008);

Recognizing that the funds collected will serve to provide scholarships for young heritage professionals, enabling them to take part in post-graduate courses or traineeships in conservation and restoration throughout the world, thus ensuring highly qualified membership;

Acknowledging with gratitude that the Fund has received support from eminent ICOMOS members and that the sum of 8000 Euros has been raised;

Noting that the Fund, endorsed by the Executive Committee in March 2008, was presented on 27 September 2008 at the Youth Forum organized within the framework of the 16th General Assembly in Quebec, and that the General Assembly entrusted the management of the fund to the International Secretariat;

Urges the Executive Committee to:

- a. Disseminate information concerning the *Raymond Lemaire Fund for next generation skills* to all ICOMOS members and invite them to contribute to the Fund;
- b. Conclude cooperation agreements with training centres in conservation and restoration in the world,
- c. Develop criteria for attributing scholarships and present a report on the use of the Fund to the 18th General Assembly.

Resolution 17GA 2011/42 - Spanish as a working language

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Recalling the Sofia Declaration, pronounced at the closing of the 11th General Assembly (Sofia, 1996), Resolution n° 18 on "Integrating Spanish in General Assemblies and Committee meetings" adopted by the 16th General Assembly (Quebec, 2008), and the output from Task Force 3 of the Advisory Committee meeting in Malta (2009);

Noting the increasing number of National Committees as well as the amount of members from Spanish speaking countries, corresponding to trends in the world's social and demographic evolution;

Recognizing that the above mentioned situation has made Spanish one of the three most spoken languages in ICOMOS;

Acknowledging the importance of the scientific texts as well as the very large amount of expertise in heritage emanating from Ibero-American countries;

Considering that all possible ways should be explored to solve perceived or factual financial problems in each particular case;

Resolves to:

- a. Request the working group on the ICOMOS Statutes to study the feasibility of integrating a proposal towards the amendment of the ICOMOS Statutes to include Spanish as a working language;

- b. Thank the National Committee of Ireland for providing interpretation into Spanish at the Advisory Committee meeting in 2010, as well as the efforts made by Canada and France in trying to guarantee Spanish interpretation at the 16th and 17th General Assemblies;
- c. Recognize in particular the improvements in the use of the Spanish language made by the ICOMOS staff at the International Secretariat in Paris;

Resolution 17GA 2011/43 - New ICOMOS Headquarters at Charenton

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Expresses its gratitude to the French authorities and in particular the Minister of Culture and Communication for their continuous support to ICOMOS since the invitation by André Malraux to provide for ICOMOS' headquarters in Paris;

Warmly welcomes the new opportunities that will be created by the offer to provide for new ICOMOS headquarters in Charenton in a historic building shared with the Médiathèque de l'architecture et du patrimoine;

Requests the Executive Committee to set up a working group in cooperation with the Advisory Committee and the Scientific Council, to make the best possible use of the facilities in the new premises, to create synergies with the Médiathèque and similar institutions in the world and to reflect on programming of activities.

Resolution 17GA 2011/44 - Developing the ICOMOS Network

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Decided to refer the draft resolution on the development of the ICOMOS network, which contained the combined proposals by ICOMOS Austria, Germany, Luxemburg and Switzerland as well as ICOMOS Canada to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and adoption;

Requests the Executive Committee to make the resolution adopted on this matter available to all ICOMOS members.

Resolution GA 2011/45

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Decided to not examine the draft resolution on the protection of the name of ICOMOS proposed by ICOMOS Canada.

17GA Agenda item 9-1 – Invitation to the 18th General Assembly in 2014

Resolution 17GA 2011/46

The 17th General Assembly of ICOMOS,
Accepts with pleasure the invitation by the Italian National Committee to hold the 18th Session of the General Assembly in Florence in 2014.

The Paris Declaration

On heritage as a driver of development

Adopted at Paris, UNESCO headquarters, on Thursday 1st December 2011

Preamble

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

This Declaration forms part of a series of initiatives and actions that have been undertaken by ICOMOS over many years in order to promote a development process that incorporates tangible and intangible cultural heritage as a vital aspect of sustainability, and gives a human face to development. Of particular note is the ICOMOS conference held at Moscow and Suzdal in Russia (1978), on the theme of 'The Protection of Historical Cities and Historical Quarters in the Framework of Urban Development'. One of its sub-themes was 'Historical Monuments as a Support to Economic and Social Development', which shows that, 33 years ago, our organisation had already begun to reflect on the relationship between heritage and development. The scientific symposium entitled 'No Past, No Future', at the Sixth General Assembly of ICOMOS in Italy and the scientific symposium on 'The Wise Use of Heritage' held in Mexico in 1999 further explored the subject. The work and reports of Nara (1997), Xi'an (2005) and Quebec (2008) helped to develop the heritage concepts of 'authenticity', 'context' and 'spirit of place'. An important step has been the work of ICOMOS in developing Charters that have become international benchmarks, especially for UNESCO and its Member States. Of particular note are the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter developed in 1977 and updated in 1999, the ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes adopted by ICOMOS in 2008 and the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, which was also adopted in 2008.

Why this theme?

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

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

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

Rising to the Challenge

As various aspects of development threaten to degrade and destroy heritage and its inherent values, it is necessary to take up the challenge of conserving this fragile, crucial and non-renewable resource for the benefit of current and future generations.

It is now widely agreed that heritage - with its value for identity, and as a repository of historical, cultural and social memory, preserved through its authenticity, integrity and 'sense of place' - forms a crucial aspect of the development process.

The challenge of integrating heritage and ensuring that it has a role in the context of sustainable development is to demonstrate that heritage plays a part in social cohesion, well-being, creativity and economic appeal, and is a factor in promoting understanding between communities.

In the light of over 150 papers and the debates that they inspired, the participants witnessed how heritage, in the widest sense of the term, can make valuable contributions and provide far-reaching and constructive guidance in response to the issues raised by development. These inputs are drawn together in the principles and recommendations that the General Assembly wishes to bring to the attention of States, and through them, to the international community, as The Paris Declaration.

Culture, the fourth pillar of sustainable development

The Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) recognized cultural diversity as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, alongside the economic, social and environment pillars. The definition of development in Article 3 of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) corresponds closely to the role in the development process that we would like to give heritage, interpreted in its broadest sense: 'development, understood not only in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence'.

Resolution 65/166 on Culture and Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in February 2011, as proposed by the Director General of UNESCO, has further strengthened awareness of the prominent role that culture plays in development, noting '... that culture [of which heritage forms a part] is an essential component of human development ... providing for economic growth and ownership of development processes.'

Declaration of the Symposium

The participants of the 17th General Assembly address this Declaration to intergovernmental organisations, national and local authorities and all institutions and specialists, and recommend the following actions:

1 - Heritage and Regional Development

Controlling and Redistributing Urban Development

- To preserve historic districts and encourage their restoration and regeneration;
- To establish and direct work on regeneration and increased urban densification, promoting a harmonious, balanced and coherent approach to street and plot layout, streetscapes, massing and height of urban developments, and reclaiming urban wastelands and peripheral urban zones, in order to recreate multifunctional, landscaped urban neighbourhoods; restoring the concept of urban boundaries.
- To promote balanced planning and development in order to ensure the most appropriate allocation of activity zones, including educational, cultural, tourism and leisure facilities.

Revitalising Towns and Local Economies

- To encourage the selective retention and reuse of built heritage in towns and rural villages in order to foster socio-economic regeneration; increase the density of urban cores to contain the anarchic spread of new buildings;
- To support the maintenance of traditional agricultural and craft activities to preserve skills and expertise and provide employment for local communities;

- To maintain and bring back into use local, sustainable, traditional energy production techniques, and develop new sources of energy production, with a view to economic and energy security.

Preserving Space

- To preserve open spaces, which are non-renewable; to maintain rural landscapes and the organisation and scale of their agriculture and forests; to conserve indigenous plant and aquatic heritage; to protect geological and archaeological heritage, groundwater and ecosystems;
- To maintain regional and local communication networks (railway heritage, roads, navigable waterways) to transport people and goods, and to ensure the provision of local services; to promote alternative modes of transport;
- Preserve rural heritage, ensuring its appropriate reuse while maintaining integrity of spatial distribution and functional elements; strictly limit urban sprawl and place conditions on the right to build, stipulating that development should respect the historic landscape and traditional settlement patterns.

2 - A Return to the Art of Building

Conservation

- To conserve built heritage, whether urban or rural, prestigious or vernacular, which is of high quality, including original materials, design and construction, architecture, the maintenance of original functions, and integration into the physical and socio-cultural environment;
- To adapt new uses and functions to existing heritage, rather than the reverse, and to help users of historic buildings to adjust their expectations of modern living standards;
- Recall that 'architectural and landscape heritage is unique, and as such may require flexibility in the application of standards and regulations which do not meet its needs. A moratorium should be instituted immediately in order to bring on board the advice of experts and specialists, and should continue until they have developed specific and appropriate approaches, and the transitional measures have been adopted.' (ICOMOS - Paris, November 2000);
- To bring back traditional building skills and best practice as evidence of competence to undertake restoration work;
- To adapt methods of performance assessment and analysis of structures, thermal properties and safety to heritage requirements, and not vice versa;
- To take the necessary measures to ensure that, under normal safe working conditions, traditional construction materials continue to be produced, and that traditional tools are used appropriately in the restoration of historic structures.

Inspiring Innovative Architecture

- Traditional historic buildings are a treasury of architectural experience. They are an inexhaustible universal source of inspiration for modern and innovative architecture, in terms of materials, construction methods, layout and design, contributing to a high quality of life.

3 - Tourism and Development

Heritage and the Challenge of Tourism: What Strategies, What Tools?

- To raise awareness and build the capacity of conservation professionals and site managers appropriately to address issues associated with tourism and development; to raise awareness of the fragility and value of heritage amongst tourism professionals, tour-operators, hotel and cruise companies.
- To involve all stakeholders in the creation of management plans for heritage sites, tourist destinations, urban centres and regions, addressing the following questions: what kind of tourism, for whom, and for what reason? To develop management plans that build on the specific cultural, historical, environmental, aesthetic and memory values to be preserved, on the 'spirit of place', as well as building on a long-term vision for the sustainable development of tourism as agreed by all the stakeholders.
- To develop management tools for collecting data on tourism, for the evaluating of the role of heritage and its enhancement in the context of tourism development; to assess the cost of the degradation of heritage values and heritage assets; to ensure the long term preservation of the cultural and economic resource; to encourage heritage, tourism and development impact assessments; to develop training in responsible tourism management. In addition, to establish methods to achieve the fair distribution of heritage tourism-

related revenues, between the costs of conservation and of heritage management, local communities, and local, national and international tourism companies.

Can Tourism Development be Sustainable?

- To link and integrate conservation and preservation of heritage into the core of the development of cultural tourism. To preserve the cultural resource as a fundamental asset of long term tourism development, especially, in developing countries and the least developed countries (LDC).
- To put authenticity at the heart of the development of cultural tourism and the growth of interpretation and communication strategies; to promote interpretation based on sound research and inventories, avoiding manufactured 'travels in hyperreality' that are crudely derived from heritage values.
- To help local communities take ownership of their heritage and related tourism projects. To encourage their empowerment and their participation in heritage conservation, in the planning process and in decision making. Local participation, drawing on local perspectives, priorities and knowledge, is a pre-condition of sustainable tourism development.

Encouraging Local Communities to take Ownership of Heritage and Tourism Development

- To educate young people, especially at school, and the wider population about their heritages, and the inherent historical, cultural and social values that give meaning and a sense of the past.
- To make use of modern media in order to disseminate knowledge about heritage, which will create a sense of pride and a desire to become involved in its protection and enhancement.
- To encourage communities' engagement, as stakeholders, in the cultural heritage and tourism sectors and to foster creativity, personal development and an entrepreneurial spirit.
- To encourage a dialogue between local and indigenous communities and visitors so as to contribute to cultural exchange, to spread the social, cultural and human values of heritage and to interpret them in a way that is scientifically, historically and socially accurate.

4 - Heritage and Economics

Fostering a Better Understanding of the Economic Impact of Heritage Conservation

- To better understand the economic and social impact of maximising the value of heritage, which is an asset to development;
- To collate existing research and to undertake further detailed studies, in collaboration with relevant institutions, and to disseminate the results widely;
- To develop research on the contribution of heritage to sustainable development and on the relationship between investment and development; to study the relationships between heritage, creativity and development, and to identify performance indicators;
- To consider how multi-faceted heritage might best be managed, in order to pass it on to future generations, and to ensure that it contributes to development in mobile and dynamic societies.

Promoting the Long Term Impacts of Heritage on Economic Development and Social Cohesion

Studies show that heritage can be a tool in regional development, but it is not used consistently: it must become a goal of development policies;

- Place people at the heart of policies and projects; emphasise that ownership of heritage strengthens the social fabric and enhances social well-being; involve local communities at a very early stage in development and enhancement proposals; raise awareness, particularly among young people; develop training for professionals;
- Take into account the direct effects, tourism benefits, and the financial leverage of heritage to enhance the appeal and creativity of regions; take care that economic imperatives respect those of the conservation of tangible and intangible heritage; ensure particularly that the economic returns of heritage benefit primarily its maintenance and enhancement, and also local communities;
- Pay particular attention to the restoration of urban and industrial heritage, especially in historic and major city centres, as a way to combat poverty in developing countries.

Developing the Economic Impact of Heritage

- Remind public authorities that they are the guardians of the public interest and responsible for the legal protection of heritage in the face of pressure on land; give priority to restoring rather than demolishing heritage;

- Place heritage at the heart of overall development strategies, setting goals for economic and social benefits to ensure that the development of heritage rewards local communities in terms of employment, the flow of finance, and well-being; the cultural, creative and craft industries associated with the enhancement of heritage assets contribute to the improvement of living conditions;
- Implement policies for protection, planning, financing and management, adapted over time so that change respects the authenticity of heritage and contributes to sustainable development; sharing experience on best practice.

5 - Stakeholders and Capacity Building

The role of local communities and raising stakeholder awareness

Local people, civil society, and elected local and national officials will play a key role in the design and implementation of heritage as a driver of development, and, through raised awareness of heritage, they will have ownership of the development process. Information campaigns to raise awareness will enable civil society to recognise and take ownership of heritage and harness these values in sustainable development.

Professional training

The key stakeholders in heritage conservation in development - architects, conservators, heritage managers, development planners, investors and tour operators - require training and capacity building.

The legal framework

Heritage protection in the context of development also involves the creation and continual revision of institutional and legal frameworks at a local, national and international level (World Heritage Convention). Above all, these frameworks need to be implemented on the ground. The frameworks will involve consultation following the procedures of democratic governance and participatory planning, resulting in a good level of understanding and acceptance which will assist in their effective implementation.

Research

Research institutes, universities, expert advisory organisations such as ICOMOS and intergovernmental organisations such as UNESCO need to strengthen their research programs and studies. These initiatives will involve the field monitoring of analytical tools used to assess the physical performance of built heritage, measuring the economic value of heritage, evaluating the impact of cultural tourism on employment and regional wealth, and investigating the conditions, risks and opportunities of investing in heritage protection, bringing together economic and financial development partners.

Cooperation

ICOMOS could strengthen its cooperation and partnerships with national and international institutions carrying out work on heritage and development, including UNESCO. ICOMOS is actively involved in UNESCO's World Heritage Tourism Programme and UNESCO's Recommendation on the relationship between heritage conservation and sustainable tourism.

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

**Adopted by the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly on
28 November 2011**

Preamble

Humanity today must confront a number of changes. These changes concern human settlements, in general, and historic towns and urban areas in particular. The globalization of markets and methods of production cause shifts in population between regions and towards towns, especially large cities. Changes in political governance and in business practices require new structures and new conditions in towns and urban areas. These are also necessary to counteract segregation and social rootlessness as part of attempts to reinforce identity.

Within what is now an international framework of reflection on urban conservation, there is an ever-increasing awareness of these new demands. The organizations charged with the conservation of heritage and the enhancement of its value need to develop their skills, their tools, their attitudes and, in many cases, their role in the planning process.

CIVVIH (ICOMOS - International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages) has therefore updated the approaches and considerations contained in the Washington Charter (1987) and the Nairobi Recommendation (1976), based on the existing set of reference documents. CIVVIH has redefined the objectives, attitudes and tools needed. It has taken into consideration the significant evolution in definitions and methodologies concerning the safeguarding and management of historic towns and urban areas.

The modifications reflect a greater awareness of the issue of historic heritage on a regional scale rather than just confined to urban areas; of intangible values such as continuity and identity; of traditional land use, the role of public space in communal interactions, and of other socioeconomic factors such as integration and environmental factors. Questions around the role of landscape as common ground, or conceptualizing the townscape, including its topography and skyline, as a whole, seem more important than before. Another important modification, particularly in fast-growing cities, takes into account the problems of large-scale developments, which alter the traditional lot sizes that help to define historic urban morphology.

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

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

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

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

This present document for the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas and their settings, is divided into four parts:

- 1 - Definitions
- 2 - Aspects of change (Challenges)
- 3 - Intervention criteria
- 4 - Proposals and strategies

1 - Definitions

a - Historic towns and urban areas

Historic towns and urban areas are made up of tangible and intangible elements. The tangible elements include, in addition to the urban structure, architectural elements, the landscapes within and around the town, archaeological remains, panoramas, skylines, view-lines and landmark sites. Intangible elements include activities, symbolic and historic functions, cultural practices, traditions, memories, and cultural references that constitute the substance of their historic value.

Historic towns and urban areas are spatial structures that express the evolution of a society and of its cultural identity. They are an integral part of a broader natural or man-made context and the two must be considered inseparable.

Historic towns and urban areas are living evidence of the past that formed them.

Historical or traditional areas form part of daily human life. Their protection and integration into contemporary society are the basis for town-planning and land development.

b - Setting

Setting means the natural and/or man-made contexts (in which the historic urban heritage is located) that influence the static or dynamic way these areas are perceived, experienced and/or enjoyed, or which are directly linked to them socially, economically or culturally.

c - Safeguarding

The safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, and their surroundings, includes the necessary procedures for their protection, conservation, enhancement and management as well as for their coherent development and their harmonious adaptation to contemporary life.

d - Protected urban area

A protected urban area is any part of a town that represents a historical period or stage of development of the town. It includes monuments and authentic urban fabric, in which buildings express the cultural values for which the place is protected.

The protection may also include the historical development of the town and support its characteristic civic, religious and social functions.

e - Buffer zone

A buffer zone is a well-defined zone outside the protected area whose role is to shield the cultural values of the protected zone from the impact of activities in its surroundings. This impact can be physical, visual or social.

f - Management Plan

A Management Plan is a document specifying in detail all the strategies and tools to be used for heritage protection and which at the same time responds to the needs of contemporary life. It contains legislative, financial, administrative and conservation documents, as well as Conservation and Monitoring Plans.

g - Spirit of place

Spirit of place is defined as the tangible and intangible, the physical and the spiritual elements that give the area its specific identity, meaning, emotion and mystery. The spirit creates the space and at the same time the space constructs and structures this spirit (Quebec Declaration, 2008).

2 Aspects of Change

Historic towns and urban areas, as living organisms, are subject to continual change. These changes affect all the elements of the town (natural, human, tangible and intangible).

Change, when appropriately managed, can be an opportunity to improve the quality of historic towns and urban areas on the basis of their historical characteristics.

a - Change and the natural environment

The Washington Charter has already focused on the problems linked to changes in the natural environment: "Historic towns (and their settings) 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". (Washington Charter).

In historic towns and urban areas, change should be based on respect for natural balance, avoiding the destruction of natural resources, waste of energy and disruption in the balance of natural cycles.

Change must be used to: improve the environmental context in historic towns and urban areas; improve the quality of air, water and soil; foster the spread and accessibility of green spaces; and to avoid undue pressure on natural resources.

Historic towns and their settings must be protected from the effects of climate change and from increasingly frequent natural disasters.

Climate change can have devastating consequences for historic towns and urban areas because, in addition to the fragility of the urban fabric, many buildings are becoming obsolete, requiring high levels of expenditure to tackle problems arising from climate change.

The aim should be to take advantage of strategies arising from growing global awareness of climate change and to apply them appropriately to the challenges of safeguarding historic towns.

b - Change and the built environment

On the subject of modern architecture, the Washington Charter states: "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".

The introduction of contemporary architectural elements must respect the values of the site and its setting. It can contribute to the enrichment of the town, bringing alive the value of urban continuity.

The basis of appropriate architectural interventions in spatial, visual, intangible and functional terms should

be respect for historical values, patterns and layers.

New architecture must be consistent with the spatial organisation of the historic area and respectful of its traditional morphology while at the same time being a valid expression of the architectural trends of its time and place. Regardless of style and expression, all new architecture should avoid the negative effects of drastic or excessive contrasts and of fragmentation and interruptions in the continuity of the urban fabric and space.

Priority must be given to a continuity of composition that does not adversely affect the existing architecture but at the same time allows a discerning creativity that embraces the spirit of the place.

Architects and urban planners must be encouraged to acquire a deep understanding of the historic urban context.

c - Change in use and social environment

The loss and/or substitution of traditional uses and functions, such as the specific way of life of a local community, can have major negative impacts on historic towns and urban areas. If the nature of these changes is not recognised, it can lead to the displacement of communities and the disappearance of cultural practices, and subsequent loss of identity and character for these abandoned places. It can result in the transformation of historic towns and urban areas into areas with a single function devoted to tourism and leisure and not suitable for day-to-day living.

Conserving a historic town requires efforts to maintain traditional practices and to protect the indigenous population.

It is also important to control the gentrification process arising from rent increases and the deterioration of the town or area's housing and public space.

It is important to recognise that the process of gentrification can affect communities and lead to the loss of a place's liveability and, ultimately, its character.

Retention of the traditional cultural and economic diversity of each place is essential, especially when it is characteristic of the place.

Historic towns and urban areas run the risk of becoming a consumer product for mass tourism, which may result in the loss of their authenticity and heritage value.

New activities must therefore be carefully managed to avoid secondary negative effects such as transport conflicts or traffic congestion.

d - Change and intangible heritage

The preservation of intangible heritage is as important as the conservation and protection of the built environment.

The intangible elements that contribute to the identity and spirit of places need to be established and preserved, since they help in determining the character of an area and its spirit.

3 - Intervention Criteria

a - Values

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas must respect and refer to their tangible and intangible cultural values.

b - Quality

Every intervention in historic towns and urban areas must aim to improve the quality of life of the local residents and the quality of the environment.

c - Quantity

An accumulation of changes could have a negative effect on a historic town and its values.

Major quantitative and qualitative changes should be avoided, unless they will clearly result in the improvement of the urban environment and its cultural values.

Changes that are inherent to urban growth must be controlled and carefully managed to minimise physical and visual effects on the townscape and architectural fabric.

d - Coherence

On 'coherence' article 3 of the Nairobi Recommendation states:

“Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded”.

Historic towns and urban areas as well as their settings must be considered in their totality.

Their balance and nature depend on their constituent parts.

However, the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas must be an integral part of a general understanding of the urban structure and its surroundings. This requires coherent economic and social development policies that take historic towns into account at all planning levels, whilst always respecting their social fabric and cultural diversity.

e - Balance and compatibility

The safeguarding of historic towns must include, as a mandatory condition, the preservation of fundamental spatial, environmental, social, cultural and economic balances. This requires actions that allow the urban structure to retain the original residents and to welcome new arrivals (either as residents or as users of the historic town), as well as to aid development, without causing congestion.

f - Time

The speed of change is a parameter to be controlled. Excessive speed of change can adversely affect the integrity of all the values of a historic town.

The extent and frequency of intervention must be embedded in and compatible with feasibility and planning documents and studies, as well as adhering to transparent and regulated intervention procedures.

g - Method and scientific discipline

“Knowledge of the history of a historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings”. (Washington Charter)

The safeguarding and management of a historic town or urban area must be guided by prudence, a systematic approach and discipline, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Safeguarding and management must be based on preliminary multidisciplinary studies, in order to determine the urban heritage elements and values to be conserved. It is imperative to have a profound knowledge of the site and its setting to inform any safeguarding action.

Continuous monitoring and maintenance is essential to safeguard a historic town or urban area effectively

Proper planning requires up-to-date precise documentation and recording (context analysis, study at different scales, inventory of component parts and of impact, history of the town and its phases of evolution, etc.).

Direct consultation and continuous dialogue with the residents and other stakeholders is indispensable because the safeguarding of their historic town or area concerns them first and foremost.

h - Governance

Good governance makes provision for organizing broad orchestration amongst all stakeholders: elected authorities, municipal services, public administrations, experts, professional organizations, voluntary bodies, universities, residents, etc. This is essential for the successful safeguarding, rehabilitation and sustainable development of historic towns and urban areas.

Participation by the residents can be facilitated through distributing information, awareness raising and training. The traditional systems of urban governance should examine all aspects of cultural and social diversity, so as to establish new democratic institutions to suit the new reality.

Procedures for urban planning and safeguarding historic cities must provide sufficient information and time for residents to give fully informed responses.

Safeguarding needs to be encouraged and financial measures put in place, in order to facilitate partnerships with players from the private sector in the conservation and restoration of the built environment.

i - Multidisciplinarity and cooperation

“Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies.” (Washington Charter)

From the beginning of preliminary studies, the safeguarding of historic towns should be based on an effective collaboration between specialists of many different disciplines, and undertaken with the cooperation of researchers, public services, private enterprises and the broader public.

These studies should lead to concrete proposals that can be taken up by political decision-makers, social and economic agents and residents.

j - Cultural diversity

Within the context of urban conservation planning, the cultural diversity of the different communities that have inhabited historic towns over the course of time must be respected and valued.

It is essential to establish a sensitive and shared balance in order to maintain their historical heritage in the fullness of its cultural diversity.

4 - Proposals and Strategies

a - Elements to be preserved

1 - The authenticity and integrity of historic towns, whose essential character is expressed by the nature and coherence of all their tangible and intangible elements, notably:

a - Urban patterns as defined by the street grid, the lots, the green spaces and the relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;

"b - The form and appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by their structure, volume, style, scale, materials, colour and decoration;

c - The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made;" (Washington Charter)

d - The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time;

e - Cultural traditions, traditional techniques, spirit of place and everything that contributes to the identity of a place;

2 - The relationships between the site in its totality, its constituent parts, the context of the site, and the parts that make up this context;

3 - Social fabric, cultural diversity;

4 - Non-renewable resources, minimising their consumption and encouraging their reuse and recycling.

b - New functions

"New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic towns or urban area." (Washington Charter)

The introduction of new activities must not compromise the survival of traditional activities or anything that supports the daily life of the local inhabitants. This could help to preserve the historical cultural diversity and plurality, some of the most valuable elements in this context.

Before introducing a new activity, it is necessary to consider the number of users involved, the length of utilization, compatibility with other existing activities and the impact on traditional local practices.

Such new functions must also satisfy the need for sustainable development, in line with the concept of the historic town as a unique and irreplaceable ecosystem.

c - Contemporary architecture

When it is necessary to construct new buildings or to adapt existing ones, contemporary architecture must be coherent with the existing spatial layout in historic towns as in the rest of the urban environment.

Contemporary architecture should find its expression while respecting the scale of the site, and have a clear rapport with existing architecture and the development patterns of its context.

"Analysis of the urban context should precede any new construction not only so as to define the general character of the group of buildings but also to analyse its dominant features, e.g. the harmony of heights, colours, materials and forms, constants in the way the façades and roofs are built, the relationship between the volume of buildings and the spatial volume, as well as their average proportions and their position. Particular attention should be given to the size of the lots since there is a danger that any reorganization of the lots may cause a change of mass which could be deleterious to the harmony of the whole " (Nairobi Recommendation art. 28).

Perspectives, views, focal points and visual corridors are integral parts of the perception of historic spaces. They must be respected in the event of new interventions. Before any intervention, the existing context should be carefully analysed and documented. View cones, both to and from new constructions, should be identified, studied and maintained.

The introduction of a new building into a historical context or landscape must be evaluated from a formal and functional point of view, especially when it is designated for new activities.

d - Public space

Public space in historic towns is not just an essential resource for circulation, but is also a place for contemplation, learning and enjoyment of the town. Its design and layout, including the choice of street furniture, as well as its management, must protect its character and beauty, and promote its use as a public place dedicated to social communication.

The balance between public open space and the dense built environment must be carefully analyzed and controlled in the event of new interventions and new uses.

e - Facilities and modifications

Urban planning to safeguard historic towns must take into consideration the residents' need for facilities.

The integration of new facilities into historic buildings is a challenge that local authorities must not ignore.

f - Mobility

"Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be strictly controlled by regulations." (Washington Charter)

"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." (Washington Charter)

Most historic towns and urban areas were designed for pedestrians and slow forms of transport. Gradually these places were invaded by the car, causing their degradation. At the same time, quality of life has reduced.

Traffic infrastructure (car parks, subway stations, etc) must be planned in ways that will not damage the historic fabric or its environment. A historic town should encourage the creation of transport with a light footprint.

It is important to encourage pedestrian circulation. To achieve this, traffic should be drastically limited and parking facilities reduced. At the same time, sustainable, non-polluting public transport systems need to be

introduced, and soft mobility promoted.

Roadways should be studied and planned to give priority to pedestrians. Parking facilities should preferably be located outside protected zones and, if possible, outside buffer zones.

Underground infrastructure, such as subways, must be planned so as not to damage historic or archaeological fabric or its environment.

Major highway networks must avoid protected areas and buffer zones.

g - Tourism

Tourism can play a positive role in the development and revitalisation of historic towns and urban areas. The development of tourism in historic towns should be based on the enhancement of monuments and open spaces; on respect and support for local community identity and its culture and traditional activities; and on the safeguarding of regional and environmental character. Tourism activity must respect and not interfere with the daily life of residents.

Too great an influx of tourists is a danger for the preservation of monuments and historic areas.

Conservation and management plans must take into account the expected impact of tourism, and regulate the process, for the benefit of the heritage and of local residents.

h - Risks

“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.” (Washington Charter)

Conservation plans offer an opportunity to improve risk preparedness and to promote environmental management and the principles of sustainability.

i - Energy saving

All interventions in historic towns and urban areas, while respecting historic heritage characteristics, should aim to improve energy efficiency and to reduce pollutants.

The use of renewable energy resources should be enhanced.

Any new construction in historic areas must be energy efficient. Urban green spaces, green corridors and other measures should be adopted to avoid urban heat islands.

j - Participation

“The participation and the involvement of the residents - and all local interest groups - 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.” (Washington Charter, art 3).

Planning in historic urban areas must be a participatory process, involving all stakeholders.

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. The actions of conservation associations must be encouraged, and financial measures put in place, to facilitate the conservation and restoration of the built environment.

Mutual understanding, based on public awareness, and the search for common objectives between local communities and professional groups, is the basis of the successful conservation, revitalization and development of historic towns.

Information technology enables direct and immediate communication. This allows for active and responsible participation by local groups.

Authorities must be encouraged to take an interest in the safeguarding of historic towns and urban areas, in order to establish financial measures which will enable management and improvement plans to succeed.

k - Conservation Plan

“The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between historic urban areas ...” (Washington Charter art. 5).

It covers both tangible and intangible elements, in order to protect a place’s identity without impeding its evolution.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan “should be clearly stated as should the legal, administrative and financial measures necessary to attain them.” (Washington Charter art. 5)

A conservation plan must be based on urban planning for the whole town, including analysis of archaeological, historical, architectural, technical, sociological and economical values. It should define a conservation project, and be combined with a management plan and followed by permanent monitoring.

The conservation plan must determine the terms, rules, objectives and outcomes of any changes. It “should determine which buildings - and spaces - must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, “under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable.” (Washington Charter).

Before any intervention, existing conditions should be rigorously documented.

The conservation plan must identify and protect the elements contributing to the values and character of the town, as well as the components that enrich and/or demonstrate the character of the historic town and urban area.

The proposals in the conservation plan must be articulated in a realistic fashion, from the legislative, financial and economic point of view, as well as with regard to the required standards and restrictions.

“The Conservation Plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area.” (Washington Charter art.5).

When there is no conservation plan, all necessary conservation and development activities in a historic town must be carried out in accordance with the principles and objectives of conservation and enhancement.

l - Management Plan

An effective management system should be devised according to the type and characteristics of each historic town and urban area, and their cultural and natural context. It should integrate traditional practices, and be co-ordinated with other urban and regional planning tools in force.

A management plan is based on the knowledge, conservation and enhancement of tangible and intangible resources.

Therefore it must:

- determine the cultural values;
- identify stakeholders and their values;
- identify potential conflicts;
- determine conservation targets;
- determine legal, financial, administrative and technical methods and tools;
- understand strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
- define suitable strategies, deadlines for the work, and specific actions.

The production of such a management plan should be a participatory process.

In addition to the information provided by local authorities, officials, field survey and detailed documentation, the Plan should include, as an appendix, the conclusions from stakeholder discussions and an analysis of the conflicts arising in these inherently contradictory debates.

Follow Up

These recommendations are the outcome of collaborative work by CIVVIH, which intends them as a contribution to the wider discussions being led by ICOMOS.

This is an open source document that can be updated in the light of the evolution of the issues discussed.