



Draft Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes

«The Dublin Principles»

Final draft integrating comments received from the ICOMOS Advisory and Executive Committees, for distribution to the ICOMOS membership in view of submission to the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly.

PREAMBLE

Around the World, a great diversity of sites, structures, complexes, cities and settlements, areas, landscapes and routes bear witness to human activities of industrial extraction and production. In many places, this heritage is still in use and industrialisation is still an active process with a sense of historical continuity, while in other places it offers archaeological evidence of past activities and technologies. Besides the tangible heritage associated with industrial technology and processes, engineering, architecture and town-planning, it includes many intangible dimensions embodied in the skills, memories and social life of workers and their communities. The global process of industrialisation observed over the past two centuries constitutes a major stage of human history, making its heritage particularly important and critical to the Modern World. Precursors and beginnings of industrialisation can be recognized in many parts of the world well back into ancient times through active or archaeological sites, and our attention extends to any examples of such process and its heritage. However, for our purposes, these joint principles' primary interests coincide with the common notions of the Modern Era Industrial Revolution, marked by distinctive and dedicated production, transportation and power-generating or harnessing processes and technologies, trade and commercial interactions, and new social and cultural patterns.

The industrial heritage is highly vulnerable and often at risk, often lost for lack of awareness, documentation, recognition or protection but also because of changing economic trends, negative perceptions, environmental issues or its sheer size and complexity. Yet, by extending the life-cycle of existing structures and their embodied energy, conservation of the built industrial heritage, can contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development at the local, national and international levels. It touches the social as well as the physical and environmental aspects of development and should be acknowledged as such. Over the past decades, growing research, international and interdisciplinary cooperation as well as community initiatives have greatly contributed to a better appreciation of the industrial heritage

and increased collaboration between stewards, stakeholders and professionals. This progress has benefitted from the development of a corpus of international references and guidelines by ICOMOS – the International Council on Monuments and Sites, and the implementation of international recommendations and instruments such as the World Heritage Convention adopted by UNESCO in 1972. In 2003, The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) adopted its Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, a first international reference text of such recognition to guide protection and conservation in the field.

Acknowledging the particular nature of the industrial heritage and the issues and threats affecting it as a result of its relation to the contemporary economic, legal, cultural and environmental contexts, ICOMOS and TICCIH wish to expand their cooperation by adopting and promoting the dissemination and use of the following Principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.

1/ Definition: The industrial heritage consists of sites, structures, complexes, areas and landscapes as well as the related machinery, objects or documents that provide evidence of past or ongoing industrial processes of production, the extraction of raw materials, their transformation into goods, and the related energy and transport infrastructures. Industrial heritage reflects the profound connection between the cultural and natural environment, as industrial processes – whether ancient or modern – depend on natural sources of raw materials, energy and transportation networks to produce and distribute products to broader markets. It includes both material assets – immovable and movable –, and intangible dimensions such as technical know-how, the organisation of work and workers, and the complex social and cultural legacy that shaped the life of communities and brought major organizational changes to entire societies and the world in general.

2/ Industrial heritage sites are very diversified in terms of their purpose, design and evolution over



II

time. Many are representative of processes, technologies as well as regional or historical conditions while others constitute outstanding achievements of global influence. Others are complexes and multiple site operations or systems whose many components are interdependent, with different technologies and historical periods frequently present. The significance and value of industrial heritage is intrinsic to the structures or sites themselves, their material fabric, components, machinery and setting, expressed in the industrial landscape, in written documentation, and also in the intangible records contained in memories, arts and customs.

I. DOCUMENT AND UNDERSTAND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES AND THEIR VALUES

3/ Researching and documenting industrial structures, sites, landscapes and the related machinery, equipment, records or intangible aspects is essential to their identification, conservation, and the appreciation of their heritage significance and value. Human skills and knowledge involved in old industrial processes are a critically important resource in conservation and must be considered in the heritage evaluation process.

4/ Researching and documenting industrial heritage sites and structures must address their historical, technological and socio-economical dimensions to provide an integrated base for conservation and management. It requires an interdisciplinary approach supported by interdisciplinary research and educational programmes to identify the significance of industrial heritage sites or structures. It should benefit from a diversity of sources of expertise and information including site surveys and recording, historical and archaeological investigation, material and landscape analysis, oral history and/or research in public, corporate or private archives. Research and preservation of documentary records, company archives, building plans, and specimens of industrial products should be encouraged. The evaluation and assessment of documents should be undertaken by an appropriate specialist in the industry to which they relate to determine their heritage significance. The participation of communities and other stakeholders is also an integral part of this exercise.

5/ Thorough knowledge of the industrial and socio-economic history of an area or country or their links to other parts of the world is necessary to understand the significance of industrial heritage sites or structures. Single industry context, typological or regional studies, with a comparative component, aimed at key industrial sectors or technologies are very useful in recognizing the heritage values inher-

ent in individual structures, sites, areas or landscapes. They should be accessible and searchable by the public, scholars as well as managers.

II. ENSURE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES

6/ Appropriate policies, legal and administrative measures need to be adopted and adequately implemented to protect and ensure the conservation of industrial heritage sites and structures, including their machinery and records. These measures have to address the close relation between the industrial heritage, industrial production and the economy, in particular with respect to rules for corporations and investments, trades or intellectual property such as patents, and standards applicable to active industrial operations.

7/ Integrated inventories and lists of structures, sites, areas, landscapes their setting and associated objects, documents, drawings and archives or intangible heritage should be developed and used as part of these effective management and conservation policies and protection measures. These should benefit from a legal recognition, adequate conservation and management to ensure that their significance, integrity and authenticity are maintained. In the case of industrial heritage identified through fortuitous discovery, temporary protection should be granted to allow time necessary for proper heritage documentation and research.

8/ In the case of active industrial structures or sites of heritage significance, it must be recognized that their continued use and function might carry some of their heritage significance and provide adequate conditions for their physical and economic sustainability as a living production or extraction facilities. Their specific technical characteristics and features need to be respected while implementing contemporary regulations such as building codes, environmental requirements or risk reduction strategies to address hazards of natural or human origin.

9/ Protection measures should apply to buildings and their contents since completeness or functional integrity is especially important to the significance of industrial heritage structures and sites. Their heritage value may be greatly jeopardized or reduced if machinery or other significant components are removed, or if subsidiary elements which form part of a whole site are destroyed. Legal and administrative frameworks should be developed to enable authorities to respond quickly to the closure of operating industrial heritage sites and complexes to prevent removal or destruction of significant elements such as machinery, industrial objects or related records



III. CONSERVE AND MAINTAIN THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES

10/ Appropriate original or alternative and adaptive use is the most frequent way and often the most sustainable way of ensuring the conservation of industrial heritage sites or structures. New uses should respect significant material, components and patterns of circulation and activity. Specialist skills are necessary to ensure that the heritage significance is taken into account and respected in managing the sustainable use of these industrial heritage sites and structures. Building codes, risk mitigation requirements, environmental or industrial regulations, and other standards should be implemented in an adapted way to take heritage dimensions into account when they are enforced through physical interventions.

11/ Wherever possible, physical interventions should be reversible, and respect the age value and significant traces or marks. Changes should be documented. Reverting to a previous known state may be acceptable under exceptional circumstances for educational purposes, and must be based on thorough research and documentation. Dismantling and relocating are only acceptable in extraordinary cases when the destruction of the site is required by objectively proved overwhelming economic or social needs.

12/ In case of prospective redundancy, decommissioning, and / or adaptation of industrial heritage sites or structures, the processes should be recorded including, for example, where components have to be demolished and machinery has to be removed. Their material form as well as their functioning and location as part of the industrial processes should be exhaustively documented.

Oral and / or written stories of people connected with work processes should also be collected.

IV. PRESENT AND COMMUNICATE THE HERITAGE DIMENSIONS AND VALUES OF INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES, SITES, AREAS AND LANDSCAPES TO RAISE PUBLIC AND CORPORATE AWARENESS, AND SUPPORT TRAINING AND RESEARCH

13/ The industrial heritage is a source of learning which needs to be communicated in its multiple dimensions. It illustrates important aspects of local, national and international history and interactions over times and cultures. It demonstrates the inventive talents related to scientific and technological developments, as well as social and artistic movements. Public and corporate awareness and understanding for the industrial heritage are important means for its successful conservation.

14/ Programmes and facilities such as visits of active industrial heritage sites and the presentation of their operations as well as the stories and intangible heritage associated with their history, machinery and industrial processes, industrial or city museums and interpretation centres, exhibitions, publications, websites, regional or trans-boundary itineraries should be developed and sustained as means to raise awareness and appreciation for the industrial heritage in the full richness of its meaning for contemporary societies. These should ideally be located at the heritage sites itself where the process of industrialisation has taken place and can be best communicated. Wherever possible, national and international institutions in the field of research and conservation of heritage should be empowered to use them as educational facilities for the general public and the professional communities.



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

Final draft integrating comments received from the ICOMOS Advisory and Executive Committees, for distribution to the ICOMOS membership in view of submission to the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly.

IV

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 eco-

system. 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 / Multidisciplinary 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

Elements to be preserved are:

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.



Proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly

X

Experience has shown that on a number of points the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly need clarification and/or simplification if the General Assembly is to be run smoothly. They concern mainly deadlines for proxies, candidatures and resolutions, the preparation of reports to consider by the Credential and Candidatures Committee, and the election procedure.

Following the consultation of the Advisory Committee, the Executive Committee is proposing the following amendments, which include suggestions received during the consultation process. The full report with the comments received will be made available on the General Assembly website.

The proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure will be considered by the Advisory Committee prior to the General Assembly for advise and recommendation to the General Assembly (art 12-b of the ICOMOS Statutes). The discussion on the revision by the General Assembly is scheduled for Monday 28 November 2011, the morning of the first working day so that the different deadlines have been clarified from the outset as the Rules of Procedure as amended would enter into force immediately.

At this stage no proposals are made to amend the ICOMOS Statutes, the Executive Committee will provide a progress report on the matter.

DEADLINES FOR THE PROXIES AND PROCEDURE FOR THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The intention of the amendments proposed below is to eliminate contradictions concerning the deadlines for the submission of proxies in articles 15-2 and 23-3, and to propose a standardisation of all deadlines during the General Assembly for the benefit of the participants and the organisers. In addition, article 23-3 has been complemented in order to facilitate the task of the Credentials Committee.

For the 17th General Assembly, the proposed deadline for proxies is Monday 28 November 2011, 6 pm.

Article 15-2

Any voting member may give his proxy to another voting member of his National Committee who must hand the ICOMOS International Secretariat a signed and dated proxy form before the time fixed on the programme of the General Assembly for the meeting of the Credentials Committee 6 pm of the first working day of the General Assembly.

No member shall be entitled to have more than five votes in addition to his own (article 6b).

Article 23-3

Verification of Credentials - ~~This~~ The Credentials Committee shall examine a report prepared by the ICOMOS International Secretariat, check its accuracy, and ~~report~~ present the results to the General Assembly on the credentials of voting members and of all other persons admitted to the General Assembly, in accordance with ICOMOS Statutes (Articles 6-b and 13-f) and in accordance with the following:

a/ In order to vote, National Committees must be up to date with membership fees.

b/ Chairmen of National Committees must have submitted to the ICOMOS International Secretariat, and not less than one month before the General Assembly, a list of their voting members, signed by the National Committee Chairman.

c/ Proxies given to voting members who are present at the General Assembly must have been ~~sent not less than~~ submitted to the ICOMOS International Secretariat preferably one month before the General Assembly ~~to the ICOMOS Secretariat and not later than 6 pm of the first working day of the General Assembly.~~

DEADLINE AND SUBMISSION PROCEDURE FOR CANDIDATURES FOR ELECTION

The intention of the amendments proposed below is to clarify the submission procedure for the candidates for election, to standardise the deadlines and to ensure consistency of the wording throughout the text.

For the 17th General Assembly, the proposed deadline for the candidatures is Monday 28 November 2011, 6 pm.

Article 24-3

It (= the Candidature Committee) shall examine all files proposing candidates for election to the posts of President of ICOMOS, Vice President, Secretary General, Treasurer General, or to the Executive Committee, and shall determine the eligibility of the candidates under Article 10 of the Statutes, on the basis of the list of members supplied by the ICOMOS International Secretariat. It shall prepare ballots as provided for by Article 54.

Article 54-1

Subject to Article 12-c of the ICOMOS Statutes, files on all candidates proposed by National



Committees or by members of ICOMOS, in accordance with the rules for electoral procedure in force, shall be submitted by the Secretary General to the Chairman of the Committee on Candidature before 5 p.m. on the ICOMOS International Secretariat by 6 pm of the first working day of the ICOMOS General Assembly.

DEADLINE AND SUBMISSION PROCEDURE FOR DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The intention of the amendments proposed below is to standardise the time and procedure for the submission of the draft resolutions, to present all deadlines in article 44-1 and to ensure consistency of the wording throughout the text. The proposed time frame allows for the examination of the draft resolutions by the Resolutions Committee, as well translation and distribution to the participants the evening before their discussion. For the 17th General Assembly, the proposed deadline for resolutions involving new activities or a substantial increase in terms of human and/or financial resources (article 44-1) is Monday 28 November 2011, 6 pm; the proposed deadline for other resolutions is Tuesday 29 November 2011, 6 pm. Members are encouraged to send site related resolutions to the ICOMOS International Secretariat two months in advance to allow the Ad hoc Resolutions Committee to do the necessary checks (article 24A-5).

Article 24A-3

All draft resolutions shall be submitted to the ICOMOS International Secretariat in accordance with Article 44-1 Committee before the third day of the General Assembly.

Article 44-1

Any member of ICOMOS may propose a draft resolution or a motion for discussion at the General Assembly. All proposed resolutions shall be handled in accordance with Article 24A. ~~All motions shall be transmitted in writing to the Secretary General who shall make copies available to all members present.~~ Proposals for adoption by the General Assembly of new motions or amendments to the draft programme shall whenever they involve the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure, be submitted in writing to the ICOMOS International Secretariat before 6 pm the end of the first working day of the General Assembly. Other draft resolutions shall be submitted to the ICOMOS International Secretariat before 6 pm of the second working day of the General Assembly.

Article 44-2

As a general rule, no motion may be discussed or put to the vote unless copies of it have been circulated to all members present by the ICOMOS International Secretariat not later than the day preceding the meeting discussion.

Article 44-4

~~When, in the judgement of the President of ICOMOS any resolution or amendment is of particular importance or affects the budget estimate, he may request that the Executive Committee be given an opportunity to communicate its views on the matter. On such a request being made, the discussion of the matter shall be postponed for such time, not exceeding 24 hours, as may be required for this purpose.~~

Any draft resolution proposed, which in the opinion of the Treasurer General has implications in terms of human and/or financial resources, shall not be submitted by the Resolution Committee to the General Assembly unless the provenance of the resources is specified and they have been committed.

SECRET BALLOTS NOT CONCERNED WITH ELECTIONS

The intention of the amendments proposed below is to avoid that one person with five proxies can impose a secret ballot. The original proposal submitted during the consultation process was that a secret ballot should be requested by 90 members at least. As a result of the consultation process and for practical reasons, it is suggested that a secret ballot has to be requested by five voting members who are present at the General Assembly and represent five different National Committees.

Article 52-2

A vote by secret ballot shall be taken if so requested by the General Assembly or a Committee, or five or more voting members present and from five different National Committees.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES NOT CONCERNED WITH ELECTIONS

The intention of the amendments proposed below is to provide for realistic time frames; the proposal is based on standard practice in many organisations.

Article 53

~~If a vote is equally divided in voting not concerned with elections, a second vote shall be taken in the course of a subsequent meeting. This meeting shall be held within 48 hours one hour after the first vote, and the taking of the second vote shall appear on its agenda. Unless at this meeting there is a majority in favour of the proposal, it shall be considered as lost.; the President of the General Assembly shall have the decisive casting vote.~~

SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ELECTION PROCEDURE

The intention of the amendments proposed below is to provide for a smooth election procedure that can be contained in realistic and prag-



matic time frames. The proposal is that elections for all Bureau members are held simultaneously and to limit the number of successive ballots.

Article 54-3

The Committee on Candidatures shall meet on the evening of the first working day of the General Assembly to determine the eligibility of the candidates under Article 10-a of the Statutes on the basis of the list of members supplied by the ICOMOS International Secretariat. It shall prepare separate ballots for the offices of:

- President
- 5 Vice Presidents
- Secretary General
- Treasurer General

and for 12 elected members of the Executive Committee.

The elections for the positions of President, Vice-President, Secretary General and Treasurer General are held simultaneously.

The ballots shall list all eligible candidates for each office in alphabetical order. They shall be prepared so that all candidates for office are included in the list of candidates for the Executive Committee. In the event that a duly proposed candidate for office is not elected to that office, he shall be considered a candidate for the Executive Committee.

Article 55-2

Those candidates for the office of Vice-President receiving the highest number of votes shall be

elected. No candidate for the office of President, Secretary General and Treasurer General shall be elected to office by less than a majority of votes cast. Successive ballots shall be taken, eliminating each time the candidate who received the smallest number of votes cast. If no candidate has received the majority of the votes cast, the second ballot shall include only the two candidates with the most votes.

GENDER EQUALITY

This proposed amendment, to be added after the title, is self-explanatory.

All terms used in these Rules to designate the person discharging duties or functions are to be interpreted as implying that men and women are equally eligible to fill any post or seat associated with the discharge of these functions and duties.

DATE OF REVISION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

If the General Assembly amends the Rules of Procedure, the date of the revision has to be reflected under the title.

Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly

As amended by the General Assemblies in 1990 (Lausanne), and in 2002 (Madrid) and 2011 (Paris).

XII